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G20 Research Group

TRACKING PROGRESS ON THE G20 DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS

REPORT



With support of:



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Preface

G20 leaders have addressed issues of development since their inaugural meeting in Washington in 2008. At the 2010 Seoul Summit G20 agreed on Seoul Development Consensus and set out concrete actions and outcomes to be delivered in the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development.

This report reviews G20 members' implementation of their decisions in key areas agreed at the 2010 Seoul Summit, including investment in infrastructure, responsible private investment in value chains, human resource development, access and availability of trade, financial inclusion, improving income security and resilience to shocks, food security, support to inclusive growth and social equity through building sustainable revenue bases. Compliance on the commitment to assist the poorest countries and support them in mobilizing domestic resources, as well as the pledge to create enabling environments conducive for the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies has also been monitored.

This review aims to provide an independent analysis and evidence base for a dialogue between a wide range of stakeholders and G20 governors on the future development agenda of the forum. The review is focused on the implementation of decisions and does not attempt to estimate the impact or effectiveness of G20 actions. We hope the findings may help to identify actions and policies on the development agenda where the G20 has been the most effective. The report has been initiated and produced by an international network of scholars under the leadership of the International Organizations Research Institute of the National Research University Higher School of Economics (IORI HSE) and the G20 Research Group of the University of Toronto in the run-up to Russia's G20 Presidency in 2013. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the IORI HSE and their partners at the G20 Research Group.

The monitoring timeframe spans the period from the first adoption of a decision to October 31, 2012. This analysis of implementation is based on official documents issued by international organizations and G20 countries, media reports and other publicly available information. To ensure accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity, we encourage comments. Indeed, scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available.

The evaluation methodology is defined according to the policy area and their concrete decisions and is described in each section. Two types of pledges have been included in the analysis: commitments, which require actions at the national level, or "G20 members' individual commitments"; and pledges and mandates, which require action by the G20 as an institution, or "institutional commitments". Each of the commitments was assessed using the following scoring system: +1 for full compliance, 0 for partial compliance or work in progress, and -1 for non-compliance. To stimulate dialogue each section and respective piece of the executive summary concludes with recommendations for the G20's future actions.

The report has been produced with support of the United Nations Development Programme.

The study is the product of a team of dedicated, energetic, hard-working analysts. It would not be possible without their commitment, ingenuity and thoroughness. We are especially indebted to our colleagues at IORI HSE: Andrei Sakharov, Andrey Shelepov and Mark Rakhmangulov, and the colleagues at the G20 Research Group centered at the University of Toronto: Dr. Ella Kokotsis, Madeline Koch, Caroline Bracht and Julia Kulik.

We are grateful to all feedback we have received from representatives of G20 member-states' governments, international organizations, civil society organizations, think tanks and academia, during the consultations on the draft report. The responses helped us improve the G20 actions assessment. However, we were not able to reflect all facts and variables, as we had to balance the degree of the assessments complexity with the availability of resources and data.

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Executive Summary

This analysis of development commitments focuses on the decisions in key areas agreed at the Seoul summit, including investment in infrastructure, responsible private investment in value chains, human resource development, access and availability of trade, financial inclusion, improving income security and resilience to shocks, food security, support to inclusive growth and social equity through building sustainable revenue bases. Compliance on the commitment to assist the poorest countries and support them in mobilizing domestic resources, as well as the pledge to create enabling environments conducive for the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies has also been monitored.

Findings indicate that though the performance across the areas is uneven, statements about the G20's inability to deliver on the pledges made on the development agenda are not substantiated. The G20 members' average compliance on development is 0.66. The average performance on institutional development commitments, which applies to four areas: infrastructure, private investment and jobs creation, financial inclusion and food security, is even higher, reaching 0.98.

G20 individual compliance scores are presented in Table I. G20 performance on institutional development commitments is summarized in Table II.

Infrastructure

The critical importance of infrastructure investment for economic growth and job creation has been repeatedly emphasized from the Washington to the Los Cabos Summit. The commitment made at the Seoul Summit was devoted to infrastructure investments aimed at enhancing growth potential. Collectively the G20 Leaders agreed to establish a High Level Panel on infrastructure (HLP) to propose measures on increasing infrastructure projects financing, particularly in low income countries, and to review MDB's policy frameworks in this area.

G20 performance in this area is assessed separately for the institutional commitment to establish the HLP and for the members' commitments to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources domestically and in the developing countries. G20 has fully complied with its institutional commitment on infrastructure. For establishing the HLP, endorsing the outcomes of its work at the Cannes Summit and committing to implement infrastructure projects meeting the HLP criteria, the G20 is awarded a score of 1.

To implement individual commitments the G20 members should make infrastructure investment or facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing both domestically and in the developing countries. On the individual commitment, a high level of performance has been observed. All members have succeeded in making infrastructure investments and facilitating the mobilization of infrastructure finance domestically. 19 out of 20 members received the maximum score of 1 for investing in infrastructure, undertaking measures to mobilize infrastructure financing both domestically and in the developing countries. The average score of the G20 members on the individual commitments is 0.95

Despite the high G20 average level of compliance performance on infrastructure commitments, further action is required to stimulate long-term infrastructure investment planning in advanced economies and expand G20 members' participation in implementing infrastructural projects abroad with an emphasis on infrastructure projects stimulating green growth and sustainable development.

Access and Availability to Trade

The G20 leaders first addressed the issues of international trade at their inaugural meeting in Washington in 2008. Since then trade-related commitments have been made and reiterated by the

G20 at each summit. At the 2010 Seoul Summit, trade was included as one of the nine pillars to resolve the most significant bottlenecks hindering inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth. The leaders committed to improve the access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and low income countries. For the purpose of analysis “access” and “availability” are interpreted as either a reduction in barriers to trade, or an increase in the country’s capacity to engage in trade.

Thus, this is a two-part commitment. Full compliance requires member countries to remove trade barriers in respect to developing countries and assist them in enhancing their capacities to get engaged in international trade. Therefore, actions which promote trade among G20 members or among advanced economies are not included.

For assessing the first part of this commitment the analysis looks at the number of positive and negative trade-related measures adopted by the G20 country. The difference between the number of positive and negative measures constitutes the compliance or lack of compliance with the first part. The “sum of the developing countries affected by each measure” is the aggregate number of countries affected by all measures taken by the G20 members and is taken into consideration only if the numbers of positive and negative measures are equal. It should be specifically noted that the information from the Global Trade Alert database which was used for the assessment differs from the data presented in the WTO reports on G20 trade-related measures. The second part of the commitment is based on actions undertaken by the G20 members intended to help developing countries improve trade among them.

The analysis revealed a low level of performance on the commitment, with the G20 average score of 0.1. Only 8 members managed to achieve full compliance (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Mexico, South Africa, the US and the EU). 6 members partially complied with the commitment, receiving a score of 0 (Brazil, China, India, Korea, Russia and the UK). 11 members managed to take steps to advance trade directly between developing countries. The main mechanisms of advancing developing countries’ capacities in this field included: participation in international organizations’ projects (Australia, France, Germany, the UK, the US, the EU); initiating regional partnerships (Canada, Germany, Mexico, the UK, the US); direct funding of the projects aimed at technical assistance or training (Canada, the UK, the US, the EU); establishing regional free-trade agreements or other mechanisms aimed at facilitating multilateral trade (Mexico, Russia, South Africa).

There is clearly scope and a rationale for consolidating the G20 performance on the commitment to improve the access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and LICs, given the returns such measures bring in terms of potential economic growth to the developing countries, especially in times when fiscal constraints impact assistance budgets. Another lesson from the analysis of this commitment is that to mitigate the effect of the negative measures the G20 should design them in a more careful manner in order to affect fewer developing or LICs.

Private Investment and Job Creation

Since the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders have identified the need for private sector investment to enhance economic growth, build infrastructure and support sustainable development. The leaders have launched the G20 SME Finance Challenge, a mechanism to engage the private sector in dialogue on “how public finance can maximize the deployment of private finance on a sustainable and scalable basis”. At the Seoul Summit the importance of private-sector led growth was reiterated and the G20 Leaders committed to “identify, enhance and promote responsible private investment in value chains”.

To reinforce individual members' actions in this area, the G20 mandated relevant international institutions (UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO, OECD and the World Bank) in the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan on Development (MYAP) to provide reports with recommendations on assisting developing countries in attracting investment, stimulating investment in local enterprise development, promoting responsible investment in value chains and supporting the regulatory framework for foreign and domestic investment.

G20 performance in this area is assessed separately for two components. The first component includes mandates issued by the G20 Leaders, which require international organizations to act. To achieve full compliance with this component the G20 should support the elaboration of relevant recommendations by mandated institutions and draw on them in making subsequent decisions. The analysis revealed that international institutions have fulfilled these mandates. For exerting a catalytic effect on the international institutions' activities, endorsing the outcomes of their work at the Cannes and Los Cabos Summits and inviting low and middle income countries to make use of this work by implementing the proposed recommendations the G20 is awarded a score of 1.

To comply with the individual commitments, the G20 members should identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains. Partial compliance is registered if a member either identifies or promotes responsible private investment in value chains. A high level of performance on the individual commitments has been registered. All members have succeeded in identifying responsible private investment in value chains. 16 out of 20 members were awarded the maximum score of 1 for both identifying and promoting responsible private investment in value chains. The average score of the G20 members on the individual commitment is 0.80.

Typical actions to identify responsible private investment include participating in international cooperation on responsible investment or adopting domestic standards for responsible private investment and corporate social responsibility. The majority of G20 members (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Turkey, the UK and the US) committed to the updated OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Japan was the first nation to volunteer for a peer review process in the framework of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in April 2012. South Africa and the UK adopted the national codes of responsible investment. India's Ministry of Corporate Affairs published Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines. Most initiatives to promote responsible private investment focused on domestic markets. However, Australia, Canada, China, Germany, Japan, the UK and the US have taken measures to enhance responsible private investment in the developing countries.

Despite the high G20 average level of performance on responsible private investment, more and broader actions should be undertaken, especially by developing economies in partner countries, aiming at integrating the partners into the value chains.

Food Security

The issue of food security was first extensively addressed in the documents of the G20 at the Pittsburgh 2009 summit. At the G20 Seoul summit in 2010 the leaders committed to enhance food security policy's coherence and coordination, increase agricultural productivity and food availability, and invite relevant international organizations to develop, for the 2011 Summit in France, proposals to better manage and mitigate risks of food price volatility without distorting market behavior. On 23 June 2011 the ministers of agriculture of the G20 member countries adopted the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture. At the Cannes summit on 3-4 November 2011 the G20 leaders decided to act in the framework of the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture agreed by their Ministers of Agriculture in June 2011, thus reaffirming their commitment to the five main objectives of the Action Plan. Considering the

centrality of the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture to the G20 food security agenda, this analysis focuses on the principles of this Plan.

Individual and collective commitments for compliance assessment were selected in each area. Selection was based on the commitments' comprehensiveness and significance for the fulfillment of each of the stated principles.

For the purpose of this analysis the commitments made by the G20 were divided into three components: individual commitments requiring members to undertake certain actions individually, either at the national level or internationally; collective commitments requiring the G20 as an institution to promote certain initiatives, create and uphold institutions at an international level; and mandates issued by the G20 to international organizations.

The institution's performance assessment is based on the average compliance score in each area, which, in turn, is based on the average score for each objective of the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture.

The analysis of the G20 members' compliance with individual commitments revealed a relatively high level of performance. The G20 average score is 0.68. The analysis indicates that the G20 members were most successful in delivering on the third principle of strengthening international policy coordination in order to enhance confidence in international markets and to prevent and respond to food market crises more efficiently, achieving an average score of 0.95. The G20 members were also successful in increasing market information and transparency in order to better anchor expectations from governments and economic operators (the second objective). Tangible progress has been attained on the objective to improve the functioning of agricultural commodities' derivatives markets, as 17 members have fully complied and the average compliance score for G20 is 0.8. The commitment to promote sustainable agricultural production was also successfully complied, with an average score of 0.75. The Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture objective to strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, improve international food assistance procurement and develop risk management tools proved to be the most challenging for the G20 members. Only 6 countries managed to fulfill it.

Individually and collectively G20 should consolidate efforts on strengthening capacity to provide effective and targeted international assistance to the countries in need of humanitarian food aid, including through the mechanisms of multilateral cooperation. Progress on improving the functioning of agricultural commodities' derivatives markets should be sustained. G20 should focus on the enforcement of regulations. G20 and IOSCO should continue engagement on surveillance of the agricultural commodities derivatives markets functioning.

The collective commitments' assessment focuses on the initiatives put forward and the institutions created by the G20. The primary criterion for the analysis is the establishment and effective functioning of the institution according to its intended purpose, outlined in the respective G20 documents.

The G20 fully complied with collective commitments, with a score of 1. The Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) has been established and is operational in accordance with its Terms of Reference. The Global Agricultural Geo-Monitoring Initiative is work in progress and the Rapid Response Forum can be convened when deemed necessary. The PREPARE system is due to be launched in 2014. The launch of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) is indicative of the G20 and relevant partner institutions' determination to finalize the initiatives and bring the institutions to full operation.

The G20 collective actions should continue to focus on completing the launch and ensuring the effective functioning of the Global Agricultural Geo-Monitoring Initiative and PREPARE system.

The third part of the assessment deals with G20 cooperation with other international institutions through mandates. The analysis of the G20 and international organizations' joint work on the food security agenda revealed a high level of performance in this field, with a score of 0.8. The G20 acted on 4 out of 5 mandates selected for assessment. However, in the case of the G20 request to FAO, World Bank, OECD, and the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) to monitor progress and report back at the Summit in France, G20 did not draw on the international organizations' work for taking further actions.

G20 should continue to engage constructively with the international organizations on monitoring progress to identify attainments and gaps. The outcomes of progress monitoring will help in harnessing the full potential of G20 and international organizations to increase agricultural productivity, food availability and mitigate the risks of food price volatility.

Growth with Resilience

The report analyses the G20 members' performance on the commitments to promote resilient growth, which are comprised of strengthening social protection programs in developing countries and facilitating the flow of international remittances.

In the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan on Development the G20 singled out social protection systems and international remittances as foundations of resilient growth, as these two issues “play an important role in providing income security for poor communities, ... providing buffers ... from the impact of external shocks and contributing to the maintenance and enhancement of aggregate demand”. At the Cannes summit the G20 leaders clarified that they would support developing, especially low income countries, in “the implementation and expansion of nationally-designed social protection floors”. On remittances they set a world's 5% target of the average transferring cost to be achieved by 2014, noting that this will contribute to the release of “an additional 15 billion USD per year for recipient families”.

Thus, assessment of performance in this area was based on two elements: strengthening social protection systems in developing countries and facilitating flows of international remittances. For full compliance a member needs to address both elements.

The average compliance in this area was relatively low (0.5) with two countries failing to comply with commitments on both parts and six countries complying partially.

Almost all G20 countries have contributed to supporting social protections systems in developing countries. The majority of measures taken were aimed at supporting national health and education systems in developing countries through the creation of appropriate infrastructure and training specialists. Many emerging countries have been supporting social protection programs through South-South cooperation and sharing their own experience in the social sphere. However, very few G20 members have taken actions to support the UN Global Pulse Initiative, which G20 members committed to implement to assist developing countries enhance social protection programs at the Seoul summit. Only Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Turkey and UK are members of the Friends of Global Pulse Group.

The G20 could explore the elaboration of an action plan to support national programs of social protection systems development in partner countries to be implemented in coordination with relevant international organizations.

The G20 includes both remittance sending and remittance receiving countries. According to the World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide portal, G20 sending countries include: Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Russia, UK, and the US; G20 receiving countries include: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. The countries that are both sending and receiving countries,

such as Korea, South Africa and Brazil, were scored as sending countries. Given this distinction, compliance was evaluated differently between the sending and receiving groups. Given that average national costs can be higher than 5% depending on each country's circumstances, a sending country is considered on track towards full compliance if it currently has average transfer costs valued at 5% or below for USD200 and USD500 transfer amounts or has reduced outgoing transfer costs for remittances during the monitoring period. A receiving country is considered on track towards full compliance if it implements policies consistent with at least one of the five World Bank Principles for International Remittance Services.

Several sending countries have already reduced transfer costs below 10% (Brazil, Italy, Korea, UK, US). Russia and Saudi Arabia have already reached the targets of 5% costs for both transfer amounts. Some countries have average transfer cost above 10% for both or one of the transfer amounts. In several of them costs have been reduced during the monitoring period (Australia, Canada, Germany). At the same time in several countries with transfer costs above 10% the costs have increased during the monitoring period.

The G20 performance on facilitating the flow of international remittances can be consolidated through further recommendations of the World Bank and other organizations building on the successful experience of countries which have already reached the set targets or are on track to reaching them.

Financial Inclusion

The G20 members for the first time committed to promote financial inclusion at the Pittsburgh Summit along with announcing the establishment of the SME Finance Challenge. Selection of proposals for this initiative was completed prior to the G20 Seoul Summit, and the winners were announced at this meeting. A set of additional measures on financial inclusion was put forward, including the launch of the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion. This report assesses compliance performance on the financial inclusion commitments made in Seoul and Cannes.

As comprehensive data on individual G20 members' compliance with the financial inclusion commitment is not available, and the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) work on creating a conducive environment for stimulating financial inclusion is ongoing, assessment is provided only for institutional part of the set of commitments.

Full compliance implies that the GPFI is established in accordance with the G20 mandate and the agreed timeline, GPFI implements the actions agreed within the framework of the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan, and the G20 makes subsequent decisions on the basis of GPFI further proposals.

On financial inclusion the G20 has made steady progress launching the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Finance Forum; implementing SME Finance Challenge and SME Finance Compact initiatives; stimulating global standard-setting bodies engagement; promoting the implementation of the GPFI Progress Report recommendations; drawing on the GPFI propositions in making further commitments on consumer protection and financial literacy, inter alia.

Drawing on the accumulated experience and expertise the G20 should consider making commitments on incorporating successful SME financing models into national practices, as well as concrete commitments by its members on policy measures stimulating financial inclusion, raising standards of consumer protection and levels of financial literacy.

Domestic Resource Mobilization through Enhancing Sustainability of Public Revenue

At the Seoul Summit, the G20 Leaders pledged to “build sustainable revenue bases for inclusive growth and social equity by improving developing country tax administration systems and policies and highlighting the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.” Thus, it was the first and only commitment made by the G20 leaders to help developing countries improve tax administration capacities.

It is a two-part commitment. To achieve full compliance with this commitment, the G20 members should both take measures to improve developing countries’ tax administration systems and policies and highlight the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Partial compliance is registered if a member takes measures in one of these areas.

A high level of performance on the domestic resource mobilization commitment has been registered. Most members have succeeded in highlighting the negative relationship between non-cooperative behavior and development through cooperation in international and regional task forces and forums. 15 out of 20 members have been awarded the maximum score of +1 for both improving developing countries’ tax administration systems and policies and highlighting the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. The average score of the G20 members on this commitment is 0.7.

Typical actions to highlight the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development include contribution to activities of the Financial Action Task Force and the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, and cooperation within regional and international partnerships on financial integrity and economic development. Signing taxation information exchange agreements (TIEAs) and double taxation conventions (DTCs) with the developing countries has also been instrumental both for improving developing countries tax administrative systems, and enhancing their transparency and strengthening cooperation, thus contributing to development.

Measures to improve developing countries’ tax administration systems and policies mainly include participation in international and regional institutions’ activities. But there have been a number of targeted events and new programmes.

Despite the relatively high G20 average level of performance on developing countries domestic resource mobilization, **further action is required to strengthen the tax systems and capacity for tax collection in the developing countries with the aim to build a sustainable revenue base. The G20 should continue its efforts on improving the quality and quantity of tax information exchange.**

ODA and Support to Capacity Building

The G20 members’ commitment to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was first reaffirmed at the London summit. In the Seoul summit document G20 leaders committed to take “concrete actions to increase our financial and technical support, including fulfilling the ODA commitments by advanced countries”. It is noteworthy that the Seoul Development Consensus and Multi-Year Action Plan on Development did not mention ODA, while prioritizing the “focus on economic growth” as one of the major G20 development policy principles. Given that emerging G20 economies are aid recipients and ‘new donors’, the balance between their national development and their policies of development assistance in other countries was uncertain. Discussions at the Cannes summit contributed to clarifying the balance as it was stated that while “aid commitments made by developed countries should be met ... emerging countries will engage or continue to extend their level of support to other developing countries”.

The Seoul Summit commitment reflects both the traditional part of development assistance (ODA allocation) and an important element of the economic growth component (mobilization of domestic resources in partner countries).

As the commitment directly mentions respective ODA pledges the first part of the commitment focuses on how the G20 members deliver on their ODA targets for the 11 G20 countries which have set such targets. For the other G20 members who have set no countable targets, compliance with this part was assessed on the basis of ODA allocation dynamics during the monitoring period. Among these countries only Saudi Arabia and Turkey report their ODA statistics to the OECD Development Assistance Committee. National resources were used for remaining members.

The second part of the commitment includes domestic resource mobilization in line with the Monterrey Consensus provisions. Relevant areas include: fostering business sector development, including micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises; fighting corruption; sound and efficient economic policy, tax systems, public spending and administration; social infrastructure, including education, health, nutrition and social security programs; and human resource development.

For achieving full compliance members need to address both parts of the commitment.

The G20 members' implementation of the commitment on ODA was mixed, as several advanced countries contributed new substantial funding but have not achieved their national ODA targets, or like the US have found setting specific targets counter-productive to focusing on effectiveness and quality of aid. Almost all members contributed to mobilizing domestic resources in developing countries.

The average level of compliance of all the G20 proved rather modest (0.5). Interestingly among emerging countries, BRIC countries, Mexico and Turkey have shown full compliance. The US, UK, Canada and Germany have fully delivered on the commitment.

The lesson from the analysis is that the G20 could focus on mobilization of domestic resources in partner countries as an important element of its core agenda – economic growth. Discussion of flexible targets for development assistance could be explored, this will provide an important signal to rest of the development community of the G20 commitment to the MDGs.

Multilateral Development Banks Resource Replenishment

The international economic crisis affected growth and access to capital in many countries, especially developing and LICs. Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) play important roles in overcoming the crisis as they provide both necessary financial resources and essential expertise.

At their first summit in Washington, the G20 leaders agreed to review the adequacy of the resources of the IMF, the World Bank Group and other multilateral development banks and increase them where necessary. At the London Summit the G20 leaders agreed to triple the IMF's funding capacity to USD750 billion as a part of a larger USD1.1 trillion package to increase funding and enhance the development process. In the London communiqué they supported a substantial increase in lending of at least USD100 billion by the MDBs, including to low income countries, and ensuring that all MDBs have the appropriate capital."

At the Pittsburgh Summit, the leaders focused their attention on increasing resources of the MDBs, encouraging them to continue making full use of their balance sheets.

At the Toronto summit the G20 stated it had fulfilled the commitment on MDBs resource replenishment, having ensured together with other countries a 85% capital increase in the major MDBs, which are the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the World Bank Group, notably the International Bank for

Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). In Toronto and Seoul the leaders reiterated the commitment to completing an ambitious replenishment for the concessional lending facilities of the MDBs, especially the International Development Association (IDA), to help ensure that LICs have access to sufficient concessional resources.

As the need for IDA replenishment was particularly mentioned in the commitment, it is regarded as a separate part of the commitment, with Regional Development Banks (RDBs) replenishment constituting the other part. All G20 countries are members of the IDA but several countries are members of only one RDB. Timetables of actual disbursements made by countries are not published in most cases and replenishment periods exceed the monitoring period of this report. Moreover, countries national timetables for disbursements are allowed to exceed replenishment periods. Thus, for the purposes of this analysis, commitments not disbursements are registered as evidence of compliance. Although pledges for the AfDB were made in September 2010 before the Seoul Summit, they are included in the analysis.

To achieve full compliance the member country must commit to the replenishment of at least one RDB and the IDA.

The majority of G20 members have fully complied with the commitment on replenishment of the MDBs, comprised of committing resources to the IDA and RDBs. Nine G20 countries (all of them are advanced economies) participated in the replenishment of all relevant MDBs. The average G20 compliance score is 0.79.

Thus, the G20 compliance performance on replenishment of the IDA and MDBs resources has been generally high, and most G20 members have both made pledges to the IDA and one or more RDBs. **However, the G20 countries, especially emerging economies, need to enhance their participation in RDBs.**

Energy Efficiency

G20 leaders made their first commitment to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies at the Pittsburgh summit in 2009. There they agreed to stimulate investment in clean energy, renewables, and energy efficiency and provide financial and technical support for such projects in developing countries, as well as to take steps to facilitate the diffusion or transfer of clean energy technologies including by conducting joint research and building capacity. At the Seoul summit in 2010 the G20 leaders agreed to take steps to create enabling environments conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in G20 countries and beyond. At the Cannes summit in 2011 the leaders reaffirmed the commitment.

This is a two-part commitment. To achieve full compliance members needed to take appropriate actions to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both in the country and abroad. The analysis revealed a high level of performance, with 18 out of 20 members receiving the maximum compliance score of +1 for taking steps to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both domestically and in other countries. The average score of the G20 is 0.9.

The developed countries' performance has been relatively uniform in both parts of the commitment. Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, the UK, the US and the EU have undertaken actions to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both domestically and abroad. The domestic measures included: establishing targets for energy generation and consumption from renewable sources; adopting laws and regulations aimed at increasing renewable energy; establishment of transparent regulatory frameworks; provision of economic and fiscal incentives; introducing energy efficiency standards; provision of direct government funding; development of public-private partnerships; creation and development of

market mechanisms, such as emissions-trading; establishment of performance-based regulation; and promotion and development of technology roadmaps, such as those being prepared by the IEA, to further the development of innovative technologies. Several countries have established special funds and/or earmarked funding in the state budget to support development and deployment of clean energy technologies. A number of countries have been emphasizing research and commercialization.

The G20 members mainly supported the promotion of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries through co-financing national projects, contributing to international organizations, and participating in or launching initiatives aimed at promoting energy efficiency internationally. The developing countries, Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia and South Africa, focused their efforts on supporting the promotion of energy efficient technologies in neighboring countries.

The G20 average performance on the commitment has been high. This shows that there is a high level of consensus among the members on the priority of promoting energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in their countries and beyond. However, further work is required to strengthen the developing countries' capacities and incentives to engage in cooperation and provide support to countries in need of new technologies or energy sector reforms. The analysis reveals an impressive list of policy measures which can be drawn upon for peer learning.

Table I. G20 Members Performance on Development Commitments

	Infrastructure	Access and Availability to Trade	Private Investment and Job Creation	Food Security	Growth with Resilience	Financial Inclusion	Enhancing Sustainability of Public Revenue	ODA	MDBs Resources Replenishment	Energy Efficiency	Average
Argentina	0	-1	1	0.5	-1	n/a	1	-1	1	1	0.17
Australia	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1	0	1	1	0.89
Brazil	1	0	1	1	1	n/a	1	1	1	1	0.89
Canada	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1	1	1	1	1
China	1	0	1	0.1	0	n/a	0	1	1	1	0.57
France	1	1	1	1	0	n/a	1	0	1	1	0.78
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1	1	1	1	1
India	1	0	0	0.6	0	n/a	0	1	0	1	0.40
Indonesia	1	-1	1	0.4	1	n/a	-1	0	-1	1	0.16
Italy	1	-1	0	0.4	1	n/a	1	0	1	1	0.49
Japan	1	-1	1	0.9	0	n/a	0	0	1	1	0.43
Korea	1	0	0	0.8	1	n/a	1	0	1	1	0.64
Mexico	1	1	1	0.5	0	n/a	1	1	1	1	0.83
Russia	1	0	0	0.6	1	n/a	1	1	0	1	0.62
Saudi Arabia	1	-1	1	0.6	1	n/a	0	1	1	0	0.51
South Africa	1	1	1	0.7	-1	n/a	1	0	1	1	0.63
Turkey	1	-1	1	0.3	0	n/a	1	1	1	0	0.48
UK	1	0	1	0.6	1	n/a	1	1	1	1	0.84
US	1	1	1	0.8	1	n/a	1	1	1	1	0.98
EU	1	1	1	0.8	1	n/a	1	0	n/a	1	0.85
G20 average	0.95	0.10	0.80	0.68	0.50	n/a	0.70	0.50	0.79	0.90	0.66

Table II. G20 Institutional Performance on Development Commitments

	Infrastructure	Access and Availability to Trade	Private Investment and Job Creation	Food Security	Growth with Resilience	Financial Inclusion	Enhancing Sustainability of Public Revenue	ODA	MDBs Resources Replenishment	Energy Efficiency	Average
G20 collective	1	n/a	1	0.90	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.98

Key Recommendations for the G20 Future Agenda

Infrastructure

1. G20 actions to stimulate long-term infrastructure investment planning and expand G20 members' participation in implementing infrastructural projects in developing countries should be consolidated with an emphasis on infrastructure projects stimulating green growth and sustainable development. The mandate of the High Level Panel on Infrastructure should be reviewed.

Access and Availability to Trade

2. There is clearly a scope and a rationale for improving the G20 performance on the commitment to enhance the access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and low income countries (LICs), given the returns, such measures bring in terms of potential economic growth to the developing countries especially in times when fiscal constraints impact assistance budgets. Another lesson from the analysis of this commitment is that to mitigate the effect of the negative measures the G20 should design them in a more careful manner in order to affect fewer developing countries or LICs.

Private Investment and Job Creation

3. Despite the high G20 average level of performance on responsible private investment, more and broader actions should be undertaken, especially by developing economies in partner countries, integrating partners into the value chains.

Food Security

4. Individually and collectively G20 should consolidate efforts on strengthening capacity to provide effective and targeted international assistance to the countries in need of humanitarian food aid, including through the mechanisms of multilateral cooperation. Progress on improving the functioning of agricultural commodities' derivatives markets should be sustained. G20 should focus on the regulation enforcement. G20 and IOSCO should continue engagement on surveillance of the agricultural commodities derivatives markets functioning.
5. The G20 collective actions should continue to focus on completing the launch and ensuring effective functioning of the Global Agricultural Geo-Monitoring Initiative and PREPARE system, in partnership with relevant institutions.
6. G20 should continue to engage constructively with the international organizations on monitoring progress to identify attainments and gaps. The outcomes of progress monitoring will help in harnessing the full potential of G20 and international organizations to increase agricultural productivity, food availability and mitigate risks of food price volatility.

Growth with Resilience

7. The G20 could explore elaboration of an action plan to support national programs of social protection systems development in partner countries to be implemented in coordination with relevant international organizations.
8. The G20 performance on facilitating the flow of international remittances can be consolidated through further recommendations of the World Bank and other organizations based on successful experience of countries which have already reached the set targets or are on track to reaching them.

Financial Inclusion

9. Drawing on the accumulated experience and expertise the G20 should consider making commitments on incorporating successful SME financing models into the national practices, as well as concrete commitments by its members on policy measures stimulating financial inclusion, raising standards of consumer protection and levels of financial literacy.

Domestic Resource Mobilization through Enhancing Sustainability of Public Revenue

10. Further action is required to strengthen tax systems and capacity for tax collection in the developing countries with the aim to build sustainable revenue base. The G20 should continue their efforts on improving the quality and quantity of tax information exchange.

ODA and Support to Capacity Building

11. G20 should focus on mobilization of domestic resources in partner countries as an important element of its core agenda – economic growth. Discussion of flexible targets for development assistance could be explored, as it will provide an important signal to the rest of the development community of the G20 commitment to MDGs.

Multilateral Development Banks Resources Replenishment

12. The G20 countries, especially emerging economies, need to enhance their participation in regional development banks.

Energy Efficiency

13. G20 should sustain cooperation on promoting energy efficiency and clean energy technologies. Further work is required to strengthen the G20 developing countries' capacities and incentives to engage in cooperation and provide support to countries in need of new technologies or energy sector reforms. The analysis reveals an impressive list of policy measures which G20 members can draw upon for peer learning.

1. Infrastructure

1.1. Institutional Commitment

2010-108: We agree to establish a High-Level Panel (HLP) to recommend measures to mobilize infrastructure financing and review MDBs' policy frameworks. (development)

The Seoul Summit Document

Background:

In the Seoul Summit Document, G20 leaders agreed to establish a High Level Panel on infrastructure to propose measures on increasing financing for infrastructure projects, particularly in low income countries, and review MDBs' policy frameworks in this area. In more detail, the HLP objectives include:

- Reviewing the MDB policy frameworks and identifying and recommending concrete measures to scale up finance and diversify the sources of affordable financing for infrastructure needs, including from public, semi-public and private sector sources;
- Taking into account the limitations of risk bearing capacity of private and semi-public finance, lessons of successes and failures from the past and ongoing programs, best practice, the importance of durability and whole life costing, and innovative ways to mitigate and intermediate risks to attract finance; and
- Reviewing the MDB Action Plans and providing independent comment in an iterative process to ensure workability, the maximization of outcomes and a focus on environmental sustainability and transparency.

The final outcomes of the HLP should have been reported to the Finance Ministers meeting in June, 2011 and to the Leaders at the Summit in France.¹

Commitment Features:

For full compliance, the G20 as an institution must establish the High-Level Panel (HLP), before the Cannes Summit, with the power to «recommend measures to mobilize infrastructure financing and review MDBs' policy frameworks».² According to its mandate, the HLP must produce recommendations on boosting infrastructure finance, mitigating risks in this area, ensuring the workability of the MDB Action Plan, and the G20 must endorse these recommendations and make subsequent decisions on their basis.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	G20 establishes the HLP in accordance with the agreed timeline, BUT the HLP doesn't propose the set of recommendations according to its mandate.
0	G20 establishes the HLP in accordance with the agreed timeline, AND the HLP proposes the set of recommendations according to its mandate, BUT the G20 fails to make any subsequent decisions on their basis.
+1	G20 establishes the HLP in accordance with the agreed timeline, AND the HLP proposes the set of recommendations according to its mandate, AND the G20 makes subsequent decisions on their basis.

¹ Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>.

² The Seoul Summit Document, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010 Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-doc.html>.

Analysis: +1

On 19 February 2011, the G20 Finance Ministers met and welcomed members of the HLP, including the appointed Chair and sixteen other international experts, mainly representatives of the private sector.³

On 23 September 2011, the G20 Finance Ministers and ministers in charge of development and international cooperation met in Washington and welcomed the ongoing work by the HLP. They identified three work-streams in response to the HLP mandate, namely, «promoting enabling environments, diversifying sources of funding and identifying sustainable infrastructure projects», and asked the HLP to present its final results to the G20 Summit in Cannes.⁴

On 26 October 2011, the HLP submitted its recommendations to the G20. The HLP Final Report addressed all of the issues outlined by its mandate. It identified eleven exemplary regional infrastructure projects, as well as the set of criteria used for choosing such projects, prepared in cooperation with the MDBs.⁵ At the Cannes Summit, G20 leaders supported the HLP recommendations and called on MDBs to review their practices in accordance with them. The G20 leaders also stressed the importance of meeting the HLP criteria when implementing exemplary infrastructure projects.⁶

In Los Cabos, G20 leaders welcomed the significant progress achieved in implementing the HLP recommendations and highlighted the importance of further work in this area.⁷

Thus, for establishing the HLP, endorsing the outcomes of its work at the Cannes Summit and committing to implement infrastructure projects that meet the HLP criteria, the G20 is awarded a score of +1.

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³ Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Communiqué, G20 Information Centre 19 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-finance-110219-en.html>.

⁴ G20 Ministerial Meeting on Development: Communiqué, G20 Information Centre 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-dev-110923-en.html>.

⁵ High Level Panel on Infrastructure Recommendations to G20 – Final Report, G20 Information Centre 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/HLP_-_Full_report.pdf.

⁶ Cannes Summit Final Declaration – Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All, G20 Information Centre 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>.

⁷ Los Cabos G20 Leaders Declaration, G20 Information Centre 19 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-loscabos.html>.

1.2. Individual Commitments

2010-61: [We will implement a range of structural reforms to boost and sustain global demand, foster job creation, contribute to global rebalancing, and increase our growth potential, and where needed undertake:] Investment in infrastructure to address bottlenecks and enhance growth potential. (socioeconomic)

The Seoul Summit Document

2011-263: We support efforts to improve capacities and facilitate the mobilization of resources for infrastructure projects initiated by public and private sectors (development)

Cannes Summit Final Declaration

Background

At the G20 Summits in Washington in 2008, the G20 leaders first emphasized the importance of infrastructure investment as a source of sustainable growth in developing countries.⁸ The commitment to invest in infrastructure development was reiterated at the G20 Summit in London in April 2009.⁹ At the Pittsburgh Summit in 2009, leaders for the first time highlighted the importance of «private-sector led growth and infrastructure to enhance opportunities for the poorest, social and economic inclusion, and economic growth».¹⁰ The commitment made at the Seoul Summit is thus a logical continuation of this series of commitments to stimulate growth through facilitating and making investments in infrastructure. At the G20 Summit in Cannes, the leaders focused on the issue of infrastructure investment resources and committed not only to invest in the infrastructure itself, but also to create an environment conducive to attracting investment from other sources.

Commitment Features

Infrastructure commitments made by the G20 leaders address two issues. First, they call for the G20 member states to provide governmental investment in infrastructure, particularly in developing countries. Second, they provide for the improvement of investment opportunities in order to attract investment in infrastructure from other sources. This additional infrastructure financing can come from the private sector, foreign governments and international organizations. According to the OECD, most countries have relied on direct public investment, though a variety of other approaches has been taken, including the use of public-private partnerships and various types of regulatory incentives.¹¹

There is no clear distinction between the results addressing bottlenecks and those enhancing growth potential. In fact, addressing bottlenecks leads to enhancement in growth potential. Thus, all measures related to infrastructure investment should be monitored and assessed.

According to the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development adopted at the Seoul Summit, infrastructure investment can be promoted through the following measures:

- removing bottlenecks to development, whole life costing and planning for investments in new infrastructure, operations and maintenance of existing infrastructure and rehabilitation of aging infrastructure;
- improving internal resource mobilization and increasing fiscal space;

⁸ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Information Centre 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>.

⁹ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 Information Centre April 2, 2009. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0402.html#growth>.

¹⁰ G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Information Centre 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html>.

¹¹ OECD. Economic Policy Reforms 2010. Going for Growth, OECD 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/growth-2010-en>.

- increasing energy access, including by supporting more sustainable paths that make maximum use of cost effective renewable energies and resources, support energy conservation, and increase efficiency.¹²

Measures to promote investment can be undertaken in the following domains:

- Transportation infrastructure. Such projects include high-speed rail links, airports, ports, waterways and efforts to improve road infrastructures or the quality of public transport service.
- Telecom infrastructure, including improving access to broadband and other types of information and communications technology (ICT), infrastructure that has important synergies for R&D and innovation.
- Public utilities, including energy and water.
- “Green” infrastructure and technologies.¹³

To register full compliance a member must either facilitate or make infrastructure investments both within the country and in other countries, which are developing. Thus, both government engagement in infrastructure development projects and the creation of a conducive environment for infrastructure financing from other sources should be considered as steps towards compliance.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not invest in any infrastructure and does not facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources EITHER in the country OR in developing countries.
0	Member invests in infrastructure or facilitates the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources EITHER in the country OR in developing countries.
+1	Member invests in infrastructure or facilitates the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources both in the country AND in developing countries.

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources.

Argentina has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

On 21 December 2010, the President of Argentina, Christina Fernandez de Kirchner, inaugurated a new Rosario-Córdoba highway. The road is important as it links the cities of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe and Cordoba, and as well, it enhances transportation infrastructure for the MERCOSUR. The investment exceeded ARS3 billion (about USD628 million).¹⁴

On 11 January 2011, an auction was announced to construct the first of five dams for the new hydroelectric power station on the Rio Grande in the province of Mendoza. The dam will have a

¹² Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>.

¹³ OECD. Economic Policy Reforms 2010. Going for Growth, OECD 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/growth-2010-en>.

¹⁴ La Presidenta Inauguró la Autopista Rosario-Córdoba, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.argentina.ar/es/pais/C5946-la-presidenta-inaugura-la-autopista-rosario-cordoba.php>.

capacity of 210 MW and will require an investment of USD493 million on the part of the national government.¹⁵

On 4 February 2011, a bid for construction of the gas pipeline in the North-East of Argentina (Gasoducto Noreste Argentino – NEA) was launched. The project will require an investment of USD24,746 million and will transport gas from Bolivia to Misiones, Corrientes, Formosa and Chaco provinces in Argentina.¹⁶

On 12 February 2011, Central Water Power Station Yacyretá started to operate at the level of 83 meters over the sea and reached its full capacity of 20,700 GW/year. Yacyretá is a joint project between Argentina and Paraguay on the river Parana that was initiated by signing the Treaty of Yacyretá on 3 December 1973. Yacyretá produces up to 60% of the national hydroelectric power in Argentina.¹⁷

On 18 February 2011, the President of Argentina initiated construction on the third circular highway «Juan Domingo Perón» around the city of Buenos Aires, as part of the Project «Conectar Igualdad». The highway will connect the roads of Buen Ayre, Northern Way, Oeste, Riccheri and Buenos-Aires La Plata and will be accessible to 6 million people.¹⁸

On 18 March 2011, the President of Argentina initiated a project to construct a 228-km highway on the National Road N18. The project will require an investment of USD1,997 million.¹⁹

On 10 July 2011, a new terminal of 21,000 square meters at Ezeiza airport was opened. The new terminal expands the capacity of the airport and aims to increase connectivity and boost tourism in Argentina.²⁰

On 26 August 2011, a railway service connecting the regions of Buenos Aires and La Pampa was launched. The project aims to develop transportation infrastructure and will connect 20 cities.²¹

On 15 February 2012, the construction of a fiber-optic communication network between the Tierra del Fuego and Santa Cruz regions was launched by the Federal Government as part of the National Plan of Telecommunication «Argentina Conectada». The project aimed to develop the telecommunications sector in distant regions. The total cost of the project was USD170 million.²²

¹⁵ Anuncian la Construcción de Nueva Represa Hidroeléctrica en Mendoza, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.casarosada.gov.ar/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=7986&Itemid=66.

¹⁶ La jefa de Estado Abrió la Licitación para la Construcción del Gasoducto Noreste Argentino, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.casarosada.gov.ar/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=8045&Itemid=66.

¹⁷ La Presidenta dejó Inaugurada en su Cota Máxima la Represa Yacyretá, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.casarosada.gov.ar/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=8094&Itemid=66.

¹⁸ La Presidenta Anunció las Obras de la Autopista Juan Domingo Perón en Merlo y la Compra de Netbooks, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.casarosada.gov.ar/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=8072&Itemid=66.

¹⁹ La Presidenta Dio Inicio a las Obras de la Autovía Paraná – Concordia, en Entre Ríos, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 18 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.casarosada.gov.ar/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=8142&Itemid=66.

²⁰ Inauguración de la Nueva Terminal C del Aeropuerto de Ezeiza: Palabras de la Presidenta de la Nación, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 10 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://www.casarosada.gov.ar/discursos/25231-inauguracion-de-la-nueva-terminal-c-del-aeropuerto-de-ezeiza-palabras-de-la-presidenta-de-la-nacion>.

²¹ «Cuando Ponemos el Trabajo, la fe y la Esperanza, las Cosas Llegan», señaló la Presidenta en Lincoln, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 26 August 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://www.casarosada.gov.ar/informacion/actividad-oficial/25353-cuando-ponemos-el-trabajo-la-fe-y-la-esperanza-las-cosas-llegan-senalo-la-presidenta-al-inaugurar-un-ramal-ferroviario-en-lincoln>.

²² Comienzan las Obras de Dragado en el Estrecho de Magallanes para la Red Federal de Fibra Óptica, Argentina Conectada 15 February 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

On 26 June 2012, the Second National Program of Drinking Water was launched with the financial support of the Inter-American Development Bank (USD200 million). The Program was to be released in Buenos Aires and the Federal District and include the modernization of water supply services.²³

On 25 July 2012, the President of Argentina inaugurated the new international airport Termas de Río Hondo in the province Santiago de Estero. The airport was built with the financial support of civil society organizations.²⁴

On 30 July 2012, the Argentinean Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services announced the results of the first phase of the National Plan of Telecommunication «Argentina Conectada». 250 centers with access to Internet were established in Argentinean cities.²⁵ It was announced that 2313 satellite antennas would be set up in rural schools to provide Internet access for pupils.²⁶

On 9 August 2012, the Argentinean Minister of Transport, Alejandro Ramos, announced the investment of ARS633 million (about USD132 million) towards the Mitre railroad connecting the regions of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Córdoba, and Santiago del Estero y Tucumán. The project aims to renovate stations and railways.²⁷

Argentina has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources, but has failed to do the same in developing countries. Thus, Argentina is awarded a score of 0.

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Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources.

Australia has invested in infrastructure and has taken measures to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing within the country.

On 7 January 2011, the Government decided to provide AUD135 million (about USD140 million) in federal funding to rebuild and modernize Western Australia's Grain Rail Network, in partnership with the Government of Western Australia.²⁸

On 17 January 2011, three National Broadband Network (NBN) equipment contracts totaling AUD1.6 billion (about USD1.66 billion) were signed. The NBN is an Australian government

<http://www.argentinaconectada.gov.ar/notas/2651-comienzan-las-obras-dragado-el-estrecho-magallanes-la-red-federal-fibra-ptica>.

²³ Financiamiento para el Programa de Agua Potable, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 26 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.argentina.gov.ar/noticias/1112.php>

²⁴ La Presidenta Inauguró un Nuevo Aeropuerto en Termas de Río Hondo, Ministry of Transport of Argentina 25 July 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.transporte.gov.ar/content/noticia_LaPresidenteinaugu_1343234384/.

²⁵ Argentina Conectada Continúa Instalando Núcleos de Acceso al Conocimiento en Todo el País, Argentina Conectada 30 July 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.argentinaconectada.gov.ar/notas/3267-argentina-conectada-contina-instalando-nucleos-acceso-al-conocimiento-todo-el-pas>.

²⁶ Avanza la Instalación de Internet Satelital en Escuelas Rurales y de Frontera, Argentina Conectada 30 July 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.argentinaconectada.gov.ar/notas/3266-avanza-la-instalacin-internet-satelital-escuelas-rurales-y-frontera>.

²⁷ Se Invertirán 633 Millones de Pesos en el Ferrocarril Mitre, Ministry of Transport of Argentina 9 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.transporte.gov.ar/content/noticia_Seinvertirn633mil_1344528942/.

²⁸ Federal Funding to Help Rebuild WA's Grain Rail Network, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport (Canberra) 7 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2011/January/AA002_2011.aspx.

initiative launched in May 2010 to deliver high-speed broadband to all Australians. It is one of the largest infrastructure projects undertaken by the Australian government. An investment of up to AUD43 billion (about USD44.7 billion) over 8 years is planned.²⁹

On 10 May 2011, the Government adopted the 2011-2012 Budget and committed AUD36 billion (about USD37.5 billion) towards investment in infrastructure.³⁰ A record AUD4.5 billion (about USD4.7 billion) was expected to be spent in 2012 to renovate and extend the road, rail and aviation infrastructure across Regional Australia.³¹ Furthermore, the 2011-12 Commonwealth Budget put in place tax measures to attract up to AUD25 billion (about USD26 billion) in private investments in nationally significant infrastructure projects.³²

On 26 October 2011, the Assistant Treasurer, Bill Shorten, and Minister for Infrastructure and Transport, Anthony Albanese, announced that the Gillard Government proposed tax changes that would allow investors to more easily and with greater flexibility claim losses, making this type of investment more attractive to the private sector, including superannuation funds.” The new rules for tax losses that are attributable to designated infrastructure projects will uplift the value of carry forward tax losses by the 10-year Government bond rate and exempt the tax losses from the continuity of ownership test and the same business test.”³³

On 5 April 2012, two projects sharing the 2012 Australian Smart Infrastructure Project Award for improving the sustainability of water supply were announced. The projects entail financing from the Government.³⁴

On 8 May 2012, the Government adopted the Commonwealth Budget 2012-13 and committed AUD232.1 million (about USD214 million) in 2015-16 from the Building Australia Fund to fund 50% of the estimated cost of the Torrens and Goodwood Junctions rail project in South Australia. According to the Budget, the Australian government will also allocate AUD50 million (about USD52 million) in 2012-13 for road projects in the Northern Territory. This funding will be designated to current projects on the Central Arnhem Road and Port Keats Road that are designed to provide access to Indigenous communities. AUD1.75 billion (about USD1.82 billion) over 5 years from 2014-15 to 2018-19 will also be allocated to continue the Roads to Recovery program. Under this program, funding is distributed to local councils, state and territory governments in Australia that are responsible for local roads in areas where there are no councils, and the Indian Ocean Territories, to maintain and upgrade their local road networks.

On 11 July 2012, Prime Minister Julia Gillard released the Federal Government’s guidelines for the AUD6 billion (about USD6.25 billion) Regional Infrastructure Fund. It is financed from part of the profits of the Minerals Resource Rent Tax, and its purpose is to pay for major road, railways, ports and other economic infrastructure to support growth.³⁵

²⁹ Creating 400 Australian Jobs as We Move to Connect the Nation, Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science and Research (Canberra) 17 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

www.minister.innovation.gov.au/Carr/MediaReleases/Pages/creating400australianjobsaswemovetoconnectthenation.aspx.

³⁰ Budget at a Glance, Australian Government 10 May 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

www.budget.gov.au/2011-12/content/at_a_glance/html/at_a_glance.htm.

³¹ Labor’s Regional Nation Building Agenda, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport (Canberra) 10 May 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2011/May/AA075_2011.aspx.

³² An Australia Built to Compete and Prosper, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport 10 May 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2011/May/budget-infra_01-2011.aspx.

³³ Encouraging More Investment in Infrastructure, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2011/October/AA192_2011.aspx.

³⁴ 2012 Australian Smart Infrastructure Awards, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2012/April/aa058_2012.aspx.

³⁵ Regional Infrastructure Fund to Spread the Benefits of The Mining Boom, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport 11 July 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2012/July/aa147_2012.aspx.

On 11 September 2012, it was declared that more than AUD1 billion (about USD1.05 billion) in infrastructure projects was added to Australia's investment pipeline in just three months, according to the National Infrastructure Construction Schedule (NICS). Since May, 14 new major projects valued at AUD50 million (about USD52 million) have been added to the NICS. The NICS provides a database on all infrastructure investments made by all three levels of the Government.³⁶

Australia has also made investments in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing in developing countries.

On 29 March 2012, the Australian Ambassador to East Timor and the East Timor Minister for Infrastructure launched the Roads for Development (R4D) program to improve over a third of East Timor's rural roads over the next 4 years. Australia pledged USD30 million to the R4D program. The project will be implemented in partnership with East Timor's Ministry of Infrastructure and the International Labour Organization.³⁷

On 10 April 2012, the Australian and Chinese governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to strengthen cooperation on delivering infrastructure in the two nations. The MoU provides for closer co-operation on the planning of projects, exchanging information on investment opportunities and technical expertise, training and education, joint conferences, as well as joint infrastructure projects in future.³⁸

On 15 June 2012, AusAID announced that throughout 2012 and 2013, contract packages will be developed to maintain 130 km of road across Tonga under the transport Sector Consolidation Project. The project was started in 2008 by AusAID, the World Bank and Tonga's Ministry of Transport to rehabilitate the country's road network. The first contract under the project was awarded to a local Tongan company in January 2012, for 4.2 km of road; it tested new road material.³⁹

On 20 August 2012, Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bob Carr, announced that Australia will provide AUD4 million (about USD1.15 million) for 6 wharves in rural parts of the Solomon Islands to be rebuilt or repaired, in order to ensure safe and reliable access to sea transport. Australia has also provided AUD24 million (about USD25 million) over the past 5 years towards transport infrastructure in the Solomon Islands, under its long-term commitment to help the Solomon Islands improve transport infrastructure.⁴⁰

Australia has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources within the country and in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Ekaterina Maslovskaya & Anna Vekshina

Brazil: +1

³⁶ \$1 Billion in Infrastructure Projects Added to National Database, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2012/September/aa197_2012.aspx.

³⁷ Rebuilding Rural Roads to Connect Remote Communities in East Timor, AusAID 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=599>.

³⁸ Australia and China Strengthen Cooperation on Infrastructure, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2012/April/aa059_2012.aspx.

³⁹ On the Road to Development: Building Opportunity in Tonga, AusAID 15 June 2012 Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=673>.

⁴⁰ Investing in Transport Infrastructure in Solomon Islands, AusAID 20 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=775>.

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources domestically and in developing countries.

Brazil has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

On 16 February 2011, the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) – Large City Mobility was presented. In accordance with the program, large cities will get a total of USD10.8 billion in public transport investment. The program is aimed at improving public transportation infrastructure and purchasing equipment designed to integrate, control and modernize these systems.⁴¹ On 26 June 2012, the Federal Government presented the prospects and output of the PAC. The Federal Government will invest BRL708 billion (about USD350 billion) (29,8 % from total PAC budget) in infrastructure development by 2014. 909km of new highways will be built throughout the country, 52 thousands km of highways will be modernized, and 20 river ports will be constructed in the northern regions.⁴² On 25 June 2012, the Brazilian Transport Minister inaugurated the new BR-153 highway which linked the western and northern regions of Brazil. The cost of the project, financed through the PAC, was USD39 million.⁴³ On 12 March 2012, the Brazilian Transport Minister announced a BRL1 billion (approximately USD500 million) project to construct the highway BR101; it will link the central and northern regions of the country under the PAC.⁴⁴

On 6 May 2011, it was announced that infrastructure renovation works for the FIFA World Cup 2014 should receive investments totaling about BRL47 billion (approximately USD29.4 billion). Investments inter alia include the modernization of airports, football stadiums, telecommunications and urban mobility systems.⁴⁵

On 16 June 2011, Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff launched the second phase of the housing program «Minha Casa Minha Vida» (My House, My Life), which aims to finance the building of 2 million new homes by 2014. The Federal Government has budgeted an investment of BRL125.7 billion (approximately USD80 billion) for the program.⁴⁶

On 16 December 2011, the Brazilian Ministry of Energy announced the project of constructing a new 1529km energy transmission line, connecting several states with a total capacity of 4,637 MW. The Ministry invested BRL1.6 billion (about USD800 million) in this project.⁴⁷

On 28 June 2012, the Federal Government and private business representatives signed an agreement providing for the modernization of the railroad Brasília-Anápolis-Goiânia. The cost of the project is USD700 million.⁴⁸

⁴¹ Large Cities to Get US\$ 10.8 Billion Public Transport Investment, Portal Brasil (Rio-de-Janeiro) 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/02/18/large-cities-to-get-us-10.8-billion-public-transport-investment>.

⁴² Eixo Transportes investiu 24,4 Bilhões Após um Ano e Meio do PAC2, Ministry of Transport of Brazil 26 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.transportes.gov.br/noticia/conteudo/id/64113/module/default>.

⁴³ Ministro dos Transportes inaugura Travessia Urbana de Colinas/TO, Ministry of Transport of Brazil 25 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.transportes.gov.br/noticia/conteudo/id/62172/module/default>.

⁴⁴ PAC 2 Investe R\$ 1 Bilhão e Duplica 59% da Malha de Sergipe, Ministry of Transport of Brazil 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.transportes.gov.br/noticia/conteudo/id/54983/module/default>.

⁴⁵ World Cup May Have Indirect Impact of R\$ 185 Billion in the Economy, Portal Brasil 6 May 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/05/06/world-cup-may-have-indirect-impact-of-r-185-billion-in-the-economy>.

⁴⁶ Brazilian Housing Program Will Build 2 Million New Homes, Portal Brasil 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/06/16/brazilian-housing-program-will-build-2-million-new-homes>.

⁴⁷ Leilão Prevê 1.530 km de Novas Linhas de Transmissão, Ministry of Mining and Energy of Brazil 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.mme.gov.br/mme/noticias/destaque_foto/destaque_354.html.

On 15 August 2012, Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff announced the Program of Investments in Railroads, aimed at internal integration of Brazilian regions, with a total cost of BRL133 billion (about USD 67 billion). The President declared that the Program could reduce transportation costs and enhance economic competitiveness.⁴⁹

Brazil has taken measures to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in developing countries.

On 11 May 2011, the Brazilian Government approved a USD250 million loan to support the construction of the Eastern Corridor road in the Volta Region in Ghana.⁵⁰

On 30 November 2011, the Brazilian Transport Minister participated in the II meeting of the Ministers of the South American Council of Infrastructure and Planning within UNASUR. The ministers approved the Strategic Action Plan 2012-2022 aimed at strengthening regional cooperation in infrastructure development, especially railroads, pipelines and ports construction. The Brazilian minister emphasized the projects implemented by Brazil: the Bioceanic corridor (Brasil-Bolívia-Chile), the bridge on Oiapoque river (in Guiana Francesa) and the bridge on Acre river (in Peru).⁵¹

On 18 April 2012, Brazilian Minister for Development, Industry and Foreign Trade Fernando Pimentel at his meeting with the Tourism Minister of Mozambique Fernando Fumbana Junior confirmed Brazil's commitment to finance the Nacala airport construction in the Northern region of Mozambique, as well as the Moamba-Major dam for providing water supply to the capital of Mozambique.⁵²

On 2 May 2012, a new credit line of USD2 billion was approved by the Brazilian government for Angola at the meeting with participation of Brazilian Chamber of Commerce for Foreign Trade (Camex) representatives, Brazilian Minister for Development, Industry and Foreign Trade and Angola's Finance Minister Carlos Alberto Lopes. The funding will be provided by the Brazilian Bank of Economic and Social Development (BNDES).⁵³

On 4 June 2012, Brazilian Government approved a USD174 million investment to the Tamale International Airport project in the Northern Region of Ghana. The Brazilian Infrastructure Development Company will design a construction plan. The project provides for an expansion of the runway, construction of a new terminal, and other types of infrastructure development.⁵⁴

⁴⁸ Governos Firmam Acordo para Estudos de Implantação do Trem Brasília- Anápolis-Goiânia, Ministry of Transport of Brazil 28 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://www.transportes.gov.br/noticia/conteudo/id/62371/module/default>.

⁴⁹ O Brasil Finalmente Terá uma Infraestrutura Compatível com o Seu Tamanho, Afirma Dilma, Ministry of Transport of Brazil 15 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://www.transportes.gov.br/noticia/conteudo/id/65396/module/default>.

⁵⁰ Brazil Approves \$250m For Eastern Corridor Road, Government of Ghana Official Site 11 May 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2013. <http://www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php/information/press-releases/5844-brazil-approves-250m-for-eastern-corridor-road>.

⁵¹ Ministro dos Transportes Defende Cooperação em Infraestrutura entre Países da UNASUL, Ministry of Transport of Brazil 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://www.transportes.gov.br/noticia/conteudo/id/50084/module/default>.

⁵² Pimentel Discute Financiamento para Obras de Infraestrutura em Moçambique, Brazil Government Official Site 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 January 2013. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/noticias/arquivos/2012/04/18/pimentel-discute-financiamento-para-obras-de-infraestrutura-em-mocambique>

⁵³ Brazil Sets up New Credit Line for Angola Worth US\$2 billion. 2 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 January 2013. <http://www.angolahub.com/index.php/en/angola-news/1095-brasil-criou-uma-nova-linha-de-credito-no-valor-de-2-mil-milhoes-de-dolares-para-angola>

⁵⁴ Brazil To Finance Tamale International Airport Project, Government of Ghana Official Site June 2012. Date of Access: 30 January 2013. <http://www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php/news/general-news/13388-brazil-to-finance-tamale-international-airport-project>

Brazil has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources domestically and in developing countries. Thus, it gets a score of +1.

Analysts: Pavel Zhdanov & Elizaveta Safonkina

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on infrastructure development.

The Canadian government invested in national infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing in the country.

On 26 November 2010, CAD0.6 million (approximately USD0.6 million) were disbursed to the Municipality of L'Isle-Verte in joint government financial assistance to rebuild water supply and combined sewer systems and install a storm sewer system in the western sector of the Municipality.⁵⁵

On 25 February 2011, the Minister of Finance and Senator Larry Smith announced that the Government of Canada will contribute up to CAD25.2 million (approximately USD25.5 million) through the PPP Canada Fund towards eligible costs of a new Maintenance Centre in Montreal, Quebec, for the Agence métropolitaine de transport (AMT). Partnering with the private sector to deliver this project will leverage private sector expertise, allow the transfer of design and construction risks to the private sector, and generate positive value for money compared to traditional procurement, to the benefit of taxpayers.⁵⁶

In Budget 2011 and Budget 2012, the Government of Canada committed to working with the provinces, territories and other stakeholders to develop a long-term plan for public infrastructure for Canada that extends beyond the expiry of the USD33.2 billion Building Canada Plan in 2014. The Plan, launched in 2007, was the result of engagement and discussions with the provinces and territories, as well as with the municipal sector.⁵⁷

Through Canada's Economic Action Plan 2012, the Federal Government is implementing the Community Infrastructure Improvement Fund. The program will remain in effect until March 31, 2014 and provide an investment of around USD151 million. Non-profit and public organizations, First Nations and regional governments are eligible to apply.⁵⁸

The Green Infrastructure Fund, established through Canada's Economic Action Plan in Budget 2009, continues its operation. This program specifically targets projects that improve the quality of the environment and lead to a more sustainable economy over the long term. Through the Green Infrastructure Fund, Infrastructure Canada supports projects that promote cleaner air, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and cleaner water. This includes new or rehabilitative infrastructure projects in wastewater infrastructure, green energy generation infrastructure, green energy transmission infrastructure, carbon transmission and storage infrastructure, and solid waste infrastructure. Eligible recipients include provinces, territories, local or regional

⁵⁵ Additional Investment of \$589,442 in L'Isle-Verte for Refurbishment of Water and Sewer Systems, Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.dec-ced.gc.ca/eng/media-room/news-releases/2010/11/2771.html>.

⁵⁶ Governments of Canada and Quebec Join in Public-Private Partnership to Enhance Commuter Services and Create Jobs, PPP Canada 25 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://p3canada.ca/files/file/NR_Lachine%20Maintenance%20Centre_EN_FINAL.pdf.

⁵⁷ Strengthening Canada's Public Infrastructure, Canada's Economic Action Plan. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://actionplan.gc.ca/en/initiative/strengthening-canada-s-public-infrastructure>.

⁵⁸ Community Infrastructure Improvement Fund, Canada's Economic Action Plan. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://actionplan.gc.ca/en/initiative/community-infrastructure-improvement-fund>.

governments, public sector bodies, and other eligible non-profit organizations and private sector companies, either alone or in partnership with a province, territory or government body.⁵⁹

Canada has also made efforts to stimulate infrastructure investments in developing countries.

Canada continues its international programs aimed at improving infrastructure in developing countries. The goal of the Social Infrastructure Improvement project is to increase the extent to which basic human needs are met in the Caribbean region. The project aims to increase access to social infrastructure for vulnerable groups by making sustainable increases and improvements to social infrastructure. The project finances sub-projects in 10 countries, mainly in the fields of education, water and health, in response to requests from communities. The project was launched in 2003 and is scheduled to run until the end of 2012.⁶⁰

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) participates in NEPAD-Infrastructure Preparation Facility, a project aimed at enhancing regional economic development and integration through the increased implementation of regional infrastructure projects in Africa. The contribution of CIDA towards the project totals USD15.1 million.⁶¹

CIDA also supports the Inter-American Development Bank's Regional Infrastructure Integration Fund, which is a multi-donor trust fund whose objective is to provide technical assistance to support the preparation of infrastructure projects in Latin American and the Caribbean.⁶²

The Canadian government invests in infrastructure and mobilizes funding for infrastructure projects from other sources both in the country and in developing countries. Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Vitaly Nagornov & Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources both in China and in developing countries.

China has actively invested in and mobilized infrastructure financing for its national infrastructure.

On 5 March 2011, China's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) was submitted to the National People's Congress, the country's top legislature. According to this plan:

- 1) China will develop 235 million kilowatts of power generation capacity in clean energy; launch nuclear energy projects with a combined generation capacity of 40 million kw; build nuclear power plants in central regions; build hydropower stations along major rivers such as the Jinsha River, Yalong River and Dadu River with an installed capacity of 120 million kw; construct oil and gas pipelines of about 150,000 kilometers. In

⁵⁹ Green Infrastructure Fund, Canada's Economic Action Plan. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://actionplan.gc.ca/en/initiative/green-infrastructure-fund>.

⁶⁰ Social Infrastructure Improvement, Project Browser, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjByStatusSCEn/F55FFEA70386AE1F852572F700371100>.

⁶¹ Project Profile for NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility - Phase II, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/projEn/A033542001>.

⁶² Project Profile for Support to the Regional Infrastructure Integration Fund 2012, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/projEn/M013611001>.

addition, at least 70 million kw of wind power capacity and 5 million kw of solar power capacity will be created in the next five years.⁶³

- 2) China will double its investment in waterway construction to CNY200 billion (USD30.5 billion) to increase the nation's river transport capacity.⁶⁴
- 3) China will increase the total number of government-subsidized housing units under the Comfortable Housing Project; it will reach 45 million units with a total planned investment of CNY6.75 trillion (about USD1 trillion).⁶⁵
- 4) China will build 82 new airports and revamp 101 others to meet rising air travel demand.⁶⁶

On 23 March 2011, a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport said that China will double its investment in waterway construction to CNY200 billion (USD30.5 billion) over the next five years to increase the nation's river transport capacity. He said the central government will fund CNY45 billion (USD6.86 billion), more than one fifth of the total investment, while the rest will be raised by local governments or through social financing channels.⁶⁷

On 1 July 2011, the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Rail line, which is 1,318 kilometers long, was opened. The government spent CNY220.9 billion (about USD35 billion) on its construction.⁶⁸

On 5 July 2011, the Ministry of Finance announced that China allocated CNY139.45 billion (USD21.57 billion) of revenue from its vehicle purchase tax to fund key transport projects. The fund will support the construction of highways, junction stations and inland waterways.⁶⁹

On 31 December 2011, China began building a new civil airport in northwestern Qinghai province to link the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau with the country's inland areas. Construction of the CNY700 million (USD111 million) airport will be completed by the end of 2013, and the airport will commence operations in June 2014.⁷⁰

On 5 and 6 September 2012, the National Development and Reform Commission, China's top economic planner, approved 20 new infrastructure projects, including the building of more than 7000 km of highways and 25 subway projects by 2020⁷¹. The total investment cost is estimated to be CNY1 trillion (USD158 billion).⁷²

China has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of financing for building infrastructure in developing countries.

⁶³ China Announces Ambitious Clean Energy Plans for Next Five, Chinese Online Information Service (Beijing) 5 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://chinatibet.people.com.cn/96057/7310149.html>.

⁶⁴ China to Spend 200 bln Yuan Overhauling Waterways in Next 5 years, Government of China (Beijing) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2011-03/23/content_1830343.htm.

⁶⁵ People's Livelihood Needs Financial Support, China Development Bank (Beijing) 24 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.cdb.com.cn/english/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=3574>.

⁶⁶ China Beefs up Investment in Aviation Infrastructure, Chinese Government 20 July 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2012-07/21/content_2188606.htm.

⁶⁷ China to Spend 200 bln Yuan Overhauling Waterways in Next 5 years, Government of China (Beijing) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2011-03/23/content_1830343.htm.

⁶⁸ Beijing-Shanghai High-speed Railway to Open on July 1, Beijing Traffic Management Bureau 22 June 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bjttgl.gov.cn/publish/portal1/tab165/info25640.htm>.

⁶⁹ China Allocates 139.45 bln Yuan to Fund Transport Projects, Xinhua News Agency 5 July 2011 Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-07/05/c_13966900.htm.

⁷⁰ China Builds New Airport on Tibet Plateau, PRC Embassy in Finland 31 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://fi2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/chinanews/201201/20120107912010.html>.

⁷¹ China Approves 25 Urban Rail Projects to Boost Economy, Chinese Government 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2012-09/06/content_2218183.htm.

⁷² Shares Gain on Optimism over Measures, Shanghai Municipal Government 8 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/shanghai/node27118/node27818/u22ai68900.html>.

On 29 February 2012, the Chinese Exim-Bank disbursed USD300 million to fund infrastructure projects in the Mozambican capital of Maputo.⁷³

On 5 May 2012, Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen initiated the construction of the China-funded national road No. 214 and the Cambodia-China Friendship Mekong-Stung Treng Bridge in the northern part of Cambodia. The 144-kilometer road and 1,731-meter bridge will be constructed with a loan of USD116 million from the government of China.⁷⁴

On 8 August 2012, Cambodia inaugurated the 128-kilometer China-funded national road No. 62 in an effort to boost social and economic development in the Northern provinces. The road, from Kampong Thom province's Kampong Svay district to the provincial town of Preah Vihear province, cost about USD52 million in the form of a loan from the Government of China.⁷⁵

On 13 September 2012, the Chinese government disbursed USD240 million in loans to build infrastructure in southern Sri Lanka. China's Exim Bank is financing the construction of flyovers and roads in the southern town of Hambantota with the aim of making it a transport hub.⁷⁶

On 22 September 2012, Mozambique and China signed two cooperation agreements worth nearly USD25 million: USD9.4 million was given to Mozambique as a loan while the remaining USD14.3 million was given as a donation. The money will be used to finance infrastructure development, to the benefit of Mozambican people, as part of the government's efforts in its fight against poverty.⁷⁷

China has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources both in China and in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Svetlana Nikitina

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to facilitate investments in infrastructure in the country and in developing countries.

On 13 December 2010, the Secretary of State for Transports and the President of the French National Railway Corporation (SNCF) signed the Convention "Trains Balance of the Territory." According to the Convention, the State agrees to pay an annual compensation of EUR210 million (approximately USD280 million) over three years for 40 railway lines (Coral, Intercity, Teoz and Luneau). This measure balances the exploitation of these lines. The agreement entails an investment of EUR300 million (approximately USD400 million) in the modernization of the railway rolling stock.⁷⁸

On 26 January 2011, the French Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing announced the commitment of the state to invest over EUR1 billion (approximately USD1.33 billion) towards upgrading public transport in Ile-de-France.⁷⁹

⁷³ Mozambique Signs 300 mln USD Road Agreement with Chinese Bank: AIM, Xinhua News Agency 29 February 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-02/29/c_131438460.htm.

⁷⁴ China-funded Road, Bridge Begin Construction in Cambodia, Xinhua News Agency 5 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bbw.gov.cn/zt/bdl/article.php?id=56888>.

⁷⁵ Cambodia Inaugurates China-funded Road in Northern Provinces, 8 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.enghunan.gov.cn/Text_News/201208/t20120809_494212.htm.

⁷⁶ China to Fund Infrastructure in Southern Sri Lanka, Chinese Government 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.gov.cn/misc/2012-09/13/content_2224271.htm.

⁷⁷ Mozambique, China Sign 25 mln USD Agreements, Xinhua News Agency 22 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-09/24/c_131868320.htm.

⁷⁸ L'Etat et la SNCF s'engagent pour moderniser 40 liaisons ferroviaires. Date of Access: 28 November 2012. <http://www.global-et-local.eu/?L-Etat-et-la-SNCF-s-engagent>

⁷⁹ Plus d'un milliard d'euros pour moderniser les transports en commun d'Ile-de-France. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Plus-d-un-milliard-d-euros-pour.html>.

On 26 January 2011, the contract of postal coverage for 2011-2013 was signed by the ministers in charge of planning, economy and industry, the president of the Association des Maires de France and La Poste. The equalization fund contains the estimated amount of EUR170 million (approximately USD226 million) per year.⁸⁰

On 16 February 2011, France announced plans for “Digital City” and “Intelligent Transportation Systems” development. These projects are part of the government’s commitment to provide new digital services, supported by a EUR2.25 billion (approximately USD3 billion) “Digital Economy” investment program.⁸¹

On 3 March 2011, Réseau Ferré de France (RFF) and SNCF presented an investment plan, totaling EUR40 million (approximately USD56 million) over 18 months, to enhance the security of the national railway network.⁸²

France has taken measures to facilitate infrastructure investments in developing countries.

According to the 2010 report, AFD is engaged in many infrastructure development projects in poor countries in several areas (electricity, ICT, transport), including, for example, interconnection of electricity networks in Zambia and Namibia. The total contribution of France and several other donors is EUR105 million.⁸³

On 25 November 2011, France started a new project that aims to improve public transport in the Nigerian city of Lagos. The French Government loan in the amount of USD100 million should be transferred to the city authorities directly. This is the first operational example of a coherent and integrated approach to public transport in sub-Saharan Africa.⁸⁴

In April 2012, the AFD signed a financing agreement for EUR11 million to finance infrastructure improvement of the Port Reunion. Extension and deepening of the basin of the container terminal, increasing terminal capacity and the creation of a recreational dock are planned.⁸⁵

The French Government has invested in infrastructure in its own country and in developing countries.

Thus, France is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Lyudmila Tarasenko & Vitaly Nagornov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to infrastructure investment.

Germany has undertaken investment in infrastructure and various measures to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

⁸⁰ Contrat De Presence Postale Territoriale 2011 – 2013. Date of Access: 28 April 2011.

http://www.amf.asso.fr/document/fichier.asp?FTP=AMF_10214_CONTRAT_DE_PRESENCE_TERRITORIALE.pdf&ID_DOC=10214&DOT_N_ID=7

⁸¹ France Announced Plans for "Digital City" and "Intelligent Transportation Systems" development. Invest in France Agency 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.invest-in-france.org/us/news/france-is-investing-in-its-future.html>.

⁸² Plan de sécurisation des voies ferrées pour prévenir des vols de câbles. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. http://www.lexisnexis.fr/droit-document/article/revue-droit-transports/04-2011/042_PS_TRA_TRA1104AL00042.htm

⁸³ AFD Rapport Annuel 2010, AFD. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/INSTITUTIONNEL/rapports-annuels/AFD_Rapport2010_FR.pdf.

⁸⁴ Un Bus à haut Niveau de Services pour Désengorger la Ville de Lagos, AFD 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.afd.fr/home/pays/afrique/geo-af/nigeria?requestedYear=tech_year_2011.

⁸⁵ Financement du Programme D’extension et de Modernisation de Port Reunion, AFD 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.afd.fr/home/outr-mer/agences-outr-mer/Reunion?actuCtnId=78287>.

On 22 November 2010, Germany adopted the Freight, Transport and Logistics Action Plan. One of the key measures proposed by the plan is stimulating Public-Private Partnerships in transport and infrastructure. The plan sets objectives for constructing high priority federal autobahns in the form of Public-Private Partnerships.⁸⁶

On 28 February 2011, a tunnel was opened as part of the construction of a bypass in German federal land Baden-Württemberg. The state invested USD230 million into the project. The infrastructure project is planned to be completed by 2013.⁸⁷

On 11 March 2011, the construction of an important road project in German federal land Saxony-Anhalt was launched. USD331 million was invested by the state in the project. Construction work is planned to be completed in 3.5 years.⁸⁸

On 16 March 2011, the Federal Cabinet adopted the key figures for the 2012 federal budget. The funding for railways, waterways and roads will reach more than USD14.4 billion each year in spite of budget consolidation measures. An additional USD1.4 billion will be provided to continue railway projects from 2012 to 2015.⁸⁹

On 22 March 2011, the construction of an important road project connecting the Eastern and Western parts of Germany was completed. The project is part of the National Plan “German Unity.” Germany invested USD2.2 billion in the project.⁹⁰

On 6 April 2011, the German Cabinet of Ministers adopted the National Reform Programme for 2011. The measures contained in the German NRP for 2011 fully implement the European Strategy for Growth and Employment and the Euro Plus Pact. The priority areas include measures designed to boost internal demand through investment in energy and telecommunications infrastructure.⁹¹

On 17 November 2011, the Federal Minister of Transport Peter Ramsauer and the Dutch Minister of Infrastructure Melanie Schultz van Haegen-Maas Geesteranus agreed to invest in the upgrading of the railway line between the Dutch border and Oberhausen in Germany. The total cost for upgrading the line is expected to be around EUR1.3 billion and will be split between the two countries.⁹²

⁸⁶ Aktionsplan Güterverkehr und Logistik – Logistikinitiative für Deutschland, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bmvbs.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/61432/publicationFile/34319/aktionsplan-gueterverkehr-logistik.pdf>.

⁸⁷ Scheuer: Ortsumgehung Schwäbisch Gmünd kommt gut Voran, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2011/028-scheuer-b29-ou-schw%C3%A4bisch-gm%C3%BCnd.html?view=renderDruckansicht&nn=35788>.

⁸⁸ B 6n wird bis zur A 9 verlängert, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2011/033-muecke-ou-koethen.html>.

⁸⁹ Eckwerte des Bundeshaushalts 2012 beschlossen, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2011/038-ramsauer-bundshaushalt-2012.html>.

⁹⁰ Vier Teilstücke der A 44 Zwischen Kassel und Herleshausen in Bau, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2011/045-bomba-a44-kassel-herleshausen.html>.

⁹¹ Nationales Reformprogramm für Deutschland beschlossen, Federal Government of Germany 6 April 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Artikel/2011/04/2011-04-06-nationales-reformprogramm.html>.

⁹² Upgrading the Betuwe line/Improving Railway Noise Mitigation, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/EN/Pressemitteilung/2011/231-ramsauer-netherlands-betuwe.html?linkToOverview=EN%2Fpress%2FpressReleases%2Fpress-releases_node.html%3Fgtp%3D50278_list%25253D2%23id75438.

On 9 February 2012, the German Bundestag's Budget Committee adopted the list of projects submitted by the Federal Minister of Transport for the "Programme to Accelerate Infrastructure Projects". As of 2012, an additional EUR1 billion (about USD1.27 billion) became available for investment in roads, railways and waterways. The main focus of the additional investment will be roads. EUR400 million (approximately USD510 million) will be spent to bolster projects under construction.⁹³

On 28 March 2012, the Federal Government set itself the goal of improving public participation while at the same time accelerating the construction of large-scale transport projects. The Federal Minister of Transport, Building and Urban Development and the Federal Minister of the Interior, Hans-Peter Friedrich, presented a "Planning Simplification Bill", which is «designed to act as a guide for better participation and to provide information to the public».⁹⁴

On 26 April 2012, the Federal Minister of Transport presented the final version of the 2011-2015 Framework Investment Plan for federal transport infrastructure.⁹⁵ The total level of investment in upgrades and new construction schemes launched, continued or completed during the period from 2011 to 2015 is EUR41 billion (about USD52 billion). The 2011-2015 Framework Investment Plan also includes Federal Government payments for PPP-projects.⁹⁶

Germany also invested in infrastructure and took measures to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing in developing countries.

On 7 December 2011, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel announced that Germany would further increase its support for southern Africa by EUR120 million (about USD152 million). The additional funding will be used for two strategic projects: solar power generation in South Africa and regional networks for climate-friendly power generation in southern Africa.⁹⁷

On 15 December 2011, KfW and the African Union signed an agreement regarding the building of geothermal power plants in Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania. The agreement provides for a contribution of EUR50 million (about USD64 million) from KfW. The funds will be provided by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the EU and will make a significant contribution to improving electricity supply in East Africa.⁹⁸

⁹³ Budget Committee adopts "Programme to Accelerate Infrastructure Projects", Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/EN/Pressemitteilung/2012/022-budget-committee-adopts-programme-to-accelerate-infrastructure-projects.html?linkToOverview=EN%2FPress%2FPressReleases%2Fpress-releases_node.html%3Fgtp%3D50278_list%25253D2%23id79832.

⁹⁴ Improving Public Participation in Large-scale Projects, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/EN/Pressemitteilung/2012/051-ramsauer-improving-public-participation.html?linkToOverview=EN%2FPress%2FPressReleases%2Fpress-releases_node.html%3Fgtp%3D50278_list%25253D1%23id81652.

⁹⁵ 2011 - 2015 Framework Investment Plan, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/EN/Pressemitteilung/2012/049-ramsauer-framework-investment-plan.html?linkToOverview=EN%2FPress%2FPressReleases%2Fpress-releases_node.html%3Fgtp%3D50278_list%25253D1%23id81658.

⁹⁶ 2011 - 2015 Framework Investment Plan, Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development of Germany 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://www.bmvbs.de/SharedDocs/EN/Artikel/IR/framework-investment-plan-irp-2011-2015.html?nn=37428>.

⁹⁷ BMZ Takes Action: 120 Million Euros for Climate Change Mitigation in South Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/December/20111207_pm_230_suedafrika/index.html.

⁹⁸ More Environmentally-friendly Electricity from the Ground. East Africa Taps its Geothermal Potential, KfW Bankengruppe 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.kfw.de/kfw/en/KfW_Group/Press/Latest_News/PressArchiv/2011/20111215_55013.jsp

On 12 June 2012, the German Federal Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan signed a third tranche in the amount of EUR23.5 million (about USD30 million) for the "Water Resource Management Programme." The Programme aims to develop the sustainable management of water resources in the Kingdom of Jordan.⁹⁹

Germany has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources both in the country and in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Marina Klintsova & Yulia Ovchinnikova

India: + 1

India has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and foster the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources both in the country and in developing countries.

The Indian government has taken measures to provide infrastructure investment and mobilize infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

On 28 February 2011, Indian Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee, in his budget speech, mentioned that infrastructure is critical for the development of India and that an allocation of over USD48 billion would be made to this sector for 2011-2012, which is 23.3% higher than the figure of the previous year.¹⁰⁰

On 12 September 2011, following this announcement, the Government in consultation with national financial regulators raised the limit for investment in long-term corporate bonds issued by companies in the infrastructure sector from USD5 billion to USD25 billion. The scheme was conceived and operationalized to open new channels of funding for the infrastructure sector while deepening the corporate bond market.¹⁰¹

On 17 September 2011, the Union Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that operational guidelines for assistance in the creation and modernization of warehousing capacity under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) had been finalized. He added that the Ministry had dedicated USD400 million with the aim of creating modern warehousing capacity for agricultural products. The operational guidelines for the scheme have been formulated. The scheme will be open to States' governments, entities owned or assisted by the States' governments and to the other entities/agencies engaged in setting up warehousing storage infrastructure.¹⁰²

On 22 October 2011, the National Development Council of India approved the Approach Paper for the Twelfth 5-Year Plan (2012-2017). This document states that total investment in Indian infrastructure will reach INR45 trillion (approximately USD0.8 trillion) during the specified period. On average, infrastructure investments during this period are expected to amount to 9.14% of the country's GDP, with almost half of the financing coming from the private sector.

⁹⁹ Managing Scarce Resources Wisely, KfW Bankengruppe 12 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/ebank/EN_Home/About_Us/News/News_2012/20120612_42175.jsp.

¹⁰⁰ Budget Speech by Finance Minister, Union Budget and Economic Survey 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2011-12/bs/bs.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ FII Investment in Long-term Corporate Debt in Infrastructure Sector Liberalised, Ministry of Finance of India 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://finmin.nic.in/press_room/2011/FII_corporate_dept.pdf.

¹⁰² Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) Finalised with Dedicated Allocation of RS.2000 Crore: Finance Minister, Ministry of Finance 17 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://finmin.nic.in/press_room/2011/FM_IRDF.pdf.

Thus, infrastructure investment in India is projected to double in comparison with the previous 5-year planning period (2007-2012).¹⁰³

India has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing in developing countries.

In June 2009, the Indian government announced the disbursement of INR5 billion (approximately USD90 million) in assistance to Sri Lanka. In the 2011-12 financial year, part of this financing was used for the development of rail and port infrastructure, connectivity and transportation in northern Sri Lanka.¹⁰⁴

India is involved in a number of infrastructure projects in Myanmar. The main one is the Kaladan project aimed at linking the Sittwe port with the city of Mizoram by road and waterway. The project was launched in 2008 and is expected to be completed by 2013-2014.¹⁰⁵

India has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources both in the country and beyond and has been awarded a score of +1

Analysts: Alexey Mironov & Andrey Shelepov

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure.

Indonesia has invested in national infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources.

On 2 December 2010, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) decided to provide a USD200 million loan to Indonesia for an ongoing program designed to remove obstacles to infrastructure investment.¹⁰⁶

On 15 March 2011, the representative of the Ministry of Communications said that the government would build a new port in the region Tanjung Priok to enhance the movement of goods and passengers. Part of the work was conducted through a grant from the Japan International Cooperation Agency.¹⁰⁷ In September 2012 state-owned port operator Indonesian Port Corporation acquired the concession right to operate the new Tanjung Priok port which is expected to be operational by 2014.¹⁰⁸

On 27 May 2011, the Indonesian government announced 17 new infrastructure projects with a total cost of IDR190 trillion (USD220.4 billion) as part of its 2011-2025 Indonesia Economic Development Expansion and Acceleration Master Plan. Investments will be made by state-owned companies, by national private companies, through foreign direct investment and the

¹⁰³ Interim Report of the High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure, Secretariat for Infrastructure, Planning Commission August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://infrastructure.gov.in/pdf/Interim_Report.pdf.

¹⁰⁴ Q. 643 Relief Measures for Tamils in Sri Lanka, Ministry of External Affairs of India 16 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.mea.gov.in/rajya-sabha.htm?dtl/20368/Q+643+Relief+measures+for+Tamils+in+Sri+Lanka>.

¹⁰⁵ In Scramble for Myanmar, India Tries to Build on Earlier Gains, Ministry of External Affairs of India 27 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.mea.gov.in/articles-in-indian-media.htm?dtl/19923/In+scramble+for+Myanmar+India+tries+to+build+on+earlier+gains>.

¹⁰⁶ ADB Extends \$200 Million to Help Indonesia Accelerate Infrastructure Investment 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.adb.org/Media/Articles/2010/13418-indonesia-infrastructure-investments/default.asp?p=inonews>.

¹⁰⁷ Republika OnLine. Breaking News. Ekonomi. Pemerintah akan Bangun Pelabuhan Baru Senilai Rp8.8 T 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.seasite.niu.edu/Indonesian/Percakapan/Indonesia/originals/LiveNewsFS.htm>.

¹⁰⁸ IPC Tapped to Operate Indonesia's New Tanjung Priok port, PortCalls Asia 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.portcalls.com/ipc-tapped-to-operate-indonesias-new-tanjung-priok-port/>.

national budget.¹⁰⁹ On 11 May 2012, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Hatta Rajasa announced that the number of infrastructure projects to be conducted in accordance with the Masterplan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI) in 2012 is 39. The corresponding investment value is IDR195.940 trillion.¹¹⁰

On 29 March 2012, Acting Head of the Fiscal Policy Office (BKF) Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro announced that the government will provide a budget for infrastructure development in certain regions to boost employment in rural areas.¹¹¹

On 9 June 2012, Herry Bakti S. Gumay, the Director General of Air Transportation at the Transportation Ministry, announced that the Ministry will build 24 new airports until 2017, and then 21 airports gradually up until 2022.¹¹²

On 7 August 2012, Minister of Finance Agus D.W. Martowardojo announced that the government plans to increase the infrastructure budget in 2013. This budget increase aims to accelerate the realization of infrastructure projects run by the government.¹¹³ On 28 August 2012, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono announced that in order to stimulate infrastructure development in 2013, the government plans to allocate funding in the amount of USD20 billion, or approximately IDR180 trillion, to the development of energy and transportation infrastructure in 2013.¹¹⁴ On 28 August 2012, Vice Minister of Finance II Mahendra Siregar declared that the Ministry of Finance is prepared to provide supporting facilitation and government guarantees in order to attract investors to infrastructure development in Indonesia through PPP schemes.¹¹⁵

On 13 September 2012, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Hatta Rajasa stated that the central government was going to accelerate development in the Madura region by providing IDR1.5 trillion in funding for infrastructure development in 2013.¹¹⁶

Some measures have also been taken by Indonesia to facilitate infrastructure investments in developing countries.

In 2011, Indonesia contributed USD120 million to the initial capital of ASEAN Investment Fund.¹¹⁷ The Fund was established to stimulate infrastructure development within ASEAN

¹⁰⁹ Govt Announces 17 Infrastructure Projects Worth Rp190 Trillion. 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/72006/govt-announces-17-infrastructure-projects-worth-rp190-trillion>.

¹¹⁰ 89 MP3EI Projects in 6 Corridors Are Ready to Run in 2012, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 11 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=23470&thn=2012&name=en_11052012_1.htm.

¹¹¹ Government to Provide Budget for Infrastructure in Rural Area, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=23052&thn=2012&name=en_29032012_4.htm.

¹¹² Indonesian Government to Build 45 New Airports, The Jakarta Globe 11 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/economy/indonesian-government-to-build-45-new-airports/523690>

¹¹³ Government to Increase Infrastructure Budget Next Year, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 8 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=24317&thn=2012&name=en_08082012_5.htm.

¹¹⁴ Supporting Infrastructure Development, Government to Allocate IDR180 T in 2013, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 28 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=24444&thn=2012&name=en_28082012_2.htm.

¹¹⁵ Government Invites Private Sector to Build Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 28 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=24445&thn=2012&name=en_28082012_3.htm.

¹¹⁶ Government Allocates IDR1.5 Trillion for Madura, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=24676&thn=2012&name=en_13092012_3.htm.

¹¹⁷ Asean Connectivity Infrastructure Projects Being Finalised, Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative 8 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.indii.co.id/news_daily_detail.php?id=3992

nations and foster the implementation of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) aimed at enhancing «physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity».¹¹⁸

On 19-20 April 2012, Indonesia proposed to establish a global infrastructure funding initiative within the G20 at the finance ministers and central bank governors meeting. The aim of the proposed initiative is to improve infrastructure in developing countries.¹¹⁹ Later on, Indonesian Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo highlighted the importance of infrastructure financing for both developed and developing countries and said Indonesian delegates would raise this issue during the G20 Los Cabos Summit.¹²⁰

On 27 June 2012, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Jero Wacik, stated that Indonesia would follow up its energy investment offer in Iraq. The Indonesian Government will also encourage the involvement of BUMN (State-Owned Enterprises) and private companies in the development of infrastructure in Iraq.¹²¹

Indonesia has invested in infrastructure and taken measures to facilitate infrastructure investments from other sources both in the country and in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Elena Martynova & Natalia Churkina

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and encourage investment from other sources both in the country and in developing countries.

Italy has taken several actions to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

On 12 November 2010, the Ministry of Economic Development (MED) signed a decree authorizing the construction of the 94 km-long power line “Trino-Lacchiarella” between Piemonte and Lombardia. This electrical infrastructure is of strategic importance to Italy.¹²²

On 18 November 2010, the Interministerial Committee for Economic Programming (CIPE) approved the modification of the Fund for Enterprise Investment Support (FRI). According to a resolution, EUR785 million (approximately USD1.083 million) is available for supporting projects in the form of industrial and technological innovations.¹²³

On 15 December 2010, the CEO of UniCredit, Federico Ghizzoni, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Frattini, presented a project to create a logistical platform in the Upper Adriatic for the re-launch of Mediterranean maritime traffic and enhancement of Italian seaports.

¹¹⁸ ASEAN Infrastructure Fund Targets US\$13 billion towards ASEAN Connectivity, Association of Southeast Asian Nations 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.asean.org/news/asean-secretariat-news/item/asean-infrastructure-fund-targets-us13-billion-towards-asean-connectivity>

¹¹⁹ Indonesia pushes G20 to develop infrastructure fund, The Jakarta Post 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/04/25/indonesia-pushes-g20-develop-infrastructure-fund.html>

¹²⁰ Indonesia to raise issue of infrastructure financing in G20, Xinhua News 13 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-06/13/c_131650807.htm

¹²¹ Indonesia Will Prepare Energy Investment in Iraq, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of Republic of Indonesia, 28 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.esdm.go.id/news-archives/general/49-general/5822-indonesia-will-prepare-energy-investment-in-iraq-.html>

¹²² Energia: Procedimento Positivo per Elettrodotta “Trino-Lacchiarella,” Ministry of Economic Development of Italy 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2015635:energia-procedimento-positivo-per-elettrodotta-trino-lacchiarella

¹²³ MSE: via libera a 785 mln di euro per ricerca industriale, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2015695:mse-via-libera-a-785-mln-di-euro-per-ricerca-industriale

The public-private partnership will work on the basis of an agreement between the state and the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region to provide the necessary legislative framework for the project.¹²⁴

On 19 July 2011, the MED approved the construction of the interconnection pipeline “Villanova-Tivat.” It is of strategic importance to Italy because it contributes to enhancing Italy’s role as the energy hub between the “European Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.”¹²⁵

On 9 December 2011, the MED announced that the CIPE unlocked EUR12.5 billion (USD16.2 billion), of which EUR2.2 billion (USD2.8 billion) in private funds, on the recommendation of the MED, was to be used to accelerate the completion of major works for the national economy. The Minister of Economic Development and Infrastructure, Corrado Passera, confirmed the allocation of EUR4.8 billion (USD6.2 billion) to continue underground works and water schemes, railways and ports construction. In addition to the statement of the CIPE, it was reported that the Program Agreement of State Railways was approved for a total value of EU3.352 million (USD4.357 million), of which EUR840 million (USD1090 million) are for maintenance. This amount includes resources assigned to give continuity to two works, on high speed rail corridors, located in two communities: the axis Rotterdam - Genoa and Lyon - Turin - Milan - Trieste - Kiev. In particular, EUR 1.100 million (USD1.430 million) was allocated to the link Milan – Genoa, and EUR919 million (USD1194 million) went towards the completion of the operational section Treviglio – Brescia. In addition, the Plan to allocate funds towards the mass rapid transport in Milan, Bologna, Potenza, and Turin, valued at EUR162 million (USD210 million), was approved.¹²⁶

On 28 September 2012, the Foreign Ministers of Italy, Albania and Greece signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in New York, on the margins of the 67th UN General Assembly. The MoU pertained to the development and building of a natural gas pipeline from Azerbaijan’s Shah deposits to Italy, passing through Greece and Albania.¹²⁷

Italy has taken steps to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing in other countries.

On 30 November 2010, the Minister of Economic Development, Paolo Romani, together with the Bulgarian Minister of Economy, Energy and Tourism, Traycho Traykov, took part in the signing of the agreement on the project of interconnection of the gas pipelines between Greece and Bulgaria (Igb). The project has provisions for constructing the part of the gas pipeline called Itgi (interconnection between Turkey, Greece, Italy). The agreement was concluded in Sofia, Bulgaria by the Italian company Edison, the Greek state gas company Depa and the Bulgarian Bec. On 1 December 2010, Paolo Romani met the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Bojko Borisov, to discuss collaborating on the main areas with particular attention to infrastructure, energy, technological innovation and digitalization.¹²⁸ On 7 December 2010, Azerbaijan gave the go-

¹²⁴ Unicredit and Foreign Ministry Launch a New Logistics Platform for the Adriatic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy 15 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101215_Nuova_piattaforma_Adriatico.htm?LANG=EN.

¹²⁵ Energia, Saglia, via Libera a Elettrodotta Italia-Montenegro, Ministry of Economic Development of Italy 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2020045.

¹²⁶ Infrastrutture: Sbloccate dal Cipe Opere per 12,5 Miliardi di Euro, Ministry of Economic Development of Italy 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2021937.

¹²⁷ Italy-Albania-Greece for the Tap Gas Pipeline, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy 28 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/09/20120928_gasdotto_Tap.htm?LANG=EN.

¹²⁸ Italia-Bulgaria: a Sofia vertice Romani-Borisov su cooperazione, Ministry of Economic Development of Italy 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2014911:italia-bulgaria-a-sofia-vertice-romani-borisov-su-cooperazione.

ahead on an accord between Italy, Greece and Turkey regarding cooperation in the energy sector, especially in support of the Itgi project, a gas pipeline for the transit of Azerbaijani gas to Europe.¹²⁹

On 18 January 2011, the Italian and Slovenian Ministers of Infrastructure held a meeting to discuss the development of projects related to Corridor Vand, a new rail communication project between Trieste and Divaccia.¹³⁰

On 1 March 2012, the Italian Deputy Minister for Infrastructure, Mario Ciaccia, and the Congolese Minister responsible for the jobs, Jean Jacques Bouya, signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at encouraging the development of a partnership in the field of infrastructure. The Memorandum provides for a partnership between the Chemin de fer Congo Océan (Cfacio), Congolese railways, and the Italian State Railways.¹³¹

On 14 September 2012, during the Italian-Egyptian Business Council in Rome, the Italian and Egyptian delegations signed 7 documents, including an Agreement defining in detail a number of concrete initiatives for the second stage of an important project envisaging Italian assistance for the development of Egypt's rail transport sector.¹³²

On 4 October 2012, the Italian Development Cooperation announced that Italy would support building a new water supply system in the province of Jbeil, Lebanon. The new water supply system will replace the existing one, which is totally inadequate for the needs of the population of the region. Two wells in Qartaba, two pumping stations and 15 new tanks will be constructed, and 100 km of pipelines will be laid as well. The second part of the project will be related to the sewer system. The work should start in the spring of 2013.¹³³

Italy has invested in infrastructure and has taken measures to attract investment from other sources both in the country and in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on infrastructure development.

The Japanese government invested in national infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing in the country.

On 14 December 2010, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications approved a policy concerning the "Path of Light" concept which aims for broadband utilization in every household by approximately 2015, and worked out a timeline for implementation of the concept.¹³⁴

¹²⁹ Mantica: green light from Azerbaijan on accord with Italy, Greece and Turkey on the ITGI gas pipeline, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101207_ManticaGasdotto.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³⁰ Italia-Slovenia: Matteoli incontra ministro Vlacic, Italian Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport 18 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.mit.gov.it/mit/site.php?p=cm&o=vd&id=1600>.

¹³¹ Infrastrutture per il Congo, Italian Development Cooperation 1 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=4948>.

¹³² Italy-Egypt: Strategic partners, says Terzi. Seven cooperation agreements, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/09/20120914_itegsett.htm?LANG=EN.

¹³³ Nuovo Acquedotto con I Crediti D'aiuto, Italian Development Cooperation 4 October 2012 Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=5499>.

¹³⁴ Announcement Regarding Timetable for Implementation of "Path of Light" Concept, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications 24 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/101224_c.html.

On 16 December 2010, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) launched the Hydrogen Highway Project, the world's first expressway service using fuel cell buses. Hydrogen stations will be constructed in Suginami (Tokyo), Haneda, and Narita and hydrogen supply bases will be used for the fuel cell expressway buses and vehicles.¹³⁵

On 15 January 2011, the METI launched the 'Hydrogen Town Project', the second part of the 'Hydrogen Energy Social Infrastructure Development Demonstration Project', which aims at the creation of a hydrogen society in the future. Through the project, hydrogen will be supplied via pipelines installed in urban districts and pure-hydrogen-type fuel cells will be operated for a full-scale community as a demonstration.¹³⁶

The Japanese government invested in infrastructure development within the framework of its efforts to alleviate the damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2010. Reconstruction of infrastructure objects became one of the goals of the 2011 Third Supplementary Budget. USD17.8 billion were allocated to public infrastructure projects.¹³⁷

Japan also made efforts to stimulate infrastructure investments in developing countries.

On 23 December 2011, the Japanese government decided to finance seven infrastructure projects worth USD1.14 billion in the Philippines. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provided around USD859 million of the total funds needed. The rest was provided by the government of the Philippines.¹³⁸

On 28 June 2012, the Japanese government signed a grant of USD50 million for three infrastructure projects in South Sudan. The projects include the construction of a new bridge across the River Nile, the construction of a water treatment plant to improve access to safe water, and the expansion of the Juba river port to handle increasing volumes of passenger and cargo traffic.¹³⁹

The Japanese government and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) cooperate with developing countries by providing funds and technologies for infrastructure development such as road and bridge construction.¹⁴⁰

Japan invests in infrastructure and mobilizes funding for infrastructure projects from other sources both in the country and in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Ekaterina Maslovskaya & Andrei Sakharov

Korea: +1

Korea has complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of resources for infrastructure projects initiated by the public and private sectors.

¹³⁵ "Hydrogen Highway Project" to be launched under the "Hydrogen Energy Social Infrastructure Development Demonstration Project," the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 21 October 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101213_01.html.

¹³⁶ Launch of "Hydrogen Town Project" under the "Hydrogen Energy Social Infrastructure Development Demonstration Project," the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 13 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0113_02.html.

¹³⁷ Road to Recovery, Government of Japan March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/policy/documents/2012/_icsFiles/afieldfile/2012/03/07/road_to_recovery.pdf.

¹³⁸ Japan to Finance 7 Major Infrastructure Projects, The Manila Times 23 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.manilatimes.net/index.php/business/top-business-news/13731-japan-to-finance-7-major-infrastructure-projects>.

¹³⁹ Japan Funds \$50 Million Infrastructure Projects, Miraya 28 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://mirayafm.net/index.php/economy-news/8831-japan-funds-50-million-infrastructure-projects>.

¹⁴⁰ Japanese Public Finance Fact Sheet, Ministry of Finance Japan 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2011/factsheet.pdf>.

Korea has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

On 18 January 2011, the Korean Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs announced that Korea would invest KRW185 trillion (USD166 billion) over the next decade to upgrade transportation infrastructure, and to help enhance the nation's overall logistical efficiency. The investment, which will be made under a revision to the transportation system, will focus on building or expanding roads, railways, airports, seaports and other infrastructure.¹⁴¹

According to research in the «South Korea Infrastructure Report Q3 2012»,¹⁴² South Korea made the following investments in infrastructure:

- In November 2011, the South Korean government announced plans to build a breakwater, power plant, observatory and a 200m tunnel on a disputed group of islands in the Sea of Japan. Implementation of the KRW400 billion (USD345 million) project is scheduled to begin in 2013, with completion set for 2016.
- In January 2012, Korea Airports announced that the USD284 million refurbishment of Jeju International Airport in South Korea will be completed by July 2012.¹⁴³
- In May 2012, South Korea started construction on two new nuclear reactors that use locally made components for all of their critical systems. The reactors, to be built at the Uljin power plant in North Gyeongsang Province, will be based on the Advanced Power Reactor design that can generate 1,400MW of electricity, according to the Ministry of Knowledge Economy.¹⁴⁴
- On 1 June 2012, South Korea's President Lee Myung-bak launched the construction of a direct high-speed rail line to connect Wonju in Southeast Seoul with the east coast city of Gangneung. The 120.3km line is scheduled for completion in 2017. The double-track electrified route will cost KRW3.9trillion (USD2.67 billion), which is to be raised by public sources.¹⁴⁵

Korea has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from various sources in other countries.

On 7 May 2012, the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of Korea (MLTM) announced that it signed an MOU with Invest AD in Abu Dhabi to intensify cooperation on joint investment in third countries. Under this MOU, MLTM and Invest AD will have regular meetings twice a year and identify potential investment projects in the infrastructure sector of the Middle East. If they are considered feasible, both parties will discuss ways to achieve joint investment between Invest AD and Global Infra Fund of Korea.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴¹ S Korea to invest US\$166bil in Upgrading Transportation System, Korea Policy Insight 18 January 2011. Date of access: 30 November 2011. http://www.kpi-bcs.com/community/new_left_33/gallery_view.php?page=1&NO=13&src_name=&src_value=

¹⁴² South Korea Infrastructure Report Q3 2012, Online Information Service 29 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.marketresearch.com/Business-Monitor-International-v304/South-Korea-Infrastructure-Q3-7026560/>.

¹⁴³ Jeju Airport Renovation to Complete This Year, Airport-technology.com 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.airport-technology.com/news/newsjeju-international-airport-renovation-to-be-completed-this-year>.

¹⁴⁴ New Thinking on Nuclear Power, Koreatimes 13 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/opinion/2012/10/202_110879.html.

¹⁴⁵ President Launches Construction of Wonju - Gangneung line, Railway Gazette 7 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.railwaygazette.com/news/single-view/view/president-launches-construction-of-wonju-gangneung-line.html>.

¹⁴⁶ UAE Sovereign Wealth Fund and Korean GIF make joint investment in 3rd nations, Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs 8 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

On 16 June 2012, officials from the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of Korea (MLTM) discussed Korea-Myanmar construction and infrastructure cooperation strategies. MLTM will review the plan for participating in PQ assessments of the Hanthawaddy New Airport Construction Project (USD 600million, BOT project), which will take place in September this year, by forming a consortium composed of Korean companies led by Incheon International Airport Corporation. Another planned project is to use financial resources of the MLTM to provide assistance for establishing a comprehensive rehabilitation plan for the Ayeyarwaddy River and a development project for the Thilawa Port in Myanmar.¹⁴⁷

Korea has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of resources for infrastructure projects both at home and in other countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Svetlana Nikitina & Pavel Zhdanov

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources domestically and in developing countries.

Mexico has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

On 3 March 2011, Mexican President Felipe Calderón reported that four-year investments in the construction and modernization of the highways in the Federal Network reached MXN175 billion (approximately USD13 billion), with nearly 15,500 km of highway built or modernized.

On 8 March 2011, the Mexican President inaugurated La Caldera Pump Station, one of the largest water works in the east part of the city that will benefit the municipalities of Chalco, Valle de Chalco, Ixtapaluca and Valle de Chalco-Solidaridad. It will also prevent floods in the municipalities and Mexico City. The construction required an investment of MXN61 billion (about USD13.2 billion).¹⁴⁸

On 10 March 2011, Felipe Calderón inaugurated the expansion and modernization of the Caborca-Sonoyta highway, the only road to the northeast of the country. Modernization includes paving, drainage and complementary works aimed at reducing the risk of accidents, eliminating bottlenecks and decreasing travelling times, operating costs and pollutant emission levels.¹⁴⁹

On 22 March 2011, Felipe Calderón visited the works of the Baluarte Bicentenario Bridge, one of the world's largest. The bridge is 1,200 meters long and its construction involves an investment of MXN19,369 million (about USD1.5 million). On the same day, a stretch of the Durango-Mazatlán highway was inaugurated in Durango. The inter-oceanic axis will make

http://english.mltm.go.kr/USR/BORD0201/m_28286/DTL.jsp?id=eng0301&cate=&key=&search=&search_regdate_s=&search_regdate_e=&order=&desc=asc&srch_prc_stts=&item_num=0&search_dept_id=&search_dept_nm=&srch_usr_nm=N&srch_usr_titl=N&srch_usr_cntn=N&srch_mng_nm=N&old_dept_nm=&search_gbn=&search_secti on=&source=&search1=&lcmspage=6&mode=view&idx=2087.

¹⁴⁷ Korean builders' entering into the Myanmar overseas construction market set to be started in earnest, Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs 17 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://english.mltm.go.kr/USR/BORD0201/m_28286/DTL.jsp?id=eng0301&cate=&key=&search=&search_regdate_s=&search_regdate_e=&order=&desc=asc&srch_prc_stts=&item_num=0&search_dept_id=&search_dept_nm=&srch_usr_nm=N&srch_usr_titl=N&srch_usr_cntn=N&srch_mng_nm=N&old_dept_nm=&search_gbn=&search_secti on=&source=&search1=&lcmspage=3&mode=view&idx=2104.

¹⁴⁸ No More Catastrophic Floods, Presidencia de la Republica, México 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=63743>.

¹⁴⁹ Expansion and Modernization of Caborca-Sonoyta Highway, Presidencia de la Republica, México 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=63839>.

Durango a major hub for transport goods from the Asian Pacific and together with the Pan-American axis it will provide links to the center of Mexico, the southern US and Canada.¹⁵⁰

On 20 September 2012, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation announced a MXN540 million (about USD41 million) project in San Luis Potosí state aimed at the modernization of rural roads.¹⁵¹

The Mexican Government invested more than MXN6 billion (USD 0.45 billion) into infrastructure projects (4.8% GDP) in 2011). Private investment in 2011 in the sphere of transport and communications totaled MXN76 million (about USD1.2 million).¹⁵²

Mexico has prioritized regional integration by developing roads and electricity nets with other Central American countries. The Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID) launched several projects in 2011-2012: Mesoamerican Multimodal Transportation System (STMM); International Network of Mesoamerican Highways (RICAM); Mesoamerican Integration Corridor: Pacific (CP); Short Distance Maritime Transport (TMCD) in Mesoamerica. Within these projects Mexico has built and modernized the infrastructure of Central American countries.¹⁵³

Mexico has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of resources for infrastructure projects in other countries.

On 30 March 2012, Mexico signed the agreement “Agricultural Protection” with Saint Lucia to stimulate agricultural infrastructure development in this country. Mexico intends to provide USD400 thousand in 2012-2013 under this agreement.¹⁵⁴

On 16 August 2012, within the Project Mesoamerica, implemented by the Mexican Agency for International Development, the Cooperation System of Electricity Connection between Central American Countries (SIEPAC) was launched in Salvador. The total length of electricity nets will be 800km with a capacity of 300MW.¹⁵⁵

On 20 August 2012, Mexico announced a USD21 million project to reconstruct and modernize the Empalme Nejapa-Empalme Puerto Sandino road in Nicaragua, aimed at promoting economic and social development in the region.¹⁵⁶

Mexico has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources domestically and in other countries so it gets a score of +1.

Analysts: Polina Arkhipova & Elizaveta Safonkina

¹⁵⁰ Tour of States of Durango and Sinaloa, Presidencia de la Republica, México 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=64088>.

¹⁵¹ Destina SCT Mil 540.3 MDP para Desarrollo de Infraestructura Carretera en San Luis Potosí, Ministry of Communications and Transportation 20 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.sct.gob.mx/despliega-noticias/article/san-luis-potosi-destina-sct-mil-5403-mdp-para-desarrollo-de-infraestructura-carretera-en-san-lui/>.

¹⁵² Infraestructura para el Desarrollo, Ministry of Communications and Transportation 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.sct.gob.mx/uploads/media/SCT_IE_2011.pdf.

¹⁵³ Physical Integration, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation 18 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/integracion-fisica>.

¹⁵⁴ Coordina la AMEXCID Proyecto Trilateral en el País Caribeño de Santa Lucía, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation 30 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/en/press/press-releases/1368-amexcid-proyecto-trilateral-caribe-santa-lucia-cooperacion>.

¹⁵⁵ Proyecto Mesoamérica de la AMEXCID Inaugura Tramo de Red Eléctrica en El Salvador, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation 16 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/en/press/press-releases/1568-proyecto-mesoamerica-amexcid-inaugura-tramo-red-electrica-el-salvador>.

¹⁵⁶ Con la Ayuda de la AMEXCID se Rehabilitará Tramo Carretero en Nicaragua, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation 20 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/en/press/press-releases/1602-amexcid-rehabilitacion-tramo-carretero-nicaragua>.

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in Russia and in developing countries.

Russia has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

On 22 November 2010, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev announced the creation of the first set of digital TV channels. Thus, digital broadcasting will be available to over 20 million people in 16 Russian regions in 2011 and to the entire population by 2015.¹⁵⁷

On 13 December 2010, the Russian President signed the Federal Law on the Federal Budget for 2011 and the Budget Plan for 2012-2013.¹⁵⁸ More than RUB26 billion are earmarked for the reconstruction of 38 airports, including projects in Sochi, Kazan and on the Kuril Islands, in accordance with this document.¹⁵⁹

On 13 January 2011, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin stated a plan for the extension of railway transport structural reform to 2015. Developing high-speed railway systems will be the priority of the state and RUB350 billion is to be spent towards this purpose in 2011.¹⁶⁰

On 24 November 2010, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev charged the Government to develop measures aimed at encouraging investment in renewable energy sources.¹⁶¹

On 27 November 2010, the Russian Government issued a regulation¹⁶² aimed at lowering the cost of access to engineering facilities and improving the speed of this process. These new rules are expected to facilitate infrastructure investment.¹⁶³

On 27 December 2010, the Russian Technologies State Corporation, OAO INTER RAO UES, and General Electric signed a framework agreement on producing high-performance energy equipment.¹⁶⁴

On 21 March 2011, the Russian President proposed the establishment of a special fund to attract foreign investments to the Russian economy.¹⁶⁵ On 1 June 2011, the Russian Direct Investment Fund was formally established.¹⁶⁶

¹⁵⁷ Meeting on Television and Radio Broadcasting Development, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/1352>.

¹⁵⁸ Law on the Federal Budget for 2011 and the 2012-2013 Budget Plan, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 13 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/1470>.

¹⁵⁹ Meeting of the Security Council "On State Policies in the Sphere of Aviation," Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/transcripts/10794>.

¹⁶⁰ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chaired the meeting of the Presidium of the Government of the Russian Federation, Government of Russia (Moscow) 13 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://government.ru/docs/13850/>.

¹⁶¹ On Implementation of the Presidential Instruction on Increasing Investment in Enhancing Energy Efficiency, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/assignments/10057>.

¹⁶² Regulation No. 940 of 27 November 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 November 2010 Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13228/>.

¹⁶³ On coming into force of the Regulation of the Government of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Economic Development of Russia (Moscow) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.economy.gov.ru/minec/about/structure/depgostarif/doc20101217_05.

¹⁶⁴ In the Presence of Russian Prime Minister V. Putin a Framework Agreement between General Electric, the Russian Technologies State Corporation and INTER RAO UES on Creating Joint Ventures Producing High-Tech Medical and Energy Equipment was Signed, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://government.ru/docs/13630/>.

On 2 April 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev approved a list of instructions on priority measures aimed at improving the investment climate in Russia.¹⁶⁷

On 2 August 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed an Executive Order to confer the status of investment ombudsmen on Deputy Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoys to Federal Districts, whose responsibilities include assisting investors in the implementation of private investment projects, notably in infrastructure.¹⁶⁸

On 28 November 2011, a federal law aimed at improving mechanisms of control in transport infrastructure building was adopted.¹⁶⁹

On 25 April 2012, a federal law aimed at developing further concessions in motor transport infrastructure was adopted. It broadened the list of infrastructure facilities which can be objects of concession.¹⁷⁰

Russia has taken some measures to finance infrastructure development in other countries.

In 2011, Russia spent about RUB3 billion (USD100 million) to restore and create new infrastructure in South Ossetia.¹⁷¹

On 29 March 2011, Russia decided to allocate USD5 million to the International Civil Defense Organization (ICDO) to restore infrastructure in the cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad.¹⁷²

Russia has made investment in its own infrastructure and helped to develop infrastructure in several developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Andrey Shelepov & Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitments to infrastructure development.

Saudi Arabia has invested in infrastructure and taken measures to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

On 10 January 2011, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, who is also the Minister of Defense, officially launched the construction of the new King Abdul Aziz International Airport, which will cost USD7.2 billion.¹⁷³

On 16 February 2011, the Minister of Transport, Dr. Jubarah Eid Al-Suraysiri, who is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Saudi Railroads Organization, announced that 4 passenger

¹⁶⁵ Meeting on Economic Issues, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 21 March 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/1936>.

¹⁶⁶ Founding of RDIF, Russian Direct Investment Fund 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://rdif.ru/Eng_History/.

¹⁶⁷ Presidential Instructions on Priority Measures Aimed at Improving Investment Climate in Russia, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 2 April 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/1999>.

¹⁶⁸ Executive Order on Investment Ombudsmen, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 2 August 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/2669>.

¹⁶⁹ On Improvement of Mechanisms of Control of Transport Infrastructure Building, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 2 April 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/assignments/14960>.

¹⁷⁰ Law on Concessions in the Motor Transport Infrastructure Signed, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/news/15114>.

¹⁷¹ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin Meets with First Deputy Prime Minister Igor Shuvalov to Discuss Progress Made on the Programme for Economic Cooperation with South Ossetia and Abkhazia, Government of Russia 6 August 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/11659/>.

¹⁷² Russian Government Executive Order of 29 March 2011, Government of Russia 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1551267>.

¹⁷³ Construction of 7.2 Billion Dollar Airport to Start, the Saudi Arabian Market Information Resource SAMIRAD 12 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.saudinf.com/display_news.php?id=5781.

stations at a cost of USD2.5 billion will be established for the Al-Haramain High Speed Train over two and a half years.¹⁷⁴

On 16 June 2011, the Saudi Railway Organization (SRO) announced the building of the Haramain Railway, which will connect the cities of Makkah and Madinah with Jeddah, and will cost about USD11 billion. The high-speed rail project will bring about dramatic improvements in the transportation of pilgrims between the two holy cities, an SRO official said.¹⁷⁵ In January 2012, Saudi Arabia made a USD8.22 billion deal with a Spanish consortium to build a 450-km high-speed railway. To continue the development of the railway construction to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia announced a contest that involves four international consortiums.¹⁷⁶

On 7 August 2011, the General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA) launched the new international terminal at Prince Mohammed bin Abdulaziz Airport in Al-Madinah. The operation of the new terminal falls within the framework of GACA's plan for the development of various airports across the Kingdom.¹⁷⁷

On 6 August 2012, the Saudi Port Authority (SPA) signed contracts valued at SAR615 million (USD164 million) to expand its port facilities.¹⁷⁸ A container terminal in Dhiba Port and two container terminals at King Fahd Industrial Port on the Red Sea are to be constructed within the next two and half years.¹⁷⁹

On 2 September 2012, Dr. Jabara Al-Seraisry, Saudi Arabia's Transport Minister, signed 41 road contracts worth more than USD790 million.¹⁸⁰ Previously, on 16 July 2012, he signed 41 contracts worth more than SAR1.8 billion (USD0.48 billion) for the construction of new roads. He also signed 78 contracts worth SAR2.6 billion (USD0.69 billion) for the maintenance and operation of existing roads.¹⁸¹ On 3 October 2011, an additional 16 contracts worth more than USD597 million to construct 969 km of roads in various parts of Saudi Arabia were signed.¹⁸² In total Saudi Arabia is the second largest spender in the Gulf region, pledging SAR100.87 billion (USD26.9 billion) to upgrade the country's transport infrastructure over the next five years.¹⁸³

¹⁷⁴ Budget Allocated for Four Stations of Al-Haramain Train, the Saudi Arabian Market Information Resource SAMIRAD 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.saudinf.com/display_news.php?id=5881.

¹⁷⁵ Haramain Railway to cost SR42 bn, Arab News 17 June 2011. Date of Access: 15 September 2011.

<http://www.arabnews.com/node/381015>

¹⁷⁶ 4 Consortia Competing for Riyadh Metro Deal, Arab News 25 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.arabnews.com/4-consortia-competing-riyadh-metro-deal>.

¹⁷⁷ New International Terminal at Medinah Airport, the Saudi Arabian Market Information Resource SAMIRAD 7 August 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.saudinf.com/display_news.php?id=6407.

¹⁷⁸ Ports Authority Signs 615 Million Riyal Construction and Development Projects, Saudi e-Government National Portal 6 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.saudi.gov.sa/wps/portal/lut/p/c5/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3iTMGenYE8TIwN3X0cLA8_g4JDAwEB3Q3dPc_3g1Dz9gmxHRQDCWkmF/?contnm=06082012%205.

¹⁷⁹ Saudi Port Authority Signs Port Expansion Contracts Worth 615 m Riyals (\$164m), Port Finance International 6 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. [http://www.portfinanceinternational.com/categories/finance-deals/item/320-saudi-port-authority-signs-port-expansion-contracts-worth-615-m-riyals-\\$164m](http://www.portfinanceinternational.com/categories/finance-deals/item/320-saudi-port-authority-signs-port-expansion-contracts-worth-615-m-riyals-$164m).

¹⁸⁰ Saudi Signs 41 Road Contracts Worth Over \$790m, ConstructionWeekOnline.com 2 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.constructionweekonline.com/article-18317-saudi-signs-41-road-contracts-worth-over-790m/#.UIo742d9IXI>.

¹⁸¹ 4.4 Billion Riyals for Road Construction and Maintenance, Saudi e-Government National Portal 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.saudi.gov.sa/wps/portal/lut/p/c5/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3iTMGenYE8TIwN3X0cLA8_g4JDAwEB3Q3dPc_3g1Dz9gmxHRQDCWkmF/?contnm=16072012%201.

¹⁸² Al-Seraisry Signs \$597m Saudi Road Contracts, ConstructionWeekOnline.com 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.constructionweekonline.com/article-14146-al-seraisry-signs-597m-saudi-road-contracts/#.UIo9Emd9IXI>.

¹⁸³ Saudi Arabia Earmarks SR 100.87bn for Infrastructure Projects, MenaFN.com 24 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.menafn.com/menafn/1093562357/Saudi-Arabia-earmarks-SR-10087-bn-for-infrastructure-projects>.

Saudi Arabia has taken measures to stimulate the building of infrastructure in developing countries.

On 23 August 2012, The Saudi Fund for Development issued loans to Mauritania, which are worth SAR206 million (USD55 million), to finance projects in energy and education.¹⁸⁴ A loan of SAR93.8 million (USD25 million) will be used for a 470-km high-voltage electricity line from the Mauritanian capital Nouakchott to Nouadhibou.¹⁸⁵

Saudi Arabia has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country and has taken measures to stimulate the building of infrastructure in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alexey Mironov & Pavel Zhdanov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has partially complied with its commitments on infrastructure.

South Africa has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country.

South Africa has singled out infrastructure as the key driver of new growth and development on the African continent. In 2011, the government set aside ZAR846 billion (USD97 billion) for infrastructure projects, which would be realised over the next 3 years, until March 2014.¹⁸⁶ This infrastructure plan included investments from state-owned infrastructure operators, such as Eskom (electricity), Transnet (freight transport) and Sanral (roads).¹⁸⁷

On 6 April 2011, South African Transport Minister Sibusiso Ndebele announced a ZAR97 billion (USD1.2 billion) rail upgrade program, which will be rolled out over 18 years. Allocations over the next three years include ZAR2.5 billion (USD30 million) to municipalities for public transport systems and infrastructure, as well as additional funds for the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa to replace signaling infrastructure and refurbishing rail coaches. In addition, ZAR30.2 billion (about USD380 million) will be spent on improving the passenger rail system over the next three years.¹⁸⁸

According to its Strategic Plan for 2011/12 – 2015/16, the South African Department of Energy will allocate ZAR4.5 billion (USD558 million) towards the construction of national, multipurpose petroleum pipelines between Durban and Johannesburg, to “ensure the supply of petroleum products in the period of 2011-2013.”¹⁸⁹

South Africa has been promoting private and foreign investment in its infrastructure. On 9 February 2012, in his State of the Nation Address, the President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, invited the private sector to join the government in infrastructure development.¹⁹⁰ On 29 March

¹⁸⁴ Saudi Arabia Loans Mauritania Sr 206 Million for Energy and Education, Samirad 23 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.saudinf.com/display_news.php?id=7827.

¹⁸⁵ Mauritania Gets \$55 Million Saudi Loan for Energy, Horizons Says, Bloomberg 23 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-08-23/mauritania-gets-55-million-saudi-loan-for-energy-horizons-says.html>.

¹⁸⁶ SA to BRICS: Join Our Infrastructure Drive, SouthAfrica.info 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.southafrica.info/global/brics/infrastructure-290212.htm#.UHuezW9mKvc>.

¹⁸⁷ South Africa Infrastructure Report Q2 Research and Markets 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.researchandmarkets.com/reports/1604915/south_africa_infrastructure_report_q2_2011.

¹⁸⁸ SA to Spend Billions on Transport. SouthAfrica.info 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.southafrica.info/business/economy/infrastructure/transport-070411.htm>.

¹⁸⁹ Strategic Plan for 2011/12 – 2015/1, Department of Energy of the South Africa. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.energy.gov.za/files/aboutus/au_strategic.html.

¹⁹⁰ State of the Nation Address by His Excellency Jacob G Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa on the occasion of the Joint Sitting of Parliament, South African Government Information, 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=24980&tid=55960>.

2012, Jacob Zuma proposed to business representatives of the BRICS countries to explore investment opportunities in South Africa's new infrastructure projects.¹⁹¹ On May 2012, in talks with Indian President Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Jacob Zuma called on India to invest in South Africa's infrastructure.¹⁹² On 19 September 2012, Jacob Zuma invited the EU to partner in a massive South African infrastructure drive.¹⁹³

South Africa has also been active in broadband infrastructure development. On 9 February 2012, South Africa's Department of Higher Education and Training announced that the Department of Science and Technology was to invest ZAR886 million (USD117 million) by the end of 2012 in linking local universities and public research organizations through a broadband connection with a minimum speed of 10 gigabits per second.¹⁹⁴ On 7 June 2012, Communications Minister Dina Pule announced a medium-term target of 80% internet connectivity across Africa by 2020.¹⁹⁵ However, earlier 100% broadband penetration by 2020 was promised.¹⁹⁶

South Africa has been promoting infrastructure development cooperation with other countries, mainly on the African continent.

On 15 September 2011, at the Fourth South Africa-European Union Summit, the leaders of South Africa and the European Union agreed to develop infrastructure as a crucial part of the development of both the African continent and the EU region.¹⁹⁷

On 20 August 2012, South Africa welcomed the adoption of a regional infrastructure master plan by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which will be implemented over a 15-year period beginning in 2013.¹⁹⁸

On 18 October 2012, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry of South Africa, Elizabeth Thabethe, said South Africa had increased its efforts to boost trade and economic integration and cooperation on the African continent, including in infrastructure development.¹⁹⁹ However, no concrete actions have been registered.

South Africa has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country. It has also promoted resource mobilization for infrastructure development on the African continent. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Yuriy Zaytsev & Tatyana Lanshina

¹⁹¹ SA to BRICS: Join Our Infrastructure Drive, SouthAfrica.info 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.southafrica.info/global/brics/infrastructure-290212.htm#.UHuezW9mKvc>.

¹⁹² India Urged to Invest in SA Infrastructure, SouthAfrica.Info 2 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.southafrica.info/news/international/india-020512b.htm#.UHtOFW9mKvc>.

¹⁹³ EU Invited to Invest in SA Infrastructure, SouthAfrica.info, 19 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.southafrica.info/news/international/eu-190912.htm#.UHtIQ29mKvc>.

¹⁹⁴ More Broadband for South Africa, MediaClubSouthAfrica.com, 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.medioclubsouthafrica.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2777:internet&catid=48:innovationnews&Itemid=115.

¹⁹⁵ ICT Indaba 2012 Closing speech, Department of Communications Republic of South Africa, 8 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.doc.gov.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=133:ictindaba2012-closing-speech&catid=41:press-realease&Itemid=66.

¹⁹⁶ 100% Broadband Penetration in SA by 2020: DoC, Mybroadband 31 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://mybroadband.co.za/news/broadband/30550-100-broadband-penetration-in-sa-by-2020-doc.html>.

¹⁹⁷ Fourth South Africa-European Union Summit, Joint Communiqué, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of the South Africa 15 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/sa-eu0916.html>.

¹⁹⁸ SA Welcomes SADC Infrastructure Plan, SouthAfrica.info, 20 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.southafrica.info/africa/sadc-200812.htm#.UJEQ9W9mKvc>.

¹⁹⁹ South Africa is Working Towards Intra-Africa Trade and Economic Integration, Department of Trade and Industry, Republic of South Africa, 18 October 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <https://www.thedti.gov.za/editmedia.jsp?id=2540>.

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate infrastructure financing from other sources.

Turkey has invested in infrastructure and taken measures to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing at home.

On 11 May 2011, Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced an ambitious program on Istanbul transformation. Building a shipping canal parallel to the Bosphorus strait will be a key project. He also outlined that two new earthquake resistant urban centers will be built in Istanbul.²⁰⁰

On 1 June 2011, the Turkish Prime Minister unveiled the Government's plans for Diyarbakır, including the construction of the Silvan Dam. "The Silvan Dam will be used to irrigate an area of 2,450 square kilometers. We will enable our farmers in Diyarbakır to generate an additional annual income of TRY735 million (about USD411 million). The project will also provide employment to 318,000 people," he said.²⁰¹

On 28-30 November 2011, the Turkey Transport Infrastructure Summit was held in Istanbul. During the event the transportation projects initiated by various Metropolitan Municipalities were presented and the future collaboration of the Government with the private sector and universities was discussed. The event was aimed at building relationships with key stakeholders in the transportation infrastructure industry, exploring the financial resources available for large transportation infrastructure projects, establishing relations with local and international players for future potential partnership, gaining a greater understanding of upcoming projects both in the design and conceptualization stages, and understanding government initiatives.²⁰²

On 13 May 2012, the Turkish Prime Minister attended a ceremony for laying the foundation of the Ovit-Ispir tunnel in northeast Anatolia.²⁰³ The 15 km long tunnel will connect Rize with the whole Black Sea region, North Caucasus, Eastern and South-Eastern Anatolia, Central Asia and Iran.²⁰⁴ The project is important strategically and in terms of construction. The Turkish Prime Minister said that the project would be completed in 3.5 years and cost TRY800 million (approximately USD450 million).²⁰⁵ The Turkish Minister of Transportation, Maritime Affairs, and Communications, Binali Yildirim, pointed out that the Government would connect the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea by building new highways by 2017.²⁰⁶

On 5 August 2012, the Senkoy Windpower Plant in the southern province of Hatay was inaugurated. At this event the Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Taner Yildiz, said "As technology develops, prices go down, the possibilities of using more wind power plants

²⁰⁰ Ayla Albayrak, Another "Crazy Project" for Istanbul, The Wall Street Journal 11 May 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://blogs.wsj.com/emergingEurope/2011/05/11/another-crazy-project-for-istanbul/>.

²⁰¹ Erdogan Reveals Projects to Boost Employment, Tourism in Diyarbakir, Today's Zaman 1 June 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.todayszaman.com/news-245807-erdogan-reveals-projects-to-boost-employment-tourism-in-diyarbakir.html>.

²⁰² IQPC Turkey Transport Infrastructure 2011, IQPC 30 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.iqpc.com/Event.aspx?id=575802>.

²⁰³ PM Erdogan Attends Groundbreaking Ceremony for Ovit tunnel, Anadolu Agency 13 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.aa.com.tr/en/s/50821--s>.

²⁰⁴ 15 KM Long Ovit Tunnel to Revive Black Sea Region, Turkish Agenda 14 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://turkishagenda.com/archives/2046>.

²⁰⁵ Erdogan opens Ovit Tunnel, Dunya Gazetesi 14 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.dunya.com/erdogan-opens-ovit-tunnel-154229h.htm>.

²⁰⁶ We will Connect Black Sea with Mediterranean Sea in Next Five Years, Anadolu Agency 13 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.aa.com.tr/en/s/50841--s>.

in Turkey increase". He added that the number of wind power plants in Turkey will be increased by fivefold in future.²⁰⁷

On 17 August 2012, the Kadikoy-Kartal subway line was opened in Istanbul. "According to our calculation, we will have saved 1 billion 153 million TL for Turkey, and residents of Istanbul," the Turkish Prime Minister said at the inauguration ceremony of the new line. Istanbul's Mayor, Kadir Topbas, had stated that in 2014 a 230 kilometer long line is projected to carry 5 million passengers, and that the expected number of passengers will increase to 7 million in 2016.²⁰⁸

On 5 September 2012, the Kaan Heliport in Ayazaga (Istanbul) was opened by Turkish Transportation, Maritime & Communication Minister Binali Yildirim and Energy & Natural Resources Minister Taner Yildiz. Kaan is the biggest heliport in Turkey and Eurasia with a planned capacity of 50 helicopters.²⁰⁹ The heliport has two landing pads with a capacity of 15 tonnes.²¹⁰ Binali Yildirim pointed out that more projects in this industry will be implemented in Turkey.²¹¹

On 11 October 2012, the state-owned Plus Telecom Call Center was opened in Izmir. Minister of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications Binali Yıldırım said that Izmir is on its way to becoming a computing center, and the number of call centers in the country will further increase. Together with other R&D centers, the number of call centers in Turkey reaches 5000. The new Plus Telecom Call Center provides 250 working places. In the last 1.5 years, IT-related work places were opened for five thousand young people.²¹²

Turkey has invested in infrastructure and taken measures to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in developing countries.

On 3 May 2011, Turkish Energy Minister Taner Yildiz and Iranian Energy Minister Majid Namjou finalized and signed an energy roadmap promoting investment and cooperation between the two countries. The agreement will have a "promising prospect" for Iran-Turkey energy transactions, boosting the two countries' electricity transmission capacity from "the current 500 MW to 1000 MW," Namjou said.²¹³

On 9-13 May 2011, the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly was held in Istanbul. At this event the Istanbul Declaration and Istanbul Programme of Action were agreed upon. The Istanbul declaration confirms and further strengthens the commitments of the international community and development partners to the LDCs. The Istanbul Programme of Action is aimed at increasing the productive capacity of the LDCs focusing on infrastructure, manufacturing, energy, science, technology and innovation, agriculture and rural development through technical and financial assistance. Turkey will contribute to this project by funding USD5 million towards monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action. Starting in 2012, Turkey makes

²⁰⁷ Energy Minister Attends Inauguration of Senkoy Windpower Plant, Anadolu Agency 5 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.aa.com.tr/en/economy/70431--s>.

²⁰⁸ Kadikoy-Kartal Line Opens, Anadolu Agency 17 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.aa.com.tr/en/s/73948--s>.

²⁰⁹ Turkey's Biggest Heliport Opened, Anadolu Agency 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.aa.com.tr/en/dunya/78803--a>.

²¹⁰ Turkey's Largest Heliport "K Heliport" Opened, HeliHub 10 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://helihub.com/2012/09/10/turkeys-largest-heliport-k-heliport-opened/>.

²¹¹ Bakan Yıldırım Kaan Heliport'u Açtı, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communication 05 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.ubak.gov.tr/BLSM_WIYS/UBAK/tr/BELGELIK/guncel_haber/20120906_121054_204_1_2561.html.

²¹² Bakan Yıldırım: "İzmir Bilişimin Merkezi Oluyor", Republic of Turkey Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communication 11 October 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.ubak.gov.tr/BLSM_WIYS/UBAK/tr/BELGELIK/guncel_haber/20121012_112128_204_1_2561.html.

²¹³ Iran, Turkey Finalize Energy Roadmap, PressTV 4 May 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.presstv.ir/detail/178172.html>.

available a total of USD200 million annually for technical cooperation projects in the LDCs, with a particular focus on infrastructure development.²¹⁴

Turkey has invested in infrastructure both domestically and in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Victor Kobyletskiy & Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure and facilitate investment from other sources.

The UK government invested in national infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing in the country.

On 23 March 2011, Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne delivered the Coalition Government's budget for 2011 and launched the Government's Plan for Growth.^{215,216} In this plan the Government decided to allocate GBP200 billion (about USD320 billion) towards public and private infrastructure investments over the next five years.²¹⁷ The document also includes the Government's commitment to publish the UK's long-term view on infrastructural projects and programs in autumn 2011 as part of the National Infrastructure Plan 2011 launched earlier in October 2010.²¹⁸

In November 2011, the UK Government fulfilled its commitment regarding the renewal of the National Infrastructure Plan and published its updated version. The new version of the Plan provided a new strategy for infrastructure development in the UK economy, commitments about investments in critical infrastructure projects and steps to attract private sector investments. The Chief Secretary to the Treasury chaired a new Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure «to provide leadership to this work».²¹⁹

To encourage the fulfillment of the National Infrastructure Plan, the Government has introduced new financial mechanisms to attract private investments into infrastructure. On 18 July 2012, George Osborne and Chief Secretary to the Treasury Danny Alexander unveiled a new UK Guarantees scheme to accelerate major infrastructure investment.²²⁰ In addition, on 6 September 2012, the Government published the Infrastructure (Financial Assistance) Bill, which will enable the Government to guarantee up to GBP40 billion (about USD65 billion) of investment in infrastructure. The Bill covers the transport, energy, communications and environmental sectors,

²¹⁴ Turkey's Development Cooperation: General Characteristics And the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Aspect, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-development-cooperation.en.mfa.

²¹⁵ Chancellor Announces Budget for Growth, Prime Minister's Office (London) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/latest-news/2011/03/chancellor-announces-budget-for-growth-62331>.

²¹⁶ Growth Review, HM Treasury (London) 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/ukecon_growth_index.htm.

²¹⁷ The Plan for Growth, HM Treasury (London) March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/2011budget_growth.pdf.

²¹⁸ The Plan for Growth, HM Treasury (London) March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/2011budget_growth.pdf.

²¹⁹ National Infrastructure Plan, HM Treasury (London) November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/infrastructure_nip2011.htm.

²²⁰ Government Uses Fiscal Credibility to Unveil new infrastructure investment and exports plan, 18 July 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_62_12.htm Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

which are set out as main areas for infrastructure investment in the National Infrastructure Plan.²²¹

On 21 March 2012, the UK Government unveiled its plans on the implementation of a national roads strategy and establishment of a new Pension Infrastructure Platform «owned and run by UK pension funds, which would begin its initial GBP2 billion investment in UK infrastructure by early 2013». These measures will complement those set out in the Plan for Growth and National Infrastructure Plan.²²²

The UK managed to attract European Investment Bank funds to facilitate infrastructural development in the UK and on 6 May 2011 Simon Brooks, European Investment Bank Vice President, confirmed this commitment.²²³

The UK made efforts to increase the efficiency of infrastructural development. On 21 December 2010, the UK Government published a report on measures to reduce the costs of infrastructure projects and on 31 March 2011, it published a detailed program of activities in the area through 2011 and beyond.²²⁴

The UK also made efforts to stimulate infrastructure investments in developing countries.

On 19 December 2011, the International Development Committee of the UK Parliament produced its report on Infrastructure and Development. The report determines key priorities for strengthening infrastructure in developing countries, including transport infrastructure, urban services and disaster-resilient infrastructure. Mechanisms proposed in the report to facilitate the mobilization of resources for infrastructure include different types of infrastructure financing and strengthening public-private partnerships in developing countries.²²⁵

The United Kingdom invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources both in the country and in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitments on infrastructure.

During the period under review, the US has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in the country

On 15 November 2010, the Commerce Department recommended the reallocation of 115 MHz of spectrum for wireless broadband service within the next five years. This corresponds with

²²¹ Government Publishes Legislation to Help Accelerate Major Infrastructure Investment and House Building, HM Treasury (London) 6 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_77_12.htm.

²²² Reforms to Support Growth, HM Treasury (London) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget2012_supporting_growth.htm.

²²³ European Investment Bank Reinforces Engagement to Finance UK Infrastructure, European Union 6 May 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=BEI/11/59&type=HTML>.

²²⁴ Infrastructure Cost Review, HM Treasury (London) March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/iuk_cost_review_index.htm

²²⁵ Infrastructure and Development, The UK Parliament 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/international-development-committee/inquiries/parliament-2010/infrastructure-and-development/>.

President Obama's commitment to make available 500 megahertz of Federal and nonfederal spectrum over the next 10 years.²²⁶

On 9 February 2011, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) announced a Broadband Acceleration Initiative aimed at expanding the reach and reducing the costs of broadband deployment. The initiative will reduce regulatory barriers to broadband build-out and bring together key stakeholders.²²⁷

On 25 October 2011, an act was introduced to establish the National Infrastructure Bank to provide financial assistance for infrastructure projects in the US (National Infrastructure Bank Act of 2011). However this act has not passed through the House or Senate yet. According to GovTrack, this bill has a 1% chance of being enacted.²²⁸

In FY2011, the Department of Transportation granted USD526.944 million to 46 transportation projects within the framework of the TIGER Discretionary Grants Program.²²⁹ In 2012, nearly USD500 million was granted to 47 projects.²³⁰ This program was a part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Funds were to be awarded on a competitive basis for capital investments in surface transportation infrastructure. In 2012, the program was eliminated from the FY2013 budget.²³¹

The FY2013 Budget for the Department of Transportation amounts to USD74 billion, a 2% increase above FY2012. The document provides USD2.7 billion in 2013 and USD47 billion over six years to develop high-speed passenger rail corridors.²³² The final level of 2013 federal expenditure on infrastructure will be decided in November or December 2012.²³³

On 6 July 2012, US President Barack Obama signed the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21 Century Act (MAP-21), which pledged USD105 billion in FY2013 and FY2014 for spending on federal highway and public transportation programs, some rail programs, etc. through September 30, 2014.²³⁴

On 14 June 2012, the President of the US, Barack Obama, signed an Executive Order to make broadband construction along Federal roadways and properties up to 90% cheaper and more efficient.²³⁵

²²⁶ US Department of Commerce Takes Major Step towards Unleashing the Wireless Broadband Revolution, National Telecommunications and Information Administration 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.ntia.doc.gov/press/2010/SpectrumReports_11152010.html.

²²⁷ The FCC's Broadband Acceleration Initiative: Reducing Regulatory Barriers to Spur Broadband Buildout, Federal Communications Commission 9 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.fr.com/FCC-Announces-Broadband-Acceleration/>.

²²⁸ National Infrastructure Bank Act of 2011, GovTrack.us. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/hr3259>.

²²⁹ TIGER Grants, United States Department of Transportation 12 October 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.dot.gov/tiger>.

²³⁰ FY 2012 TIGER Awards, US Department of Transportation 3 October 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.dot.gov/tiger/2012-tiger-awards>.

²³¹ FY 2013 Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations, American Planning Association, June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.planning.org/features/2012/federalbudget.htm>.

²³² Fiscal Year 2013 Budget of the US Government, Office of Management and Budget. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2013/assets/budget.pdf>.

²³³ 2013 Transportation Funding: It's Higher. No, it's Lower, Transportation Issues Daily 23 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.transportationissuesdaily.com/2013-transportation-funding-its-higher-no-its-lower/>.

²³⁴ Surface Transportation Funding and Programs Under MAP-21: Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (P.L. 112-141), Congressional Research Service 27 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42762.pdf>.

²³⁵ We Can't Wait: President Obama Signs Executive Order to Make Broadband Construction Faster and Cheaper, The White House 13 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/06/13/we-can-t-wait-president-obama-signs-executive-order-make-broadband-const>.

The US has invested in infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in developing countries.

The United States has been providing help to developing countries in infrastructure development through the US Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). For example, in 26 March 2012, MCC announced USD350 million for improving water infrastructure in Lusaka, Zambia.²³⁶ On 12 September 2012, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) released an audit of the Millennium Challenge Corporation program. MCC intended to build 1132 miles of road in Armenia, Cape Verde, Georgia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Vanuatu in 2010 and 2011, but only 387 miles of roads were built actually.²³⁷ Nevertheless, MCC has contributed much to infrastructure development in these countries.

USAID through its Africa Infrastructure Programme has also participated in infrastructure development in the poorest countries in the world during the period under review. For instance, on 22 June 2012, USAID announced additional assistance to Yemen of up to USD52 million. On 12 September 2012, the first paved highway in South Sudan constructed by USAID was opened.²³⁸

The United States has complied with both parts of the commitment. Therefore, it is awarded +1.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to invest in infrastructure that addresses bottlenecks and enhances growth potential and facilitates infrastructure investment from other sources both in the country and in developing countries.

The European Union has invested in its own infrastructure and facilitated the mobilization of infrastructure financing in the EU.

On 21 February 2011, the European Commission announced its decision to grant EUR170 million (about USD215 million) of trans-European transport network (TEN-T) funds to support transport infrastructure projects across Europe.²³⁹ In September 2012, the European Commission selected 74 projects that will receive almost EUR200 million (USD255 million) in EU co-financing from the TEN-T program to continue improving transport infrastructure across the EU. These 74 projects will use EU financial support for a variety of purposes, “ranging from the construction and/or upgrade of current links, support of transport corridors, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and innovative financial instruments”.²⁴⁰

On 1 March 2011, the European Commission launched consultations on the guarantee bonds issued by companies to fund large-scale infrastructure projects, such as transport, energy, Internet and telecommunications networks. The Commission would share the risks of the

²³⁶ US Millennium Challenge Corporation Takes Action on Zambia, Malawi, Mali, The Infrastructure Concorium, for Africa 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.icafrica.org/en/news/infrastructure-news/article/u-s-millennium-challenge-corporation-takes-action-on-zambia-malawi-mali-2920/>.

²³⁷ Results of Transportation Infrastructure Projects in Seven Countries, US Accountability Office 12 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-12-631>.

²³⁸ First Paved Highway in South Sudan Constructed by USAID, Officially Opened, USAID 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/first-paved-highway-south-sudan-constructed-usaid-officially-opened>.

²³⁹ EU Grants €170 Million to Vital Infrastructure Projects across Europe, Europa, Gateway to the European Union 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/209&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁴⁰ Transport: EU Grants almost €200 Million to Support Key Infrastructure Projects, European Commission 10 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-945_en.htm.

guarantees with the European Investment Bank (EIB). The bonds are offered to investors including pension funds and insurance companies by private companies acting as mediators.²⁴¹ On 30 June 2011, the European Commission proposed setting a new “Connecting Europe Facility” to boost investment in pan-European infrastructure. This proposal is part of the multi-annual budget for 2014-20.²⁴² The new fund has EUR50 billion (about USD65 billion) at its disposal: EUR31.7 billion (USD40 billion) for transport, EUR9.1 billion (USD11.5 billion) for energy and EUR9.2 billion (USD11.6 billion) for digital network projects. The proposal was submitted to the European Parliament and the Council, and it is expected to be adopted before the end of 2013.²⁴³

Consultations were closed on 2 May 2011.²⁴⁴ On 5 July 2012, European Parliament approved an EU allocation of EUR230 million (approximately USD290 million) in guarantees to back the private issuance of “project bonds” for transport, energy and information technology infrastructure projects. With an expected multiplier ratio of between 15 and 20, these guarantees could mobilize up to EUR4.6 billion (USD5.8 billion) in private investment.²⁴⁵

On 8 September 2011, European Commission Vice-President and Commissioner responsible for transport Siim Kallas announced his intention to “bring forward in 2013 a package of proposals to help ports remain competitive and support the huge potential for growth in the port sector”.²⁴⁶

The EU has also invested in infrastructure and undertaken measures to facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing from other sources in developing countries.

On 28 February 2012, the European Commission hosted the Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRACECA) Investment Forum to “help attract investments into transport infrastructure between the EU and Central Asia”. The TRACECA Investment Forum aims to “attract investment for transport infrastructure in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan”.²⁴⁷

On 21 and 22 July 2012, six new financing agreements worth a total of EUR126.5 million (approximately USD160 million) were signed by the EU and Tanzania. EU support will “scale up the national efforts in improving the overall condition of the road network, with particular emphasis on roads in rural areas, thus improving peoples' livelihoods and boost in local economies”.²⁴⁸

On 23 August 2012, the European Union approved a project that will help the government of Kenya to build and rehabilitate rural roads. The EU Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project (total project cost EUR20 million (about USD26 million); EU contribution EUR15 million) will

²⁴¹ Attracting infrastructure investment, European Commission 1 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/news/economy/110301_1_en.htm.

²⁴² Financial Framework 2014 – 2020, European Commission, Financial Programming and Budget. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/budget/biblio/documents/fin_fw1420/fin_fw1420_en.cfm.

²⁴³ Connecting Europe Facility, European Commission 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/infrastructure/connecting/doc/connecting/2012-10-02-cef-brochure.pdf>

²⁴⁴ Consultation on the Europe 2020 Project Bond Initiative, European Commission 23 June 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/consultation/index_en.htm.

²⁴⁵ Project Bond Pilot Testing: Parliament Approves EU Guarantees, European Parliament 5 July 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/pressroom/content/20120705IPR48349/html/Project-bond-pilot-testing-Parliament-approves-EU-guarantees>.

²⁴⁶ Transport: European Commission to Bring Forward New Package of Measures for Ports in 2013, Europa 8 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1009&format=HTML>.

²⁴⁷ EU helps to Mobilise Investments for Transport on the Europe–Caucasus–Asia corridor, European Commission 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-195_en.htm

²⁴⁸ EU Development Work in Tanzania, European Commission 20 July 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-12-584_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-584_en.htm)

support Kenya's roads maintenance plan. Potentially, the project will create full-time jobs for more than 11,000 people over its 5 year duration.²⁴⁹

On 16 September 2011, the European Investment Bank (EIB) decided to provide two loans to Croatia: EUR60 million (approximately USD82 million) for the extension of the motorway along Corridor Vc and EUR25 million (approximately USD34 million) to develop community infrastructure in coastal areas of the country.²⁵⁰

The European Union has invested in infrastructure and managed to facilitate infrastructure investment from other sources both in the EU and in other countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Tatyana Lanshina & Natalia Churkina

²⁴⁹ New EU Funding to Improve Transport Infrastructure and Cross-border Trade in Kenya, European Commission 3 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-882_en.htm.

²⁵⁰ EIB Supports the Upgrading of Croatia's Infrastructure with EUR 85 million, Financial 16 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://finchannel.com/news_flash/Banks/94788_EIB_supports_the_upgrading_of_Croatia%E2%80%99s_infrastructure_with_EUR_85_million/.

2. Access and Availability to Trade

2010-112: [We will]: Improve the access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and LICs.

Seoul Summit Document

Background

The G20 leaders first addressed issues of international trade at their inaugural meeting in Washington in 2008. At the 2010 Seoul Summit, trade was included as one of the nine pillars to resolve the most significant bottlenecks hindering inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth. Since then, various trade-related commitments have been made and reiterated by the G20.

Commitment Features

For the purpose of this analysis, “access” and “availability” are interpreted as either a reduction in barriers to trade, or as an increase in the country’s capacity to engage in trade.

Thus, this is a two-part commitment. Full compliance requires member countries to remove trade barriers with developing countries and assist them in enhancing their capacities to engage in international trade. Therefore, actions which promote trade among G20 members or among advanced economies are not included.

The first part of this commitment is based on the information from Global Trade Alert.²⁵¹ The analysis takes into consideration the number of positive and negative trade-related measures adopted by the G20 country. The difference between the numbers of positive and negative measures constitutes the compliance or the lack of compliance with the first part. The “sum of the developing countries affected by each measure” line represents the aggregated number of countries affected by all measures taken by the G20 member and is taken into consideration only if the numbers of positive and negative measures are equal. It should be specifically noted that the information in the Global Trade Alert database differs from the data presented in the WTO reports on G20 trade-related measures.

The second part of the commitment is based on actions undertaken by G20 members intended to help developing countries improve trade among them.

Scoring Guidelines:

Score	Description
-1	Member country did not improve the access and availability of trade between itself and developing countries AND directly between other developing countries.
0	Member country completed actions that improved the access and availability of trade between itself and developing countries OR directly between other developing countries, but not both.
+1	Member country completed actions that improved the access and availability of trade between itself and developing countries, AND directly between other developing countries.

Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with the commitment on trade.

²⁵¹ Global Trade Alert. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/>.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	2
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	5

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	61
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	281

As there were more negative than positive actions, Argentina has not complied with the first part of the commitment.

For the second part of the commitment, Argentina did not demonstrate any compliance with the commitment to improve the access and availability of trade opportunities between developing countries.

Argentinean international development projects tend heavily towards the fields of agricultural development²⁵² and environmental protection,²⁵³ and did not focus on economic or social issues.

Argentina did not improve the access and availability of trade opportunities between itself and developing countries, and directly between developing countries. Thus, it receives the score of -1.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Misha Potrykus & Elizaveta Safonkina

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	2
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	10

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	2
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	2

The number of negative and positive actions is even, but more countries have been affected by Australia's positive actions. Thus, Australia complied with this first part of the commitment.

²⁵² Cooperacion Internacional, Ministry of International Relations and Culture of Argentina. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/portal/secin/dgcin/docs/coop-triangular.pdf>.

²⁵³ APN: Primer encuentro de evaluación en Áreas Protegidas, Ministry of International Relations and Culture of Argentina 6 March 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/portal/secin/dgcin/ver_adjunto.php?id=4017.

For the second part of this commitment, Australia complied with its commitment to improve the access and availability of trade for low-income countries and between developing and LICs.

On 20 July 2011, in conjunction with the 18-19 July 2011 Third Global Review of Trade Related Development Assistance, Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Kevin Rudd and Trade Minister Craig Emerson announced an AUD 2 million (approximately USD2.07 million) contribution to the World Trade Organization's Enhanced Integration Framework. The program assists 47 low-income countries efforts to become active in world trade.²⁵⁴

On 27 January 2011, Minister Rudd, in a speech to the African Union Executive Council, expressed willingness to help African countries manage their industries through legislation and regulation that would increase foreign investment.²⁵⁵

On 12 November 2011, at the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Australian Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs, Richard Marles, announced Australia's support for the Infrastructure for Growth Campaign to increase interregional economic connections throughout South Asia and improve trade.²⁵⁶

At the World Trade Organization Ministers Conference, 15-17 December 2011, Australia announced funding for three WTO development programs: the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund (AUD 8 million (approximately USD8.28 million)), International Trade Centre (AUD 3 million (approximately USD3.1 million)) and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (AUD 3 million (approximately USD3.1 million)). The donations to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund and the International Trade Centre will help low income countries develop the technical skills to participate in WTO negotiations effectively. The donation to the Enhanced Integrated Framework will help low income countries integrate into the global economy using sustainable trading methods.²⁵⁷

On 14 December 2011, Australian Trade Minister Dr. Craig Emerson issued a joint statement with the government of Vietnam in which Australia pledged to help Vietnam increase its capacity to trade by opening its markets and to increase trade between the two countries.²⁵⁸

On 26 July 2012, Trade and Competitiveness Minister, Craig Emerson, welcomed the decision by members of the WTO to streamline the process by which the world's least developed countries join the organization. The decision will make it easier for the world's poorest nations to enjoy the benefits of the global trading system. Australia played an important role in negotiating the streamlined process, which makes allowances for the challenges poor countries may face when liberalizing trade in goods and services.²⁵⁹

Australia fully complied with both parts of the commitment and is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Kathleen Broschuk, Anna Vekshina

²⁵⁴ Australia Assists Least Developed Countries To Benefit from the Global Trading System, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Barton) 20 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.trademinister.gov.au/releases/2011/ce_mr_110720.html.

²⁵⁵ Address by Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd at the African Union Executive Council, Office of the Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs (Barton) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.foreignminister.gov.au/speeches/2011/kr_sp_110127.html.

²⁵⁶ Supporting economic integration and growth in South Asia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Barton) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2012.

http://ministers.dfat.gov.au/marles/releases/2011/rm_mr_111112.html.

²⁵⁷ Australia Donates AUD 14 million to WTO development programs, World Trade Organization: 2011 Press Releases. 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres11_e/pr654_e.htm.

²⁵⁸ Australia and Vietnam Forge Closer Bonds, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Barton) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.trademinister.gov.au/releases/2011/ce_mr_111214.html.

²⁵⁹ A breakthrough: WTO Members deliver for world's poorest countries, Minister for Trade and Competitiveness 26 July 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.trademinister.gov.au/releases/2012/ce_mr_120726.html.

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures: 16

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 84

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures: 17

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 27

As there were more negative than positive actions, Brazil has failed to comply with this first part of the commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, Brazil facilitated dialogue to enhance trade with developing countries but did not take any actions to increase the access and availability of trade between developing countries.

In October 2011, President Dilma Rousseff toured Africa with the aim of expanding and strengthening trade for the purpose of development.²⁶⁰ The administration of President Dilma Rousseff is “looking for new trade opportunities” with developing countries, with special emphasis in Mercosur and the “expanded South American space.”²⁶¹

In October 2011, Brazil’s Foreign Minister revealed a series of measures to help promote trade. Some of the provisions included strengthening market research, attending more ministry international trade fairs, and expanding law offices abroad that deal with WTO dispute cases.²⁶² Brazil’s continued expansion and promotion of trade is deepening south-south trade and aiding LICs in their development strategies.

Brazil engaged in dialogue with developing countries to increase their trade opportunities, but took more negative than positive trade actions. Thus, it is awarded the score of 0 for partial compliance with the commitment.

Analysts: Jeffrey Neto, Vy Nguyen & Elizaveta Safonkina

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on trade.

²⁶⁰ Bridging the Atlantic—Brazil and Sub-Saharan Africa: South South Partnering for Growth, The World Bank. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/0,,contentMDK:23061951~pagePK:146736~piPK:226340~theSitePK:258644,00.html>.

²⁶¹ Mercosur a ‘priority’ almost a ‘sanctuary’ for Brazilian trade and diplomacy, MercoPress 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://en.mercopress.com/2011/10/11/mercosur-a-priority-almost-a-sanctuary-for-brazilian-trade-and-diplomacy>.

²⁶² Brazilian Foreign Office strengthens trade promotion, ANBA 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www2.anba.com.br/noticia_diplomacia.kmf?cod=12524076&indice=50.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	6
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	39

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	5
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	31

As there are more positive than negative actions, Canada has complied with this first part of the commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, Canada took steps to increase the access and availability of trade between developing countries.

On 24 June 2011 Canada and the members of Mercosur—Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay— announced that they are moving forward with exploratory discussions to enhance their trade relationships. This enhancement includes potential commercial opportunities for all parties.²⁶³

On 13 November 2011 during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Leaders' Summit in Honolulu, Canada formally indicated its interest in joining the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations. The TPP is a multilateral free trade agreement that aims to further liberalize the economies of the Asia-Pacific region. The current TPP members are: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam.²⁶⁴

By the end of 2012 the Canadian International Development Agency will finalize the project “Canadian Market Access and Trade Capacity Building”, which is aimed at enhancing the capacities of developing countries, such as Guyana, Ecuador, Haiti and Burkina-Faso, in international trade, through capacity-building and linkage services for small and medium enterprises in partner countries, and providing trade information.²⁶⁵

Thus Canada was awarded a score of +1 for full compliance with its commitment to improve access and availability of trade for developing countries and to facilitate an increase in access and availability of trade between them.

Analysts: Sara Amini, Vy Nguyen & Andrei Sakharov

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

²⁶³ Canada Explores Deepening Trade Ties with South America’s Largest Common Market, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiqués/2011/178.aspx?lang=eng&view=d.

²⁶⁴ Canada and the Trans-Pacific Partnership Negotiations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 31 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/tpp-ptp.aspx?view=d>.

²⁶⁵ Canadian Market Access and Trade Capacity Building, Canadian International Development Agency 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjByStatusSCEn/71484E3B17AE9F9785257AAB0036F1A9>.

Total number of positive measures:	19
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	125

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	18
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	110

As there are more positive than negative actions, China has complied with the first part of the commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, no facts of China’s efforts to improve the access and availability of trade directly between developing countries have been registered.

China has partially complied with its commitment to improve the access and availability of trade for developing countries and LICs, and receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Zhiying Zhang & Chris Sungjin Kim

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on trade

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	7
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	133

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	7
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	45

The numbers of positive and negative actions are equal, but more developing countries have been affected by France’s positive measures. Thus, France has complied with this first part of the commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, France has fully complied with improving the access and availability of trade between developing countries.

France has released various documents in the past indicating the importance it attaches to building trade capacity in developing countries. Although no new information was available for the Seoul Summit to Cannes Summit time frame, the Agence Française de Développement has operated a program designed to strengthen trade capacity (Program de Renforcement des

Capacités Commerciales, PRCC) since 2002.²⁶⁶ In April 2011, France published a working paper that examined the impacts of supporting trade through the AFD.²⁶⁷

In December 2010, France announced a new project designed to facilitate the flow of goods between Zambia, Mozambique, and Malawi. Over 53 million euros went towards rebuilding a route to link Lusaka with the Mozambique port Nacala, via Malawi, reducing transportation costs and improving the ability to trade and move agricultural products in particular.²⁶⁸

France also funded and operated programs in developing countries designed to increase their export of fair-trade certified products. In May 2010, France announced a project in partnership with the Comité Catholique contre le Faim et pour le Développement (Catholic Committee against Hunger and for Development, CCFD) to develop fair trade enterprises in rural areas of Lebanon.²⁶⁹

On 19 July 2011, France donated a total of EUR 3 million (approximately USD3.8 million) to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund and France's Mission Intern Program for 2012-2014. Each program will receive EUR 500,000 (approximately USD637,000) per year. The donation was made in an effort to protect trade interests and development needs of developing countries and LICs, in addition to facilitating negotiations within the WTO. WTO Director General Pascal Lamy declared that the contribution will "allow developing countries to expand their markets, integrate in the global economy and take better advantage of the multilateral trading system".²⁷⁰

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for complying with both parts of the commitment.

Analysts: Leanne Rasmussen, Corinne Ton That, Vy Nguyen & Lyudmila Tarasenko

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures: 9

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 132

²⁶⁶ Program de Renforcement des Capacités Commerciales, Agence Française de Développement 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PORTAILS/PUBLICATIONS/PLAQUETTES/prcc.pdf>.

²⁶⁷ Document de travail 110: l'aide au commerce – état des lieux et analyse, Agence Française de Développement. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/RECHERCHE/Scientifiques/Documents-de-travail/110-document-travail.pdf>.

²⁶⁸ Zambia: corridor routier en Afrique austral, Agence Française de Développement 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/home/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_84?engineName=search&requestedCategories=tech_news_home_site_afd.

²⁶⁹ Comité Catholique contre le Faim et pour le Développement (CCFD) – Projet de commerce équitable au Liban, Agence Française de Développement 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.afd.fr/cache/bypass/home/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_54?engineName=search&requestedCategories=tech_news_home_site_afd.

²⁷⁰ France donates EUR 3 million to WTO development programmes, WTO 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres11_e/pr633_e.htm.

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures: 6

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 40

As there were more positive than negative actions, Germany has complied with this first part of the commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, Germany fully complied with its commitment to increase the access and ability of trade between developing countries.

Germany has been active in the WTO's Aid for Trade program. On June 2011, Germany presented its new Aid for Trade strategy, which focused on supporting African efforts to integrate into regional and international trade relations, while making better use of trade for sustainable development.²⁷¹ In September 2011, the German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, participated in the Aid by Trade Forum in Berlin, to discuss how developing countries can make better use of their resource endowments through trade.²⁷²

On October 2011, Germany hosted its 10th annual SME day, which focused on how small and medium sized enterprises in developed countries could work together with developing country SMEs to share knowledge and increase trade. The German Chamber of Trade and Industry, as well as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), were among the German institutions who participated.²⁷³

Although Germany's trade policy works within the parameters of the European Union, Germany has been vocal in pushing for successful resumption of the WTO's Doha Development Round. Minister Niebel and other government officials have called for the abolition of world agricultural export subsidies by 2013 regardless of the outcome of Doha,²⁷⁴ a move that is seen to be positive for developing countries' trade prospects.

On 4 September 2012, Germany offered EUR150,000 (USD191,328) to the Standards and Trade Development Facility, a joint initiative by the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the World Organization for Animal Health, and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The money went towards programs which helped developing countries reduce obstacles and fully participate in the multilateral trading system.²⁷⁵

Germany received a score of +1 for full compliance with both parts of the commitment.

Analysts: Leanne Rasmussen, Vy Nguyen & Yulia Ovchinnikova

India: 0

²⁷¹ Gudrun Kopp applauds progress on implementation of WTO Aid for Trade initiative, BMZ 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/July/20110718_pm_122_trade/index.html.

²⁷² Dirk Niebel Attends Aid by Trade Forum, BMZ 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/September/20110929_pm_170_aid/index.html.

²⁷³ Small and medium-sized businesses need cooperation with countries that are rich in resources, BMZ 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/October/20111027_pm_191_mittelstand/index.html.

²⁷⁴ Niebel calls for abolition of agricultural export subsidies by 2013 irrespective of Doha Round outcome, BMZ 17 April 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/April/20110417_pm_58_doha/index.html.

²⁷⁵ Germany donates EUR 150,000 for food, animal and plant health standards, WTO 4 September 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres12_e/pr673_e.htm.

India has partially complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	22
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	212

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	10
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	77

As there were more positive actions than negative actions, India has fully complied with this part of the commitment.

For the second part of the commitment, India did not comply.

India's support of developing countries' integration into the global trading system is embodied in the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTPI-LDC) Scheme.²⁷⁶ However, this scheme is targeted at facilitating bilateral trade between LICs and India, not directly between LICs. No additional facts of compliance with the second part of the commitment have been registered.

Thus, India receives a score of 0 for partial compliance with the commitment.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen & Andrey Shelepov

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has failed to comply with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	4
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	31

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	16
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	22

As there were more negative than positive actions, Indonesia did not comply with this first part of the commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, Indonesia also did not comply.

No facts of Indonesia's efforts to facilitate trade directly between developing countries have been registered.

²⁷⁶ Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTPI-LDC) Scheme announced by India for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://commerce.gov.in/aboutus/aboutus_organisational.asp?id=1.

Indonesia did not facilitate an increase in the access and availability of trade between developing countries, and took more negative than positive trade measures. Therefore, it was awarded a score of -1.

Analyst Roxanne Desouza, Vy Nguyen & Natalia Churkina.

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	7
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	130

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	10
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	45

As there were more negative than positive actions, Italy has not complied with this first part of the commitment.

For the second part, Italy has not complied with its commitment to improve the access and availability of trade between developing countries and LICs.

In the joint WTO-OECD report “Aid-for-Trade at a Glance 2011,” it was noted that Italy had not set out an aid-for-trade strategy, and therefore any change since 2008 cannot be measured.²⁷⁷

No facts of Italy’s efforts to facilitate trade directly between developing countries have been registered.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to comply with both parts of the commitment.

Analysts: Nadia Bucciarelli & Vy Nguyen

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	0
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	0

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	5
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²⁷⁷ Aid-for-Trade at a Glance 2011, WTO-OECD report, OECD 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidfortrade/aidfortradeataglance2011showingresults.htm>.

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: n/a

As there were more negative than positive actions, Japan has not complied with this first part of the commitment.

As for the second part, no facts of Japan's efforts to increase trade between developing countries have been registered.

Japan did not increase trade with or between developing countries and therefore was awarded a score of -1.

Analysts: Yukie Suzuki, Vy Nguyen & Andrei Sakharov

Republic of Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures: 8

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 63

Negative Measures during the first compliance period

Total number of negative measures: 2

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: n/a

As there were more positive than negative actions, Korea complied with this first part of the commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, Korea has not increased the access and availability of trade between developing countries.

The Republic of Korea did not increase trade between developing countries, but it took more positive than negative trade measures, and, therefore, it was awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with the commitment.

Analysts: Talha Aquil, Vy Nguyen & Pavel Zhdanov.

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures: 2

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 8

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures: 0
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 0

As there were more positive than negative actions, Mexico complied with this first part of the commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, Mexico has made some efforts to facilitate trade between developing countries.

In 2010, Mexico continued its funding of the International Network of Mesoamerican Highways (RICAM), which helps to link Mexico to Panama.²⁷⁸ RICAM was initiated in 2009 by the Presidents of Mexico and Guatemala. The project was a step forward in regional integration. It will benefit the residents of the border between both countries and will allow for a greater exchange of goods and services, improving the prosperity of the area.²⁷⁹ In 2010, the highway road was requested to be expanded. This highway construction is important in removing trade barriers for the developing Central American countries.

On December 5, 2011, the Mexico and Central America Free Trade Agreement was signed by Mexican President Felipe Calderon along with Guatemalan President Alvaro Colom Caballeros and Honduran President Porfirio Lobo, which allows for free trade between the countries within Central America.²⁸⁰ The free trade agreement allows for all the countries to boost their economies due to the large population of the region.

On 29 August 2012, Mexico organized the First Meeting of the Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia and Peru) aimed at stimulating regional integration by means of trade facilitation.²⁸¹ Mexico received a score of +1 for full compliance with the commitment.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Kevin Moraes & Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures: 32
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 117

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures: 66
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 129

²⁷⁸ Aid-for-Trade at a Glance 2011, WTO-OECD report, OECD 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidfortrade/aidfortradeataglance2011showingresults.htm>.

²⁷⁹ Ibid, 10.

²⁸⁰ Mexico, Central America celebrate FTA, The Nicaragua Dispatch December 5, 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.nicaraguadispatch.com/breaking-news/mexico-central-america-celebrate-fta/1548>.

²⁸¹ Se reúne en México el Consejo de Ministros de la Alianza del Pacífico, Ministry of Economy of Mexico 29 August 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.economia.gob.mx/eventos-noticias/sala-de-prensa/comunicados/8546-bol-199-12>.

As there were more negative than positive actions, Russia has not complied with the first part of the commitment.

For the second part, Russia has complied with its commitment to improve access and availability of trade between developing and low-income countries.

In July 2011, a Customs Union between Belarus, Russia, and Kazakhstan was created. The creation of the union led to a further reduction in the barriers to trade. The new arrangement also formally established a supranational body, the Customs Union Commission, which will make decisions about Common External Tariffs. As a result of the new Customs Union, trade between Russia and Belarus increased in 2011 by 37.7% as compared to the previous year.²⁸² The Union has a trade preferences system for developing countries with special preferences for LDCs.²⁸³

Thus, Russia receives a score of 0 for partially complying with the commitment.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Julia Hein, Inesa Buchyn & Mark Rakhmangulov.

Saudi Arabia: -1

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures: 0

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 0

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures: 5

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 18

As there were more negative than positive actions, Saudi Arabia has not complied with the first part of this commitment.

For the second part of this commitment, no information was found indicating that Saudi Arabia improved access or availability of trade between developing and LICs.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of -1 for failing to comply with both parts of the commitment.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Amy Kishek & Pavel Zhdanov.

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on trade.

²⁸² "Belarus, Russia Increase Trade by 38% in 2011 | Business." RIA Novosti. 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://en.rian.ru/business/20120131/171055994.html>.

²⁸³ Customs Union Trade Preferences System, Eurasian Economic Commission. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://tsouz.ru/db/estp/Pages/default.aspx>.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	10
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	21

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures:	6
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	48

As there were more positive than negative measures, South Africa has complied with the first part of this commitment.

As for the second part, South Africa has taken steps to facilitate trade between developing countries.

On 6 April 2011, Minister of Trade & Industry Rob Davies further expanded South Africa's push towards regional integration through the "initiation of the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (T-FTA) with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). With a combined GDP of USD264 billion and a combined population between 500 and 700 million people, the T-FTA will broaden the regional market. South Africa hosted the first T-FTA summit in 2011."²⁸⁴ The T-FTA is a platform through which LICs can access the African and world markets without having to incur excessive fees or costs.²⁸⁵

On 7 August 2011, the African Development Bank (ADB) Regional and Trade Division Manager, Moono Mupotla, said that "At the moment we are looking for grant money to help South Africa develop one-stop border posts, especially to support the north-south corridor which has been accepted at a sub-regional level as one of the areas for aid for trade. The bank has pledged \$600 million in infrastructure to support this." In this initiative, South Africa worked with the ADB to proceed with methods to facilitate better trade and business amongst LICs and developed nations.²⁸⁶

South Africa increased access and availability to trade by moving forward with trade agreements that engage developing countries and LICs to trade with developed countries and directly between developing countries and therefore has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Jennifer Vlasiu, Vy Nguyen & Tatiana Lanshina.

Turkey: -1

Turkey has failed to comply with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	4
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²⁸⁴ Trade strategy that supports development, South African Institute of International Affairs. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.saiia.org.za/feature/trade-strategy-that-supports-development.html>.

²⁸⁵ Ibid.

²⁸⁶ Nurturing trade between African countries crucial to development, IOL Business Report 7 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.iol.co.za/business/opinion/columnists/nurturing-trade-between-african-countries-crucial-to-development-1.1113282>.

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 10

Negative Measures during the first compliance period

Total number of negative measures: 7

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 17

As there were more negative than positive actions, Turkey has not complied with the first part of this commitment.

For the second part, Turkey did not comply with its commitment to improve the access and availability of trade between developing countries and LICs.

Turkey did not facilitate trade between developing countries, and introduced more negative than positive trade measures. Therefore, it is awarded a score of -1.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, John Salerno & Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures: 9

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 137

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of negative measures: 11

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 48

As there were more negative than positive actions, the United Kingdom has not complied with the first part of this commitment.

For the second part, the United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment. The United Kingdom improved access and availability of trade between developing and LICs.

On 2 February 2011, UK Development Minister Stephen O'Brien launched the Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) to fund new businesses, develop essential infrastructure, speed up transport links, and standardize regulation across the region.²⁸⁷

On 9 February 2011, it was announced that the UK is going to launch a new initiative called the African Free Trade initiative (AFTi) to boost African trade through reduced bureaucracy, improved transport infrastructure and more efficient border crosses. The initiative will help break down trade barriers by allowing technical experts to unblock issues and increase economic growth. AFTi includes some USD293.3 million support through Trade Mark Southern Africa (TMSA) and Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA). This includes USD106.2 million that is

²⁸⁷ New UK trade initiative to help millions of Africans, Department for International Development 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/UK-launches-trade-initiative-to-pull-millions-of-Africans-out-of-poverty/>.

programmed to the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Trust Account (TTA) for the purposes of leveraging infrastructure upgrading and investment along the North-South Corridor.²⁸⁸

On 6 September 2011, then UK Secretary of State for International Development Andrew Mitchell launched the Trade Advocacy Fund (TAF) to help the poorest and most vulnerable countries to prepare for and engage in complicated international trade negotiations. This fund will provide assistance of approximately USD19 million up to 2015.²⁸⁹

On 18 December 2011, it was announced that Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell met with Prime Minister Fayyad and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, as well as Israeli Minister Benny Begin to discuss the need for increased access and movement of goods and people into and out of Gaza. Also, it was announced that the UK would help to promote trade in the region.²⁹⁰

On 24 October 2012, the UK Government announced new grants from the Food Retail Industry Challenge to help British businesses work with African suppliers trading in ethical goods. They will help African farmers reap the financial rewards of global trade, helping them to work their way out of poverty. The new projects will focus on a diverse range of products including tea, cocoa, peri-peri, beef, passion fruit, peanuts, sweet potato, baobab fruit, palm oil, melons, sweetcorn, flowers, coffee, salad onions and radish.²⁹¹

On 19 August 2012, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell pledged aid from Britain to Ghana targeted at kick starting growth and development in the poorest areas of the country, and helping 50,000 entrepreneurs and businessmen to bring their goods to market. The UK aid will enable 50,000 local producers in the North of the country to access business services to boost production and bring their products to market.²⁹²

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0 for partial compliance with the commitment.

Analysts: Michelle Li, Vy Nguyen & Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures: 10

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 86

²⁸⁸ UK Government ramps up trading in Africa, Department for International Development 9 February 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/UK-Government-ramps-up-trading-in-Africa/>.

²⁸⁹ Trade Advocacy Fund (TAF), Department for International Development 22 October 2012. Date of Access: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Work-with-us/Funding-opportunities/Countries-and-regions/Trade-Advocacy-Fund1/>.

²⁹⁰ Andrew Mitchell visits Gaza and announces education support, Department for International Development 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/Andrew-Mitchell-visits-Gaza-and-announces-support-for-education-and-trade/>.

²⁹¹ Fair trade: UK helps Africa's farmers reap rewards of trade, Department for International Development 24 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Fair-trade-UK-helps-Africas-farmers-to-trade-their-way-out-of-poverty/>.

²⁹² Ghana: Britain to help reach final stages of poverty reduction, Department for International Development 29 August 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Ghana-Britain-to-help-reach-final-stages-of-poverty-reduction/>

Negative Measures during monitoring period

Total number of negative measures: 4

Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure: 5

As the positive actions outnumber the negative, the United States has fully complied with the first part of this commitment.

For the second part, the United States has complied with its commitment to increase the access and availability of trade between developing countries.

In 2010, President Obama released his strategy for development including Trade Capacity Building for “Aid for Trade.” The focus of “Aid for Trade” provides the least trade-active countries with “the training and technical assistance needed to: make decisions about the benefits of trade arrangements and reforms; implement their obligations to bring certainty to their trade regimes; and enhance such countries’ ability to take advantage of the opportunities of the multilateral trading system and to compete in a global economy.”²⁹³

The United States pledged to support “trade-specific assistance mechanisms like the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Assistance to Least-Developed Countries and the WTO’s Global Trust Fund for Trade-Related Technical Assistance.”²⁹⁴ Aid for Trade includes “programs such as targeted assistance for developing countries participating in US preference programs; coordination of assistance through Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFAs); trade capacity building (TCB) working groups that are integral elements of negotiations to conclude Free Trade Agreements (FTAs); and Committees on TCB created to aid in the negotiation and or implementation of a number of FTAs, including the FTAs with the Dominican Republic and Central America, Colombia, Panama, and Peru, and for some partners in the ongoing Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations.”²⁹⁵

The United States publicly stated intentions to improve the access and availability of trade between developing countries or LICs on numerous occasions. On 12 November 2010, the day of the G20 Seoul Summit, President Obama affirmed “the need to avoid protectionism that stifles growth and instead pursue trade and investment through open markets.”²⁹⁶ President Obama stated that he is “not interested in signing a trade agreement just for the sake of an announcement. [He is] interested in trade agreements that increase jobs and exports,”²⁹⁷ there have been multiple department and organizations with goals to do so. The Office of the United States Trade Representative oversees the Office of African Affairs whose mission is “both to expand markets for US goods and services in sub-Saharan Africa and to facilitate efforts to bolster African economic development through increased global, regional, and bilateral trade.”²⁹⁸

²⁹³ VI. Trade Policy Development. A. Trade Capacity Building (“Aid for Trade”), Office of the United States Trade Representative. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/sites/default/files/Chapter%20VI.%20Trade%20Policy%20Development.pdf>.

²⁹⁴ VI. Trade Policy Development. A. Trade Capacity Building (“Aid for Trade”), Office of the United States Trade Representative. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/sites/default/files/Chapter%20VI.%20Trade%20Policy%20Development.pdf>.

²⁹⁵ Ibid.

²⁹⁶ Press Conference by the President after G20 Meetings, Embassy of the United States in Seoul 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://seoul.usembassy.gov/p_pv_g20_111210a.html.

²⁹⁷ Ibid.

²⁹⁸ Africa, Office of the United States Trade Representative. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa>.

In December 2011, the New US Initiatives to Boost Trade and Investment Opportunities for Least Developed Countries was published and stated that, “trade has long been an effective way to move millions of people out of poverty around the world. The Obama Administration views trade as a critical component of an integrated approach to development policy.”²⁹⁹

In September 2012, US Trade Representative Ron Kirk announced that the US would contribute USD1 million for trade-related technical assistance (TRTA) to the World Trade Organization (WTO). TRTA provides training for developing countries that enhances their ability to analyze issues, assess their interests and participate effectively in negotiations and other WTO activities.³⁰⁰ This contribution may have a positive influence on trade between developing countries.

On 19 October 2012, the United States and the East African Community (EAC) announced a new initiative supporting the economic integration of the EAC and enhancing the US-EAC trade and investment relationship. The parties agreed on the establishment of a Commercial Dialogue, which will be launched in late November 2012, and on the meeting of their technical teams for further consultations on a proposed investment treaty and a trade facilitation agreement. Over the next 5 years, the United States will provide up to USD10 million to the EAC Secretariat to support regional economic integration.³⁰¹

The United States has complied with both parts of the commitment: the US has completed actions that improve the access and availability of trade between itself and developing countries and directly between developing countries. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Samantha Rudick, Vy Nguyen & Tatiana Lanshina

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment on trade.

Positive Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	7
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	130

Negative Measures during the monitoring period

Total number of positive measures:	5
Sum of the developing countries affected by each measure:	36

As the positive actions outnumber the negative, the European Union has fully complied with the first part of this commitment.

²⁹⁹US Government Fact Sheet. New US Initiatives to Boost Trade and Investment Opportunities for Least Developed Countries, December 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/fact-sheets/2011/new-us-initiatives-boost-trade-and-investment-opportunities-1>.

³⁰⁰ United States Contributes \$1 Million For Trade-Related Technical Assistance at WTO, Office of the United States Trade Representative. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2012/september/US-contributes-for-trade-related-technical-assistance-WTO>.

³⁰¹ The United States and East African Community Announce Progress under Trade and Investment Partnership, Office of the United States Trade Representative 19 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2012/october/us-eac-announce-progress>.

For the second part, the EU has complied with the commitment. It discussed and took concrete, specific, and deliberate actions to improve the access and availability of its own market to the developing countries and LICs and as well, has mentioned on numerous occasions its strong support for their overall development and regional trade.

On March 22, 2011, the European Union initialled a comprehensive Association Agreement with Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama). The Agreement includes an extensive trade pillar. The EU Commissioner for Trade, Karel De Gucht, stated that the agreement will boost trade and investment between the two regions and, therefore, growth and jobs, helping Central America progress in its regional integration.³⁰² The agreement also serves as proof of EU's commitment to trade facilitation between developing countries.

On May 11, 2011, the EU Commission announced that it plans to revise its current import preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). It proposed to limit the number of beneficiaries of the program to make it more reflective of the shifts in global economic development over the last decades. Countries which have achieved a high or upper middle income per capita, according to the internationally accepted World Bank classification (such as Kuwait, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Qatar), will no longer qualify. Reducing GSP to fewer beneficiaries will reduce competitive pressure and make the preferences for LDCs more meaningful. The vulnerability criterion is one of two economic conditions a country needs to fulfill in order to be eligible for GSP+ and under the current proposal, it will be opened to allow more countries to benefit. The Commission further proposed to strengthen the effectiveness of the trade concessions for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through the "Everything but Arms" (EBA) scheme.³⁰³

On September 12, 2011, the EU's Trade Commissioner, Karel De Gucht, travelled to Southern Africa, followed by a trip to Namibia, to boost negotiations on a comprehensive trade and development agreement between the two regions. South Africa and Namibia are negotiating a regional comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU in the framework of the Southern African Development Community EPA Group, which also includes Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique.³⁰⁴

On December 9, 2011, the EU granted "GSP+" status to the Western African nation of Cape Verde, which grants preferential access to the EU market when certain conditions of good governance are fulfilled. EBA (Everything But Arms) and GSP+ are sub-schemes of the EU's "Generalised System of Preferences," which gives preferences for exports from 176 developing countries and territories. The EU was the first to introduce such initiatives and encourages the introduction of equally generous schemes for LDCs by other developed and emerging economies.³⁰⁵

On 14 December 2011, the EU Foreign Affairs Council authorized the opening of trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. This decision provides the European Commission with a mandate to start negotiations to establish deep and comprehensive free trade areas (DCFTAs). Compared to the current trade relationship between the EU and these countries,

³⁰² An important step towards regional integration: EU and Central America initial Association Agreement, EU Commission 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=687>.

³⁰³ Focusing on needs: the EU reshapes its import scheme for developing countries, EU Commission (Brussels) 10 May 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=707>.

³⁰⁴ EU Trade chief De Gucht visits Namibia and South Africa to boost trade and development deal, EU Commission 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=736>.

³⁰⁵ Ibid.

these agreements will go beyond removing only tariffs to cover all regulatory issues relevant to trade, such as investment protection and public procurement.³⁰⁶

On 3 August 2012, the European Union approved a project that will enhance the competitiveness of Kenyan products through improved standards and regulations, as well as the training of authorities, which will lead to more and better exports. The program is called the Standards and Market Access Programme and amounts to EUR12.1 million (USD15.4 million).³⁰⁷

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to improve the access and availability of trade between advanced economies and developing countries and LICs and directly between developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Maria Marchyshyn, Vy Nguen & Natalia Churkina

³⁰⁶ EU agrees to start trade negotiations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, EU Commission (Brussels) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=766>.

³⁰⁷ New EU funding to improve transport infrastructure and cross-border trade in Kenya, European Commission 3 August 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-882_en.htm.

3. Private Investment and Job Creation

3.1. Mandates

The G20 has given a number of mandates to relevant international institutions (UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO, OECD and the World Bank) in the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan on Development (MYAP) with deadlines for implementation. These include:

We will identify, enhance as needed, and promote the best existing standards (developmental, social and environmental) for responsible investment in value chains and voluntary investor compliance with these standards. *(June 2011)*

We request UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO, OECD and the World Bank to review and, consistent with best practice of responsible investment, develop key quantifiable economic and financial indicators for measuring and maximizing economic value-added and job creation arising from private sector investment in value chains. Based on these indicators, these international organizations should make recommendations to assist developing countries to attract and negotiate the most value-adding investment to their economies. *(June 2011; Summer 2012)*

We request the World Bank and relevant agencies, in association with the G20, to establish a G20 Challenge on Innovation to provide a platform for innovative solutions to be brought to scale and to showcase entrepreneurship aimed at solving social challenges (e.g. innovative services on business strategies focusing on youth unemployment). *(November 2011)*. Based on the outcome, we will recommend how to engage the private sector to find innovative business solutions that meet the needs of the poor in a sustainable way. *(Summer 2012)*

The G20, MDBs, UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO and OECD will, based on the outcomes of this and other work, assist developing countries, in particular LICs, to develop action plans with the view to strengthen financial markets to boost small and medium enterprises (SMEs), improve the business investment climate, maximize the value-added of private investment and support the regulatory framework for foreign and domestic investment. Existing international investment arrangements between G20 countries and LICs will be strengthened to promote investment in LICs. *(June 2012)*

Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan On Development

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	The mandates are fulfilled by the international organization BUT the G20 doesn't deliberate on them.
0	The mandates are fulfilled AND the G20 deliberates on them.
+1	The mandates are fulfilled and the G20 draws on the recommendations to make further decisions.

Analysis: +1

An Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) under the leadership of UNCTAD was established to fulfill the G20 mandates. The IAWG includes representatives of the UNDP, ILO, OECD, World Bank and other invited organizations.

In September 2011, the IAWG submitted two reports to the G20 High-Level Development Working Group. The first report identified key elements of responsible business standards and outlined policy approaches for their promotion and implementation.³⁰⁸ The second report

³⁰⁸ Promoting standards for responsible investment in value chains. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

http://archive.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs//diae_G20_CSR_Standards_Report_en.pdf

provided a policy tool to measure and maximize economic value-added and job creation arising from private sector investment in value chains.³⁰⁹

In its 2011 Report, the G20 Development Working Group endorsed both reports, committed to field the set of proposed indicators to measure the economic value-added and job creation of private investment in at least six LICs, and recommended the establishment of the “G20 Inclusive Business Innovation” challenge at the G20 Cannes Summit.³¹⁰

According to the UNCTAD, indicators to measure the economic value-added and job creation of private investment were tested in six countries, namely, the Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Cambodia, Laos and Mozambique. The results of these studies have confirmed that governments can use the proposed framework practically, with a view to attracting more jobs and maximizing value added.³¹¹ However, only studies on Bangladesh³¹² and the Dominican Republic³¹³ have been published.

The G20 Challenge on Inclusive Business Innovation was launched by the G20 and IFC as the implementing agency at the G20 Summit in Cannes with the goal of “accelerating the growth of commercially viable inclusive business models that expand opportunity and access to essential goods and services” for the poor.³¹⁴

The outcomes of the IAWG work on private investment and job creation were summarized in its Final Report presented to the G20 Los Cabos Summit. Apart from including previous reports on key indicators for measuring and maximizing economic value-added and job creation from private sector investment and promoting responsible private investment, the Final Report focused on concrete recommendations aimed at assisting developing countries in attracting and negotiating the most value-adding investment to their economies, boosting small and medium enterprises, improving the business investment climate and supporting the regulatory framework for foreign and domestic investment.³¹⁵

At the G20 Los Cabos Summit, the G20 Development Working Group welcomed the IAWG Final Report and “invited low and middle income country governments to make use” of the proposed indicators and recommendations.³¹⁶ The G20 also announced the winners of the G20 Challenge on Inclusive Business Innovation, thus promoting innovative and commercially viable ways of business working with the poor.³¹⁷

Thus, for its support towards identifying and promoting the best existing standards for responsible investment in value chains, assisting developing countries in attracting and negotiating the most value-adding investment to their economies, encouraging the private sector to find innovative business solutions that meet the needs of the poor, improving the business

³⁰⁹ Indicators for measuring and maximizing economic value added and job creation arising from private sector investment in value chains. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

http://archive.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/diae_G20_Indicators_Report_en.pdf

³¹⁰ 2011 Report of the Development Working Group. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-dwg-111028-en.pdf>

³¹¹ Final Report on the Private Investment and Job Creation. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

http://unctad.org/meetings/en/Miscellaneous%20Documents/diae_g20_Mexico_en.pdf

³¹² Draft Country- Pilot Study on Bangladesh. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

http://unctad.org/Sections/diae_dir/docs/diae_G20_Bangladesh_en.pdf

³¹³ Draft Country Pilot Study on the Dominican Republic. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

http://unctad.org/Sections/diae_dir/docs/diae_G20_DominicanRep_en.pdf

³¹⁴ G20 Challenge on Inclusive Business Innovation. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

http://www.g20challenge.com/G20_Challenge_on_Inclusive_Business_Innovation_e-book.pdf

³¹⁵ Final Report on the Private Investment and Job Creation. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

http://unctad.org/meetings/en/Miscellaneous%20Documents/diae_g20_Mexico_en.pdf

³¹⁶ 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-dwg.html>

³¹⁷ The G20 Challenge on Inclusive Business Innovation. Date of Access: 10 November 2012.

<http://www.g20challenge.com/>

climate and the regulatory framework for foreign and domestic investment in LICs, and making recommendations on implementing the proposed indicators and standards by individual countries, the G20 is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

3.2. Individual Commitment

2010-113: [we will] Identify, enhance and promote responsible private investment in value chains and develop key indicators for measuring and maximizing the economic and employment impact of private sector investment;

Seoul Summit Document

Background

Since the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders have identified the need for private sector investment to enhance economic growth, strengthen infrastructure and support sustainable development. Leaders have launched the G20 SME Finance Challenge, a mechanism to engage the private sector in dialogue on «how public finance can maximize the deployment of private finance on a sustainable and scalable basis».³¹⁸

To foster the dialogue between the private sector and G20 leaders, the Business 20 (B20) was introduced at the Toronto Summit. The B20 facilitates informal dialogue with leaders in global commerce and the G20 leaders and finance ministers. The Toronto Summit also specifically addressed the role of the private sector in the agricultural industry, in the pursuit of further insight into opportunities for agricultural innovation.³¹⁹

At the Seoul Summit the importance of private-sector led growth was reiterated and commitments to encourage private investment for employment creation and economic growth were made.

Commitment Features

Compliance with the second part of this commitment to “develop key indicators for measuring and maximizing the economic and employment impact of private sector investment” is assessed in the framework of analyzing the fulfillment of the G20 mandates on responsible private investment in the previous section of the report.

The first part of this commitment provides for stimulating responsible private investment in value chains. The phrase ‘responsible private investment’ puts emphasis on the environmental, social, governance and ethical aspects of the investment. There are multiple actions a member country can engage in to contribute to the identification, enhancement, or promotion of such investment. These actions include, but are not limited to, the promotion of corporate social responsibility, developing national or global guidelines for responsible private investing or facilitating discussions on ethical private investment in value chains. Compliance can also include the development of a definition or identification of irresponsible private investment in value chains. The term value chain indicates that investment in the real sector of the economy rather than financial instruments should be considered while assessing compliance.

In order to achieve full compliance a member must identify and promote responsible investing. It is possible that the G20 member just facilitates discussion on the issue of responsible investment and does not take any enhancing measures. At the same time, a member can stimulate responsible private investment without clearly identifying what types of investment are considered to be responsible. Thus, a score of partial compliance indicates that the member country addresses only one part of the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines:

³¹⁸ G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit. Date of Access: 10 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html>

³¹⁹ The G20 Toronto Summit Declaration. Date of Access: 10 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/to-communique.html>

-1	Member country does not identify OR promote responsible private investment in value chains
0	Member country identifies OR promotes responsible private investment in value chains
+1	Member country identifies AND promotes responsible private investment in value chains

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to identify, enhance, and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

Argentina has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Argentina joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines provide recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and the promotion of sustainable consumption. Argentina also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³²⁰

On 13 May 2011, Minister for Social Development Alicia Kirchner opened a training school for social responsibility in the public sector, stressing the importance of social policy, combined with employment, in stimulating the economy.³²¹

On 12 July 2011, Argentina hosted a seminar for G20 members in Buenos Aires on labor and employment, which laid the groundwork for the Cannes G20 Labor and Employment Meeting later that year. Responsible private investment was one of the main issues discussed.³²²

Argentina has enhanced and promoted responsible private investment.

On 24 April 2012, the Agriculture Minister Norberto Yauhar signed 24 agreements aimed at promoting responsible private investment in agribusiness in Chubut province. The Agriculture Ministry allocated USD1.3 million for this purpose.³²³

On 30 June 2012, the Governor of Chaco province declared that due to private investments in the framework of the national industrial development strategy, which amounted to ARS782 million (about USD190 million), more than 5000 jobs were created. 45 projects were implemented in 2007-2012 under this strategy to stimulate cooperation between the government and private business.³²⁴

For its efforts to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains, Argentina receives a score of +1.

³²⁰ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³²¹ Alicia Kirchner: "The economy and the social policy are creating millions of new jobs", Télam (Buenos Aires) 13 May 2011. Date of Access: 26 October 2012.

http://english.telam.com.ar/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11801:alicia-kirchner-qthe-economy-and-the-social-policy-are-creating-millions-of-new-jobsq&catid=42:politics

³²² G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Conclusions, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-labour-110927-en.html>

³²³ Yauhar entregó aportes para promover agronegocios en Chubut, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 1 October 2012. <http://www.prensa.argentina.ar/2012/04/24/30079-yauhar-entrego-aportes-para-promover-agronegocios-en-chubut.php>

³²⁴ Capitanich asegura que se generarán 17.641 nuevos empleos, HoyCorrientes Official Site 30 June 2012. Date of Access: 1 October 2012. http://www.hoycorrientes.com/vernota.asp?id_noticia=82321

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to identify, enhance, and promote responsible investment in value chains.

Australia has developed guidelines for responsible private investment and given definitions of irresponsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Australia joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines include recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and the promotion of sustainable consumption. Australia also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³²⁵

On 16 June 2011, the Australian Government released a final report on the success of a 3-year initiative that ended in June 2011. The report reviewed what had been a successful endeavor “to increase the number of Australian companies and small to medium enterprises actively engaged in responsible business practice and to improve and refine the tools available to support Australian business”.³²⁶ The effort included a Corporate Responsibility Index, Global Business Register, Global Reporting Initiative, and the national Responsible Business Practice project, as well as definitions of business ethics and responsible business practices.³²⁷ Australia used a whole-of-government approach to private investment. This involved increased Australian business participation in international corporate responsibility initiatives, the existence of alternative regulatory or compliance mechanisms and increased national government recognition and guidance to support businesses engaging in responsible and sustainable activities.³²⁸

Australia has promoted responsible private investment.

On 10 May 2011, Deputy Minister and Treasurer Wayne Swan MP expressed the belief that it is “time to step back and make room for private sector activity.” He announced the efforts Australia would make through the “removal of barriers to private investment by replacing the narrow Entrepreneurs Tax Offset with tax reform available to all 2.7 million small businesses

³²⁵ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³²⁶ Responsible Business Practice in Australia: A Report to the Australian Government, St James Ethics Centre’s national Responsible Business Practice project funded by the Australian Government through Treasury (Canberra) 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.

<http://thehub.ethics.org.au/uploads/files/20110609%20FINAL%20Responsible%20Business%20Practice%20in%20Australia%20Report.pdf>

³²⁷ Responsible Business Practice in Australia: A Report to the Australian Government, St James Ethics Centre’s national Responsible Business Practice project funded by the Australian Government through Treasury (Canberra) 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.

<http://thehub.ethics.org.au/uploads/files/20110609%20FINAL%20Responsible%20Business%20Practice%20in%20Australia%20Report.pdf>

³²⁸ Responsible Business Practice in Australia: A Report to the Australian Government, St James Ethics Centre’s national Responsible Business Practice project funded by the Australian Government through Treasury (Canberra) 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.

<http://thehub.ethics.org.au/uploads/files/20110609%20FINAL%20Responsible%20Business%20Practice%20in%20Australia%20Report.pdf>

and by providing greater independence.”³²⁹ The new structure will support sustainable economic growth through increasing private sector investment.

On 20 May 2011, the Minister for Finance and Deregulation, Penny Wong, and the Minister for Indigenous Employment and Economic Development, Mark Arbib, announced efforts to “strengthen private investment opportunities for small and medium indigenous enterprises” to increase employment and support economic development.³³⁰

On 6 October 2011, Minister of Foreign Affairs Kevin Rudd reinforced the notion that international and national systems require some form of corporate social conscience. He welcomed the fact that a growing number of companies were taking ethical action and making sure they are socially responsible, transparent and accountable. This is in harmony with the recognition that responsible investment and conduct within the private sector is a necessary criterion in the development of the country’s growth and infrastructure in a sustainable manner.³³¹

On 29 August 2012, at the 2012 Africa DownUnder mining conference in Perth, Foreign Minister Bob Carr supported the African Union’s efforts to ensure sustainable economic growth and social development through the transparent and equitable use of mineral resources by providing USD5 million to support the establishment of the Centre, which will help African countries “achieve economic growth and deliver social benefits to the people of Africa through effective governance of the mining sector.” Areas of specific focus will be good governance, investment and diversification opportunities.³³²

Thus, Australia has been awarded a score of +1 for identifying responsible private sector investments and making efforts to promote them.

Analysts: Maria Marini & Yulia Ovchinnikova

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to identify, enhance, and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

Brazil has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Brazil joined 41 other countries in signing and committing to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. Brazil also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³³³

Brazil has taken actions to promote responsible private investment in value chains

³²⁹ Address by Deputy Minister and Treasurer Wayne Swan, 10 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2012.

<http://www.budget.gov.au/2011-12/content/speech/html/speech.htm>

³³⁰ Address by the Minister for Finance and Deregulation Penny Wong and Minister for Indigenous Employment and Economic Development Mark Arbib at the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association forum, 20 May 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2012.

http://www.financeminister.gov.au/media/2011/mr_1032011.html

³³¹ Address by Minister of Foreign Affairs Kevin Rudd at Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2011. http://www.foreignminister.gov.au/speeches/2011/kr_sp_111006a.html

³³² Australia partners with Africa to realize the benefits of its expanding mining sector, Australian Government Aus AID 30 August 2012. Date of access: 21 October 2012.

<http://www.aid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=792>

³³³ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

On 1 November 2011, Brazil submitted its report to the Preparatory Process for the Rio+20 Conference. In this report, Brazil detailed its actions in promoting sustainable development. In particular, it outlined the role of the state in creating “positive incentives to encourage the productive sector to embrace more sustainable patterns from an economic, environmental, and social standpoint.”³³⁴ This section acknowledged a role for the state in providing proper regulatory frameworks, access to credit, and investment in research as a way to promote sustainable development by companies.³³⁵

On 14 December 2011, it was announced that Brazil would be the destination of the Floating Forum for Sustainable Development. The Forum focused on the sustainability of the maritime industry and leading it towards more ecologically and socially responsible maritime transport. This discussion was held by the representatives of shipping companies and other related businesses.³³⁶

During the period under review, Brazil continued to promote the position that sustainable development should be aimed at “changing an economic development model that has yet to fully include concerns about social development and environmental protection.”^{337,338} It also proposed that Rio+20 discussions with a “focus on a sustainable development cycle with the incorporation of billions of people into the economy, with the consumption of goods and services within sustainable standards.”^{339,340}

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains and therefore it receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Selena Lucien, Alex Grohovsky & Elizaveta Safonkina

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible investment.

Canada has taken actions to identify responsible private investment.

The Government of Canada realizes the importance of socially responsible business practices and investment, conforming to international CSR standards such as OECD guidelines for

³³⁴ Submission by Brazil to the Preparatory Process, Rio+20 Conference (Brasilia) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 2 April 2012.

<http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/BRAZIL%20Submission%20%20English%201.11.11.doc.pdf>

³³⁵ Submission by Brazil to the Preparatory Process, Rio+20 Conference (Brasilia) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 2 April 2012.

<http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/BRAZIL%20Submission%20%20English%201.11.11.doc.pdf>

³³⁶ Floating Forum for Sustainable Development, Rio+20 Portal 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2012.

<http://rio20.net/en/iniciativas/floating-forum-for-sustainable-development>

³³⁷ The Future We Want, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 10 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 April 2012.

<http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/370The%20Future%20We%20Want%2010Jan%20clean%20no%20brackets.pdf>

³³⁸ The Brazilian Perspective, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro). Date of Access: 2 April 2012. <http://www.rio20.gov.br/brazil/a-perspectiva-brasileira>

³³⁹ The Future We Want, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 10 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 April 2012.

<http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/370The%20Future%20We%20Want%2010Jan%20clean%20no%20brackets.pdf>

³⁴⁰ The Brazilian Perspective, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro). Date of Access: 2 April 2012. <http://www.rio20.gov.br/brazil/a-perspectiva-brasileira>

multinational enterprises, the Global Reporting Initiative, ISO 26000, the UN Global Compact, etc.³⁴¹

On 26 March 2009, the Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy for the Canadian International Extractive Sector was announced by the Government. Its main pillars include: 1) support for host country resource governance capacity-building initiatives; 2) endorsement and promotion of widely-recognized international CSR performance guidelines; 3) support for the development of a CSR Centre of Excellence; and 4) the creation of the Office of the Extractive Sector CSR Counsellor.³⁴²

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Canada joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. Canada also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³⁴³

Canada has promoted responsible private investment.

For the past 2 years, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT) has provided approximately CAD350 thousand (about USD 348 thousand) in funding to 50 corporate social responsibility projects, namely mining projects in Africa and Latin America, and initiations in over 30 other countries.³⁴⁴

As part of its 'Fast-start Climate Change Financing', Canada provided a contribution of CAD291.5 million (about USD290 million) to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) during the fiscal year 2010-2011 to encourage private investment and innovation aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. Canada has committed to work with the IFC to track the amount of private investment directly encouraged using Canada's contribution and the percentage of emissions reductions achieved.³⁴⁵

On 4 December 2011, Canada's Foreign Affairs Minister, the Minister of International Trade and the Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway hailed a Canadian company's winning bid for an important iron-ore mining contract in Afghanistan. Kilo Goldmines, a Toronto-based company, was awarded one of the four concession blocks of the Hajigak iron-ore deposit in Afghanistan's Bamiyan province, as announced by the Afghan Ministry of Mines. This was a major step forward in Afghanistan's extractive industry development, which helps the generation of revenues and jobs, contributing to Afghan livelihoods and to the sustainability of the country's economy.³⁴⁶

On 12 May 2011, the High Commission of Canada in Kingston, Jamaica presented its inaugural Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative. The Canadian Embassy staff welcomed

³⁴¹ Corporate Social Responsibility, Industry Canada 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 November 2012. http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/csr-rse.nsf/eng/h_rs00587.html

³⁴² Corporate Social Responsibility, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 8 November 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/ds/csr.aspx?lang=en&menu_id=46&menu=R&view=d

³⁴³ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³⁴⁴ Corporate Social Responsibility, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 3 February 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/ds/fund_summary-resume_fonds.aspx?view=d

³⁴⁵ Canada Helps Deliver Global Climate Change Solutions, Canada's Action on Climate Change 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5F50D3E9-1>

³⁴⁶ Canadian Investment Supports Post-Combat Development in Afghanistan, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2011/360.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

approximately 55 people from local and private sectors along with RBC's Director of Corporate Responsibility, Lynn Patterson, who was a guest speaker to further explain the CSR concept and the positive impact CSR can have on a company's productivity.³⁴⁷

On 30 August 2011, DFAIT's CSR Coordinator for the Americas Louis Guay participated in the Just Governance Group Annual Learning Symposium to address Corporate Social Responsibility in the extractive industry, specifically in Latin America. Louis Guay discussed the importance of sharing the responsibility of protecting human rights by companies, governments and communities.³⁴⁸

On 5 March 2012, the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, held a roundtable discussion with leaders of the private sector and development partners to focus on how Canada's private sector could become more involved in international development and therefore help make Canada's international assistance more effective. Discussions focused on current private investment initiatives partnered with non-governmental organizations as well as how to create new areas where the private sector and CIDA could work together to reduce global poverty more effectively.³⁴⁹

Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of responsible investment in value chains in developing countries and its contribution to several corporate social responsibility projects, mainly in Africa and Latin America.

Analysts: Jennifer Green & Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to identify, enhance, and promote responsible investment in value chains.

China has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

On 5 December 2011, the NDRC Vice Minister and head of the Chinese delegation in Durban announced four major areas of investment through South-South collaboration to promote development in least-developed countries and small island states. As part of the development strategy, a primary component is the promotion of business investment opportunities for China. One exemplary case is the China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group, a state-owned company that has 10 percent of its business invested in developing countries, particularly in the renewable energy and carbon emission reduction sectors.³⁵⁰

On 24 February 2012, China's Banking Regulatory Commissions (CBRC) presented the Green Credit Guidelines, highlighting environmental principles and rules related to the banking sector.³⁵¹ The report Corporate Responsibility and Sustainable Economic Development in China further highlights how China has promoted responsible and sustainable investment by the private

³⁴⁷ CSR E-Buletin, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 March 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/ds/csr_e-b_Issue13.aspx?lang=eng&view=d

³⁴⁸ CSR E-Buletin, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 March 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/ds/csr_e-b_Issue13.aspx?lang=eng&view=d

³⁴⁹ Minister Oda and Canadian Business Leaders Work Together to Reduce Global Poverty, Canadian International Development Agency 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 April 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-35133810-PUW>

³⁵⁰ China Promotes South-South Cooperation in Durban, the Network for Climate and Energy Information. 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://www.chinafaqs.org/blog-posts/china-promotes-south-south-cooperation-durban>

³⁵¹ China: The Green Credit Guidelines for Chinese Banks, 11 March 2012. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://www.mondaq.com/x/168050/Banking+Law/The+Green+Credit+Guidelines+for+Chinese+banks>

sector. The report states that China is increasingly looking to corporations to help address environmental and social challenges through investment. It further outlines green credit guidelines while setting mandatory guidelines for the oversight of environmental issues.³⁵²

China has promoted responsible private investment in value chains.

On 25 November 2011, China participated in the China-Japan-Korea Roundtable that aimed to promote and deepen collaboration in promoting the UN Global Compact. Primary topics for discussion included value chain management and corporate sustainability leadership. The CJK Roundtable also announced the launch of and support for the Global Compact in Myanmar.³⁵³

On 28 November 2011, China re-launched the Global Compact China Network to help Chinese companies in their implementation of the ten principles outlined within the UN Global Compact. The China Network will also increase corporate social responsibility and support sustainability endeavors in the private sector.³⁵⁴

On 8 May 2011, the Ministry of Commerce provided an Interpretation of New Measures on Economic and Trade Cooperation from the 4th Ministerial Conference of Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. The New Measures are part of the Chinese initiative to promote further cooperation with Africa, to support poverty reduction in the region, to enhance agricultural productivity and to promote social development. One of the proposed measures focuses on investment expansion and further support for Chinese enterprises willing to expand investment in Africa.³⁵⁵

On 29 June 2012, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development issued a notice on attracting investment into the construction of low-rent, affordable housing, as well as the renovation of rundown houses in the country, in a move to further relax restrictions on private capital entering state-dominated sectors. Private investors that help fund low-income housing projects will be offered preferential tax rates, and be exempted from administrative service fees and other government charges. They will also be allowed to issue corporate bonds, the value of which should not exceed that of the investment, to fund their construction.³⁵⁶

For its efforts to identify and promote responsible private investment, China has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Sophie Langlois & Svetlana Nikitina

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment to identify, enhance, and promote responsible investment in value chains.

France has identified responsible private investment.

On 16 April 2011, the French government hosted the 16th Africa Partnership Forum (APF) on economic growth, investment and job creation. The final document of the APF meeting

³⁵²China: the path to responsible business and sustainable growth, The Guardian 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/sustainable-business/blog/china-sustainability-corporate-social-responsibility?newsfeed=true>

³⁵³ Global Compact Convenes China-Japan-Korea Roundtable (Tokyo), UN Global Compact 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/news/175-11-25-2011>

³⁵⁴ Global Compact Relaunches China Network, UN Global Compact 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://unglobalcompact.org/news/172-11-28-2011>

³⁵⁵ An Interpretation of New Measures on Economic and Trade Cooperation from 4th Ministerial Conference, Ministry of Commerce, People's Republic of China 8 May 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012 <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/policyrelease/Cocoon/201106/20110607621344.html>

³⁵⁶ Low-income housing projects opened to private investment, 29 June 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. http://www.china.org.cn/business/2012-06/29/content_25771300.htm

described and endorsed a wide range of instruments designed to promote corporate social responsibility and responsible investment in value chains.³⁵⁷

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, France joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. France also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³⁵⁸

France has taken actions to promote responsible private investment.

On 17 February 2011, in a speech before the United Nations, French Agriculture Minister Bruno Le Maire underlined the necessity of responsible private investment and public-private partnerships in agriculture. Le Maire voiced France's support for the code of conduct for responsible investment being developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank.³⁵⁹

On 16 June 2011, French President Nicolas Sarkozy called for the rethinking of global governance in the agriculture sector. Sarkozy emphasized the need for responsible private investment in agriculture in order to promote research and innovation.³⁶⁰

Throughout 2010, the Investment and Support Fund for Businesses in Africa (FISEA), owned by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and managed by Promotion et Participation pour la Coopération Économique (PROPARCO), invested EUR14 million (about USD18 million) in 14 projects worldwide. The goal of FISEA is to enable and enhance private sector investment on the African continent as a vector for development and sustainable economic growth.³⁶¹ In 2011, the PROPARCO commitments for FISEA amounted to EUR19.3 million (USD24.5 million). In 2011, the FISEA financed a technical assistance facility for the Africa Health Fund, which "aims to support the development of affordable and high-quality healthcare provision to communities at the base of the pyramid". The fund measures "the development impact of its portfolio on the basis of an independent evaluation".³⁶²

The AFD and Astrium, a private entity and a leader in space technologies, have financed free access to SPOT imagery as part of a project to protect Congo Basin forests using space technologies. The space imaging portal for the Congo forests was officially opened in Paris on 26 October 2011 during the REDD+ workshop, which gathered economists, scientists, forest management organizations, specialists and technology providers working to preserve tropical

³⁵⁷ Session two of the Africa Partnership Forum: Private investment and job creation, Africa Partnership Forum (Paris) 21 April 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012.

<http://www.africapartnershipforum.org/dataoecd/50/46/47561217.pdf>.

³⁵⁸ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³⁵⁹ Address by Minister of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Regional Development Bruno Le Maire at the United Nations, Permanent Mission of France to the UN (New York) 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5380>.

³⁶⁰ Sarkozy prône "réinvestissement" et "nouvelle gouvernance", AFP (Paris) 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/AFP-Sarkozy-prone-reinvestissement>.

³⁶¹ PROPARCO: a year of growth in favour of a sustainable private sector, PROPARCO (Paris) 31 May 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. http://www.proparco.fr/lang/en/Accueil_PROPARCO/Publications-Proparco/News_PROPARCO/annee-croissance-pour-secteur-prive-perenne

³⁶² Annual Report 2011. Investing in a sustainable future, PROPARCO. http://www.proparco.fr/webdav/site/proparco/shared/ELEMENTS_COMMUNS/PDF/Rapports-annuels/Rapport%20annuel%202011/Annuel%20Report%202011.pdf

forests. This workshop was organized by Planet Action, Astrium's corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiative, and supported by the French Government.³⁶³

France has taken action to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains, thus it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Sabina Voicu & Lyudmila Tarasenko

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

Germany has identified responsible private investment.

In May 2011, Germany joined ministers from the OECD and developing economies to agree on new guidelines to promote more responsible business conduct by multinational enterprises. In tandem with 41 other countries, Germany committed to new stronger standards of corporate behavior as defined in the updated OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Furthermore, Germany, along with other OECD member states, welcomed an April 2011 communication by the international investment policy community at the OCED-hosted Freedom of Investment roundtable. The communication provides guidance on seven key issues for governments' investment and environmental policies, and constitutes part of the OECD Green Growth Strategy. One of these seven key issues is "encouraging business contribution to greening the economy."³⁶⁴

Germany has taken actions to promote responsible private investment.

In July 2011, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development published a report titled "Aid for Trade in German Development Policy." In this document Germany identified the need for socially and environmentally responsible standards in production.³⁶⁵

On 9 September 2011, the Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, emphasized that Germany actively promoted responsible private investment in value chains through supporting African Partner countries in creating and implementing standards together with the private sector. One example of this is the "Cotton Made in Africa" initiative. He also reaffirmed Germany's leading role in the area of private investment and employment. He stated: "We want to reach an agreement with partner countries such as China, Brazil and India on common standards regarding responsible investment activities." Moreover, he highlighted that it is Germany's aim to ensure that private investments lead to "higher level of employment in the developing countries."³⁶⁶

On 31 May 2012, the European Fund for Southeast Europe, which was initiated with the financial support of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Commission, provided a new EUR4 million (about USD5.2 million) loan to

³⁶³ Astrium and AFD Launch First Satellite Imagery Portal to Monitor Congo Basin Forests, French Development Agency 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 24 July 2012. http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués?requestedYear=tech_year_2011

³⁶⁴ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³⁶⁵ Aid for Trade in German Development Policy, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development July 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/publication_date/2011/index.html

³⁶⁶ Dirk Niebel at meeting of G20 Development Ministers, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/September/20110923_pm_165_g20/index.html

Microcredit Foundation EKI, a microfinance lender focused on rural areas. The loan was issued to enable EKI to “expand its outreach to micro entrepreneurs in the rural areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where agriculture is an important business sector”.³⁶⁷

On 6 June 2012, the founding document for the German Initiative for Agribusiness and Food Security in Emerging and Developing Countries, proposed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, was signed. The Initiative will facilitate the coordination of strategic projects for the private sector in developing and emerging economies, through an expertise sharing network. The purpose of this is to foster development in the agribusiness and food sector, “linking political goals such as food security for the people with the goal of sustainable economic viability”. The Initiative also aims to help farmers in tapping the potential of the agricultural sector and making use of synergies along the value chain.³⁶⁸

From 26 August to 1 September 2012, 45 young managers from around the world participated in the Bonn International Summer School on Responsible Business (BISS), organized by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) together with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Ernst & Young.³⁶⁹ Participants shared opinions in the field of responsible business and worked on the key challenges that businesses face regarding sustainability strategy.³⁷⁰

On 25 September 2012, the German Federal Environment Agency participated in special OECD Roundtable Discussions, "Mobilizing Private Investment in Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Infrastructure," with a special case study entitled “Mechanisms to Encourage Private Sector Participation in Low-Carbon Development”.³⁷¹

Germany has identified and promoted responsible private investments in value chains. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Alex Grohovsky, Selena Lucien & Yulia Ovchinnikova

India: 0

India has partially complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible investment in value chains.

India has identified responsible private investment.

The country was not engaged in any international initiatives in this sphere. However, on 21 December 2009, the Indian Ministry of Corporate Affairs published Corporate Social

³⁶⁷ EFSE continues to support rural finance through MCF EKI in Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Fund for Southeast Europe 31 May 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012. http://www.efse.lu/Press-releases---Details---2012-05-31-EFSE-continues-to-support-rural-finance-through-MCF-EKI-in-Bosnia-and-Herzegovina-----nav.52_siteid.134_entryid.434_dir_likecms.html

³⁶⁸ German businesses and German Development Ministry jointly launch initiative to combat hunger and poverty in rural areas, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 6 June 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/June/20120606_pm_138_diae/index.html

³⁶⁹ Start of the Bonn International Summer School on Responsible Business, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit 26 August 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012. <http://www.giz.de/en/mediacenter/8674.html>

³⁷⁰ The Bonn International Summer School 26 August 2012, Date of access: 15 October 2012. <http://www.bonn-summer-school.com/home.html>

³⁷¹ Mechanisms to Encourage Private Sector Participation in Low-Carbon Development, OECD 25 September 2012. Date of access: 16 October 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/roundtableonmobilisingprivateinvestmentinlow-carbonclimate-resilientinfrastructure.htm>

Responsibility Guidelines. Although these guidelines are not legally binding for the Indian private sector, compliance with their implementation is monitored by the ministry.³⁷²

The country has deliberated on responsible private investments.

On 23 February 2011, Indian President Pratibha Patil stressed the importance of corporate responsibility and encouraged private investments into India's rural economy, which she identified as key to the country's future growth.³⁷³

On 3 December 2011, in a campus opening speech, the Indian President encouraged corporate social responsibility and spoke about investing in non-conventional energy sources and finding ways to solve the problem of water availability for agriculture.³⁷⁴

On 10 January 2012, President Patil "pitched for harnessing private investments in the crucial areas of health, education and skill development at a time of 'economic uncertainty' and asked the overseas Indian community to be partners in the country's development."³⁷⁵

However, no concrete actions aimed at promoting responsible private investment have been registered in India.

India has successfully identified responsible investments, but failed to take measures to promote them. It therefore receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Sabina Voicu & Andrey Shelepov

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to identify and promote responsible investment in value chains.

Indonesia has identified responsible private investment.

On 13-19 May 2012, Indonesia hosted the 1st International Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility, Business and Human Rights (ICCSRBHR). The Conference identified the implementation of mandatory corporate social responsibility under Article 74 of the Indonesian Company Liability Act. It further discussed the benefits of mandatory CSR and how to ensure that the enactment of mandatory CSR is implementable, effective and beneficial for developing countries.³⁷⁶

Indonesia has taken actions to promote responsible private investment.

On 14 December 2010, the Director General of Tax in Indonesia began drafting a Government Regulation on Social Donations as a Tax Deduction that encourages corporations to fulfill their corporate social responsibility (CSR) obligations. The new tax regulation helped implement

³⁷² Corporate Social Responsibility Voluntary Guidelines 2009, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2012.

http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/latestnews/CSR_Voluntary_Guidelines_24dec2009.pdf

³⁷³ Patil stresses on social responsibility of corporates, Business Standard (New Delhi) 23 February 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/patil-stresssocial-responsibilitycorporates/126673/on>

³⁷⁴ Take up corporate social responsibility initiatives, Pratibha Patil tells colleges, The Indian Express (Pune) 3 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 November 2012. <http://www.indianexpress.com/news/take-up-corporate-social-responsibility-initiatives-pratibha-patil-tells-colleges/883550/1>

³⁷⁵ Patil pitches for private investment in health, education, One India News (Jaipur) 10 January 2012. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://news.oneindia.in/2012/01/10/patilpitches-for-private-investment-in-health-education.html>

³⁷⁶ 1st International Conference on Corporate Social Responsibility, Business and human Rights. Date of Access: 15 November 2012. <http://www.kemlu.go.id/Pages/TipsOrIndonesiaGlanceDisplay.aspx?IDP=3&l=en>

Article 47 of Indonesian Company Law that outlines environmental and social obligations for corporations.³⁷⁷

On 8 June 2011, Indonesia co-hosted a seminar to spur dialogue on responsible and sustainable investment. The initiative sought to support and promote responsible investment in Indonesia and to bridge the gaps between investors and companies on sustainability issues, including the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI).³⁷⁸

On 10 August 2011, the Minister of Trade of Indonesia at the 43rd Meeting of ASEAN Economic Ministers and Related Meetings stated that “Indonesia should enhance its work with partners to ensure that trade and investment agreements are inclusive and are in support of equitable growth.”³⁷⁹

For its efforts towards the identification and promotion of responsible investment in value chains, Indonesia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Sophie Langlois, Elyse Finley & Natalia Churkina

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the commitment to identify and promote responsible investment in value chains.

Italy has identified responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Italy joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. Italy also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³⁸⁰

Italy has deliberated on responsible private investment.

On 7 March 2012, Italian Deputy Prime Minister Desalegn delivered a speech at the Third Italy-Ethiopia Trade and Investment Forum. Desalegn highlighted that while Italy has over 200 companies investing in Ethiopia, it plans to encourage further investment in the country by Italian businesses, and had identified how development facilitates the process of stabilizing a region.³⁸¹

However, no concrete actions aimed at promoting responsible private investment have been registered in Italy.

³⁷⁷ Tax Reduction Plan to Encourage Corporate Social Responsibility, Hukum Online 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://en.hukumonline.com/pages/lt4d076f7c1fd25/tax-reduction-plan-to-encourage-corporate-social-responsibility>

³⁷⁸ Responsible Investment in Indonesia, 8 June 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012.

<http://www.unpri.org/events/2011-05%20PRI%20Indonesia%20website%20content.pdf>

³⁷⁹ Remarks by the Minister of Trade of Indonesia/Chair of ASEAN Economic Ministers at the Opening of the 43rd Meeting of ASEAN Economic Ministers and Related Meetings, 10 August 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012.

<http://www.kemlu.go.id/Documents/43%20rd%20AEM/Remarks%20by%20the%20Minister%20of%20Trade%20at%20the%2043rd%20AEM%20Opening%20Session.pdf>

³⁸⁰ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³⁸¹ Speech by Minister: Third Italy-Ethiopia Trade and Investment Forum, 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 17 March 2011.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2012/03/20120308_TerziTradeForum.htm?LANG=EN

Italy has identified responsible investment in value chains, but has failed to promote them. It is therefore awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Sophie Langlois & Anna Vekshina

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

Japan has taken actions to identify responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Japan joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. Japan also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³⁸²

Japan supports international Corporate Social Responsibility standards and was the first nation to volunteer for a peer review process in the framework of the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises in April 2012.³⁸³ The report conducted by government agencies from Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States recognized Japan as a major investment player in Asia and also took note of the country's support for the OECD Guidelines and outreach activities.³⁸⁴

Japan has promoted responsible private investment.

In December 2010, at Copenhagen 16, the delegation of Japan strongly supported the Fast-Start Financing program for developing countries, which aims to improve the capacity for developing countries to mitigate and address climate change from 2010 to 2012. The financial assistance to support the Fast-Start Financing program comes from both government funds and private sector funds, thereby indirectly enhancing private sector responsible investing that promotes environmental sustainability in developing countries.³⁸⁵

On 25 November 2011, Japan participated in the China-Japan-Korea Roundtable that aimed to promote and deepen collaboration in promoting the UN Global Compact. Primary topics for discussion included value chain management and corporate sustainability leadership. The CJK Roundtable also announced the launch of and support for the Global Compact in Myanmar.³⁸⁶

On 16 March 2012, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda met with the Prime Minister of Lao People's Democratic Republic. Prime Minister Noda confirmed that Japan would contribute to Lao PDR's development through the identification and promotion of private sector led investment in various industries. He identified the opportunity to utilize Japanese official development assistance to indirectly support the investment of Japanese corporations, thereby

³⁸² World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³⁸³ National Contact Points for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, OECD

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/internationalinvestment/guidelinesformultinationalenterprises/neps.htm>

³⁸⁴ Japanese NCP: Peer Learning and Review, OECD April 2012. Date of Access: 8 November 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/internationalinvestment/guidelinesformultinationalenterprises/JapaneseNCPReview.pdf>

³⁸⁵ Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012, Delegation of Japan to COP16 December 2010. Date of access: 30 March 2012.

http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/Revised%E3%80%91Japan's_Fast-Start_Finance..pdf

³⁸⁶ Global Compact Convenes China-Japan-Korea Roundtable (Tokyo), UN Global Compact 25 November 2011.

Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/news/175-11-25-2011>

providing further incentives and greater cooperation in advancing Lao PDR's economic development.³⁸⁷

The Japanese International Cooperation Agency promotes a Corporate Social Responsibility program by encouraging Japanese international companies operating in developing countries to hire persons facing employment obstacles, such as persons with disabilities. As of October 2012, 126 people in Malaysia have secured employment through this project in 17 companies, including hotels, supermarkets and manufacturers.³⁸⁸

Japan has made efforts to identify and promote responsible private investment and is therefore awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Sophie Langlois & Andrei Sakharov

Korea: 0

The Republic of Korea has partially complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible investment in value chains.

Republic of Korea has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Korea joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. Korea also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³⁸⁹

On 7 January 2012, the Republic of Korea's ruling Grand National Party announced a new economic platform aimed at protecting small businesses and consumers, and creating a fair and ethical market. The platform placed emphasis on defining policies considered as corporate social responsibility.³⁹⁰

Korea has deliberated on responsible private investment.

On 25 November 2011, Korea participated in the China-Japan-Korea Roundtable that aimed to promote and deepen collaboration in promoting the UN Global Compact. Primary topics for discussion included value chain management and corporate sustainability leadership. The CJK Roundtable also announced the launch of and support for the Global Compact in Myanmar.³⁹¹

However, no concrete actions aimed at promoting responsible private investment have been registered in Korea.

Republic of Korea has taken actions to identify responsible private investments, but failed to promote them and thus receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Sabina Voicua & Pavel Zhdanov

³⁸⁷ Japan wants to contribute to Lao PDR's development, says PM Noda, Lao People's Democratic Republic 16 March 2012. Date of Access: 17 March 2011. http://www.diplonews.com/feeds/free/20_March_2012_208.php

³⁸⁸ A Better Deal for Persons with Disabilities in Malaysia, Japanese International Cooperation Agency 15 October 2012. Date of Access 8 November 2012. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2012/121015.html>

³⁸⁹ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³⁹⁰ Republic of Korea's ruling party pledges to pursue economic democratization, Sino-Swedish Corporate Responsibility Cooperation (Xinhua) 7 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://csr2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/cooperation/201202/20120207962312.html>

³⁹¹ Global Compact Convenes China-Japan-Korea Roundtable (Tokyo), UN Global Compact 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/news/175-11-25-2011>

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment.

The country has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Mexico joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. Mexico also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.³⁹²

On 9 November 2011, the Mexican Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources and the Mexican representative to the UNDP participated in the Business Forum of the UN Global Compact. The Forum focused on “responsible investment issues, sustainability and corporate responsibility on behalf of all economic and social sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean.”³⁹³

Mexico has promoted responsible private investment in value chains.

On 18 November 2011, Mexican President Felipe Calderon addressed the United Nations General Assembly, stating that Mexico supports corporate social responsibility.³⁹⁴

In December 2011, the Mexican Congress signed into legislation the Public-Private Partnership Act. The Act, proposed by President Calderon, is aimed at fostering public and private investments in infrastructure, with the goal of improving social welfare and technological innovation.³⁹⁵

On 24 May 2012, different Mexican private companies and representatives of business were awarded with the governmental CLARES Social Responsibility prize for their contribution to responsible private employment.³⁹⁶

Mexico has identified and promoted responsible private investment and corporate social responsibility. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Sabina Voicu & Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: 0

³⁹² World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

³⁹³ Presencia del PNUD en el Foro Empresarial del Pacto Mundial, UNDP (Mexico City) 9 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. http://www.undp.org.mx/spip.php?page=article&id_article=2137

³⁹⁴ Mexican President pledges his support to the co-operative movement, UN Cooperatives News 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://uncoopsnews.org/?p=125>

³⁹⁵ Antonio Franck C. et al, Mexico's new public-partnership act, World Trade Executive, Thomson Reuters (Mexico) December 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012.

[http://www.haynesboone.com/files/Uploads/Documents/Third-Party%20Articles/LALBR%20\(E-Print\)%20-%20Mexico's%20New%20Public-Private%20Partnership%20Act%20\(Franck,%20Alazar%20Torres,%20Cuevas\)%20-%20201-30-12.pdf](http://www.haynesboone.com/files/Uploads/Documents/Third-Party%20Articles/LALBR%20(E-Print)%20-%20Mexico's%20New%20Public-Private%20Partnership%20Act%20(Franck,%20Alazar%20Torres,%20Cuevas)%20-%20201-30-12.pdf)

³⁹⁶ Diversas intervenciones durante la Ceremonia de entrega de Premios CLARES a la responsabilidad social 2012, Official Site of Mexican President 24 May 2012. Date of Access: 9 October 2012.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/2012/05/diversas-intervenciones-durante-la-ceremonia-de-entrega-de-premios-clares-a-la-responsabilidad-social-2012/>

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to identify, enhance and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

Russia has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

Russia is in the process of accession to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, in the context of joining the OECD.³⁹⁷ Russian representatives participated in the meeting of the National Contact Points, including the 11th Meeting held on 27-28 June 2011.³⁹⁸

On 17 April 2012, the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention was activated in Russia.³⁹⁹ Thus, Russia joined the Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance, which was adopted by the Anti-Bribery Convention parties in 2010. The G20 Inter-Agency Working Group on the Private Investment and Job Creation Pillar includes Good Practice Guidance in a list of instruments, “which holds relevance for responsible investment in value chains”.⁴⁰⁰

No facts of Russia’s promotion of responsible private investment in value chains during the monitoring period have been found.

Russia is in the process of implementing international standards of responsible private investment, which require changes to national legislation in order to introduce norms related to responsible private investment. But Russia has not promoted responsible private investment in value chains during the monitoring period.

Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Mark Rakhmangulov & Dilbar Sadykova

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

Saudi Arabia has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

In September 2011, Saudi Arabia participated in drafting the report “Promoting standards for responsible investment in value chains,” and presented to the High-Level Development Working Group as the co-facilitator of the Private Investment and Job Creation Pillar of the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG). The IAWG was created to support the G20 High-level Development Working Group with the Private Investment and Job Creation Pillar of the Multi-Year Action plan on Development.⁴⁰¹

Saudi Arabia has promoted responsible private investment in value chains.

³⁹⁷ Promoting standards for responsible investment in value chains, Inter-Agency Working Group on the Private Investment and Job Creation Pillar of the G20 Multi-year Action Plan on Development 10 June 2011, Date of Access: 23 April 2011.

http://www.moital.gov.il/NR/ronlyres/0D794CF9-4710-44A7-89C5-53EAF0797459/0/G20_CSRStandards_Report.pdf

³⁹⁸ Report by the Chair of the 2011 Meeting of the National Contact Points, OECD. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/daf/internationalinvestment/guidelinesformultinationalenterprises/49247209.pdf>

³⁹⁹ OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions: Ratification Status as of April 2012, OECD. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/briberyininternationalbusiness/anti-briberyconvention/40272933.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁰ Promoting standards for responsible investment in value chains, Inter-Agency Working Group on the Private Investment and Job Creation Pillar of the G20 Multi-year Action Plan on Development 10 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 April 2012,

http://www.moital.gov.il/NR/ronlyres/0D794CF9-4710-44A7-89C5-53EAF0797459/0/G20_CSRStandards_Report.pdf

⁴⁰¹ Promoting standards for responsible investment in value chains. Item 1. Inter-Agency Working Group on the Private Investment and Job Creation Pillar of the G20 Multi-Year Action Plan Development. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. http://archive.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs//diae_G20_CSR_Standards_Report_en.pdf.

On 4-5 December 2010, Saudi Arabia hosted the Gulf Africa Investment Conference. The conference focused on significant challenges facing African and Gulf relations and the need to work diligently on convincing Gulf investors to invest in African countries through projects that help achieve sustainable development.⁴⁰²

Saudi Arabia's Ninth Development Plan Report 2010-2014 emphasizes the need to promote and adopt incentives to stimulate investment in less developed regions by the private sector, thereby supporting development.⁴⁰³

On 9 March 2011, Dr. Abdullah bin Abdullah Al-Obeid, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture for Research and Cultural Development Affairs, briefed the Organization for Agricultural Development in Sudan on the Saudi Arabian initiative regarding agricultural investment abroad, which urges and promotes Saudi private-sector-led investment in agriculture. The initiative seeks to "harmonize the objectives of private investment with the economic and social directions of the development plan, through productive partnerships between the public sector and the national and foreign private sectors."⁴⁰⁴

Saudi Arabia has complied with both parts of the commitment and is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sophie Langlois & Pavel Zhdanov

South Africa: +1

South Africa fully complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment.

South Africa has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

In July 2011, South Africa introduced the Code for Responsible Investing in South Africa (CRISA) and became the second country (after the United Kingdom) to formally encourage institutional investors to take into account sustainability issues while making investment decisions.⁴⁰⁵ On 26-28 November 2012, South Africa hosted the Sustainable Investing, Reporting and Governance conference in Johannesburg. At this event, investors were given advice on how to practically apply the CRISA principles and discover best practices in investing responsibly.⁴⁰⁶

On 20 June 2012, South Africa and a group of countries including Brazil, Denmark and France, committed to corporate sustainability reporting, which, in their vision, is a key element of enhancing the private sector's contribution to sustainable development. According to Edna Molewa, the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs for South Africa, "adoption of more

⁴⁰² The Gulf-African Investment Conference 2010. 4-5 December 2010. Date of Access: 17 March 2012.

<http://gaic.kcorp.net/?q=node/358>

⁴⁰³ Ninth Development Plan, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Date of Access: 17 March 2012.

<http://www.mep.gov.sa/index.jsp?jsessionid=DF5B7901A7AB4F3B1D54492CEC581EE5.alfa?event=ArticleView&Article.ObjectID=79>

⁴⁰⁴ King Abdullah initiative on agricultural investment abroad discussed at forum in Khartoum. Saudi Press Agency. 9 March 2011. Date of Access: 17 March 2012. <http://farmlandgrab.org/post/view/18277>

⁴⁰⁵ Code for Responsible Investing by Institutional Investors in South Africa (CRISA), Association for Savings and Investment SA. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.asisa.co.za/index.php/info-centre/responsible-investment.html>.

⁴⁰⁶ Sustainable Investing, Reporting and Governance, CGF Research Institute. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.cgfresearchinstitute.com/Portals/274/docs/2012/Conferences/201210/P3299SustainableInvestingWEBCGF.pdf>.

sustainable approaches will create new green jobs, open up new investment opportunities and export markets”.⁴⁰⁷

The country has promoted responsible private investment in value chains.

In October 2012, South Africa unveiled a plan to protect the economy, which aims to strengthen confidence in the economy and to indicate to the nation that social partners will act decisively to promote inclusive growth, job creation and social stability. The initiative also seeks to “normalize the industrial relations environment and promote gender equality”.⁴⁰⁸

Thus, South Africa has been awarded a score of +1 for identifying responsible private investments in value chains and taking actions to promote them.

Analysts: Maria Marin & Tatyana Lanshina

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

Turkey has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, Turkey joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. Turkey also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.⁴⁰⁹

The country has promoted responsible private investment in value chains.

On 12 May 2011, Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan unveiled Turkey’s Technical and Economic Cooperation Package for LDCs. This package provides for increased Eximbank credit lines for LDC-related projects and programs by the Turkish private sector. The Prime Minister also announced the creation of capacity building programs for small and medium-sized enterprises and private sector development.⁴¹⁰ Speaking at the same conference, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ahmet Davutoglu, while stressing the role and importance of sustainable development in LDCs, announced that Turkey was prepared to host the “International Science, Technology and Innovation Center” for LDCs. He also noted that Turkey was responsible for the first-ever Private Sector Track, which allowed for meetings focused on private investment and partnership.⁴¹¹ Finally, at the beginning of the conference, President of Turkey Abdullah Gul stressed the importance of creating a strong business environment in LDCs for the purpose of promoting global sustainable development. He pushed for the adoption of initiatives such as

⁴⁰⁷ Brazil, Denmark, France & South Africa Join in Commitment to Sustainability Reporting, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 20 June 2012. Date of Access: 24 October 2012. http://www.unepfi.org/fileadmin/events/2012/Rio20/Press_release_Rio_outcome_document.pdf.

⁴⁰⁸ Cabinet welcomes plan to protect economy, South African News Agency 28 October 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.sanews.gov.za/news/12/12102814251001>.

⁴⁰⁹ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

⁴¹⁰ Address by Prime Minister Erdogan on Turkey’s Economic and Technical Cooperation Package for the LDCs for the Next Decade, 12 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 February 2012. <http://www ldc4istanbul.org/icerik.php?no=55>

⁴¹¹ Closing Statement By H.E. Ahmet Davutoglu, Minister Of Foreign Affairs Of The Republic Of Turkey (Istanbul) 13 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 February 2012. <http://www ldc4istanbul.org/icerik.php?no=55>

“Aid for Investment”, which will provide sustainable investment incentives for the business community.⁴¹²

On 4 November 2011, Prime Minister of Turkey stated that “enhancing the investment environment for the private sector will continue to be a Turkish priority.”⁴¹³

On 3-5 December 2011, Turkey hosted the 2011 Presidential Summit on Entrepreneurship in Istanbul. At the conference, several ministers spoke to the role that Turkey’s entrepreneurs and business environment are playing in sustainable development. They also discussed how matching entrepreneurs with foreign investors can be used to increase business opportunities and knowledge among the citizenry. The Prime Minister of Turkey stated that “the promotion of entrepreneurship will contribute greatly to sustainable development and positive interaction between cultures”.⁴¹⁴

On 9 November 2012, the Corporate Social Responsibility Association of Turkey organized the marketplace “Enterprise 2023” in Istanbul. It was aimed at ensuring efficiency, social solidarity and high employment rate in the future by “providing support to the creative businesses” and promoting economic, social and environmental responsibility.⁴¹⁵

Due to Turkey’s identification and promotion of responsible private investment in value chains, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alex Grohovsky, Selena Lucien & Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

The country has taken actions to identify responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, the UK joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. The UK also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.⁴¹⁶

On 11 June 2012, a new European Report on Development supported by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) was published. The report highlights how businesses, aid agencies and governments must work together to deliver clean, renewable energy, new technologies, and protect natural resources in some of the poorest countries.⁴¹⁷

⁴¹² Speech by H.E. Abdullah Gül, President of the Republic of Turkey at the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Istanbul) 9 May 2011. Date of Access: 18 February 2012.

<http://www ldc4istanbul.org/icerik.php?no=55>

⁴¹³ Address by Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan at the 2011 Cannes Summit. Date of Access: 17 February 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/newsdesk/cannes/g20cannes-erdogan-en.html>

⁴¹⁴ 3 December 2011 and 4 December 2011 newsletters from the 2011 Presidential Summit on Entrepreneurship, 3-4 December 2011. Date of Access: 18 February 2012. <http://www.entrepreneurshipsummit2011.gov.tr/>

⁴¹⁵ Corporate Social Responsibility Marketplace, Global Partner Network. Date of Access: 31 October 2012.

<http://www.csr360gpn.org/events/info/corporate-social-responsibility-marketplace>

⁴¹⁶ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

⁴¹⁷ Green growth: Business to help beat resource scarcity, Department for International Development 11 June 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/European-report-on-development-business-to-help-beat-resource-scarcity/>

On 12 May 2012, Secretary of State for International Development Andrew Mitchell announced that “buying fair and ethically traded goods not only secures a fair deal for some of the poorest farmers but it provides an essential route to creating wealth and jobs in local communities, pulling them out of poverty.” DFID engages with private sector work in order to bring commercial and development objectives together in private sector activity. For example, with help from the UK, Marks & Spencer launched the project of the first Kenyan tea to be grown and packed at source in March 2012.⁴¹⁸

The UK has undertaken measures to promote responsible private investment in value chains.

On 19 December 2011, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg stressed the importance of responsible investment for the purpose of attaining shared prosperity within the United Kingdom, particularly to overcome unequal rewards in terms of wages. At the same time, he highlighted that there should be greater transparency in the private sector, with an emphasis on bonuses, gender pay gaps and environmental responsibility.⁴¹⁹

On 23 February 2012, Prime Minister David Cameron reaffirmed the country’s commitment to corporate responsibility⁴²⁰ and announced the launch of a business-led working group called the Open Business Forum, which aims to bring together leading companies and organizations to assess how business can be more transparent and help consumers and investors differentiate between them.⁴²¹

On 11 June 2012, following the new European Report on Development supported by DFID publication, the UK government promised to offer incentives for entrepreneurs to develop new green businesses.⁴²²

On 20 June 2012, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg said that the UK will work with the private sector to protect the livelihoods of tens of millions of the poorest people who rely on forests for food, fuel and medicines. The UK will invest in a “forest management knowledge bank,” which will put private investors who want to preserve the forests in touch with communities who need assistance, helping them to access markets and improve their livelihoods.⁴²³

On 24 October 2012, the UK Government announced new grants from the Food Retail Industry Challenge to help British businesses work with African suppliers trading in ethical goods. It will help African farmers to reap the financial rewards of global trade and to work their way out of poverty. The new projects announced will focus on a diverse range of products including tea, cocoa, peri-peri, beef, passion fruit, peanuts, sweet potato, baobab fruit, palm oil, melons, sweet corn, flowers, coffee, salad onions and radish.⁴²⁴

⁴¹⁸ Fair trade: Andrew Mitchell backs trade and growth, Department for International Development 12 May 2012.

Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/world-fair-trade-day/>

⁴¹⁹ Deputy Prime Minister Speech to Demos and the Open Society Foundation, 19 December 2011. Date of Access 19 February 2012.

http://www.libdems.org.uk/latest_news_detail.aspx?title=Deputy_Prime_Minister_speech_to_Demos_and_the_Open_Society_Foundation&pPK=787e3f14-2b05-4a06-9469-1c9306da08e6

⁴²⁰ David Cameron Pro-Business Speech in Full, 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012.

<http://www.politics.co.uk/comment-analysis/2012/02/23/david-cameron-business-in-the-community-speech-in-full>

⁴²¹ Norman Lamb leads Business Initiative, 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 March 2012.

<http://normanlamb.org.uk/wp/2012/norman-lamb-leads-business-initiative>

⁴²² Green growth: Business to help beat resource scarcity, Department for International Development 11 June 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/European-report-on-development-business-to-help-beat-resource-scarcity/>

⁴²³ Forests: UK to help millions who rely on natural resources, Department for International Development 20 June 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Forests-UK-to-help-millions-who-rely-on-natural-resources/>

⁴²⁴ Fair trade: UK helps Africa’s farmers reap rewards of trade, Department for International Development 24 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Fair-trade-UK-helps-Africas-farmers-to-trade-their-way-out-of-poverty/>

The United Kingdom has identified and promoted responsible private investment and thus has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Selena Lucien, Alex Gorhovsky & Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to identify and promote responsible investment in value chains.

The US has taken measures to identify responsible private investment.

In May 2011, at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, the US joined 41 other countries to sign and commit to new, improved standards for corporate behavior as defined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The guidelines have recommendations for corporate responsibility in terms of supply chain investments taking into account human rights and for the promotion of sustainable consumption. The US also adopted a recommendation for combating the illicit trade in minerals that finance armed conflict. The recommendation provides companies with ways to identify and manage risks in their supply chains.⁴²⁵

The US remains committed to promoting corporate social responsibility and business and human rights initiatives globally.⁴²⁶ On 1 August 2012, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said that sustainable development depends on fighting corruption, creating jobs, investing in health and education and other responsible measures. According to Clinton, the US is taking steps in each of these categories.⁴²⁷

The country has promoted responsible private investment.

In June 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced a partnership between the State Department's Global Partnership Initiative and several other national and international organizations to sponsor a business plan competition for diaspora entrepreneurs. Through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the United States will provide USD50 million for the project, which attempts to bring together diaspora communities and private sector representatives to help promote development in Latin America.⁴²⁸

On 3 November 2011, a delegation from the United States signed a Joint Country Action Plan as part of the Partnership for Growth program with El Salvador. This program seeks to accelerate and promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth through government and private sector engagement and by leveraging private investment. The United States also moved forward on such programs with Ghana, the Philippines, and Tanzania.⁴²⁹

On 14 November 2011, Hillary Clinton announced the Latino American Idea, a project focused on promoting jobs, investment and trade in Latin America through entrepreneurs of the Latin American diaspora in the United States. Through this partnership between the State Department,

⁴²⁵ World Leaders Promote Ambitious Multilateral Agenda for Responsible Business Conduct, Investment News (London) May 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/41/47557611.pdf

⁴²⁶ US Human Rights Commitments and Pledges, US Department of State. Date of Access: 24 October 2012. <http://www.state.gov/p/io/rls/othr/199807.htm>.

⁴²⁷ Remarks on Building Sustainable Partnerships in Africa, US Department of State 1 August 2012. Date of Access: 24 October 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2012/08/195944.htm>.

⁴²⁸ 2011: The Year in Global Partnerships, State Department (Washington DC) 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 18 February 2012. http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/2011_the_year_in_global_partnerships

⁴²⁹ State Department Fact Sheet on Partnership for Growth, State Department (Washington DC) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 18 February 2012.

<http://translations.state.gov/st/english/texttrans/2011/11/20111130103737su0.8690411.html#axzz1mlfxIyoa>

Univision, and the Inter-American Development Bank, the United States will commit USD100 million to support entrepreneurs and their projects.⁴³⁰

In December 2011, Hillary Clinton announced the formation of the Global Impact Economy Forum, which will bring together various leaders in business, investment and government to discuss business and financial models for addressing the world's most pressing problems.⁴³¹ It aims to do this through the promotion of social entrepreneurship and targeting projects with a positive environmental impact.⁴³²

On 7 August 2012, Hillary Clinton highlighted that the US strategy towards Sub-Saharan Africa consists of working to add value rather than extract it.⁴³³ The US has organized a number of events and established a number of initiatives to bring together entrepreneurs, investors and innovators. For example, Feed the Future, an initiative to combat hunger, aims to support agriculture sectors in developing countries. In 2012 this initiative managed to attract USD1 billion of investment from civil society.⁴³⁴ The US government is cooperating with the private sector and governments in Africa to increase responsible private investments in agriculture and increase innovations.⁴³⁵

On 24 October 2012, the United States and the European Union held a meeting of the Working Group on Investment which focused on global investment policy and third country issues of common concern. The US and the EU expressed their commitment to promoting investment policies that are open, transparent and nondiscriminatory, including through the negotiation of high-standard international investment agreements.⁴³⁶

The United States has both identified and promoted responsible private investment in value chains and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alex Grohovsky, Selena Lucien & Tatyana Lanshina

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

The EU has undertaken actions to identify responsible private investment.

On 8 December 2011, the European Union formulated a new definition of corporate social responsibility, which referred to “the responsibility of enterprises for their impacts on society and respect for applicable legislation, and for collective agreements between social partners”. This new definition stressed existing nationally and internationally recognized guidelines and

⁴³⁰ La Idea Partnership, State Department (Washington DC) 14 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 February 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/11/177155.htm>

⁴³¹ 2011: The Year in Global Partnerships, State Department (Washington DC) 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 18 February 2012. http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/2011_the_year_in_global_partnerships

⁴³² Global Impact Economy Forum, State Department (Washington DC). Date of Access: 17 February 2012. <http://www.state.gov/s/partnerships/impact/>

⁴³³ Remarks at Meeting with US and South African Business Leaders, US Department of State 7 August 2012. Date of Access: 24 October 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2012/08/196124.htm>.

⁴³⁴ US Global Food Security Program Receives \$1 Billion Pledge, IIP Digital 27 September 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2012/09/20120927136721.html#axzz2AXBweHSf>.

⁴³⁵ World Food Day: A Call To Action To End Global Hunger, US Department of State Official Blog 16 October 2012. Date of Access: 24 October 2012. http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/world_food_day_end_global_hunger/.

⁴³⁶ United States, European Union Advance Work to Promote Open, Transparent, and Nondiscriminatory Investment Policies, US Department of State 24 October 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/10/199624.htm>.

principles. The agenda included a total of 18 initiatives, such as the creation of sectoral platforms and launching a European award scheme for corporate social responsibility partnerships.⁴³⁷

On 28 September 2012, European Commissioner for Environment Janez Potočnik, at the Global Chemical Industry European Convention CEFIC and International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), announced that even during times of economic instability, thinking about the environment and sustainability cannot be considered a luxury that cannot be afforded. On the contrary, sustainability has to be a key element in business activity.⁴³⁸

On 8 October 2012, European Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard launched a pan-European communication campaign in collaboration with more than 70 companies, environment groups and universities to promote climate solutions. The campaign seeks to put practical solutions at the centre of the climate change debate and demonstrate how climate action can increase welfare and bring economic benefits to European citizens. The campaign will run until the end of 2013 and aims to showcase existing cost-efficient solutions for achieving the EU's objective of an 80-95% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.⁴³⁹

The EU has promoted responsible private investment in value chains.

On 10 December 2010, the Council of the European Union released "Conclusions on industrial policy for the globalization era". The report mobilized a number of EU policies around providing a "long-term regulatory framework and better business environment for SMEs...encouraging sustainable investment and innovation, and more systematic analysis".⁴⁴⁰

On 25 October 2011, the European Commission released the Social Business Initiative and a new strategy on Corporate Social Responsibility. These efforts put forward a more responsible and applicable approach for small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in terms of investment transparency, accounting directives, and ethical self- and co-regulation processes.⁴⁴¹ The European Union also emphasized its commitment "to engage with the private sector on social and environmental issues".⁴⁴²

On 12 January 2012, members of the European Union noted the important role businesses play in achieving sustainable economic growth and reiterated the importance of responsible private investment.⁴⁴³

On 13 January 2012, the European Commission announced a project entitled the Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB). This effort developed "guidance for select industry sectors on implementing the corporate responsibility to respect human rights".⁴⁴⁴

⁴³⁷ Renewed EU strategy 2011-14 for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), 8 December 2012. Date of Access: 30 March 2012. <http://www.etuc.org/a/9430>

⁴³⁸ Chemical Industry: From Suspect to Sustainable, European Commission 28 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-12-662_en.htm

⁴³⁹ Climate action: Commission teams up with businesses, environment groups and universities to promote climate solutions, European Commission 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-1076_en.htm

⁴⁴⁰ Conclusions on industrial policy for the globalisation era, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 3 February 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/118414.pdf

⁴⁴¹ The Commission presents a package of measures to support entrepreneurship, Euroalert.net (Brussels) 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012. <http://euroalert.net/en/news.aspx?idn=13763>

⁴⁴² More responsible businesses can foster more growth in Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 10 February 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1238&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁴⁴³ Responsible business: a key to competitiveness, 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 April 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/magazine/articles/competitiveness-energy-environment/article_11024_en.htm

⁴⁴⁴ Implementing the Corporate Responsibility to Respect Human Rights: New Project to Develop Guides for three European Business Sectors, 30 March 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012.

On 20 January 2012, the European Business network for corporate social responsibility held a meeting on “Business Leadership: How can corporate sector associations in Brussels jointly support the EU’s renewed commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility”. Thirty-five representatives discussed the added value of responsible investment for businesses and society and introduced a cross-sectoral approach to corporate social responsibility. Participants gave insight into the European “Enterprise 2020” initiative, a reference scheme for companies committed to developing innovative business practices and working together with their stakeholders to provide practical solutions to emerging societal needs.⁴⁴⁵

On 25 September 2012, the European Investment Bank lent EUR45 million (about USD59 million) to the company Outotec Oyj to develop environmentally friendly technologies in minerals and metallurgical processing, water treatment, and energy-related areas including heat recovery, combustion and gasification and gas handling.⁴⁴⁶

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for identifying responsible private sector investments and promoting them.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

http://www.ihrb.org/news/2012/new_project_to_develop_business_and_human_rights_guides_for_three_european_business_sectors.html

⁴⁴⁵ CSR Europe gathers 35 sector organizations to discuss sustainability, 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 April 2012. http://www.csreurope.org/press_releases.php?action=show_press_release&press_id=34

⁴⁴⁶ EIB funds Outotec’s R&D to develop environmentally sound technologies, European Investment Bank 25 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_BEI-12-128_en.htm

4. Food Security

Background

The issue of food security was first extensively addressed in G20 documents at the Pittsburgh 2009 summit. Supporting “the food security initiative announced in L’Aquila and efforts to further implement the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security and to address excessive price volatility,” the leaders discussed ways to enhance agricultural productivity, facilitate access to technology, and improve food availability in close cooperation with relevant specialized international agencies. They also addressed the issue of food price volatility and underscored the importance of sustained funding and targeted investment in agriculture for improving long-term food security.⁴⁴⁷ At the G20 summit in Seoul in 2010 the leaders made the following commitment:

“[We will] enhance food security policy coherence and coordination and increase agricultural productivity and food availability, including by advancing innovative results-based mechanisms, promoting responsible agriculture investment, fostering smallholder agriculture, and inviting relevant international organizations to develop, for our 2011 Summit in France, proposals to better manage and mitigate risks of food price volatility without distorting market behavior”.⁴⁴⁸

Commitment Features:

On 23 June 2011 the ministers of agriculture of the G20 member countries adopted the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture. The five objectives outlined in the Action Plan develop the abovementioned commitment further:

- 1) improve agricultural production and productivity both in the short and long term in order to respond to a growing demand for agricultural commodities;
- 2) increase market information and transparency in order to better anchor expectations from governments and economic operators;
- 3) strengthen international policy coordination in order to enhance confidence in international markets and to prevent and respond to food market crises more efficiently;
- 4) improve and develop risk management tools for governments, firms and farmers in order to build capacity to manage and mitigate the risks associated with food price volatility, in particular in the poorest countries;
- 5) improve the functioning of agricultural commodities’ derivatives markets.⁴⁴⁹

The first, the third and the fourth objectives of the Action Plan were originally addressed in the 2010 Seoul commitments. The G20 agriculture ministers expanded the food security agenda by including the additional policy objectives of increasing transparency and improving the functioning of agricultural commodities’ derivatives markets.

At the Cannes summit on 3-4 November 2011, the G20 leaders decided “to act in the framework of the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture agreed by our Ministers of

⁴⁴⁷ The Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, 25 September 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html>

⁴⁴⁸ The G20 Seoul Summit Leaders’ Declaration, 12 November 2010.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul.html>

⁴⁴⁹ Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, 23 June 2011. [http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2011-06-23 - Action Plan - VFinale.pdf](http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2011-06-23_-_Action_Plan_-_VFinale.pdf)

Agriculture in June 2011,⁴⁵⁰ thus reaffirming their commitment to the five main objectives of the Action Plan adopted on 23 June 2011.

Considering the centrality of the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture to the G20 food security agenda, the analysis focuses on the principles of this Plan, allowing for comprehensive coverage of all of the main issues in the agenda.

Individual and Collective commitments for compliance assessment were selected in each area. Selection was based on the commitments' comprehensiveness and significance for the fulfillment of each of the stated principles.

For the purpose of the analysis, the commitments made by the G20 were divided into three components:

1. **Individual commitments.** This set of commitments requires countries to undertake certain actions individually, either at a national level or internationally. Compliance with individual commitments constitutes the first part of the assessment, revealing each of the G20 members' commitment to the fulfillment of the common objectives.
2. **Collective commitments.** These commitments require the G20 as an institution to promote certain initiatives, and create and uphold institutions at an international level. Compliance with collective commitments shows the capacity of the institution to act as a whole and coordinate the actions of its members.
3. **Mandates.** Mandates issued by the G20 leaders or ministers require international organizations to provide reports, recommendations, perform research, monitoring and other activities. The fulfillment of a mandate shows the effectiveness of G20 cooperation with other international institutions, which is essential for the achievement of the food security objectives.

Scoring Guidelines:

The institution's performance assessment is based on an average compliance score in each area, which is, in turn, based on the average score for each objective of the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture.

Individual commitments

Compliance with individual commitments constitutes the first part of the assessment. Each commitment in this set is to be assessed separately. Individual commitments, which require actions from each of the G20 members, are to be assessed as outlined below.

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

This commitment requires G20 members to implement measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth, particularly in (but not limited to) developing countries. A policy report "Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses," in section 3, specifies measures aimed at increasing agricultural growth:⁴⁵¹

⁴⁵⁰ Cannes Summit Final Declaration, 4 November 2011. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>

⁴⁵¹ Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses, FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank, the WTO, IFPRI, the UN HLTF 2 June 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/agriculturaltrade/48152638.pdf>

- “Direct investment in agricultural research and development particularly on practices that enhance the resilience of small-scale agriculture towards climate change and resource scarcity.
- Investment in sectors strongly linked to agricultural productivity growth and to strengthening the integration of smallholders into markets, such as agricultural institutions, extension services, roads, ports, power, storage and irrigation systems.
- Non-agricultural investment to enhance the rural institutional environment and bring about positive impacts on human wellbeing, like investment in education, particularly of women, sanitation and clean water supply, and health care”.⁴⁵²

To achieve full compliance, the member should implement at least one of the abovementioned measures domestically, and promote their implementation in developing countries.

-1	Member fails to implement any national actions aimed at boosting agricultural growth and fails to promote such actions in developing countries.
0	Member implements actions aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home OR promotes them in developing countries.
+1	Member implements measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home AND promotes them in developing countries.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

This commitment requires members to promote agricultural practices which positively affect the environment and natural resource consumption. A policy report “Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth and Bridging the Gap for Small-Family Farms” specifies measures to promote sustainable agricultural practices. According to the report, G20 countries:⁴⁵³

1. “Commit to reviewing policies that may generate perverse incentives for sustainability and encourage unsustainable use of natural resources, undertake the integration of natural resource management into agricultural policy making to redress them, and work towards ensuring that environmental sustainability gains are achieved.
2. Support developing countries in designing and implementing policies based on a comprehensive analysis of the relationships between food security, food production and natural resource use.
3. Support developing countries to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems of “market-smart” smallholder targeted input subsidy programmes, improve small family farm targeting methods and graduation mechanisms, and implement specific training to enhance farmers’ knowledge of precision approaches to ensure sustainable input applications on a gender equal basis.

⁴⁵² Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses, FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank, the WTO, IFPRI, the UN HLTF 2 June 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/agriculturaltrade/48152638.pdf>

⁴⁵³ Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth And Bridging The Gap For Small-Family Farms, OECD 12 June 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/tad/agriculturalpoliciesandsupport/50544691.pdf>

4. Support interested international and regional organisations to conduct analysis and studies and recommend options to strengthen competition in the fertiliser industry, and improve access to fertilisers at competitive prices, specifically in Sub-Saharan Africa”.⁴⁵⁴

To achieve full compliance members need to promote the use of these practices both domestically and in developing countries (either bilaterally or through international organizations).

-1	Member fails to implement agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promote the sustainable use of natural resources OR implements such measures only at a national level while failing to promote such practices in developing countries either bilaterally or multilaterally.
0	Member implements or has in place agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promote the sustainable use of natural resources at a national level AND promotes their implementation in developing countries on a bilateral OR multilateral basis.
+1	Member implements or has in place agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promote the sustainable use of natural resources at a national level AND promotes their implementation in developing countries bilaterally AND multilaterally.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

This commitment requires G20 members to take part in the work of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) and to improve their national systems of collection and dissemination of agricultural data. For full compliance the members need to deliver on both components of the commitment.

The AMIS official web-site⁴⁵⁵ is the source of information on the first part of the commitment, while the second part can be assessed using data from national resources, documents, official government websites, etc. A policy report “Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses”⁴⁵⁶ specifies the actions which need to be undertaken for this commitment:

“G20 governments commit to instruct statistical or other relevant agencies to provide timely and accurate data on food production, consumption, and stocks. Where the mechanisms and institutions are not in place nationally to do so, G20 governments should undertake to create them”.⁴⁵⁷

To achieve full compliance members need to participate in the work of AMIS and improve their national systems of collection and dissemination of agricultural data if needed.

-1	Member does not have a transparent national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data, does nothing to improve it AND does not participate in the work of AMIS.
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⁴⁵⁴ Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth And Bridging The Gap For Small-Family Farms, OECD 12 June 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/tad/agriculturalpoliciesandsupport/50544691.pdf>

⁴⁵⁵ <http://www.amis-outlook.org/>

⁴⁵⁶ Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses, FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank, the WTO, IFPRI, the UN HLTF 2 June 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/agriculturaltrade/48152638.pdf>

⁴⁵⁷ Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses, FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank, the WTO, IFPRI, the UN HLTF 2 June 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/agriculturaltrade/48152638.pdf>

0	Member acts to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data OR participates in the work of AMIS.
+1	Member acts to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data AND participates in the work of AMIS.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

This is a two-part commitment. First, it requires G20 members to remove existing food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Program. Sources of information on existing food export restrictions include the WTO reports on G20 trade measures⁴⁵⁸ and FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32.⁴⁵⁹ These sources provide information on trade measures, including those for restricting food export, for the period of 2007-2012. As some restrictive measures could have been imposed before the specified period, analysis doesn't require registering all of the cases of removing humanitarian food export restrictions. In addition, a certain limitation is posed by the fact that the WTO reports and FAO Working paper do not specify whether described measures were humanitarian by nature. Thus, taking at least one measure to lift restrictions is counted as G20 member compliance with the first part of the commitment. Yet, the report aims to use all data available for monitoring to assess G20 compliance.

According to the Camp David Accountability Report, as of 19 May 2012 all export restrictions and extraordinary taxes, especially for food purchased for humanitarian purposes, have been removed or were never introduced by G8 members.⁴⁶⁰

Second, the commitment calls for G20 members not to impose such export restrictions in the future.

For full compliance the members will need to deliver on both components of the commitment.

Compliance assessment for G20 members that had not introduced food export restrictions is carried out in a different way. Compliance with the first part of the commitment is registered for all of these members. Thus, the minimum score they can receive is zero.

Scoring for members which had imposed export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period.

-1	Member fails to remove the existing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Program AND imposes new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.
0	Member lifts the existing food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes OR refrains from imposing new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.

⁴⁵⁸ Reports on recent trade developments, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 22 February 2011. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/archive_e/trdev_arc_e.htm

⁴⁵⁹ Food export restrictions: review of the 2007-2010 experience and considerations for disciplining restrictive measures, by Ramesh Sharma, FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, May 2011. Date of Access: 22 February 2011. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf

⁴⁶⁰ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, US Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>

+1	Member removes the existing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Program AND doesn't impose new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.
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Scoring for members which hadn't imposed any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period.

0	Member imposes new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.
+1	Member doesn't impose new restrictions upon humanitarian food export.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

The commitment requires G20 countries to take actions towards increasing the efficiency of food assistance delivery and strengthening supply chains against price and supply shocks. Practical steps in this field are described in Annex E to the report "Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses."⁴⁶¹ Among them are strengthening forward positioning of humanitarian food assistance, pre-positioning for predictable access and resilience system, developing appropriate risk-management tools, etc.⁴⁶²

To achieve full compliance members need to take actions aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally and multilaterally (through international organizations).

-1	Member takes no actions aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance.
0	Member takes actions aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally OR multilaterally.
+1	Member takes actions aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally AND multilaterally.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

The commitment requires G20 countries to strengthen financial regulation and oversight with the aim of improving the functioning of agricultural commodities' derivatives markets. The European commission staff working group document "Agricultural commodity derivative markets: the way ahead" outlines possible mechanisms the countries can use to this end.⁴⁶³ Appendix A to the report, "Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity

⁴⁶¹ Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses, FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank, the WTO, IFPRI, the UN HLTF 2 June 2011.

⁴⁶² Price Volatility in Food and Agricultural Markets: Policy Responses, FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank, the WTO, IFPRI, the UN HLTF 2 June 2011.

⁴⁶³ Agricultural commodity derivative markets: the way ahead. European Commission.

Derivatives Markets,” by the Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), provides a comprehensive list of possible actions falling into several main groups of principles (Appendix A):

1. Contract Design Principles;
2. Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets;
3. Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets;
4. Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing;
5. Principles for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets.⁴⁶⁴

Each of these groups contains several possible actions, aimed at improving the functioning of commodities’ derivatives markets.

To achieve full compliance members need to implement at least one measure in more than three of the abovementioned areas, which positively affects the functioning of agricultural commodities’ derivatives markets.

-1	Member takes measures within one or none of the groups of principles, outlined by IOSCO.
0	Member takes measures within two or three of the groups of principles, outlined by IOSCO.
+1	Member takes measures within more than three of the groups of principles, outlined by IOSCO.

Collective commitments

The second part of the assessment focuses on G20 collective commitments, which include:

1.c. We decide to launch an International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement (IRIWI) in order to coordinate our research efforts on this major crop for food security. This initiative, targeted on wheat and durum wheat, is complementary to on-going research efforts, particularly in the CGIAR research programs in order to avoid duplication of on-going work.

2.b. We decide to launch the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) in order to encourage major players on the agri-food markets to share data, to enhance existing information systems, to promote greater shared understanding of food price developments, and further policy dialogue and cooperation.

2.c. In order to improve crop production projections and weather forecasting, with the use of modern tools, in particular remote sensing tools, we decide to launch, via the Group on Earth Observation, an international voluntary network of agricultural production monitoring based on geoinformation. This “Global Agricultural Geo-Monitoring Initiative” (GEO GLAM) will be a useful input for AMIS concerning the provision of more accurate crop forecasts data.

3.b. We decide to establish a Rapid Response Forum within the framework of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).

⁴⁶⁴ Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO September 2011. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD358.pdf>

4.b. We support the development of a proposal for a targeted emergency humanitarian food reserves system to complement existing regional and national food reserves, in response to the expressed needs of developing countries.

5.b. We commit to improve market information and transparency in order to make international markets for agricultural commodities more effective. To that end, we launched:

- **The "Agricultural Market Information System" (AMIS) in Rome on September 15, 2011;**
- **The "Global Agricultural Geo-monitoring Initiative" in Geneva on September 22-23, 2011.**

The collective commitments' assessment focuses on the initiatives put forward and the institutions created by the G20. The primary criteria for the analysis are the establishment and functioning of the institution according to its intended purpose, as outlined in the official G20 documents. Full compliance is also registered in the case that the institution's establishment proceeds in accordance with the agreed schedule. The initiative's operational success can be determined by the availability of information on its activity, including reports and official documents, the fulfillment of its stated goals and the current status of its website (if applicable).

-1	The institution proposed by the G20 has not been established.
0	The institution proposed by the G20 undergoes the process of creation but falls behind the schedule.
+1	The institution has been established AND is fully operational according to its mandate or the process of its creation proceeds in accordance with the agreed timeline.

Mandates

The third part of the assessment deals with G20 cooperation with other international institutions through mandates.

Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development

- 1. In order to strengthen existing agriculture research systems we request the FAO and the World Bank to examine and recommend potential innovative results-based mechanisms, such as those examined by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and advanced market commitments for enhanced agricultural productivity. (March 2011**
- 2. We will review and monitor progress on G20 commitments and request the FAO, World Bank and OECD, in cooperation with the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), to monitor progress and report back at the Summit in France. (March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)**
- 3. We request key international organizations, including the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), to identify bottlenecks and opportunities to increase policy coherence for food security consistent with the Rome Principles. (March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)**
- 4. We request that FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank and WTO work with key stakeholders to develop options for G20 consideration on how to better mitigate and manage the risks associated with the price volatility of food and other agriculture commodities without**

distorting market behavior, ultimately to protect the most vulnerable. We ask the World Bank to work with other relevant international agencies to develop measures to improve information on national and regional food stocks and food production projections, provide nutrition intervention for the most vulnerable, and ensure access to humanitarian supplies. (March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)

- 5. We request UNCTAD, the World Bank, IFAD, FAO and other appropriate international organizations to develop options for promoting responsible investment in agriculture. (March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)**

The first criterion of the assessment is the international organization's compliance with the mandate given by the G20. The second criterion is the G20 response to the international organization(s) document submitted to the G20 in accordance with the mandate.

-1	The mandate is fulfilled by the international organization BUT the G20 does not deliberate on it.
0	The mandate is fulfilled AND the G20 deliberates on it.
+1	The mandate is fulfilled AND the G20 draws on the recommendations to make further decisions.

Assessment:

Table 4.1. G20 members' compliance with individual food security commitments

Principle	Agricultural productivity			Market information and transparency	International policy coordination	Risk mitigation and management	Agricultural commodities' derivatives markets	Average
	Boost agricultural growth	Sustainable agricultural practices	Total					
Commitment				AMIS and national information systems	Remove export restrictions	Food delivery efficiency	Agricultural commodities' derivatives markets	
Argentina	1	0	0.5	1	1	-1	1	0.5
Australia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
Brazil	1	+1	1	+1	1	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
China	1	0	0.5	0	0	-1	1	0.1
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
India	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0.6
Indonesia	0	0	0	1	1	-1	1	0.4

Italy	1	1	1	1	1	0	-1	0.4
Japan	1	0	0.5	1	1	1	1	0.9
Korea	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.8
Mexico	1	0	0.5	1	1	-1	1	0.5
Russia	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.6
Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	0.6
South Africa	1	0	0.5	1	1	0	1	0.7
Turkey	1	0	0.5	1	1	-1	0	0.3
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	0.6
United States	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.8
European Union	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.8
G20 average	0.9	0.6	0.75	0.9	0.95	-0.05	0.8	0.68

Table 4.2. G20 compliance scores on collective food security commitments

Principle	Agricultural productivity	Market information and transparency		International policy coordination	Risk mitigation and management	Agricultural commodities' derivatives markets	Average
Commitment	IRIWI	AMIS	GEOGLAM	Rapid Response Forum	Humanitarian Food Reserves	Market information and transparency	
		1	1				
G20	1	1		1	1	1	1

Table 4.3. G20 compliance scores on food security mandates

Mandate	Examine and recommend potential innovative results-based	Monitor progress on food security commitments and report back	Identify bottlenecks and opportunities to increase policy coherence	Mitigate and manage the risks associated with the price	Develop options for promoting responsible investment in	Average

	mechanisms		for food security	volatility	agriculture	
G20	1	0	1	1	1	0.8

4.1. Individual Commitments

Argentina

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment to boost agricultural growth domestically and in developing countries. Within the Regional Agriculture Services Program (PROSAP) the Argentinian Agriculture Ministry has launched projects in various spheres: infrastructure, trade, and technology aimed at agricultural growth stimulation.⁴⁶⁵

On 3 December 2010, the Federal and Participative Agri-food and Agribusiness Strategic Plan (PEA) 2010-2016 was adopted. One of the objectives of the plan was to increase the production of crops (58%), fruits (89%), citruses (36%), apiculture (115%) and meat (46%) by 2016.⁴⁶⁶

On 3 November 2011, following G20 Cannes summit, Argentinian President Cristina Kirchner confirmed the core principle of national agriculture development – the increase of agriculture production by means of biotechnology, small farmers support and trade facilitation.⁴⁶⁷

On 18 September 2012, the Agriculture Minister declared that Argentina launched a program aimed at stimulating agricultural growth up to 60% by means of new technologies, especially genetically modified foods.⁴⁶⁸

On 7 April 2011, the First Meeting with Sub-Saharan African countries took place to discuss the directions of technical assistance in agriculture. Argentina will provide support towards biotechnology, clean energy, trade facilitation, and the development of rural areas and social programs for small farmers in African countries.⁴⁶⁹

On 15 June 2011, Argentina and Mozambique signed a bilateral agreement in agriculture.⁴⁷⁰ On 3 January 2012, the Argentinian National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) announced a project to help Mozambique's rural workers improve production, especially of fruits. According to INTA International Technical Cooperation General Manager, the project

⁴⁶⁵ PROSAP. Proyectos por Areas, Ministry of Agriculture 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.prosap.minagri.gob.ar/>.

⁴⁶⁶ Federal and Participative Agri-food and Agribusiness Strategic Plan, 2010-2016, Ministry of Agriculture. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://64.76.123.202/site/areas/PEA2_English_Version/index.php.

⁴⁶⁷ Julián Domínguez Destacó que la Posición de la Presidenta Inauguró un Nuevo, Ministry of Agriculture 3 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/01_comunicados/11_Archivo/11_2011/index.php.

⁴⁶⁸ Lorenzo Basso: "Argentina Apuesta a la Biotecnología para Enfrentar el Hambre en el Mundo", Ministry of Agriculture 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php>.

⁴⁶⁹ Argentina y Países de Africa Subsahariana aFianzan la Cooperación Técnica en Materia Agropecuaria, Ministry of Agriculture 4 April 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/01_comunicados/11_Archivo/11_2011/index.php.

⁴⁷⁰ Argentina y Mozambique Avanzan en un Plan de Cooperación Bilateral, Ministry of Agriculture 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/01_comunicados/11_Archivo/11_2011/index.php

will help to enhance animal and plant health, irrigation, development of crops and promote technology transfer.⁴⁷¹

On 21 September 2012, Argentina proposed the Plan of International Cooperation in Agriculture and Agri-food with Kenya within the context of South-South Cooperation. The main objectives of the Plan are to decrease Kenya's dependence on import food, to develop agricultural technology, and to stimulate private investment in Kenya's agriculture.⁴⁷²

Argentina has continued to pursue a policy to promote agricultural growth domestically and in developing countries, so it gets a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment to promote sustainable crop diversification and maintain a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

On 13 March 2012, the seminar "Sustainable Use of Agrochemicals" took place within "II Green Fair – from Farmer to Meals". The participants discussed risks in the agricultural sector, food security and the hygiene of farmers linked with the use of agrochemicals.⁴⁷³

On 5 September 2012, the President of Argentina announced the new clean energy project PROBIOMASA. It is planned that by 2015, biomass energy will constitute 10% of the National Energy Balance and help to reduce CO2 emissions, and water and soil contamination. The Government intended to invest in infrastructure, to develop regional strategies for bioenergy projects and to provide information for citizens, civil society organizations and business.⁴⁷⁴

Argentina has implemented agricultural practices with positive environmental effects, but only at a national level, so it gets a score of 0.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Argentina: +1.

Argentina has a transparent national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data provided by the Integrated Agricultural Information System (SIIA) within PROSAP. The System consists of 42 local offices which collect agricultural data (crops, cotton, peanuts, bean harvest, monthly prices, etc.) around the country. Argentina provided agricultural data for AMIS and participated in its work.

On 17 March 2011, the VI Ibero-American Virtual Congress took place. The Congress was organized by the Argentinian National Institute of Agricultural Technology jointly with the

⁴⁷¹ Argentine Experts to Galvanize Mozambican Fruit Industry, Fresh Fruit Portal 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.freshfruitportal.com/2012/01/03/argentine-experts-to-galvanize-mozambican-fruit-industry/>.

⁴⁷² Argentina le Propuso a Kenia un Plan de Cooperación en Agricultura y Agroalimentos, Ministry of Agriculture 21 September. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/01_comunicados/12_2012/index.php.

⁴⁷³ Ambiente Diserty sobre el "Uso Sustentable de Agroquimicos", Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development 13 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?idarticulo=10962>.

⁴⁷⁴ Convenio entre Agricultura y Planificación para Impulsar Energías Alternativas, Ministry of Agriculture 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/01_comunicados/12_2012/index.php.

Spanish Agricultural Ministry and aimed to exchange information in different spheres: agriculture, biotechnologies, environment, food security, etc.⁴⁷⁵

On 15-16 September 2011, Argentina participated in the first meeting of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) which was held in FAO in Rome. At the meeting, AMIS's Terms of Reference and Rules and Procedures were adopted.⁴⁷⁶

On 9-10 February 2012, Argentina took part in the first meeting of the AMIS Global Food Market Information Group aimed at reviewing national policies for drawing national supply and demand balances for AMIS commodities and establishing the bases for an agreed methodology.⁴⁷⁷

On 20-22 April 2012, the Argentinian National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) organized an exhibition to provide information on the national system of agricultural data collection.⁴⁷⁸

Argentina has a transparent national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and participated in AMIS work, so it is awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Argentina: +1.

According to the FAO paper "Food Export Restrictions: Review of the 2007-2010 Experience and Considerations for Disciplining Restrictive Measures,"⁴⁷⁹ since 2002, Argentina has imposed some export restrictive measures on wheat, maize, soybeans, and sunflower seeds, in the form of ordinary taxes, variable taxes and quotas. For example, in 2008, the Argentinian government modified export tax regimes for the export of wheat, maize, and soybeans (increasing taxes from 25% up to 49%).

In November 2011, Argentinian Minister of Economy and Finance Amado Boudou and Minister of Agriculture Julian Dominguez declared that export restrictions for the 2.7 tonnes of wheat produced in 2010-2011 had been removed.⁴⁸⁰

In January 2012, the Argentinian government announced the facilitation of a wheat and maize export system⁴⁸¹ from the end of that month. Exporters were permitted to ship any surplus beyond 7 million tons.⁴⁸²

⁴⁷⁵ IBEROLAB, VI Congreso Virtual Iberoamericano sobre Gestión de Calidad de Laboratorios, Integrated Agricultural Information System 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.siiia.gov.ar/index.php/servicios/blogs/blog-agro-y-tecnologia/170-iberolab-vi-congreso-virtual-iberoamericano-sobre-gestion-de-calidad-de-laboratorios>.

⁴⁷⁶ AMIS Inception Meeting, AMIS 15-16 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/amis-meeting/en/>.

⁴⁷⁷ First Meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, AMIS February 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi-feb/en/>.

⁴⁷⁸ INTA Expone NOA, Government of Argentina 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.argentina.gob.ar/agenda/647-inta-expone-noa.php>.

⁴⁷⁹ Food Export Restrictions: Review of the 2007-2010 Experience and Considerations for Disciplining Restrictive Measures, FAO May 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf.

⁴⁸⁰ Anunciaron la Liberación de Trigo por 2,7 Millones de Toneladas, Ministry of Economy of Argentina 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://contenidos.mecon.gov.ar/anunciaron-la-liberacion-de-trigo-por-27-millones-de-toneladas/>.

⁴⁸¹ Argentina Cambia Sistema Cuotas para Exportar Trigo, EconomíaTerra 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://economia.terra.com.pe/noticias/noticia.aspx?idNoticia=201201060153_RTI_SIE80500A.

⁴⁸² GIEWS Country Briefs. Argentina, FAO 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=ARG>

In March 2012, a similar measure was implemented for maize export. The Argentinian Minister of Agriculture announced that from 18 April 2012, quotas on maize export would be lifted. Moreover, 3.6 tonnes of wheat could be exported without any restrictions.⁴⁸³

Argentina has taken measures to facilitate a wheat and maize export system and no facts of new export restrictions for food purchased by the World Food Program, imposed by Argentina,⁴⁸⁴ have been registered, so it is awarded a score +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Argentina: -1

No facts of Argentina's initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally or multilaterally were registered so it receives a score of -1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has complied with the Contract Design Principles of IOSCO. According to IOSCO data,⁴⁸⁵ Argentina has a clear set of regulations, policy statements or guidelines that establish a framework that governs the design of commodity derivatives contracts. Law 17,811 establishes transparency in the securities markets and the correct formation of prices in them. Decree 677 of 2001 sets a "regime of transparency for the public offer" which applies to the forward markets.⁴⁸⁶

Argentina has adopted the IOSCO Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets. The National Securities Commission (Comisión Nacional de Valores (CNV)) is responsible for monitoring and surveillance. The clear and robust framework exists for conducting market surveillance and monitoring compliance with applicable laws, regulations and rules, and the monitoring of day-to-day, real-time trading activity in the markets is implemented by the CNV.⁴⁸⁷

The National Securities Commission (CNV) has investigative and compulsory powers to obtain documents and information (including proprietary systems and software), take statements and question persons involved in suspected market abuse to minimize the risk of price manipulation. The CNV controls all rules and regulations that the self-regulated exchanges dictate regarding contract design for commodity derivatives products. The CNV provides a review of commodity derivatives contracts including by determining whether the contract can meet the risk

⁴⁸³ Argentina Flexibiliza Exportaciones Maíz, Economía Terra 9 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://economia.terra.cl/noticias/noticia.aspx?idNoticia=201203100135_RTI_SIE82900M.

⁴⁸⁴ Argentina Tax Guide, PKF International Limited 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.pkf.com/media/386981/argentina_2012.pdf.

⁴⁸⁵ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁴⁸⁶ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 2, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁴⁸⁷ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 1, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

management needs of potential users of the contract and promote price discovery of the underlying commodity. According to legacy regulation, the CNV requires a description and analysis of the underlying physical market.⁴⁸⁸

Argentina has partially complied with the IOSCO Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets. The Markets Authorities have formal position management powers, including the power to set ex-ante position limits. But, no regulations requiring traders to disclose OTC transactions have been formalized in Argentina.⁴⁸⁹

Argentina has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing because it has legislation in place that determines what constitutes manipulation. CNV regulations include the information necessary for market participants to avoid manipulation. The CNV provides, through law or applicable market rules, statutes and regulations that determine what constitutes manipulative, abusive or other prohibited conduct. Argentinian statutes and rules also prohibit attempted manipulation.⁴⁹⁰

Argentina has not complied with the IOSCO Principle for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets. No facts of Argentina's intention to aggregate public reporting of positions by class of trader were registered.⁴⁹¹

Argentina has complied with more than three of the groups of principles, outlined by IOSCO, thus it gets a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Australia

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to implement a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth.

On 28 October 2011, Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard announced a new initiative to share Australia's world leading expertise in food production with the people of Africa. The Government is setting up a new Australian International Centre for Food Security to provide valuable agricultural research and advice to African countries in need. This expertise includes dry-land and tropical farming, climate change adaptation, commercialization of agricultural research and water and soil management. The new centre will give farmers, government agencies and the private sector access to this expertise and other support from a large network of Australian, African and international research bodies. The Australian Government will provide more than USD36 million to establish the centre, which will be led by the Australian Centre for

⁴⁸⁸ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 2, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012.

<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁴⁸⁹ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012.

<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁴⁹⁰ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012.

<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁴⁹¹ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012.

<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). Australia will also support the ‘Research in Business’ program of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. This package of assistance builds on Australia’s existing USD100 million initiative, which works with African and Australian partners, including ACIAR and the CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization), to improve crop yields, livestock health and rural livelihoods in Africa.⁴⁹²

On 20 November 2011, the USD112 million Australia-Indonesia Rural Development program was announced by Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard. This six-year program will focus on two issues—food security and reducing poverty. The program will target provinces that have some of the highest rates of poverty in Indonesia: West and East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, Papua and East Java.⁴⁹³

On 10 October 2012, Australian Foreign Minister Bob Carr announced the establishment of a new regional office for the Australian International Food Security Centre (AIFSC) in Nairobi, Kenya. Minister Carr welcomed the implementation of the Centre’s first research projects to further food security in Africa. About USD10 million has been invested in three new projects across eight countries in the south-eastern Africa region (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda). The projects are focusing on enabling smallholder farmers to access research innovations. Areas of focus include the use of trees in crop–livestock systems, the use of small-scale mechanization, and understanding smallholder decision-making processes. Scoping studies are also underway investigating water use, family poultry and vegetable farming and community land-care approaches to improving farming.⁴⁹⁴

Thus, taking into consideration that Australia implements measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promotes them in developing countries, Australia’s compliance is assessed as a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to promote sustainable agricultural practices.

On 8 December 2011, the Carbon Farming Initiative was launched. This initiative is a key component of the Government’s Clean Energy Future plan and enables farmers, land owners, local government and a range of other stakeholders to reduce carbon pollution while generating extra revenue. Opportunities under the Carbon Farming Initiative methodologies include the reduced methane emissions from piggeries methodology, a methodology for the capture and combustion of landfill gas from legacy waste, and a methodology for the re-vegetation of land. The Government is continuing to support the development of other methodologies that will apply to a range of agricultural industries and is working closely with industry representatives on the development of these methodologies, such as soil carbon, reduced methane emissions from livestock and reduced fertilizer usage.⁴⁹⁵

From July 2008 to June 2012 the Australian Government’s “Australia’s Farming Future” program was providing funding to help primary producers adapt and respond to climate change.

⁴⁹² Australian Strengthens Food Security in Africa, Media Release, Prime Minister Press Office 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 October 2012. <http://www.pm.gov.au/press-office/australian-strengthens-food-security-africa>.

⁴⁹³ Australia and Indonesia Work Together to Improve Rural Development, Media Release, Australian Embassy in Indonesia 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 October 2012. http://www.indonesia.embassy.gov.au/jakt/MR11_086.html.

⁴⁹⁴ AIFSC Opens Office in Nairobi, Kenya, Date of Access: 24 October 2012. <http://aciarc.gov.au/news/2012-10-10>.

⁴⁹⁵ Carbon Farming Initiative Open For Business, DAFF11/266LJ, 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. http://www.maff.gov.au/media_office/media_releases/media_releases/2011/december/cfi.

The initiative comprised: “The Climate Change Research Program” for research projects, “FarmReady” to help industry and primary producers develop skills and strategies to deal with climate change, the “Climate Change Adjustment Program” that assists farmers in financial difficulty, “Transitional income support”, and “Community Networks and Capacity Building activities” to increase the leadership and representative capacity of target groups including women, youth, Indigenous Australians and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. As of July 2012, Australia’s Farming Future will be replaced by elements of the Australian Government’s “Clean Energy Futures Plan”.⁴⁹⁶

In May 2012, the Australian Government has announced it will continue its commitment to the Caring for our Country program for another five years, providing \$2.2 billion from 2013-14 to 2017-18. The Australian Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Minister Joe Ludwig said the Government’s commitment to extend Caring for our Country means that work will continue to be carried out by farming communities to manage and protect Australia’s natural resources. “This includes funding for Landcare groups, sustainable agriculture innovation and weed and pest eradication and management, as well as the regional delivery of better practices that will protect our natural resources for food production for future generations,” Minister Ludwig said. The announcement follows a review of the first phase of Caring for our Country, which found the program is on track to exceed its five-year outcomes in nearly all national priority areas.⁴⁹⁷

In July 2012, Australian Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Minister Joe Ludwig announced more than AUD4.9 million in Community Action Grants, as part of the Caring for our Country initiative. This year, Community Action Grants will fund 293 projects which contribute to enhancing biodiversity, protecting natural resources and supporting the uptake of sustainable farm practices in local areas. The Australian Government recognizes the important contribution that volunteers and community groups such as Landcare, Coastcare and Indigenous organizations make in engaging communities and inspiring local action to protect and conserve their natural environment. As part of the 2012-13 Community Action Grants, more than AUD2.4 million in funding is to be invested in 142 Landcare projects. To date, Community Action Grants has invested AUD21.6 million in support of 974 groups undertaking 1239 projects across Australia.⁴⁹⁸

In “Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements for 2012-13” it was mentioned that the ACIAR (the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research) would continue to deliver its international agricultural research for sustainable agriculture programs through a number of initiatives, aligning closely with the Australian Aid policy statement as described in “An Effective Aid Program for Australia” in 2011.⁴⁹⁹ One of these projects is “Climate change affecting land use in the Mekong Delta: adaptation of rice-based cropping systems”. It started in March 2011 and will be finished in February 2015. The project is being carried out in collaboration with Vietnamese research institutions and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) of CGIAR.⁵⁰⁰

Australia’s Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) collaborates with the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and

⁴⁹⁶ Australia’s Farming Future, Australian Government. Date of Access: 20 October 2012.

<http://www.daff.gov.au/climatechange/australias-farming-future>.

⁴⁹⁷ Australian Government Commits to Another Five Years of Caring for our Country, DAFFnews - Issue 180, 11 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 October 2012. <http://www.daff.gov.au/about/publications/daffnews/issue-180#2>.

⁴⁹⁸ Community Action Grant to Fund Local Communities to Care for Our Country, DAFFnews - Issue 190, 20 July 2012. Date of Access: 20 October 2012. <http://www.daff.gov.au/about/publications/daffnews/issue-190>.

⁴⁹⁹ Portfolio Budget Statements 2012-13 – Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio. Date of Access: 24 October 2012. http://www.dfat.gov.au/dept/budget/2012-2013_pbs/2012-2013_DFAT_PBS_Complete.pdf.

⁵⁰⁰ Climate Change Affecting Land Use in the Mekong Delta: Adaptation of Rice-Based Cropping Systems (CLUES), Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research. Date of Access: 24 October 2012.

<http://aciarc.gov.au/project/SMCN/2009/021>.

Development to increase the productivity and resilience of dryland farming in the Sahel, and is supporting projects in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Cameroon, Ghana, Gambia and Benin.⁵⁰¹

In August 2012, a new four-year ‘Trees for Food Security’ project has been launched in Eastern Africa with USD5.5 million of funding from the Australian International Food Security Centre (AIFSC). The aim of the ‘Trees for Food Security’ project is to encourage and support farmers to grow trees on farms for improved food and nutritional security. Previous research has indicated that crop yields can be doubled by incorporating the right trees and management practices into agricultural systems. The project will focus initially on Ethiopia and Rwanda and then scale out the appropriate agroforestry technologies to Uganda and Burundi. It aims to reach large numbers of farmers in rural regions where an estimated 10 million people are facing acute food security problems. The project is led by the World Agroforestry Centre in partnership with the governments of Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda and key national and international agencies. Other partners include Australia’s CSIRO, the Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), the International Livestock Research Institute and World Vision.⁵⁰²

Thus, taking into consideration that Australia has in place agricultural practices that have positive environmental effects, and that it promotes sustainable use of natural resources at a national level and in developing countries, both bilaterally and through international organizations, Australia’s compliance score is +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to take part in the AMIS initiative.

The Australian well developed system of agricultural market information is supported by ABARES (Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences), under the authority of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. ABARES commodity forecasts, economic and scientific research, statistics and other analysis are based on sound broadly accepted economic and scientific concepts and principles, and the latest available information and data. ABARES issues the “Australian crop report” (four times a year) with forecasts on winter crops (wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds) and summer crops (sorghum and rice). It also issues “Agricultural Commodities” (four times a year) with forecasts on agricultural production, domestic consumption, exports and stocks. Stock of wheat assessment is made through Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (wheat) surveys (the ABS Wheat publications “Stocks of Grain Held by Bulk Handling Companies and Grain Traders, Australia” (cat. no. 7122.0.55.001) and “Wheat Stocks and Exports, Australia”).⁵⁰³

ABARES produces “The Monitor,” an online tool that delivers a range of climatic, production, biophysical and economic information for more than 600 regions throughout Australia and provides users with the ability to explore, report and map various spatial, temporal and point-based datasets across a range of scales.⁵⁰⁴

ABARES maintains a computable general equilibrium global trade and environment model (GTEM), developed specifically to address policy issues with long-term global dimensions.

⁵⁰¹ Australia and Africa: Partners into the Future, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) Publications. Date of Access: 20 October 2012. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/Publications/Pages/africa-partners.aspx>.

⁵⁰² Trees for Food Security: New Project Launch in Africa. Date of Access: 20 October 2012. <http://aciarc.gov.au/treesforfood>.

⁵⁰³ Australian Crop Report, Australian Government. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. http://www.daff.gov.au/abares/publications_remote_content/publication_series/australian_crop_report.

⁵⁰⁴ The Monitor, Australian Government. Date of Access: 28 October, 2012. <http://www.daff.gov.au/abares/monitor>.

GTEM is applied when such issues as climate change response policies and climate change impacts, agricultural trade reform and trends in international commodity markets are considered.⁵⁰⁵

In February 2012, the Integrated regional crop forecasting (IRCF) workshop was held in Canberra. The aim of the workshop was to investigate the potential for developing a national mid- to long-term crop forecasting system that could integrate satellite biophysical information, economic information and crop yield models. Such a system could improve crop condition monitoring and increase the accuracy of crop forecasting in Australia and globally.⁵⁰⁶

A representative of Australia participates in the Global Food Market Information Group within AMIS. In February 2012, the first meeting of the Group was held to establish the bases for an agreed methodology. Australian data are presented in the AMIS framework.⁵⁰⁷

Thus, taking into consideration that Australia acts to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and participates in the work of AMIS, Australia's compliance is assessed as a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Australia: +1

No facts of Australia imposing new restrictions upon humanitarian food exports during the compliance period have been found.

Thus, Australia is awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Australia: +1

Australia has complied with the commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks. In 2011, Australia made food aid deliveries of 118,712 mt (in grain equivalent): 60,343 to Sub-Saharan Africa; 44,282 to Asia; 14,044 to the Middle East & North Africa; 43 to Latin America & the Caribbean. About 92% of deliveries are in the emergency category.⁵⁰⁸

The Australian Government's food assistance is made up of cash contributions to the World Food Program and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, rather than food donations. Cash contributions enable the purchase of a larger amount of food and it is important to make these purchases as close to the crisis as possible. This ensures rapid and efficient distribution and provides food that is culturally and nutritionally appropriate. Providing cash contributions also allows the World Food Program to expand past direct food donations to other innovative ways of providing food assistance, such as cash and voucher programs. As part

⁵⁰⁵ Models, Australian Government. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.daff.gov.au/abares/models>.

⁵⁰⁶ Using Remote Sensing Data and Crop Modelling to Improve Production Forecasting. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. http://www.daff.gov.au/abares/publications_remote_content/recent-20?sq_content_src=%2BdXJsPWh0dHAIM0EIMkYIMkYxNDMuMTg4LjE3LjIwJTJGYW5yZGwIMkZEQUZGU2VydmliZSUyRmRpc3BsYXkucGhwJTNGZmlkJTNEcGVfcnNmY2lkOWFiY20wMDQyMDEyMDIifMTFhLnhtbCZhbGw9MQ%3D%3D.

⁵⁰⁷ Global Food Market Information Group, Agricultural Market Information System. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/information/en/>.

⁵⁰⁸ WFP, Food Aid Flows 2011 Report. Date of Access: 5 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/content/food-aid-flows-2011-report>.

of Australia's commitment to achieve value for money in the Australian aid program, all contributions to food assistance are 'untied', meaning partner agencies are free to tender globally to purchase food commodities. It allows partners to purchase locally at the best available prices and save on expensive transport costs.⁵⁰⁹

Thus, for taking action aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance, Australia is awarded a score of +1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Australia: +1

Australia has complied with the Contract Design Principles of IOSCO. Australia has a clear set of regulations, which establish the framework to govern the design of commodity derivatives contracts. The Corporations Act (s793A and regulation 7.2.07) requires that the operating rules of licensed markets deal with the classes of financial products to be traded on the market including classes of derivatives.⁵¹⁰ ASIC's (Australian Securities and Investments Commission) Regulatory Guide provides that market's rules and processes should minimize the risk of price manipulation or other abusive trading conduct (RG172.12). ASIC has provided the relevant market operators with guidance in relation to the lodgment of rules for new commodity derivatives contracts, including guidance addressing the design of those contracts. Futures contract design reflects commercial practices in the prevailing physical market. Proposals to introduce a commodity derivatives contract requires market operators to provide ASIC with: physical delivery contracts - the terms and conditions that will result in a deliverable supply and not conducive to manipulation; cash-settled contracts – how the settlement price reflects the underlying cash market, and is not conducive to manipulation and creates a reliable price series; a description of the underlying physical market and who regulates it.⁵¹¹

Australia has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Market surveillance for the ASX 24 (Australian Securities Exchange) market is conducted by both ASIC's Market and Participant Supervision (MPS) team and by ASX 24 as the market operator. Post-trade monitoring is conducted by MPS to ensure compliance with *ASIC Market Integrity (ASX 24) Rules*.⁵¹²

Australia has complied with the IOSCO Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets.

Under ASX 24 (Australian Stock Exchange) Operating Rule 3400, position limits may be set on a number of derivatives contracts in a contract series of class which they may be entered into. Under ASIC Market Integrity Rule 2.1.1 position limit rules are imposed on market participants to their clients. Under the ASX Clear (Futures) Rulebook, ASX 24 prescribes limits on the number of open positions (propriety and client) a clearing participant may hold. ASX Clear

⁵⁰⁹ The Australian Agency for International Development. Date of Access: 5 November 2012
<http://www.aisaid.gov.au/makediff/human/Pages/food-assistance.aspx>.

⁵¹⁰ The Corporations Act. Date of Access: 6 November 2012.
http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ca2001172/.

⁵¹¹ Regulatory Guide 172, Australian Market Licences: Australian Operators. Date of Access: 6 November 2012.
[http://www.asic.gov.au/asic/pdf/lib.nsf/LookupByFileName/ps172.pdf/\\$file/ps172.pdf](http://www.asic.gov.au/asic/pdf/lib.nsf/LookupByFileName/ps172.pdf/$file/ps172.pdf).

⁵¹² Market Supervision and Surveillance, Date of Access: 6 November 2012.
<http://www.asic.gov.au/asic/ASIC.NSF/byHeadline/Market%20supervision%20and%20surveillance>.

(Futures) Rule 45.2 and 9.3 (a) provide that ASX Clear (Futures) may at any time require clearing participants to deposit extra margin or additional initial margin.⁵¹³

Australia has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing. Chapter 3 of the ASX Market Integrity Rules specifies the provisions of market misconduct. There are no blanket exceptions from market manipulation. Part 7.10 of the Corporations Act allows ASIC to administer provisions relating to market misconduct including insider dealing. ASIC can take criminal, civil and administrative action resulting in suspension of license, fines or remedial education programs. The ASX Enforcement and Appeals Rulebook has the effect of a contract under seal between the exchange and trading participants.⁵¹⁴

Australia has not fully complied with the IOSCO Principle for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets. At present, ASX 24, as the market operator for the commodity derivatives, publishes a "Monthly Volume and Open Interest Report". This report includes data of volumes and total open interest for the commodity derivatives but does not break into further detail for different classes and traders and aggregate positions.⁵¹⁵

Thus, Australia takes measures falling under more than three of the groups of the principles, as outlined by IOSCO, and is awarded a score of +1.

Analysis: Dr. Elena Grigorieva, Yulia Ovchinnikova and Andrei Sakharov

Brazil

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Brazil: +1

On 21 October 2011, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply and the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation for Agriculture (IICA) launched the Latin American-Caribe-Brazil Platform of Agricultural Innovation. The main objective of the Platform was to promote sustainable agriculture development and growth in the LAC region.⁵¹⁶

On 24 January 2012, the Central Bank of Brazil announced BRL3 billion (USD1.44 billion) for agricultural credits with a 5% rate. This measure was adopted to expand the opportunities for small and medium farmers to get credit and increase production.⁵¹⁷

On 17 July 2012, the Strategic Committee of Agribusiness was launched by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture MAPA. The Committee included 20 permanent members and aimed to elaborate on agricultural development strategy.⁵¹⁸

⁵¹³ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵¹⁴ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵¹⁵ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵¹⁶ Embrapa e IICA Lançam Programa para América Latina e Caribe, Ministry of Agriculture 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2011/10/embrapa-e-iica-lancam-programa-para-america-latina-e-caribe>.

⁵¹⁷ Regra do Bacen Reduz Compulsório para Crédito Rural, Ministry of Agriculture 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/politica-agricola/noticias/2012/01/regra-do-bacen-reduz-compulsorio-para-credito-rural>.

On 15 August 2012, the Federal University of Lavras (Ufla) announced a new methodology for the assessment of coffee seed germination, which would stimulate coffee production increase.⁵¹⁹

On 4 October 2012, the Brazilian Federal Government announced the reduction of rates of interest for Brazilian farmers to stimulate Brazilian agricultural growth and competitiveness.⁵²⁰

On 18 July 2012, the Brazilian and Burkina Faso Ministers of Agriculture confirmed an agreement on technical cooperation in agriculture. The Brazilian representative declared that MAPA would expand cooperation in this sphere with other African states. According to the agreement, Brazil provides the experience of the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), which supports the commercialization of the small farmers sector.⁵²¹

Brazil has implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth domestically and in developing countries, so it is awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Brazil: +1

On 17 June 2011, the Brazilian President declared that Brazilian agriculture had to provide eco-friendly technologies. The President mentioned the program of ethanol production as a measure to support the reduction of fossil fuels.⁵²²

On 24 February 2012, the Brazilian Government announced a USD38 million investment in subsidized credit for the ethanol production industry. According to the Minister of Agriculture, this measure “will meet growing national demand and the potential of the foreign market for ethanol.”⁵²³

On July 2011, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply launched the Low Carbon Emission Agriculture Program (ABC), which caused 2.6 thousand tons less CO₂ per year to be emitted from small farms.⁵²⁴

On 5 September 2012, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply presented the technology of bricks production from biofuels sources such as rice husks, bagasse and grape seeds, sawdust, pine and coffee wastes, leather wastes and peanut hulls. According to

⁵¹⁸ Instituído Comitê Estratégico do Agronegócio, Ministry of Agriculture 17 July 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/politica-agricola/noticias/2012/07/instituido-comite-estrategico-do-agronegocio>.

⁵¹⁹ Nova Metodologia para Avaliar Sementes de Café é Testada, Ministry of Agriculture 15 August 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2012/08/nova-metodologia-para-avaliar-sementes-de-cafe-e-testada>.

⁵²⁰ Crédito Barato Estimula Médio Produtor Rural, Ministry of Agriculture 4 October 2012 Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2012/10/credito-barato-estimula-medio-produtor-rural>.

⁵²¹ Brasil Negocia Cooperação Tecnológica e de Alimentos com País Africano, Ministry of Agriculture 18 July 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2012/07/brasil-negocia-cooperacao-tecnologica-e-de-alimentos-com-pais-africano>.

⁵²² Agricultura Brasileira é Sustentável, Diz Presidente Dilma, Ministry of Agriculture 17 June 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/politica-agricola/noticias/2011/06/agricultura-brasileira-e-sustentavel-diz-presidente-dilma>.

⁵²³ Brazil Plans \$38 bln Sweetener to Revive Ethanol Sector, Reuters 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/02/24/ethanol-brazil-idUSL2E8DO7AH20120224>.

⁵²⁴ First Property Financed by ABC is an Example of Sustainable, Ministry of Agriculture 7 October 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2012/10/first-property-financed-by-abc-is-an-example-of-sustainable>.

the Agriculture Minister, these technologies will increase farmers' incomes since the bricks can be used not only as fuels but also as fertilizers.⁵²⁵

On 27 September 2012, the Federal Government announced a BRL1.6 million project aimed at the increase of sorgo production, which is used as a source of biofuels. The project was intended to extend sorgo area planting by 100 thousands hectares in 2012-2013.⁵²⁶

On 4 October 2012, the results of the ABC Program 2011-2012 were announced: the Government provided BRL1.5 billion for the reduction CO₂ emissions in agriculture. The Agricultural Plans for Low carbon emissions were designed by MAPA, and the credits for eco-projects were distributed among small farmers. MAPA also provided information about the reduction of carbon emissions.⁵²⁷

Brazil also promoted sustainable agricultural practices in developing countries.

On 19 June 2012, General Director of Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) Pedro Arraes and Head of Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) Marco Farani launched a project aimed at agriculture development in Afghanistan by using agro ecological practices.⁵²⁸ The project will be finished by June 2013.⁵²⁹

On 20 June 2012, Brazilian Minister of Agrarian Development (MDA) Pepe Vargas and General Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) José Graziano da Silva signed an USD3.5 million agreement aimed at agri-environmental policies development in Latin America and the Caribbean region. Brazil and FAO will introduce environment-friendly practices to strengthen small-scale farming, indigenous population, and rubber gatherers in the Amazon region and in Latin America.⁵³⁰

On 17 October 2012, Brazilian Minister of External Relations Antonio de Aguiar Patriota and FAO General Director José Graziano da Silva and signed a cooperation agreement at stimulating development of the cotton sector in developing countries. The cost of the project is USD20.2 million to be covered by Brazilian Cotton Institute (IBA), ABC and USD200 thousands by FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. The project will be implemented in MERCOSUR countries and Haiti but could be extended to other developing countries in Latin America and Africa. The project is aimed at stimulating cotton production by small farmers as well as promoting preservation and sustainable use of natural resources.⁵³¹

⁵²⁵ Briquete é Usado como Fonte de Energia Sustentável, Ministry of Agriculture 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2012/09/briquete-e-usado-como-fonte-de-energia-sustentavel>.

⁵²⁶ O Sorgo como Fonte Alternativa de Agroenergia, Ministry of Agriculture 27 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2012/09/o-sorgo-como-fonte-alternativa-de-agroenergia>.

⁵²⁷ Financiamentos do Programa ABC Alcançaram R\$ 1,5 Bilhão no Período 2011/12, Superando em 76,47% a Meta, Ministry of Agriculture 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/comunicacao/noticias/2012/10/mapa-espera-recorde-de-emprestimos-para-producao-sustentavel>.

⁵²⁸ Rio + 20: Embrapa chega ao Afeganistão, EMBRAPA 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 1 February 2013. <http://www.embrapa.br/imprensa/noticias/2012/junho/4a-semana/rio-20-embrapa-chega-ao-afeganistao/>.

⁵²⁹ FORTALECIMENTO DA EXTENSÃO RURAL NO AFGANISTÃO, Brazilian Cooperation Agency Official Site. Date of Access: Date of Access: 31 January 2013. http://www.abc.gov.br/abc_eng/webforms/projeto.aspx?secao_id=132&Idioma_id=1

⁵³⁰ FAO, MDA and MMA Bet on Strengthening Small-Scale Farming and Food and Agri-Environmental Policies, Brazilian Cooperation Agency 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 31 January 2013. http://www.abc.gov.br/abc_eng/webforms/interna.aspx?campo=414.

⁵³¹ 20-million Dollar Project to Support Transfer of Brazilian Knowledge to Cotton Farmers, Brazilian Cooperation Agency 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 1 February 2013. http://www.abc.gov.br/abc_eng/webforms/interna.aspx?campo=454.

On 30 October 2012, Brazil participated in the XXIV Meeting of Agriculture Council of South (CAS) held in Punta del Este, Uruguay. The Agriculture Ministers of Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay signed the declaration “Agriculture Policy in the CAS countries.” The Ministers strengthened the importance of sustainable water use in agriculture development.⁵³²

Brazil has implemented agricultural practices with positive environmental effects and promoted sustainable use of natural resources domestically and internationally, both bilaterally and multilaterally. Thus, Brazil gets a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Brazil: +1

The Agricultural Market Information System was implemented in Brazil in 1974 by the Integrated Plan for Information of the Agricultural Markets (PIMA). According to the available data (2006),⁵³³ AMIS offices are located in 8 Brazilian states. The agricultural data exchange between the states and the Ministry of Agriculture is operated on the basis of the Operational Guide Manual, a methodological guide on research in prices and in data collection. The states provide agricultural prices information from local markets and private producers. AMIS collects data daily, weekly, monthly and annually. The Brazilian Agricultural Market Information System doesn't provide information on consumer and external markets prices. The agricultural data are available on the states' official sites. The Brazilian Agricultural Market Information System was in transition stage in 2006 as a result of a lack of AMIS centers in most Brazilian states and a lack of information from other sources (small farmers, etc.).

On 2-4 November 2011, Brazil participated in the X Regular Meeting of Market Information Organization of the Americas⁵³⁴ and made a presentation about the Brazilian Agricultural Market Information System. The presentation contained the types of agricultural productions (cereals, fruits, meat) for which prices are monitored. The presentation strengthened widening access to this data for Brazilians on the Internet. The Modernization Program for the Horticultural Market (PROHORT) was also presented on the meeting. One of the objectives of the Program is to collect monthly prices for 48 horticultural plants in 21 Brazilian states.

Brazil has participated in the work of AMIS and has improved its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data. Thus, it gets a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to remove and not impose export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the World Food Program.

⁵³² Ministros de Agricultura de CAS Acuerdan Fortalecer Agricultura Familiar y los Marcos Regulatorios sobre Organismos Genéticamente Modificados, Consejo Agropecuario del Sur 30 October 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.consejocas.org/casonline/verinforme.asp?id=779>.

⁵³³ AMIS Brazil Assessment Report, Market Information Organization of the Americas 2006. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.mioa.org/english/doc/AMIS_Brazil_Executive_Summary.pdf.

⁵³⁴ X Regular Meeting, Market Information Organization of the Americas 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.mioa.org/english/reunionannual_x_repdominicana.html.

In accordance with WTO reports on trade measures,⁵³⁵ Brazil had not imposed any restrictions on humanitarian food exports during the period under review.

According to press reports in April 2011, the Brazilian government considered a proposal to impose export restrictions on sugar but it was not approved «in the face of criticism from the sugar industry and doubts over its effectiveness».⁵³⁶

During the period under review Brazil has taken measures to stimulate meat exports through duty drawback schemes.⁵³⁷

No facts of Brazil imposing new export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on humanitarian food purchased by the WFP have been registered during the monitoring period. Thus, Brazil is awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Brazil: +1

Brazil has supported initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks.

On March 2011, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and WFP established the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brasilia aimed at providing assistance for African, Asian, and Latin American countries to improve national school meal programs and develop nutrition safety nets. The Centre has launched a partnership between WFP, Brazil, Mozambique, East Timor, and Haiti.⁵³⁸

On 21 February 2012, the Brazilian Government allocated more than USD2 million for a new local food purchase program to be set up by FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) to benefit farmers and vulnerable populations in five African countries – Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger and Senegal. Brazil will also share the experience of its national Food Purchase Programme (PAA), in order to improve the purchase and delivery of food to schools and vulnerable groups.⁵³⁹

On 20 June 2012, the Minister for Agrarian Development of Brazil, Pepe Vargas, met with WFP Executive Director Ertharin Cousin to discuss how Brazil's social programs could be adapted for other developing countries.⁵⁴⁰ Brazilian officials stated that Government mail services (Correios) aimed at facilitating the logistics of food distribution in Brazil might be implemented abroad.

⁵³⁵ Reports on Recent Trade Developments, World Trade Organization 2011-2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/archive_e/trdev_arc_e.htm.

⁵³⁶ Brazil Backs down from Sugar Tax Plan –Report, Reuters Africa, Reuters 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://af.reuters.com/article/energyOilNews/idAFN2211998720110422>.

⁵³⁷ Food Prices, Nutrition, and the Millennium Development Goals, the World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1327948020811/8401693-1327957211156/8402494-1334239337250/Chapter-4.pdf>.

⁵³⁸ Brazil And WFP Launch The Centre Of Excellence Against Hunger, World Food Programme 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/brazil-and-wfp-launch-centre-excellence-against-hunger>.

⁵³⁹ Brazil to Fund Food Purchasing in Five African Countries: Agreement Signed with FAO and WFP, World Food Programme 21 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/brazil-fund-food-purchasing-five-african-countries-agreement-signed-fao-and-wfp>.

⁵⁴⁰ WFP Executive Director Ertharin Cousin met with Minister for Agrarian Development of Brazil, Pepe Vargas. World Food Programme 20 June 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/blog/blog/wfp-executive-director-ertharin-cousin-met-minister-agrarian-development-brazil-pepe-varga>.

On 6 July 2012, the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS), in cooperation with the FAO, WFP and DFID launched Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA Africa Programme).⁵⁴¹ The Programme will extend financing for food purchases to Ethiopia, Niger, Malawi, Mozambique and Senegal, especially for small farmers and vulnerable groups.

On 4-6 July 2012, the PAA Africa Programme Inception Workshop took place in Brasilia. The three-day trip was organized for participants to meet with smallholder farmers and school meals beneficiaries. These meetings developed understanding of how food supply chains could be strengthened, from production to delivery. The workshop was a platform for exchange between national and regional stakeholders' about their experiences.

Brazil has taken actions aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally and multilaterally. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Brazil: +1

According to IOSCO data,⁵⁴² Brazil has complied with the IOSCO Contract Design Principles. The responsible organization Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM) sets out the framework for the design and review of all derivatives contracts. CVM imposes a legal obligation on market authorities to comply with relevant contract design standards on a continuing basis.⁵⁴³

Brazil implements the IOSCO Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets. The Exchange allows for the monitoring of commercial practices in the physical commodity market. The reviews of reference spot prices and standards that underlie agricultural commodity derivatives are provided by CEPEA at Sao Paulo University.⁵⁴⁴

Brazil has implemented the IOSCO Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets. Market Authorities have formal position management powers. The governmental regulator reviews the perimeter of regulation to ensure that they have the proper power to address trade practice issues.⁵⁴⁵

Brazil has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing. According to Law 6,385/76 CVM provides for market surveillance and enforcement extends to both the Exchanges and OTC organized markets.⁵⁴⁶

⁵⁴¹ Brazil–Africa Dialogue Contributes to Fighting Hunger, World Food Program 13 July 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/blog/blog/brazil-africa-dialogue-contributes-fighting-hunger>.

⁵⁴² Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵⁴³ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 2, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵⁴⁴ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 2, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵⁴⁵ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 1, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵⁴⁶ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 2, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

Brazil has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets and has taken steps to aggregate public reporting of positions by class of trader.⁵⁴⁷

Brazil has taken measures within more than three of the groups of principles, outlined by IOSCO, thus it gets a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Canada

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth.

On 3 December 2010, the Government of Canada and the Province of Manitoba announced CAD2.6 million to support 48 targeted and results based agricultural development projects. “Our support of agriculture-related research projects helps promote the development of new farming processes, systems and products that can create economic benefits for rural communities, health benefits for Manitobans and environmental benefits for our province,” said Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives Minister Stan Struthers. Many of the successful projects are being investigated at the University of Manitoba, involving departments as diverse as Biosystems Engineering, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economics, Animal Science and the Richardson Centre for Functional Foods and Nutraceuticals and Human Nutritional Science. Other research projects tap the expertise of Manitoba’s agricultural organizations and businesses. The Agriculture Research Development Initiative (ARDI) has supported agricultural research and development projects since 1998 as part of Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives. These projects are being driven by the Canada and Manitoba Growing Forward initiative.⁵⁴⁸

In January 2011, the provincial and federal governments said they would pay up to 90 per cent of the costs for business consulting services, farm-related education and training programs through the Farm Business Development Initiative (FBDI), to a total maximum per applicant of CAD10,000. The FBDI, backed by the federal/provincial Growing Forward agricultural policy funding framework, is meant to help farmers and ranchers acquire information and skills to boost profitability and achieve their business goals. Announcements also included a pledge of CAD50,000 in new Growing Forward funding for the Saskatchewan Young Ag-Entrepreneurs.⁵⁴⁹

In March 2011, the federal government announced CAD3.539 million in Western Economic Diversification funding toward equipment and operating costs for a new facility, a spinoff of the University of Alberta's Livestock Gentec research centre. Genomics technologies allow producers to identify livestock with the most sought-after traits. The new facility is expected to

⁵⁴⁷ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012.
<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵⁴⁸ Government of Canada and Manitoba Invest in Agricultural Research and Development, Government of Manitoba News Release 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.
<http://news.gov.mb.ca/news/index.html?archive=2010-12-01&item=10308>.

⁵⁴⁹ Sask. Boosts Supports for Use of Ag Consultants, Alberta Farmer Express 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 February 2012. <http://www.albertafarmexpress.ca/news/sask-boosts-supports-for-use-of-ag-consultants/1000400958/>.

commercialize new technologies on top of its work providing genomics services to livestock producers.⁵⁵⁰

On 23 June 2011, the federal and provincial governments announced an investment of more than CAD3.3 million towards the Crop Pest Surveillance System. The industry contributed a total of CAD1.8 million to this initiative, which will help protect crops by ensuring early detection and identification of harmful or economically significant plant insects, diseases, weeds or other pests that are naturally occurring or accidentally introduced into Alberta. The Crop Pest Surveillance System initiative integrates current resources from government, municipalities, Agricultural Service Boards and industry to create a comprehensive system for surveillance, response mechanisms and information sharing that will allow for more effective controls.⁵⁵¹

On 26 October 2011, the Canadian Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda announced the Government of Canada's continued support to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB). A funding total of CAD350 million over five years will be delivered for Canada's objectives related to food security.⁵⁵²

In November 2011, the federal government budgeted CAD50 million for a new funding Agricultural Innovation Program (AIP). The AIP, divided into separate "knowledge creation and transfer" and "commercialization" funding streams, was expected to provide grants and loans for "industry-led science and technology projects that bridge the gap between ideas and discoveries, and products in the marketplace." The program was scheduled to run until the end of March 2013.⁵⁵³

In November 2011, the province of Nova Scotia rolled out the FarmNext Programme. "We are aligning resources to help farmers make ends meet and to support the long-term viability of farm operations in Nova Scotia," Nova Scotia Agriculture Minister John MacDonell said in a release. Eligible new farmers may be able to receive up to CAD30,000 in loan relief from the program when starting a farm business, or up to CAD20,000 in loan relief when buying an established farm business.⁵⁵⁴

In January 2012, the Alberta government has set up a CAD5 million fund to close high-speed internet service gaps remaining in rural areas of the province. The initiative included a CAD5 million Final Mile Rural Community Program. High-speed Internet infrastructure projects such as towers, equipment and technology, fibre optic cable, wireless equipment, installation costs and radio license fees are eligible to receive Final Mile Rural Community Program funding for up to 75 per cent of eligible project costs.⁵⁵⁵

⁵⁵⁰ New Genomics Service Lab Planned for Livestock Sector, Canadian Cattleman 17 March 2011. Date of Access: 18 March, 2011. <http://www.canadiancattlemen.ca/news/new-genomics-service-lab-planned-for-livestock-sector/1000405109/>.

⁵⁵¹ Crop Pest Surveillance System Receives Funding from AgriFlexibility Program, Canada's Economic Action Plan News 23 June 2011. Date of Access: 4 October 2012. <http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/en/news/agriculture-producers-benefit-crop-pest-monitoring-system>.

⁵⁵² Canada Increases Support for Global Food Security Through the World Food Programme and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, Canadian International Development Agency News Release 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-10266117-DY2>.

⁵⁵³ Feds Launch New Ag Research, Commercialization Fund, Manitoba Co-operator 10 November 2011. Date of Access: 12 October 2012. http://www.manitobacooperator.ca/news/feds-launch-new-ag-research-commercialization-fund/1000693681/?link_source=aypr_MBCO&AF=&utm_source=MBCO&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EN1112011&link_targ=DailyNews.

⁵⁵⁴ N.S. Revamps Loan-relief Plan for New Farmers, Manitoba Co-operator 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 29 November 2011. http://www.manitobacooperator.ca/news/n-s-revamps-loan-relief-plan-for-new-farmers/1000720468/?link_source=aypr_MBCO&AF=&utm_source=MBCO&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EN11292011&link_targ=DailyNews.

⁵⁵⁵ Alta. Program Aims to Fill Rural High-Speed Gaps, Manitoba Co-operator 17 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2011. <http://www.manitobacooperator.ca/news/alta-program-aims-to-fill-rural-high-speed->

On 18 May 2012, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced support to the 2012 G-8 New Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security (the New Alliance), which would contribute to collective efforts to drive agricultural transformation, improve nutritional status and unlock sustainable economic growth in Africa. These efforts will complement initiatives being undertaken by the African Union. Canada's support for the New Alliance, in the amount of CAD219 million, over three years, funded through the Canadian International Development Agency's bilateral and multilateral programs includes: CAD169 million (2012-2014) in ongoing bilateral food security programming in Ghana and Ethiopia, which will help smallholder farmers to increase their productivity and profitability; CAD25 million (2012-2014) in new funding for a new Canadian nutrition initiative with multilateral partners to support innovative nutrition research and technologies and build the capacity of local actors, including the local private sector, to scale-up these innovations; and CAD25 million (2012-2014) in new funding for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) Public Sector Window, which links farmers to markets and provides public sector grants to finance higher agricultural productivity, capacity strengthening, risk and vulnerability reduction, and improved non-farm rural livelihoods.⁵⁵⁶

On 9 June 2012, at the G20 Summit in Los Cabos, Canadian Prime Minister Harper announced Canadian support for AgResults – an innovative initiative which aims to improve food security in developing countries in close cooperation with the private sector. Funds will only be spent once the programs have delivered results, such as larger crop yields or more nutritious food. Initiatives could include vitamin rich crops, new livestock vaccines, and innovative fertilizers among other things. Initial pilot projects will help people in sub-Saharan Africa produce more and better crops.⁵⁵⁷

On 11 October 2012 in Dakar, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced CAD20 million over three years (2012-2015) for the Integrated Support to Food Security and Nutrition project in Senegal. This project builds on a previous commitment, the Support to Food Security and Nutrition Project in Senegal, made in 2010, and provided CAD5 million over two years to reduce undernourishment and chronic hunger. Through the Canadian International Development Agency, Canada's support for this project will tap into and integrate the strengths of three key agencies: the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).⁵⁵⁸

Thus, taking into consideration that Canada implements measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promotes them in developing countries, Canada's compliance is scored at +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote sustainable agricultural practices.

On 17 January 2011, the Governments of Canada and Manitoba announced an investment of over CAD860,000 towards the Rural Municipality of Bifrost Excess Water Management Model

[gaps/1000826621/?link_source=aypr_MBCO&AF=&utm_source=MBCO&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=E_N01182012&link_targ=DailyNews](https://www.gaps/1000826621/?link_source=aypr_MBCO&AF=&utm_source=MBCO&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=E_N01182012&link_targ=DailyNews).

⁵⁵⁶ Canada's support to the 2012 G-8 New Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security, Prime Minister of Canada Media News Release 18 May 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4807>.

⁵⁵⁷ PM Announces the Launch of the G-20's AgResults Program, Prime Minister of Canada Media News Release 19 June 2012. Date of Access: 12 October 2012. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4877>.

⁵⁵⁸ Food Security and Nutrition Project in Senegal. Prime Minister of Canada Media News Release 11 October 2012. Date of Access: 12 October 2012. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=5085>.

initiative, to help develop a more comprehensive approach to a sustainable water management system for agricultural lands.⁵⁵⁹

In February 2011, the Manure Management Financial Assistance Program (MMFAP) was announced, to help reduce the risk of water contamination. This program is supported by a three year investment by the federal and provincial governments (cost-shared 60%-40%).⁵⁶⁰

On 18 March 2011, the Government of Canada announced an investment for the new Watershed projects in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Quebec. This program will continue research on the improvement of water management practices under phase two of the Watershed Evaluation of Beneficial Management Practices WEBS program. Over 70 other federal, provincial, academic and non-governmental organizations are also partners in this project, which will run until 2013. The investment for this project is part of the CAD14 million Growing Forward WEBS program.⁵⁶¹

On 18 March 2011, the Federal Government and Government of Saskatchewan announced CAD4.5 million to expand and develop irrigation in Saskatchewan. Eligible costs include: the purchase and installation of pumps, turn outs, power lines, pipelines, drains and consulting services. The federal and provincial governments also announced enhancements to the Farm and Ranch Water Infrastructure Program (FRWIP) to help farmers and ranchers develop multi-user pipelines. The FRWIP program will reimburse applicants for up to 50% of all eligible costs associated with developing multi-user pipelines, including construction. The FRWIP is part of the federal-provincial-territorial Growing Forward initiative.⁵⁶²

In January 2012, the province of Ontario announced “additional categories” of property tax assessment based on the size and location of privately-owned systems generating and selling power through its FIT (provincial feed-in tariff) program and microFIT programs. The purpose of the microFIT program, overseen by the Ontario Power Authority, has been to encourage farmers and farm co-operatives, among others, to own and develop small renewable-energy projects. Ontario farmers generating power for the provincial grid through roof-mounted solar panels, small ground-mounted panels or biogas digesters won't face added property taxes on those installations.⁵⁶³

In February 2012, the Saskatchewan government pledged CAD10 million over five years in new funding for development work on better, hardier wheat. The new support, to flow through the province's Agriculture Development Fund (ADF), is meant to “accelerate development of new varieties and help improve yield, quality and tolerance to disease and extreme weather conditions.” The provincial government said that its funding is for a crop that had become “less profitable for producers to grow” in recent years compared to canola or pulses. Rising demand

⁵⁵⁹ Governments of Canada and Manitoba Invest in the Development of a Water Management Plan, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada News Release 17 January 2011. Date of Access: 12 October 2012.

http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2011&page=n110117.

⁵⁶⁰ Governments of Canada and Manitoba Help Improve environmental practices for Pig Producers, Government of Manitoba News Release 24 February 2011. Date of Access: 12 October 2012.

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/press/top/2011/02/2011-02-24-092500-10914.html>.

⁵⁶¹ The Government of Canada Helps Farmers Improve Water Management Practices, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada News Release 18 March 2011. Date of Access: 12 October 2012.

http://www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2011&page=n110318k.

⁵⁶² New Funding for Irrigation and Water Infrastructure, Government of Saskatchewan News Release 18 March 2011. Date of Access: 12 October 2012. <http://www.gov.sk.ca/news?newsId=49ad2328-5bf4-403d-a390-9e7e6a38d842>.

⁵⁶³ No extra tax for Ont. farms' small-scale power plants, Manitoba Co-operator 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.manitobacooperator.ca/news/no-extra-tax-for-ont-farms-small-scale-power-plants/1000806518/>.

for food worldwide makes it “crucial that new investments be made in wheat research,” the Saskatchewan government said.⁵⁶⁴

On 20 June 2012, six projects worth a total of CAD16.5 million were announced by Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), under the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund (CIFSRF).⁵⁶⁵

In August 2012, the federal government and the government of British Columbia announced that an investment totaling \$289,175 under the Canada-B.C. Agri-Innovation Program would go towards two projects to explore converting agricultural waste into quality biofuels that will create new or additional revenue streams for farmers.⁵⁶⁶

Increasing food security is one of CIDA's (Canadian International Development Agency) priority themes, as outlined in Canada's Aid Effectiveness Agenda. The Government of Canada is committed to making Canada's international assistance more effective, more focused, and more accountable. CIDA's Food Security Strategy responds to the challenges to food security, including low productivity, high costs, and a lack of modern techniques and technology. One of these themes is sustainable agricultural development. CIDA is carrying out about 60 projects to strengthen agricultural and rural development policies and management processes, particularly those affecting small rural farmers, and especially female farmers in developing countries. 18 projects are devoted to agricultural water resources management. About 30 projects are for land resources management. The WFP, IFAD, CGIAR, GEF, and the World Bank are the key partners of CIDA.⁵⁶⁷

Thus, taking into consideration that Canada has in place agricultural practices which have positive environmental effect and promote sustainable use of natural resources at a national level, as well as their implementation in developing countries bilaterally and through international organizations, Canada’s compliance is assessed as +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on taking part in the AMIS initiative.

Canada has a well organized system of agricultural market information. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada support a system of Crops Market Information: “Market Outlook Report” (provides market information and in-depth analysis on specific issues covering domestic and international grains, oilseeds, and pulse and special crop markets), “Canada: Grains and Oilseeds Outlook” (provides timely market information and analysis on the situation and outlook for grains and oilseeds in Canada focusing on supply, demand and prices), “Canada: Pulse and Special Crops Outlook” (provides timely market information and analysis on the situation and outlook for pulse and special crops in Canada focusing on supply, demand and prices), “Weekly

⁵⁶⁴ Sask. Pledges Seven Figures to Wheat Research, Manitoba Co-operator 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 5 February 2012. http://www.manitobacooperator.ca/news/sask-pledges-seven-figures-to-wheat-research/1000875176/?link_source=aypr_MBCO&AF=&utm_source=MBCO&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EN02032012&link_targ=DailyNews.

⁵⁶⁵ CA\$16.5 Million for Six New International Research Projects Announced, IDRC News Release 20 June 2012. Date of Access: 12 October 2012. <http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Media/Pages/CIFSRF-june-release.aspx>.

⁵⁶⁶ Canada and B.C. Invest in Sustainable Agriculture, Canada’s Economic Action Plan News 8 August 2012. Date of Access: 12 October 2012. <http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/en/news/canada-and-bc-invest-sustainable-agriculture>.

⁵⁶⁷ CIDA Project browser, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/servlet/JKMSearchController?desTemplateFile=cpoSearchEn.htm&desClientLocale=enUS&AppID=cpoEn>.

Price Summary” (provides a listing of crop prices for specific commodities in Canada and the United States in which comparisons can be made between current prices, cumulative to-date averages, and historical crop year and calendar year averages), and “Feed Grain Facts”.⁵⁶⁸

The Canadian Grain Commission is a federal government agency. It is the regulator of Canada’s grain handling industry and the official certifier of Canadian grain. The Commission supports “Grain Statistics Weekly.”⁵⁶⁹

The Canadian Wheat Board supports “CWB Market Outlook,” which provides information on grain markets and risk management.⁵⁷⁰

A representative of Canada participates in the Global Food Market Information Group within AMIS. In February 2012, the first meeting of the Group was held to establish the bases for an agreed methodology. Canadian data are presented in the AMIS framework.⁵⁷¹

Thus, taking into consideration that Canada acts to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and participates in the work of AMIS, Canada’s compliance is assessed as a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Canada: +1

No facts of Canada imposing export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the World Food Program and humanitarian food export were registered. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks.

After the successful pilot of the WFP Forward Purchase Facility, the Canadian International Development Agency provided essential support for non-cereal food purchases and capacity development, and the Board approved up to US\$150 million from the Working Capital Financing Facility for the special account. On the basis of lessons learned, the Forward Purchase Facility adopted a more strategic global aggregated-demand approach to forward planning and purchasing and expanded in the latter half of 2011 to include greater quantities of non-cereal foods and wider geographic coverage, and allow for local sourcing in developing markets.⁵⁷²

In 2011, Canada made food aid deliveries of 174, 659 mt (in grain equivalent): 107,092 to Sub-Saharan Africa; 27,173 to Asia; 2,809 to Eastern Europe & CIS; 16,938 to Middle East & North

⁵⁶⁸ Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Publications. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://www.agr.gc.ca/pol/mad-dam/index_e.php?s1=pubs&page=intro.

⁵⁶⁹ Grain Statistics Weekly, Canadian Grain Commission. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.grainscanada.gc.ca/statistics-statistiques/gsw-shg/gswm-mshg-eng.htm>.

⁵⁷⁰ CWB Market Outlook, Canadian Wheat Board. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.cwb.ca/public/en/hot/marketoutlook/>.

⁵⁷¹ Global Food Market Information Group, Agricultural Market Information System. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/information/en/>.

⁵⁷² Forward Purchase Facility, FC 144/3, FAO Finance Committee, 144th Session, Rome 14 May 2012 FAO. Date of Access: 4 November 2012. <http://www.fao.org/bodies/fc/fc144/en/>.

Africa; 20,647 to Latin America & the Caribbean. About 65% of deliveries are in the emergency category.⁵⁷³

On 6 September 2012, Canada signed the new Food Assistance Convention, which replaces the 1999 Food Aid Convention (that Convention expired in 2002 and was limping along for a decade on year-long extensions). The Food Assistance Convention is focused on "nutritious food" in general and leaves it up to the parties to the convention to state commitments in wheat equivalents or in monetary terms. Canada chaired negotiations on a new treaty.⁵⁷⁴

Thus, for taking action aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Canada: +1

Canada has complied with the Contract Design Principles of IOSCO. Canada's leading agricultural exchange ICE (ICE Futures Canada, the former Winnipeg Commodity Exchange) is primarily regulated by the Manitoba Securities Commission. Part 6 of the Commodity Futures Act of Manitoba,⁵⁷⁵ as well as ICE Rule 3.09,⁵⁷⁶ establish clear and robust guidelines for the design and review of commodity derivatives contracts. ICE maintains individual Rules specific to each commodity traded, outlining contract and trading specifications, deliverable grades and specifications. Contracts are also reviewed annually by the ICE Contracts Committee; correlation with the physical market is among the factors that are considered.⁵⁷⁷

Canada has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Market surveillance, including the monitoring of compliance with applicable trading rules and policies, is conducted by ICE Futures Canada, pursuant to The Commodity Futures Act of Manitoba, including in particular Section 15(2) of that Act.⁵⁷⁸ In addition, ICE Futures Canada Rule 9.09(b) provides for the creation of a Regulatory Division which is responsible for market surveillance. ICE Rule 8B14(d) requires participants to keep records of all trading activities. ICE Rule 10D permits the Exchange to conduct audits to ensure participant compliance with record keeping rules. ICE Rule 9.05(a)(1) requires the Special Regulatory Committee to ensure that the Regulation Division (responsible for surveillance) has the required resources to carry out surveillance and other functions.⁵⁷⁹ ICE Futures Canada performs day-to-day, real-time trading surveillance using the SMARTS market surveillance system. SMARTS provides real-time monitoring analysis and reporting tools. ICE Futures Canada also conducts post-trade analysis on a daily basis. ICE employs an in-house system to produce post-trade reports. The Canadian

⁵⁷³ WFP, Food Aid Flows 2011 Report. Date of Access: 5 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/content/food-aid-flows-2011-report>.

⁵⁷⁴ Clark S. New Food Assistance Convention: An almost full glass, Canadian Foodgrains Bank News 9 August 2012. Date of Access: 5 November, 2012.

http://foodgrainsbank.ca/news/1925/new_food_assistance_convention_an_almost_full_glass.aspx.

⁵⁷⁵ The Commodity Futures Act. Date of Access: 5 November 2012.

<http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/c152e.php>.

⁵⁷⁶ ICE Futures Canada By-Laws. Date of Access: 5 November 2012.

<https://www.theice.com/Rulebook.shtml?futuresCanadaRulebook>.

⁵⁷⁷ ICE Futures Canada By-Laws. Date of Access: 5 November 2012.

<https://www.theice.com/Rulebook.shtml?futuresCanadaRulebook>.

⁵⁷⁸ The Commodity Futures Act. Date of Access: 5 November 2012.

<http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/c152e.php>.

⁵⁷⁹ ICE Futures Canada By-Laws. Date of Access: 5 November 2012.

<https://www.theice.com/Rulebook.shtml?futuresCanadaRulebook>.

Securities Administrator (CSA) Derivatives Committee is currently reviewing what information would be required to be collected from a trade repository on both a continuous and an “as needed” basis. The CSA Derivatives Committee is reviewing the state of OTC derivatives and more specific proposals related to key areas, including mandatory reporting of OTC derivatives and the regulation of trade repositories.⁵⁸⁰

Canada has complied with the IOSCO Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets. ICE Rule 12.01 requires that both speculative and hedge position limits are published and publicly available. ICE Rule 12.02 authorizes the Exchange to place position limits on speculative positions during the spot month.⁵⁸¹ The Manitoba Securities Commission (MSC) has powers that permit: calling for additional margin, either from customers or from clearing members on behalf of their clients; ordering the liquidation or transfer of open positions; suspending or curtailing trading on the market; altering the delivery terms or conditions; cancelling trades.⁵⁸²

Canada has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing. Under ICE Rule 9.09 the regulatory division of the ICE includes investigations and market surveillance. The ICE has a disciplinary committee that acts as the initial body to hear proceedings and under ICE Rule 10H.14 these decisions can be appealed to the Commission.⁵⁸³ The Commission, as part of the oversight process, conducts periodic on-site reviews of the exchange and clearing house operations. ICE is the only commodity exchange in Manitoba and the MSC has the authority to conduct compliance reviews as well as investigate and lay charges in court for violations of the Securities Act, including manipulation offences. There is no regulation of OTC derivatives market, and plans to introduce regulations are at an early stage. The Canadian Grain Commission has limited responsibility with respect to the regulation of the physical grain handling industry in Manitoba.⁵⁸⁴

Canada has not complied with the IOSCO Principle for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets. Currently, the aggregate public reporting of positions by class of trader is not undertaken.⁵⁸⁵

Thus, Canada takes measures falling under more than three of the groups of the principles, as outlined by IOSCO, and is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Dr. Elena Grigorieva and Andrei Sakharov

China

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

⁵⁸⁰ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012.

<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵⁸¹ ICE Futures Canada By-Laws. Date of Access: 5 November 2012.

<https://www.theice.com/Rulebook.shtml?futuresCanadaRulebook>.

⁵⁸² Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012.

<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵⁸³ ICE Futures Canada By-Laws. Date of Access: 5 November 2012.

<https://www.theice.com/Rulebook.shtml?futuresCanadaRulebook>

⁵⁸⁴ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, Date of Access: 6 November, 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁵ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

China: +1

China has fully implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promoted them in developing countries.

On 12 January 2012, head of the State Administration of Grain (SAG), Nie Zhenbang, stated that China planned to significantly improve grain logistics facilities with high technology to achieve a modern, efficient, well-structured grain logistics system by 2015. Grain storage capacity will grow by 20 million tonnes before 2015 through the building of new depots in major grain production bases, and the country's western region. He said open-air depots will be phased out while most grass-roots depots will be renovated. Major inter-provincial transportation will also be upgraded. The administration is also planning to set up a real-time monitoring system of grain and an early warning system. China plans to reach a grain production capacity of more than 540 million tonnes in the next five years.⁵⁸⁶

On 1 February 2012, China's central authorities issued the first policy document for 2012, which highlights the role of science and technology in agriculture and states that science and technology are the "ultimate way" to ensure sustainable agricultural development and long-term sufficient supplies of farm produce.⁵⁸⁷

On 5 March 2012, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao at the fifth session of the 11th National People's Congress stated that China would continue its efforts to boost agricultural production by developing technology and investing in rural infrastructure. The central government this year plans to allocate CNY1.2287 trillion (USD192 billion) towards developing the agricultural industry, rural areas and improving farmers' livelihoods. The government will also promote innovations in agricultural science and technology and increase support for their research and development. According to the Report on Central and Local Budget for 2012, released by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry will earmark CNY10.1 billion to increase funding for agricultural science and technology. This investment will support scientific and technological developments in areas including modern seed industry.⁵⁸⁸

On 21 March 2012, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) said that it has earmarked CNY24.3 billion (USD3.86 billion) as subsidies for farmers to support upcoming spring farming work. The MOF has also allocated CNY107.8 billion in subsidies to help farmers buy agricultural materials such as equipment to plant seeds and reapers, an increase of nearly 30 percent year-on-year. The ministry said it has earmarked CNY67.4 billion in oil subsidies for the fishery, forestry, and public transport and taxi industries to minimize the impact of oil price rises on the sectors' earnings.⁵⁸⁹

On 24 April 2012, the Chinese State Council adopted in the first reading an amendment to the agricultural technology promotion law, which will stipulate measures to ensure funds and human resources for agro-technology promotion: building a mechanism for the steady growth of funds; improving the funds and work facilities in grassroots departments; encouraging college graduates and technicians to promote agro-technologies in the grassroots; promote key agro-technologies, the prevention of agricultural disasters and diseases of animals and plants, the supervision of agricultural product quality, water resource management, agricultural information services,

⁵⁸⁶ "China to boost grain logistics in effort to ensure food security" (12 January 2012)

http://www.npfpc.gov.cn/news/central/201202/t20120221_381943.html

⁵⁸⁷ "China aims to feed people through scientific and technological innovation" (4 February 2012)

http://www.npfpc.gov.cn/news/central/201202/t20120220_381820.html

⁵⁸⁸ "China's \$192b boost to agriculture production" (5 March 2012) http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-03/05/content_14759508.htm

⁵⁸⁹ "China allocates new subsidies to support spring farming" (21 March 2012)

<http://nigeria2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/Chinanewss/201208/20120808299699.html>

training. In its first policy document for 2012, China's central authorities underscored the importance of scientific and technological innovation for sustained agricultural growth.⁵⁹⁰

On 29 June 2012, a vice minister of water resources said China will invest CNY175 billion (USD27.5 billion) from 2011 to 2015 to ensure the quality of drinking water in rural areas. The investment will be supported by both central and local finance channels as well as the farmers who stand to benefit from the policy; 68 percent of the total investment or CNY118.8 billion will be provided by the central government.⁵⁹¹

On 31 August 2012, China's legislature adopted an amendment to the Law on the Popularization of Agricultural Technology which will grant free agro-technical popularization services. The amendment, to take effect on 1 January 2013, stipulates that the main principle for agro-technical popularization is to help the sustainable development of agriculture and the rural economy as well as to increase the income of farmers. All government-run agro-technical popularization institutions should observe their duties for public welfare by offering free agro-technical popularization services to agricultural workers and organizations.⁵⁹²

On 6 September 2012, the Ministry of Finance stated that the government would spend CNY37.36 billion (USD5.93 billion) to improve the quality of farmland this year. The fund, which is a part of the country's comprehensive agricultural development plan, includes CNY21.92 billion from the central budget and CNY12.05 billion from local budgets. The government plans to improve the quality of 1.03 million hectares of medium- and low-yield land and build 0.89 million hectares of high-quality farmland by the end of 2012. The government will also support improvements for 45 water-saving projects in medium-sized irrigation districts. The projects would add or improve irrigation to 1.72 million hectares of land, aiming to increase agricultural production capacity.⁵⁹³

On 10 October 2012, according to a statement released after an executive meeting of the State Council, or China's Cabinet, presided over by Premier Wen Jiabao, China will beef up its support for secondary vocational education by offering more students free schooling and improving the grant aid system. Urban students majoring in agriculture-related subjects or having financial difficulties and all rural students will be exempt from tuition fees at secondary vocational schools starting from the fall semester of 2012.⁵⁹⁴

On 15 December 2011, the Ministry of Commerce of China said that China would promote and develop its cotton-planting operations in four African countries: Benin, Mali, Chad and Burkina Faso. China will provide seeds, machinery, fertilizer and other materials to help promote cotton planting in the African countries. Various programs will also provide training for technical and management personnel in both China and Africa, where companies will be encouraged to cooperate, innovate and improve their production capabilities in the textile industry. The cotton trade does much to reduce poverty in a number of African countries.⁵⁹⁵

⁵⁹⁰ "China mulls amendment to agro-technology promotion law" (24 April 2012)

http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/news/Legislation/2012-04/25/content_1718809.htm

⁵⁹¹ "27.5 bln USD investment to ensure safe drinking water in rural areas" (29 June 2012)

http://www.mwr.gov.cn/english/Medianews/201207/t20120703_325513.html

⁵⁹² "China amends law to grant free agro-technical popularization" (31 August 2012)

http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/news/Legislation/2012-09/04/content_1736160.htm

⁵⁹³ "China to spend \$6b on farmland improvement" (7 September 2012)

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2012-09/07/content_15742256.htm

⁵⁹⁴ "China improves support for secondary vocational education" (10 October 2012)

http://www.english.gov.cn/Text_News/201210/t20121011_553103.htm

⁵⁹⁵ "China is looking to Africa for an alternative source of cotton" (15 December 2011)

<http://nigeria2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/Chinanewss/201201/20120107928379.html>

China took measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promoted them in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

China: 0

China has partially implemented agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promoted sustainable use of natural resources at the national level and in developing countries on bilateral basis.

On 15 November 2011, water-soil conservation facilities at the Three Gorges Dam areas were constructed and passed the acceptance test of the Ministry of Water Resources. China has invested CNY904 million (USD141.9 million) in water and soil conservation efforts at the Three Gorges Dam areas, mainly through infrastructure building and planting, according to the ministry. The project has successfully brought 2,044.07 hectares of land under conservation control and covered 719.78 hectares of land with plants.⁵⁹⁶

On 2 April 2012, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) hosted the President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Professor ChunLi Bai. This visit accelerated the establishment of a multimillion shillings Botanical Garden and the Sino-African Biodiversity Research Center at JKUAT to foster plant biodiversity conservation research in African countries. The project, which is estimated at KES1 billion (USD11 million), will tackle a number of research problems with some projected to provide new plants of economic importance to society. Such plants include those with medicinal and ornamental value, trees for reforestation, and plants for industry, fruits, and cash crops among others. The Chinese government promised to provide 80 percent of the total budget.⁵⁹⁷

China has partially implemented agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promoted sustainable use of natural resources at the national level and in developing countries on bilateral basis. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

China: 0

China does not have a transparent national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and no measures aimed at its improvement has been registered. China participates in the work of AMIS.

On 9 February 2012, the Agricultural Information Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences presented a report called “China Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates” at the First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group in Rome.⁵⁹⁸

China does not have a transparent national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data, and does nothing to improve it, but participates in the work of AMIS. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

⁵⁹⁶ “Three Gorges water-soil conservation facilities completed” (15 November 2011)

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-11/16/c_131248905.htm

⁵⁹⁷ “China to invest a billion shillings in biodiversity research at JKUAT” (3 April 2012)

<http://www.jkuat.ac.ke/2012/04/china-to-invest-a-billion-shillings-in-biodiversity-research-at-jkuat/>

⁵⁹⁸ “China Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates” (9 February 2012) <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi-feb/en/>

http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_1/China.pdf

<http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/>

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment to remove existing humanitarian food export restrictions and not to impose new ones.

China had imposed some restrictions on humanitarian food exports before the Seoul Summit.

Among them were removing the VAT rebates on exports of wheat, maize, rice, corn, soybean,⁵⁹⁹ vegetables oils⁶⁰⁰ and maize flour⁶⁰¹ as well as applying global export quotas to flours of some grain products.⁶⁰²

No facts of these restrictions' elimination during the compliance period have been found.

No facts of China imposing new restrictions or taxes for food purchased by the WFP have been found during the compliance period.

China failed to remove humanitarian food export restrictions imposed before the Cannes Summit, but has refrained from imposing new ones during the compliance period. That is why it has been given a score of 0.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance on a multilateral basis.

China provided a contribution in the amount of USD500,000 towards humanitarian air services to help with restoration efforts in Haiti after the earthquake. The services include air transportation of humanitarian personnel, food, medicines and other relief items to the areas rendered inaccessible by surface transport.⁶⁰³

China took actions aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance multilaterally. It did not take any actions on a bilateral basis. That is why it has been given a score of 0.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by

⁵⁹⁹ Recent Trends in Export Restrictions, by Jeonghoi Kim, OECD Trade Policy Working Paper No. 101, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 19 July 2010. Date of access: 19 July 2010. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/recent-trends-in-export-restrictions_5kmbjx63sl27-en

⁶⁰⁰ How China Stabilized Grain Prices during the recent Global Food Price Crisis, Crop Prospects and Food Situation No. 4 November 2009, FAO Corporate Document Repository 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 November 2009. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/ak340e/ak340e06b.htm>

⁶⁰¹ Food export restrictions: review of the 2007-2010 experience and considerations for disciplining restrictive measures, by Ramesh Sharma, FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN May 2011. Date of Access: 22 February 2012. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf

⁶⁰² Recent Trends in Export Restrictions, by Jeonghoi Kim, OECD Trade Policy Working Paper No. 101, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 19 July 2010. Date of access: 19 July 2010. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/trade/recent-trends-in-export-restrictions_5kmbjx63sl27-en

⁶⁰³ Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Response to the Earthquake in Haiti, the World Food Organization 31 March 2011. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/content/provision-humanitarian-air-services-response-earthquake-haiti>

FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment to take actions aimed at improving the functioning of commodities' derivatives markets.

The China Security Regulatory Commission (the CSRC) can impose administrative penalties on violations of regulations. Also China stated that under the Regulation for Information Disclosure, the CSRC can decline to respond to any request for regulatory information that may harm futures market operations, legitimate interests of investors, national security, public security, economic security, or social stability. It complies with the "Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing."⁶⁰⁴

China futures exchanges publish their members' open interests and trading volumes, and the CSRC considers the feasibility of introducing Commodity Futures Trading Commission reports. That complies with the "Principle for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets."⁶⁰⁵

China has taken measures within two of the groups of principles aimed at compliance of its commodity derivatives markets with the principles outlined by IOSCO. Thus, it has been given a score of 0.

Analyst: Svetlana Nikitina

France

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on boosting agricultural growth.

The French agricultural industry has considerable strengths: it is comprised of 490,000 farms in France and 40,500 farms overseas, occupying more than half of the national territory. There are also 10,000 food companies, 90% of which are small and medium enterprises (SMEs), employing 400,000 people. In 2011, the agricultural and food sector generated a trade surplus of EUR11.4 billion: "this is an asset in the context of foreign trade deterioration."⁶⁰⁶

On 3 July 2012, French Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault announced that a "framework law" for developing "diversified, sustainable and efficient" agriculture would be adopted. The goals of a new French agricultural policy will be to increase the quality of food products and to focus on

⁶⁰⁴Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO Final report, the Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>

⁶⁰⁵ Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO Final report, the Board of the International Organization of Securities Commissions October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>

⁶⁰⁶ "Il Nous Faut Inventer un Nouveau Contrat Entre l'Agriculture et la Société" 14 June 2012.

<http://www.fnsea.fr/toutes-les-thematiques/l-agriculture-acteur-economique/conjoncture/articles/il-nous-faut-inventer-un-nouveau-contrat-entre-1%E2%80%99agriculture-et-la-societe>.

more environmentally friendly production methods. These goals will be pursued within the framework of the EU common agricultural policy.⁶⁰⁷

On 10 October 2012, French Minister of Agriculture Stéphane Le Foll announced that the budget of the Fund for Information and Communication for Installations in Agriculture (FICIA) will be maintained at the level of EUR11.5 million (almost USD15 million), despite intentions to change its budget. The Minister said that the Fund's objective will be 6,000 installations (equipment) in 2013, against 5,000 in previous years.⁶⁰⁸

France has supported agricultural growth in developing countries.

In 2011, a project supporting the National Beekeeping Promotion Program in Afghanistan was carried out, with a EUR3 million (USD3.9 million) grant from the AFD approved in 2010. The project was aimed at contributing to "food security and increasing incomes in rural areas" with the activities based on four components: "training and information for public and private players; input supplies; developing products and the role of hives; professionally structuring the industry."⁶⁰⁹

On 7 July 2011, the French Development Agency approved several grants for development projects, including in the field of agriculture, in developing countries, including: EUR5 million (USD6.4 million) to the Republic of Chad for sustainable irrigation; EUR3 million (USD3.84 million) to the Republic of Guinea to support the development of rice-fish farming over five years; EUR9 million (USD11.5 million) to the Republic of Madagascar to improve a sanitation system in Antananarivo; and EUR4.2 million (USD5.4 million) to the Republic of the Comoros to build sustainable water supply facilities for the community.⁶¹⁰

On 15 December 2011, the French Development Agency signed a EUR150,000 (USD195,000) agreement with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to finance activities under the African Agribusiness and Agro-industry Development Initiative (ID3A). The ID3A program was launched in August 2010 and aims to support the development of agricultural and food sectors "as a mechanism for wealth creation and food security in rural Africa."⁶¹¹

France has taken measures to boost agricultural growth at home and in developing countries bilaterally and multilaterally. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable agricultural systems.

On 13 September 2012, French Minister of Agriculture Stéphane Le Foll said that the Ministry was developing new models of agricultural production, which combine "economy and ecology," and "level of production and biodiversity." The Minister said that "the economic performance in agriculture must be coupled with environmental performance." New models can limit energy

⁶⁰⁷ Jean-Marc Ayrault annonce une "loi cadre" pour une agriculture "diversifiée, durable et performante" (AFP). 03/07/2012 <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Jean-Marc-Ayrault-souhaite-une>

⁶⁰⁸ Installation : Stéphane Le Foll rencontre les Jeunes Agriculteurs. 10/10/2012. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Installation-Stephane-Le-Foll>.

⁶⁰⁹ AFD deploys over 450 million to support sustainable development. Agence Française de Développement (Paris) September 2010. http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/asia/geo-asia/afghanistan?requestedYear=tech_year_2010

⁶¹⁰ July 2011 Board of Directors Meeting: €350m pledged for developing countries July 8, 2011.

<http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués?actuCtnId=62870>

⁶¹¹ AFD and United Nations Industrial Development Organization support African agribusiness and agro-industry development December 15, 2011. http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués?requestedYear=tech_year_2011.

consumption and pesticide use.⁶¹² He charged Vice-President of the General Council of Food, Agriculture and Rural Spaces (CGAAER) Bertrand Hervieu and former CEO of the National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA) Marion Guillou with preparing a report on best practices and initiatives existing in this field and identifying possible directions for changing practices in legislation. The findings will be used in preparing a new framework law on agriculture, food and forestry in late 2013.⁶¹³

On 20 September 2012, an internet platform to identify and disseminate new models of agricultural production was launched on the French Agriculture Ministry's website. The ideas of producers and other stakeholders are collected in the areas of water reserves, soil potential, biodiversity, and energy challenges.⁶¹⁴

In 2010 and 2011, France implemented a project to support olive oil production in Palestine with a EUR1.25 million (USD1.63 million) grant allocated to the Palestinian Trade Center (PALTRADE).⁶¹⁵ The activities included strengthening the capacity to produce high quality olive oil, which meets international food safety standards.

France has supported crop diversification in Senegal through taking advantage of the agricultural potential of the Senegal River valley. The project implementation allowed for the diversification of locally produced food products from rice to tomatoes, onions, sweet potatoes and horticultural crops for export. The AFD supported rational management of water resources, land tenure security and coherent infrastructure maintenance.⁶¹⁶

On 20 April 2012, AFD and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) signed a financing agreement of EUR0.5 million (USD0.65 million) to support the development of index-based agricultural insurance in West Africa. Agricultural insurance helps secure the incomes of small farmers and thus contributes to ensuring food security. Compensation is calculated on the basis of an index taking into account the impact of weather on yields (e.g. rainfall), and therefore income, without a lengthy and costly process of recognizing losses "parcel by parcel." The project also includes the establishment of a mechanism for the monitoring and management of climate risks.⁶¹⁷

France has taken actions to promote sustainable agricultural practices at home and supported their implementation in developing countries through bilateral and multilateral mechanism. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on improving national systems of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and disclosing this data.

⁶¹² Stéphane Le Foll: "Il faut combiner économie et écologie". 13 Septembre 2012.

<http://www.franceinfo.fr/politique/les-invites-de-france-info/stephane-le-foll-il-faut-combiner-economie-et-ecologie-737533-2012-09-13>

⁶¹³ Nouveaux modèles agricoles : Stéphane LE FOLL confie une mission à Bertrand HERVIEU et Marion GUILLOU. 13/09/2012. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Nouveaux-modeles-agricoles>.

⁶¹⁴ Produisons autrement : votre plateforme contributive. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/produisons-autrement>.

⁶¹⁵ Appui aux exportations d'huile d'olive palestinienne. http://www.afd.fr/home/projets_afd/developpement_rural/projets_agriculture/Appui-aux-exportations-d-huile--olive-palestinienne.

⁶¹⁶ Développer l'agriculture irriguée pour lutter contre l'insécurité alimentaire au Sénégal. <http://www.afd.fr/Jahia/site/afd/developper-l-agriculture-irriguee-pour-lutter-contre-l-insecurite-alimentaire-au-Senegal>.

⁶¹⁷ Le partenariat AFD/FIDA au service du développement rural en Afrique de l'Ouest. 20/04/2012. http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2012/31_f.htm.

The French Ministry of Agriculture has a special statistical service, which aims to provide essential statistical information on French agricultural industry. Every ten years the agricultural census is held. It gives “a complete picture of French agriculture and farmers.” The last one was conducted in 2010 and new themes such as agri-environmental issues were included in the questionnaire. The census results have been published from late 2011 and throughout 2012. The Ministry also regularly collects information on agricultural goods and food production.⁶¹⁸

The creation of AMIS was initiated and promoted by France in the framework of its 2011 G20 Presidency. The French Presidency convened the Ministers of Agriculture of the G20 member countries for the first time in the history of the institution, in June 2011 in Paris. The ministers decided to create several new multilateral mechanisms, including AMIS.⁶¹⁹ France was the first chair of AMIS from its creation to 2 October 2012.⁶²⁰

The data on French agricultural production is available in the AMIS database.⁶²¹ French representatives participated in all meetings of AMIS governance and expert bodies from the AMIS inception meeting on 15-16 September 2011⁶²² to the second meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group on 2-4 October 2012.⁶²³

France has taken measures to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and actively participated in the work of AMIS. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on removing food export restrictions.

According to the Camp David Accountability Report, published in May 2012, France is among the countries that have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.⁶²⁴ No facts that France imposed such restrictions after May 2012 have been found.

France has not imposed any food export restrictions and taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes either before the Seoul G20 Summit or over the compliance period. Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

France: +1

⁶¹⁸ Recensement agricole 2010 : les nouveaux visages de l'agriculture. 19/06/2012.

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Recensement-agricole-2010-les>.

⁶¹⁹ Ministerial Declaration. Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture. Meeting of G20 Agriculture Ministers. Paris, 22 and 23 June 2011. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/2011-agriculture-plan-en.pdf.

⁶²⁰ FAO calls for strengthened food security governance <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/162391/icode/>

⁶²¹ View & Compare Data. <http://statistics.amis-outlook.org/data/index.html#DOWNLOAD>.

⁶²² AMIS inception meeting, 15-16 September 2011. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/amis-meeting/en/>.

⁶²³ Second meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, 2-4 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi2-oct-2012/en/>.

⁶²⁴ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, US Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

France has fully complied with the commitment on maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance.

On 2 August 2011, the crisis unit of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs met with 19 NGOs working in emergency humanitarian assistance, the French Red Cross and International Committee of the Red Cross, several representatives of UN humanitarian agencies, four local government associations and two corporate foundations to “define together the projects to put in place on an emergency basis.” The meeting was aimed at increasing the effectiveness of French humanitarian aid allocations to the Horn of Africa, which French President Sarkozy decided to triple on 1 August 2011. Part of this aid was divided among international organizations and NGOs working “on the ground.” On 4 August 2011, the Ministry’s crisis unit held a humanitarian aid fundraising meeting with business representatives.⁶²⁵

On 5 January 2012, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and World Food Program (WFP) signed a partnership agreement to join a network aimed at boosting global emergency preparedness with UN Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD). The WFP agreed to purchase, store and deploy emergency humanitarian supplies at the request of and on behalf of the Crisis Center of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.⁶²⁶ The WFP representatives noted that France “marks a new stage in its operational cooperation with WFP in the framework of the UNHRD, increasing its capacity for rapid response.”⁶²⁷

On 13 September 2012, the French Government adopted an action plan that is aimed at tackling rising grain prices. The plan includes measures to improve Food and Agricultural Organization initiatives to enhance the storage of food reserves for emergency situations.⁶²⁸

France has taken actions to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance both bilaterally and multilaterally. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on commodity financial markets regulation.

On 12 July 2011, the French Competition Authority adopted regulations on rules for negotiating contracts in the food sector in the context of volatile commodity prices. It sets rules for, inter alia, adding price revision clauses in commercial contracts. It also defines the principles of making choices between spot, firm and indexed prices and regulates several aspects of information exchange on the agricultural market.⁶²⁹ Thus, it falls under three groups of principles

⁶²⁵ Horn of Africa - Meeting of the Foreign and European Affairs Ministry's crisis unit with NGOs (August 2, 2011). <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/global-issues/development-assistance/humanitarian-action/article/horn-of-africa-meeting-of-the>.

⁶²⁶ Programme alimentaire mondial des Nations unies - Signature d'un accord de partenariat, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs 5 janvier 2012. Date of Access: 2 April 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/enjeux-internationaux/onu/domaines-d-action-20260/1-humanitaire/article/programme-alimentaire-mondial-des>

⁶²⁷ France Partners With WFP To Join Humanitarian Response Depot Network. 05 January 2012.

<http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/france-partners-wfp-join-humanitarian-response-depot-network>.

⁶²⁸ Hausse des prix des céréales : Plan d'action du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt. 13/09/2012. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Hausse-prix-cereales-Plan>.

⁶²⁹ Avis n 11-A-11 du 12 juillet 2011 relatif aux modalités de négociation des contrats dans les filières de l'élevage dans un contexte de volatilité des prix des matières premières agricoles. <http://www.autoritedelaconcurrence.fr/pdf/avis/11a11.pdf>.

(Contract Design Principles; Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing; Principles for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets).

On 13 September 2012, the French Government adopted an action plan prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, aimed at tackling rising grain prices. The plan includes immediate measures to help overcome the current situation and more structural measures, which aim to curb price volatility in agricultural markets and mitigate the effects in the future.⁶³⁰ It includes measures to strengthen the supervision of financial markets in European Union legislation, taking into account the specific character of agricultural raw materials. It is noted that agricultural commodity futures must be guarded to “prevent the misuse of these markets that amplify volatility.” French authorities will introduce changes to the EU legislation to increase the transparency of transactions and operators, improve the organization of markets, and ensure strict supervision of automated high-frequency positions for all financial tools and operators concerned. France will also require “greater consideration of specific agricultural commodities by the European Securities and Markets Authority.” These actions are in line with the IOSCO Principles of Surveillance and Information Sharing for Commodity Derivatives Markets.

France has taken actions within at least four groups of principles, as outlined by IOSCO. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Vitaly Nagornov & Lyudmila Tarasenko

Germany

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Germany: +1

The German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) has the mission of keeping German agricultural sector strong and competitive. The FY2012 BMELV budget was EUR5.28 billion; in FY2011 the budget was EUR5.492 billion.⁶³¹ In 2011 and 2012, rural social policy, improvements to the structure of the agricultural sector and increased competitiveness of agricultural firms were among the priorities of the Ministry. Especially important has been agricultural research & development. In this area, the BMELV has been spending about EUR400 million per year.^{632 633}

Germany has also acted to boost agricultural growth in developing countries.

Germany has contributed to enhancing the resilience of Ethiopian agriculture, including by helping with new plant varieties and improved seed.⁶³⁴ It also continued to support the Ethio-German Agricultural Training Center.⁶³⁵ On 10 May 2012, the Ethiopian Agricultural

⁶³⁰ Hausse des prix des céréales : Plan d'action du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt. 13/09/2012. http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Le_plan_d_action_Hausse_des_prix_des_cereales_cle0c3942.pdf.

⁶³¹ Haushalt 2012 des Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz, BMELV. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/Ministerium/Haushalt-BMELV-2011.pdf?__blob=publicationFile.

⁶³² Der BMELV-Haushalt 2012, BMELV. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Standardartikel/Ministerium/Haushalt.html>.

⁶³³ Forschung & Innovation, BMELV. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. http://www.bmelv.de/DE/Ministerium/ForschungInnovation/forschung_node.html.

⁶³⁴ The Fight against Hunger, Deutschland.de, 12 October 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <https://www.deutschland.de/en/node/1387>.

⁶³⁵ Äthiopisch-Deutsches Agrarweiterbildungszentrum (ATC), BMELV-Kooperationsprogramm. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.bmelv-kooperationsprogramm.de/en/projekte/aethiopien/aethiopisch-deutsches-agrarweiterbildungszentrum-atc/>.

Transformation Agency (ATA) and the GFA Consulting Group GmbH (GFA) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection signed a joint declaration to collaborate on transforming Ethiopian agriculture. Germany agreed to provide ATA with expertise on framework conditions, and administrative and technical issues in agricultural production.⁶³⁶

On 25 January 2011, the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) started a new cooperation project, which trains teachers and graduates in the agricultural and food industries of Eastern Europe.⁶³⁷

On 28 June 2011, Dr. Gerd Müller, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Changfu Han, Chinese Minister of Agriculture, adopted the establishment of a German-Chinese Centre for Innovative Technologies in Animal Breeding.⁶³⁸

In August 2011, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), KfW Entwicklungsbank established the Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund (AATIF), together with Deutsche Bank, to provide loans, guarantees, etc. to experienced private sector enterprises and farmers located in Africa.⁶³⁹

On 27 August 2012, Germany, Brazil and Argentina decided to make a joint contribution towards ensuring global food security. The three countries planned to intensify scientific cooperation and to establish a German agricultural research office at the Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research Embrapa.⁶⁴⁰

In September 2012, the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) in cooperation with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) launched the three-year project "Mainstreaming food and nutrition security and the right to food into the Smallholder Commercialization Programme." This project entails a BMELV investment of EUR1.8 million and aims to implement measures for smallholders.⁶⁴¹

Germany has implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth in developing countries and domestically. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Germany: +1

⁶³⁶ ATA and the GFA Consulting Group GmbH sign a Declaration of Collaboration, Ethiopian ATA, 10 May 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.ata.gov.et/ata-and-the-gfa-consulting-group-gmbh-sign-a-declaration-of-collaboration/>.

⁶³⁷ The BMELV starts new Cooperation Project with Eastern Europe, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 25 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2011/021-CooperationProjectEasternEurope.html>.

⁶³⁸ First German-Chinese inter-governmental consultations, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 28 June 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2011/132-MUE-German-ChineseInter-governmentalConsultations.html>.

⁶³⁹ Tapping into sales markets for Africa, KfW, 11 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012. http://www.kfw.de/kfw/en/KfW_Group/Press/Latest_News/PressArchiv/2012/20120111_55587.jsp.

⁶⁴⁰ Germany, Brazil and Argentina to Make a Joint Contribution to Ensuring Global Food Security, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 3 September 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Standardartikel/EN/International/Deutschland-Brasilien-Argentinien.html>.

⁶⁴¹ Federal Agriculture Ministry launches project to implement right to food in Sierra Leone, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 3 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 October 2012. http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2012/241-KL-Sierra-Leone-Projektstart.html;jsessionid=ECA12838F82603362078B73FCD317C97.2_cid230.

Germany has taken action to promote the sustainable use of natural resources at the national level. On 6 July 2011, the German Federal Government included the establishment of a forest climate fund in the draft Federal Budget for 2012. The fund, which would allocate EUR35 million per year, is to be set up by 1 January 2013. It would help to restore balanced landscape water resources, to better adjust to climate change, to maintain and secure forest mires, to establish new carbon-rich riparian and moist forests, etc.⁶⁴²

On 24 April 2012, at the EU ministers' consultations on the future of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) from 2013, German Federal Minister of Agriculture Ilse Aigner supported further strengthening the environmental contribution of agriculture and considerably simplifying the administrative rules. This would increase public annual funding for environmental measures in German agriculture from EUR500 million (USD 648 million) to EUR1 billion (USD1.29 billion) from 2014.⁶⁴³

Germany also has in place agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects in developing countries. It has promoted sustainable use of natural resources in developing countries bilaterally and through international organizations, such as the FAO. On 20 January 2012, during the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA), Dr. Gerd Müller, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, called for responsibility through cooperation and transferring modernizing production methods. According to Dr. Gerd Müller, some key elements for meeting this aim comprise the projects carried out by the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV). The BMELV's cooperation program has the objective of helping to set up a modern, sustainable and resource-conserving agricultural sector in partner countries, such as China, Ethiopia, etc.⁶⁴⁴

In May 2012, Federal Minister of Agriculture Ilse Aigner welcomed the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries, which are the first instrument under global international law that regulate secure and fair access to natural resources. Aigner also said that her ministry would support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to specific projects and funds.⁶⁴⁵

In June 2012, the German Federal Ministry of Agriculture and the Federal Ministry of Development cooperated with the private sector and civil society to hold the Sustainable Cocoa Forum. The aim was to help producer countries make their cocoa production sustainable.⁶⁴⁶

On 29 June 2012, Federal Minister of Agriculture Ilse Aigner reinforced a commitment to protect crop biological diversity. Over the next three years, the German Federal Ministry of Agriculture will provide around EUR650,000 to project work conducted by the Global Crop

⁶⁴² Federal Government makes Euro 35 million available for forest climate fund, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 6 July 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2011/138-AI-ForestClimateFund.html>.

⁶⁴³ Aigner: "Strengthen the environmental contribution of agriculture and create greater transparency", Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2012/116-GAP.html>.

⁶⁴⁴ Partnership and innovation for global food security, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2011/015-MUE-PartnershipforModernisation.html>.

⁶⁴⁵ Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure of Land adopted, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 11 May 2012. Date of Access: 6 November.

http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Standardartikel/EN/International/Global-Food-Situation/FAO_Land_Tenure_Guidelines.html.

⁶⁴⁶ Sustainable Cocoa Forum, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection. Date of Access: 15 October 2012. <http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Standardartikel/EN/International/Sustainable-Cocoa-Forum.html>.

Diversity Trust (GCDDT).⁶⁴⁷ The GCDDT is an independent international organization which takes measures to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity.

On 22 October 2012, Germany and Russia agreed to deepen cooperation in developing new seed varieties, corresponding framework conditions for the protection of intellectual property and the testing and licensing of seed varieties.⁶⁴⁸

Germany has implemented measures with positive environmental effects, promoted sustainable use of natural resources at the national level and in developing countries bilaterally and through international institutions, so it is awarded a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Germany: +1

Germany has participated in AMIS.⁶⁴⁹ In November 2011, Federal Minister of Agriculture Ilse Aigner supported the establishment of an Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).⁶⁵⁰ The German Federal Ministry of Agriculture supports all efforts for more transparency in agricultural markets in order to curb extreme price fluctuations and their consequences for the supply of food.⁶⁵¹

At the national level, the Federal Statistical Office of Germany is responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating statistical information including agricultural data. Every 10 years, a census of agriculture is conducted, which provides comprehensive and up-to date information on the situation in agriculture at the administrative, municipal, regional and national levels.⁶⁵²

Germany has cooperated in the AMIS initiative and has a functioning national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Germany: +1

As an EU member, German export control is subject to Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008, which lays down common detailed rules for the application of the system of export licenses and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.⁶⁵³ According

⁶⁴⁷ Aigner: We need a wide variety of plants in our fight against hunger and climate change, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 29 June 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2012/192-AI-Globaler-Treuhandfonds.html>.

⁶⁴⁸ Germany and Russia intensify cooperation on the subject of seed, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 6 November 2012.

<http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2012/303-KL-Deutsch-Russisches-Saatgut-Seminar.html>.

⁶⁴⁹ The Rapid Response Forum, AMIS. Date of Access: 20 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/forum/en/>.

⁶⁵⁰ Aigner: "We need more transparency in the markets", Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, 29 June 2012. Date of Access: 4 November 2011.

<http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2011/236-AI-G20-Cannes-Mehr-Transparenz-auf-den-Maerkten.html>.

⁶⁵¹ Transparency on Agricultural Markets, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection. Date of Access: 6 November 2012.

<http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Standardartikel/EN/Agriculture/TransparencyOnAgriculturalMarkets.html>.

⁶⁵² Census of Agriculture 2010. Statistisches Bundesamt. Date of Access: 26 November 2012.

https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/EconomicSectors/AgricultureForestry/CensusAgriculture/Content75M/CensusAgriculture2010_Small.html.

⁶⁵³ Access to European Union Law, Eur-Lex 16 May 2008. Date of access: 1 November 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0376:EN:NOT>.

to this document, members are authorized not to require an export license or licenses for products and/or goods consigned by private individuals or groups of private individuals for the free distribution for humanitarian aid purposes in third countries.⁶⁵⁴

According to the current official export list of goods subjected to export prohibitions or restrictions by the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA)⁶⁵⁵ and the Federal Office for Agriculture Goods,⁶⁵⁶ there are no restrictions imposed on humanitarian food purchased by the WFP.

No information indicating the imposition of new food export restriction measures by Germany in this compliance cycle has been found.

Thus Germany had not imposed any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period and did not impose them during the period under review. Therefore, it is awarded a of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Germany: +1

Germany's aid is not transparent. On 1 October, the global campaign for aid transparency, "Publish What You Fund," criticized Germany for not publishing detailed financial data on its aid. Germany is a founding signatory to International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) but it has not yet produced an implementation schedule. It intends to draft this document by 31 December 2012.⁶⁵⁷

On 17 December 2010, Germany committed USD6 million for food and nutrition security, sustainable livelihoods and climate-smart agriculture in agreements signed with the FAO. Over USD2 million would be spent on a three-year project to evaluate and document the effectiveness of existing complementary feeding practices in order to inform nutrition policy and program design in developing countries.⁶⁵⁸

Several major European donors including Germany have been criticized for a lack of food aid policy coordination, which causes gaps and overlaps in the area of food security.⁶⁵⁹ In October 2011, Germany established a new task force on food security, which would pool all tasks concerning rural development and food security, to ensure that all affected German ministries are working in the same direction and coordinate Germany, other donors and international organizations in their activities.⁶⁶⁰ This may be regarded both as bilateral and multilateral action aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance.

⁶⁵⁴ Access to European Union Law, Eur-Lex 16 May 2008. Date of access: 1 November 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0376:EN:NOT>.

⁶⁵⁵ Export list of goods by BAFA, Federal Office of Economics and Export Control. Date of access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.ausfuhrkontrolle.info/ausfuhrkontrolle/de/gueterlisten/ausfuhrliste/index.html>.

⁶⁵⁶ German's export and import control, Federal Office for Agriculture and Food 7 December 2011. Date of access: 1 November 2012. http://www.ble.de/DE/01_Markt/01_Ein-undAusfuhrregelungen/EinundAusfuhr_node.html.

⁶⁵⁷ 2012 Aid Transparency Index. Germany, Publish What You Fund. Date of Access: 7 November 2012. <http://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/2012-index/germany/giz/>.

⁶⁵⁸ Germany supports food security and climate-smart agriculture, Global Food Security, 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 November 2012. <http://www.un-foodsecurity.org/node/969>.

⁶⁵⁹ Food Security: A Mapping of European Approaches, The German Marshall Fund of the United States, March 2012. Date of Access: 7 November 2012. http://www.gppi.net/fileadmin/media/pub/2012/kaus_2012_GMF_food_security.pdf.

⁶⁶⁰ German Development Ministry sets up a food security task force, Rural21, 16 January 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.rural21.com/english/news/detail/article/german-development-ministry-sets-up-a-food-security-task-force-000085/>.

In 2011, Germany increased its aid budget by 5.9% to EUR10.452 billion compared to 2010. In absolute numbers Germany is the largest EU donor. However, according to the pan-European project of development NGOs, AidWatch, food security lacked sufficient financial resources while the main priorities of German development policies continued to be democracy and public administration, energy and the environment. The top recipient countries in 2011 were Afghanistan, Vietnam, Peru, Brazil and Serbia.⁶⁶¹

Thus, Germany has taken actions aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance on both bilateral and multilateral levels, and is awarded a score of +1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Germany: +1

In EU member countries, including Germany, derivatives are regulated at the EU level. There has always been a lack of reliable information on derivatives, i.e. prices, firms who were entering deals, underlying assets, amounts of deals, etc. The market has been nontransparent, and risks have been insufficiently mitigated.

On 9 February 2012, the EU agreed on new European rules to regulate Financial Derivatives (EMIR). The new regulation ensures mandatory CCP-clearing (central counterparties clearing) for standard contracts and risk mitigation rules for non-standardized contracts (e.g. collateral). It also introduces organizational, conduct of business and prudential standards for CCPs. Information on all European derivative transactions must be reported to trade repositories and be accessible to supervisory authorities, including the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), and to all market participants (for all participants – in form of aggregate positions by class of derivatives).⁶⁶² On 4 July 2012, EMIR was adopted, and on 16 August 2012 it entered into force.⁶⁶³ These rules are similar to Dodd-Frank Act in the US

The new rules conform to the IOSCO contract design principles, principles for surveillance of commodity derivatives markets, principles for enforcement and information sharing and principles for enhancing price discovery on commodity derivatives markets.

Germany has supported this reform. In April 2012, the head of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin), Elke König, said that international regulation of derivatives trading is urgently needed.⁶⁶⁴ In October 2012, German Chancellor Angela Merkel criticized the world's top economies for slow progress in implementing new, tight financial regulation rules.⁶⁶⁵

Germany has also expressed its concern over fluctuations in commodity markets. In January 2011, the German government raised the issue of food speculation at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture. The German government supported the G20's intention to prioritize the establishment of internationally binding and harmonized general conditions in 2011 and 2012.

⁶⁶¹ Germany, AidWatch. Date of Access: 26 November 2012.

<http://aidwatch.concordeurope.org/countries/project/germany/>.

⁶⁶² Making derivatives markets in Europe safer and more transparent, European Commission, 15 September 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-10-1125_en.htm?locale=en.

⁶⁶³ Agreement on new European rules to regulate Financial Derivatives (EMIR), European Commission. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/financial-markets/derivatives/index_en.htm.

⁶⁶⁴ BaFin President Dr Elke König: "We want to be regarded internationally as a benchmark", BaFin, 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 6 November 2012.

http://www.bafin.de/SharedDocs/Veroeffentlichungen/EN/Fachartikel/fa_bj_2012-04_interview_koenig_en.html.

⁶⁶⁵ Merkel Calls for Massive Centrally Planned Global Finance System, Economic Policy Journal, 27 October 2012. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.economicpolicyjournal.com/2012/10/merkel-calls-for-massive-centrally.html>.

The German government supported the G20 initiative to regulate the trading of global commodity futures more strictly and curb any excessive price fluctuations on commodity markets that are not backed by fundamental market developments.⁶⁶⁶

On 11 April 2012, Minister Counsellor Silberberg said that “since markets for agricultural commodities and their derivatives are becoming increasingly international, it would be desirable to establish internationally binding and harmonised general conditions.”⁶⁶⁷

On 13 April 2011, German Federal Agriculture Minister Ilse Aigner said G20 countries should join forces to combat the abuse and manipulation of prices. According to the Minister, “the challenge is to limit capital market-driven speculation whilst at the same time maintaining the stabilizing effects of commodity futures exchange.” “More transparency is an absolute priority here,” said Aigner.⁶⁶⁸

Taking into account all of these facts, Germany is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

India

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

India: 0

India has complied with its commitment to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth.

During the period under consideration, the Government of India has carried out several schemes to increase the production and productivity of agriculture. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims at achieving an additional production of 10, 8, and 2 million tonnes of rice, wheat and pulses, respectively, by the end of 2011-12. The Mission is being implemented in 480 districts in eighteen states: 142 districts in 15 states for rice; 142 districts in 9 states for wheat; 468 districts in 16 states for pulses. The Mission interventions consist of a judicious mix of proven technological components covering seeds of improved varieties, soil ameliorants, plant nutrients, farm machines and plant protection measures, all of which are promoted through financial assistance to farmers coupled with capacity building and the use of innovative extension techniques such as Farmers’ Field School and Field Demonstrations.⁶⁶⁹

Part of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007–11) by the Government of India is the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (National Agriculture Development Scheme), a State Plan Scheme that seeks to provide the States and Territories of India with the autonomy to draw up plans for increased public investment in agriculture and allied sectors, taking agro climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account. It also seeks to more fully integrate

⁶⁶⁶ General Assembly: Minister Counsellor Silberberg on "Price Volatility in Food and Related Financial Commodity Markets", The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations New York, 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 7 November 2012. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/_pr/speeches-statements/2012/20120411-silberberg-on-price-volatility.html.

⁶⁶⁷ General Assembly: Minister Counsellor Silberberg on "Price Volatility in Food and Related Financial Commodity Markets", The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations New York, 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/_pr/speeches-statements/2012/20120411-silberberg-on-price-volatility.html.

⁶⁶⁸ Aigner: For the human right to food – against the abuse and manipulation of prices, Federal Office for Agriculture and Food 13 April 2012. Date of access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2011/082-AI-transparency-agricultural-markets.html>.

⁶⁶⁹ National Food Security Mission. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.nfsm.gov.in/>.

livestock, poultry and fisheries while allowing for increased flexibility and autonomy in the planning and execution of schemes.⁶⁷⁰ States have taken up over 4000 projects under the RKVY all across agriculture and allied sectors that include: crops, horticulture, organic farming, farm mechanization, micro and minor irrigation, watershed development, agriculture marketing and storage, seed farms, soil and fertilizer testing laboratories, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, extension and agricultural research, etc. Critical infrastructure such as State Seed Farms and Soil and Fertilizer testing laboratories, starved over the years due to a paucity of funds, got a much needed dose of assistance across the states.⁶⁷¹

The RKVY has enabled the launch of new schemes and programs that keep the states' flexibility and authority intact. On 28 February 2011, Indian Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee, in the Budget 2011-12 Speech, announced five new special initiatives as part of the RKVY, with the continued sub-scheme Bridging Green Revolution for Eastern India and a modified 60,000 villages integrated development scheme limited to pulses.⁶⁷² Additionally, the Rainfed Area Development Program and Saffron Mission are being implemented during 2011-12 as part of the RKVY. Several new sub-schemes taken up during 2011-12 include the Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters, the Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion, the National Mission for Protein Supplements and the Accelerated Fodder Development Program.⁶⁷³

For the stimulation of the rural economy, the highest priority of the Government has been building rural infrastructure in order to facilitate better connectivity with urban areas and to provide basic amenities in rural areas.⁶⁷⁴ A large part of this rural investment is to be undertaken within the program Bharat Nirman, focusing on the expansion of irrigation areas, improved water management, support for rural roads, housing, electrification, telecommunication, research and the diversification of economic activities.⁶⁷⁵

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) of the Ministry of Agriculture, through its network of 97 institutions spread across India and 53 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) under the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), are the main public sector agricultural R&D organizations in India.⁶⁷⁶ The ICAR through Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Farm Science Centres) assesses, refines and demonstrates new technologies and products. The Scheme is currently in operation in 603 districts in 28 States and 3 Union Territories. The scheme, essentially, focuses on institutionalizing key agricultural technological interventions to enable breakthroughs in agriculture production and profitability in rural communities.⁶⁷⁷

In October 2011, the Government of India has approved a proposal for the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) to establish an international institute, namely, the Borlaug Institute of South Asia (BISA) in India, with centres at Ludhiana in Punjab, Pusa in Bihar and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh. This will be an international institution expected to carry out cutting-edge research that meets global standards. The establishment of the BISA will enable India to harness the best of international science to enhance productivity in wheat and maize production. India would be able to rapidly absorb the research output of the BISA, thus benefiting farmers in the country. This major, international R&D institution will make India an

⁶⁷⁰ State of Indian Agriculture 2011-12. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://agricoop.nic.in/docs.htm>.

⁶⁷¹ Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://rkvy.nic.in/#>.

⁶⁷² Budget 2011-2012, Speech of Pranab Mukherjee Minister of Finance 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://webfirstpage.com/Budget2011_12.html.

⁶⁷³ State of Indian Agriculture 2011-12. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://agricoop.nic.in/docs.htm>.

⁶⁷⁴ UPA Government Report to the People, 2011-2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.ndtv.com/article/india/upa-ii-s-report-to-the-people-2011-2012-full-text-214637>.

⁶⁷⁵ Bharat Nirman. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in>.

⁶⁷⁶ The Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.icar.org.in>.

⁶⁷⁷ Krishi Vigyan Kendras, The Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.icar.org.in/en/krishi-vigyan-kendra.htm>.

even bigger centre for agricultural research and this, in turn, will attract further research & development investment in the country.⁶⁷⁸

Thus, taking into consideration that India implements measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home, India's compliance is assessed as a score of 0.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

India: 0

India has complied with its commitment to promote sustainable agricultural practices.

In February 2011, ICAR launched a new scheme, namely, the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture and its allied sectors in the country and to evolve cost effective adaptation and mitigation strategies. The components of the scheme include: strategic research on natural resources, major food crops, livestock, marine and freshwater fisheries for adaptation and mitigation; demonstration of available climate resilient practices for farmers' fields; strengthening of research infrastructure and capacity building for climate change research; and sponsored research. The demonstration of climate resilient technologies, which deal with the experience of droughts, floods, and heat faced by farmers' fields, has been initiated from 2011 onward. This has occurred in more than one hundred vulnerable districts of the country through the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) on Dryland Agriculture and Agro-meteorology.⁶⁷⁹

The initiatives of the 12th Five Year Plan of the Government of India (2012-17) include the demonstration of integrated farming systems, including the Mission-mode Programme, and three research platforms: the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture, the National Initiative on Conservation Agriculture and the National Initiative on Solid Waste (agro-waste, municipal) Management.⁶⁸⁰

On 9 February 2012, the Department of Science and Technology (DST-Climate Change Program), the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Government of India and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) of CGIAR launched the Center of Excellence on Climate Change Research for Plant Protection (CoE-CCRPP) at the ICRISAT Headquarters near Hyderabad. The project, funded by the DST-Climate Change Program, is for a three-year period with the overall goal of establishing facilities and providing opportunities for ICRISAT and partner institutes to conduct research-for-development initiatives on climate change and its impact on diseases and insect-pests of legumes in the semi-arid tropics.⁶⁸¹

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has introduced a new scheme called the "National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility" (NPMSH&F). Its purpose is to promote soil testing, along with the balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures like Farm Yard Manure (FYM), vermi compost and green manure, in order to maintain soil health and fertility. It also provides for the preparation of Geo-Referenced Soil Fertility Maps, including the interlinking of soil fertility status with Soil Test Crop Response

⁶⁷⁸ Borlaug Institute of South Asia. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://bisa.cimmyt.org/index.php/news>.

⁶⁷⁹ National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.nicra-icar.in/nicrarevised/>.

⁶⁸⁰ State of Indian Agriculture 2011-12. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://agricoop.nic.in/docs.htm>.

⁶⁸¹ ICRISAT takes up research on diseases, pests that damage crops, The Times of India February 29 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-02-29/flora-fauna/31109993_1_pests-icrisat-international-crops-research-institute.

data to generate site-specific recommendations in 19 major States.⁶⁸² So far, 1049 soil testing laboratories have been set up in the country. About 4885.25 lakh (1 lakh=100000) soil health cards have been distributed to farmers up until March 2012.⁶⁸³

Thus, taking into consideration that India has in place and promotes agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promotes sustainable use of natural resources at a national level, India's compliance is assessed as a score of 0.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to taking part in the AMIS initiative.

The system of generating annual estimates of the area, yield and production of crops in India is more than a century old. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) releases estimates of the area, production and yield of 51 principal crops, comprised of food grains, oilseeds, sugarcane, fibers and important commercial and horticulture crops. These crops, together, account for nearly 87% of agriculture output. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), and the Ministry of Agriculture put out four advance estimates and one final estimate at the national level: Advance Estimates (27 crops) (Quarterly); Final Estimates (44 crops) (Six months after the end of the agricultural year). DES validates the above data at the national level with input from: the Space Applications Center, the Institute of Economic Growth, Weekly Crop Weather-Watch Group meetings, the results of Crop Cutting Experiments received for selected crops, trends in the area, production and yield of different crops during the last 5 years, and trends in the procurement and prices of respective commodities.⁶⁸⁴

The main sources of statistics are located at web-portals: www.agmarknet.nic.in and www.dacnet.nic.in. The publications include the Agricultural Situation in India (Monthly), the Bulletin on Prices (Weekly), Agricultural Marketing (Quarterly), the Bulletin on Food Statistics (Biannual), Indian Agriculture in Brief (Biannual), Economic Survey (Annual), and Commodity Survey Reports (Occasional).

In June 2012, the Quarterly Report on Agricultural Outlook was issued. This report was the first in a series launched under a project commissioned by the National Food Security Mission to NCAER (National Council of Applied Economic Research). The report examines production, demand and prices for major food commodities, and covers both global and domestic conditions using information from a variety of sources.⁶⁸⁵

On 28 December 2011, during the 2nd Monthly Briefing for the project "Outlook and Situation Analysis for Food Security," the Ministry of Agriculture organized a Video Conference with an FAO Team regarding their Periodical Publication "Food Outlook." India's participation in AMIS was also discussed.⁶⁸⁶

⁶⁸² State of Indian Agriculture 2011-12. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://agricoop.nic.in/docs.htm>.

⁶⁸³ Invest in India. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.investinindia.com/investmentindia/2012/09/08/48-9-core-soil-health-cards-issued-to-farmers/>.

⁶⁸⁴ Dr.B.Gangaiah Crop Production Forecasts in India, Meeting 9-10 February 2012, FAO Rome. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi-feb/en/>.

⁶⁸⁵ Invest in India. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

http://www.ncaer.org/downloads/Reports/Agricultural_Outlook_Report_June_2012.pdf.

⁶⁸⁶ http://nfsm.gov.in/Meetings_Minutes/NCAER/Minutes_NCAER_2.pdf.

A representative of India participates in the Global Food Market Information Group within AMIS. In February 2012, the first meeting of the Group was held to establish the bases for an agreed methodology. Indian data are presented in the AMIS framework.⁶⁸⁷

Thus, taking into consideration that India acts to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and participates in the work of AMIS, India's compliance is assessed as +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment not to impose food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program and not to impose them in the future.

On 9 September 2011, the export ban on wheat and non-Basmati rice (imposed in October 2007) was lifted.⁶⁸⁸

No facts proving the imposition of new export restrictions during the compliance period have been found.

On 21 July 2012, the government said there was no need to ban exports of rice and wheat because of poor rains, as the country had sufficient stock. "I don't think there is any reason to be concerned. As of now, there is no problem about availability of foodgrains and I do not think, we need to put our export commitment on hold," Agriculture Secretary Ashish Bahuguna told reporters. He said "if India wants to be a stable player in the international market, we must continue with exports."⁶⁸⁹

India has removed export restrictions earlier imposed on purchased food. No facts proving the imposition of new export restrictions during the compliance period have been found. Thus, India has been awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks.

In 2011, India made food aid deliveries of 373 mt (in grain equivalent) in Afghanistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All deliveries are in the emergency category.⁶⁹⁰

As of 28 October 2012, India's contributions to food aid deliveries in 2012 total USD14,565,332. Most of the aid has been sent to Afghanistan under the project 'Relief Food Assistance to Tackle Food Security Challenges'.⁶⁹¹

⁶⁸⁷ Global Food Market Information Group, Agricultural Market Information System. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/information/en/>.

⁶⁸⁸ WTO report on G20 trade measures October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_26oct11_e.htm.

⁶⁸⁹ No need to ban grain exports due to poor rains: Govt, Business Standard, July 21, 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/no-need-to-ban-grain-exports-due-to-poor-rains-govt/179599/on>

⁶⁹⁰ Database of the International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS). Date of Access: 5 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/fais/quantity-reporting>.

Thus, for taking action aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally, India is awarded a score of 0.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

India: +1

India has complied with the Contract Design Principles of IOSCO. India has a clear set of regulations, which establish the framework to govern the design of commodity derivatives contracts. According to the Forward Contract Regulation Act (FCRA) 1952, policy statements, circulars and/ or guidelines are issued by the Commission and the Bye-laws of the Exchanges, which governs the design and review of commodity derivative contracts. These obligations are imposed by Section 11, Section 15, Section 16, Section 19 of the FCRA 1952 and Policy Statements, Regulations and Bye-Laws of the Exchanges. Exchanges are liable to abide by the contract design standards.⁶⁹²

India has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets. The Market Authority (Exchange as the self-regulatory organization) is responsible for monitoring and surveillance and the Forward Markets Commission, as the Governmental Regulator, ensures compliance. The Exchange has in-house software such as Report Viewer, MOPS, TWS, etc. The approach is more software than human-oriented. A proposal to procure Integrated Market Monitoring Surveillance (IMMS) software is under consideration by the Commission.⁶⁹³

India has complied with the IOSCO Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets. The Forward Markets Commission (FMC) has the power to set ex-ante position limits. Position limits are prescribed by the Governmental Regulator under the provisions of the Forward Contracts Regulations Act, 1952 and the directives implemented by the Exchanges.⁶⁹⁴

India has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing. Indian By-laws, Rules and Regulations of the Exchanges include rules that prohibit manipulative practices. Currently, the FMC is in the process of formulating comprehensive guidelines prescribing what constitutes manipulation, abuse, or other prohibited conduct. The Exchanges regularly conduct audits and inspections of their Members to ensure compliance through periodical reviews of key areas including trader surveillance.⁶⁹⁵

India has not complied with the IOSCO Principle for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets. Currently the aggregate public reporting of positions by class of trader is not undertaken. However, such plans are being finalized and will very soon be implemented.⁶⁹⁶

⁶⁹¹ WFP. Date of Access: 5 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/india?year=2012>.

⁶⁹² Forward Contract Regulation Act, 1952. Date of Access: 5 November, 2012.

<http://www.indiankanoon.org/doc/1771012>

⁶⁹³ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁶⁹⁴ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁶⁹⁵ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁶⁹⁶ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

Thus, India takes measures falling under more than three of the groups of the principles, as outlined by IOSCO, and is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Dr. Elena Grigorieva

Indonesia

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its 1.a. commitment on food security.

Indonesia has implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home.

On 10 August 2012, Indonesian Vice Minister of Agriculture Rusman Heriawan said that 33% of 120 million jobs in Indonesia are in agriculture. However, this industry is aging; young people prefer to work in non-agricultural sectors. The Vice Minister said mechanization is needed to attract young people into agriculture. Improving infrastructure such as irrigation dams, which are more than 50% damaged, is another sphere where the government should take measures, according to the Vice Minister.⁶⁹⁷ The government allocated IDR3 trillion (USD317 million) to repair irrigation facilities across the country by 2014.⁶⁹⁸

In January 2011, the government of Indonesia decided to start building 5,200 water reservoirs in order to restore the irrigation system and to introduce more resistant rice strains.⁶⁹⁹ In September 2012, the government of Indonesia decided to develop and implement programs that would minimize the impact of droughts on agriculture.⁷⁰⁰

Indonesia has taken actions to boost agricultural growth in the country, but has not implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth in other developing countries. Therefore it is awarded a score of 0.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has taken actions to promote sustainable use of natural resources at a national level. Indonesia is the world's largest manufacturer of palm oil. On 30 March 2011, the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) standard was launched. It became officially effective in March 2012. All palm oil plantations should obtain ISPO certification by 2014. However, ISPO

⁶⁹⁷ Vice Minister of Agriculture: Most Indonesian Farmers are Old, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 18 August 2012. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://www.ugm.ac.id/en/?q=news/vice-minister-agriculture-most-indonesian-farmers-are-old>.

⁶⁹⁸ Government developing programmes to tackle drought, Antara News, 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/84348/govt-developing-programmes-to-tackle-drought>.

⁶⁹⁹ Indonesia To Focus On Irrigation Facilities, Oryza, 14 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://oryza.com/news/Asia-Pacific/Indonesia-Market/-Indonesia-To-Focus-On-Irrigation-Facilities.html>.

⁷⁰⁰ Government developing programmes to tackle drought, Antara News, 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/84348/govt-developing-programmes-to-tackle-drought>.

⁷⁰⁰ Decision on the post-2013 CAP - procedure and schedule, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection. Date of Access: 1 November October 2012.

provisions have been partially implemented for many years because in Indonesia no company may operate without a license.⁷⁰¹

During the period under review, the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture has been partnering with United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and several global corporations to implement the Sustainable Palm Oil (SPO) initiative. It is aimed at the development of sustainable manufacturing of palm oil and at decreasing negative social and environmental impacts in Indonesia.⁷⁰² In July 2012, sustainable palm oil was made available to Indonesian consumers.⁷⁰³ Before introducing the sustainable oil initiative, there was much criticism of Indonesia because the palm oil plantation establishment had been increasing deforestation and destroying natural habitats. Indonesia is the world's largest manufacturer and second largest consumer of palm oil after India.

On 13 June 2012, Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono announced that Indonesia would become a leader in sustainable forestry. He also highlighted the signing of a 2-year moratorium on new logging and plantation concessions in 14.5 million hectares of primary forests and peatlands. This will conserve 35% of Indonesian tropical rain forests. 3.2 billion trees will also be planted under the One Billion Indonesia Trees for the World program.⁷⁰⁴

On 14 June 2011, at the 20th World Economic Forum on East Asia in Jakarta, Bayu Krisnamurthi, Indonesia's Vice Minister of Agriculture, announced the formation of a new Partnership on Indonesian Sustainable Agriculture. The purpose of the initiative is to engage the government of Indonesia, global and Indonesian companies, civil society, international organizations and farmers' groups. According to the Vice Minister, the partnership will help strengthen investment in the agriculture sector and contribute to food security in Indonesia and globally.⁷⁰⁵

Indonesia has taken measure to promote sustainable crop diversification and sustainable use of natural resources domestically. No measures implemented bilaterally during the period under review have been registered. Therefore, Indonesia is awarded a score of 0.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to take part in the Agricultural Market Information System and improve the national system of collection and dissemination of relevant data.

According to the FAO, in Indonesia, collection of agricultural statistics has been a high priority. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics) Indonesia is the main agency that compiles statistics regarding the number of people and enterprises involved in agricultural activities, production,

⁷⁰¹ Indonesia to launch Indonesian sustainable palm oil standard, Antara News, 30 March 2011. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/69740/indonesia-to-launch-indonesian-sustainable-palm-oil-standard>.

⁷⁰² Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative, UNDP. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. http://greencommodities.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=166:indonesia-sustainable-palm-oil-initiative&catid=9:projects&Itemid=65.

⁷⁰³ Sustainable palm oil finally available to Indonesian consumers, CleanBiz Asia, 23 July 2012. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://www.cleanbiz.asia/news/sustainable-palm-oil-finally-available-indonesian-consumers#.UKQP5eQz2kM>.

⁷⁰⁴ Indonesia aims to lead in Sustainable Forestry, Environmental News Network, 18 June 2012. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://www.enn.com/agriculture/article/44547>.

⁷⁰⁵ Leaders commit to sustainable agriculture, food security, CleanBiz Asia, 14 June 2012. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://www.cleanbiz.asia/news/leaders-commit-sustainable-agriculture-food-security#.UKP8fuQz2kM>

consumption, trade, cost structures, prices, etc.⁷⁰⁶ Data is derived from BPS-Statistics research and surveys as well as from other government departments as secondary data; it is made available both for the government and the public.

During the period under review, BPS-Statistics has been implementing its strategic plan for 2010-2014. The document aims to increase the availability and quality of statistical information by increasing the efficiency of statistics collection, developing competent professionals, improving the application of standards of classification, definition, measurement, etc., and by improving the coordination of statistical activities among government and private institutions.⁷⁰⁷

Indonesia has participated in the work of AMIS.⁷⁰⁸ A representative of Indonesia works in the Global Food Market Information Group within AMIS and takes part in the meetings of the group. Indonesian agricultural data is included in the AMIS database.

Since Indonesia has taken part in the AMIS initiative and has taken actions to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data, it is awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has registered full compliance with its 3.a. commitment on food security.

No facts indicating the imposition of food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes have been found before or during this compliance cycle in Indonesia.

Indonesia had not imposed any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period and did not impose them during the period under review. Therefore it is awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has not complied with the commitment on enhancing efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthening supply chains.

In 2012, Indonesia was not included in the aid transparency index produced by Publish What You Find.⁷⁰⁹ No information on its transparency and effectiveness as an aid donor has been found. This may be an indicator of Indonesia's performance in these spheres. Thus, it is awarded a score of -1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by

⁷⁰⁶ Indonesia Country Update Report, FAO. Date of Access: 13 November 2012.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/meetings_and_workshops/manilla06/final_country_reports/indonesia/in/en/.

⁷⁰⁷ BPS Strategic Plans, Badan Pusat Statistik. Date of Access: 26 November 2012.

http://www.bps.go.id/eng/menutab.php?tab=2&aboutus=0&renstra=1&id_rens=11.

⁷⁰⁸ The Rapid Response Forum, AMIS. Date of Access: 20 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/forum/en/>.

⁷⁰⁹ World aid data: every country ranked for transparency, Guardian. Date of Access: 14 November 2012.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/datablog/2012/oct/01/development-data-aid>.

FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to improve commodity financial markets regulation.

In November 2010, the law and regulatory framework in the capital markets of Indonesia were found by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as largely consistent with the IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation. However it was admitted that legislative reforms and other actions aimed at clarifying and expanding the security regulator's authority were lacking.⁷¹⁰

On 31 March 2010, the Commodities and Derivatives Exchange (ICDX) was launched. It was supposed to be more efficient and transparent than the Jakarta Futures Exchange, which has functioned since 2000.⁷¹¹

On 19 July 2011, the Law on Commodity Futures Trading was passed, amending the 1997 Law on Commodity Futures Trade. The document gives a wide definition to commodity futures trading: it is defined as everything related to commodities trade involving margin settings and future settlements based on futures contracts, sharia derivative contracts and/or other derivative contracts. Some other definitions have also been broadened. The law aims to increase transparency, surveillance and public accountability of the commodity financial markets. For example it provides criminal sanctions against the practices of promotion, recruitment, training, and seminars by parties who do not have permission from Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (CoFTRA).^{712 713} Thus, the law may be considered as an action that makes Indonesian commodity financial markets consistent with the IOSCO contract design principles, principles for surveillance of commodity derivatives markets, principles to address disorderly commodity derivatives markets and principles for enforcement and information sharing. Also, Indonesian Trade Minister Mari Elka Pangestu said the law would help Indonesia comply with the intentions of the G20, which is seeking firmer regulations on futures trading.⁷¹⁴

Since Indonesia has taken measures within more than three of the groups of principles, as outlined by IOSCO, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

Italy

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Italy: +1

⁷¹⁰ Indonesia: Implementation of the IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation, IMF, November 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2012. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2012/cr12189.pdf>.

⁷¹¹ Indonesia launches commodity exchange, Commodity Online, 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2012. <http://www.commodityonline.com/news/indonesia-launches-commodity-exchange-27069-3-27070.html>.

⁷¹² Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 Year 2011 on the Amendment of Law Number 32 Year 1997 on the Commodity Futures Trading, Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. http://www.bappebti.go.id/administrator/pdf/Law%2010%20of%202011_unofficial_translation.pdf.

⁷¹³ 2011 Annual Report, Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (CoFTRA). Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.bappebti.go.id/pdf/BappebtiAnnualReport2011.pdf>.

⁷¹⁴ House endorses new law on futures trading, The Jakarta Post, 19 July 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2011/07/19/house-endorses-new-law-futures-trading.html>.

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to boost agricultural growth at home and in developing countries.

Italy has taken several actions to invest in the agriculture sector, with attention to smallholders and young farmers.

On 18 November 2010, at the Meeting of the CIPE (Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning), in a proposal by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy, Giancarlo Galan, the important EUR177 million (USD230 million) program for infrastructural projects in the field of irrigation and fertilizing for the South was approved. The projects deal with infrastructures located in the South of Italy, which are strategically important not only for Italian agriculture, but also for land use and soil protection.⁷¹⁵

On 22-23 February 2012, Italy hosted the Thirty-fifth Session of the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) Governing Council. The Session was a forum for Member States, partners and the public to debate about what needs to be done to enable smallholder farmers to contribute to raising food availability by 70% by 2050, which is the amount that will be required to feed a growing population.⁷¹⁶ During the conference, Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti stated that "food security must remain a priority issue for the international community." "For Italy, food security is an obvious policy priority. Italy has an important agricultural sector and [it is] very much aware of the importance of sustainable agriculture for economic development, social cohesion and protection of biodiversity. This is why Italy is proud to host in Rome the United Nations agro-food pole," concluded the Prime Minister.⁷¹⁷

On 24 February 2011, under the Ministerial Decree 4393, the Center for Youth Entrepreneurship in Agriculture (OIGA, Osservatorio per l'Imprenditorialità Giovanile in Agricoltura), with funding from the Ministry of Agriculture, granted 30 young owners of farms – operating in the production of wine and liqueur-like substances – the opportunity to participate for free in the trade fair Vinexpo 2011, to be held on 19-23 June in France. The aim is to promote youth agricultural entrepreneurship and increase the interest of young people in this primary sector by presenting valued agricultural firms.⁷¹⁸

On 27 April 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture declared the assignment of EUR1,879,897 (USD 2.4 million) to melioration consortia in the Sicilian Region, to help reduce the infrastructure gap that has for a long time divided agriculture in Southern Italy from the rest of the peninsula.⁷¹⁹

On 13 June 2011, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Saverio Romano, signed an agreement with the Land Agency for more effective management of irrigation systems. The agreement provides for the exchange of information related to cadastral cartographic and

⁷¹⁵ Galan: la più grande soddisfazione per quanto deciso oggi in sede Cipe a favore dell'agricoltura e della pesca, Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policy 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/2107>

⁷¹⁶ Sustainable smallholder agriculture: Feeding the world, protecting the planet, IFAD 22-23 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012. <http://www.ifad.org/events/gc/35/index.htm>

⁷¹⁷ Intervento del Presidente del Consiglio al "Governing Council" dell'IFAD, Italian Government 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012.

http://www.governo.it/Presidente/Interventi/dettaglio.asp?d=66793&pg=1%2C2010%2C4275%2C6323%2C8473%2C8835&pg_c=1

⁷¹⁸ D.M. 4393 del 24/02/2011 - L'OIGA, con il contributo del Mipaf, offre l'opportunità a 30 giovani titolari di imprese agricole operanti nel settore della produzione del vino e delle sostanze liquorose, di partecipare gratuitamente al Vinexpo 2011..., MIPAAF 24 February 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3227>

⁷¹⁹ Romano: assegnati da Agensud 1.879.897 Euro ai Consorzi di bonifica di Palermo, Agrigento, Enna, Gela, Caltagirone e Catania, Ministry of Agriculture 27 April 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3383>

alphanumeric, which fall under the responsibility of the Consortia of Drainage and irrigation public bodies.⁷²⁰

On 3 August 2011, the CIPE deliberated the allocation of EUR7 billion (USD9 billion) to finance the Plan for the South of Italy.⁷²¹

On 6 September 2011, the Minister of Agriculture announced the foundation of a new institute under the Ministry: the Permanent comparative consultancy on Agricultural Cooperation. The role of the institute is to support the definition of agricultural policy aimed at developing the cooperative agricultural and food sectors, with the scope to address specific issues and identify appropriate lines of intervention and development.⁷²²

On 13 July 2012, during a press conference, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Saverio Romano and the President of the National Association of reclamation irrigation, Massimo Gargano, presented the results of the report "Water in agriculture: from universal good to competitiveness instrument." The survey analyzes the Italian situation in relation to the demand of water for agricultural purposes, its distribution, methods of procurement, the cost of irrigation and priorities for improving management.⁷²³

On 13 June 2011, the Minister of Agriculture, Severio Romano, and his Israeli colleague, Orit Noked, signed a Memorandum of cooperation on rural development. This is the result of a study visit to Italy by an Israeli delegation to acquire a deeper understanding of multifunctionality in agriculture and a seminar in Tel Aviv, funded by the Italian National Rural Network. The main objective of the agreement is the exchange of best practices between the two governments, in order to promote diversification in agriculture. The two ministers also signed an amendment regarding the cartel on scientific research and innovation in agriculture, originally signed in November 2010.⁷²⁴

Italy has also taken measures to promote agricultural growth in developing countries.

On 10 December 2010, the intervention of the Bolognese NGO GVC was inaugurated in Beit Hanoun (Gaza). 13 wells in Gaza were constructed by the GVC thanks to funding from the Italian Development Cooperation, the Emilia-Romagna Region and the Province of Rimini. The wells are connected to a 3.6 km irrigation network. Through this project 130 families of farmers will be able to return to the cultivation of their lands, in whole or in part abandoned in 2008 after an Israeli military offensive destroyed water infrastructure.⁷²⁵

On 22 December 2010, Italy and Afghanistan signed an agreement, called the Support for Agriculture and Rural Development (S.A.R.S.), funded by the Foreign Ministry's Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC). The SARS Project will contribute to strengthening efforts by the Afghan government to improve social and economic conditions for

⁷²⁰ Firmato accordo tra Ministero delle politiche agricole e Agenzia del Territorio per una gestione piu' efficace degli impianti irrigui, Ministry of Agriculture 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3785>

⁷²¹ Piano per il Sud, Romano: il governo predispone misure concrete per lo sviluppo del Mezzogiorno, Ministry of Agriculture 3 August 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/4063>

⁷²² Romano: istituita presso il Mipaaf la Consulta permanente di confronto sulla Cooperazione agricola, Ministry of Agriculture 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/4128>

⁷²³ Il Ministro Romano e il Presidente dell'Anbi Gargano presentano i risultati del rapporto Swg sull'uso dell'acqua in agricoltura, Ministry of Agriculture 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3954>

⁷²⁴ Romano: sinergie e cooperazione tra l'agricoltura italiana e quella israeliana, Ministry of Agriculture 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3782>

⁷²⁵ Tredici pozzi per l'irrigazione, Italian Development Cooperation 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=3667>

farmers in the provinces of Herat, Baghdis, Farah and Ghor. The Italian Development Cooperation's donation of USD6.2 million will support the initiatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development within the framework of the government's national programs. By fostering synergies between the two ministries, the program aims to raise farmers' incomes through the creation of production chains to channel farm produce to local and international markets.⁷²⁶⁷²⁷

On 18 March 2011, the Italian-Chinese Forum on agri-food research was held at the Chinese Academy of Agriculture in Beijing. The Forum was attended by the deputy director of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture, Tang Huajun, commercial and scientific staff of the Embassy of Italy in China, and about forty experts and scholars on Chinese and Italian agriculture.⁷²⁸

On 3 May 2011, MFA announced the opening of a project promoted by the NGO Odra and financed by the Italian Cooperation, "Drinkable water and sanitation for the rural community of Niamone" (Senegal).⁷²⁹

On 1 June 2011, during a meeting between Italian Minister of Agriculture, Saverio Romano, and his Argentinean counterpart, Julian Dominguez, the parties discussed the possibility of setting up a technical committee focused on research and innovation in agriculture production systems.⁷³⁰

On 27 June 2011, in the Plenary Session of the FAO on the subject "The vital role of women in agriculture and rural development," Italian Minister of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Mario Catania outlined that Italy has long believed in and focused on the role that women can and should play in this area.⁷³¹

On 28 June 2011, the Minister of Agriculture met his South African colleague, Tina Joematt-Petterson. They agreed on many issues such as the duty to protect agricultural land and the rural landscape, the promotion and protection of the income of small businesses, and investment in research on sustainable agriculture and a sustainable future.⁷³²

On 24 July 2011, the Afghan and Italian Governments signed a new agreement for road construction in the West Region of the country. The parties gave the green light to a grant from Italy worth EUR14 million (about USD20 million) in support of the National Rural Access Program (NRAP). The grant will be used to enhance transport in the West Region and specifically in Herat Province, in response to the need for improved transport connections.⁷³³⁷³⁴

⁷²⁶ Cooperation: Italian support for Afghan farmers, MFA 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101223_CooperazioneAfghanistan.htm?LANG=EN

⁷²⁷ Italian Cooperation will fund a new agricultural and rural development initiative in the Western Region, Italian Cooperation for Afghanistan development 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. http://www.coopitafghanistan.org/?costante_pagina=news_singolo&id_news=631&id_lingua=3

⁷²⁸ Ricerca agroalimentare, Italian Development Cooperation 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?id_x=3998

⁷²⁹ Cooperation: Water and rights in Senegal, MFA 3 May 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/05/20110503_cooperazioneSenegal.htm?LANG=EN

⁷³⁰ Italia-Argentina, Romano incontra Ministro Agricoltura argentino: allo studio tavolo tecnico su innovazione e ricerca, Ministry of Agriculture 1 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3715>

⁷³¹ Romano: l'impegno delle donne in agricoltura rappresenta una risorsa fondamentale. L'Italia già da tempo ne ha favorito l'indispensabile apporto, MIPAAF 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3869>

⁷³² Romano incontra i Ministri dell'agricoltura del Sudafrica, della Lituania e dell'Angola, Ministry of Agriculture 28 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3881>

⁷³³ Italy finances a new project to support NRAP in Western Region, Italian Cooperation for Afghanistan development 25 July 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. http://www.coopitafghanistan.org/?costante_pagina=news_singolo&id_news=654&id_lingua=3

On 16 December 2011, the EUR6.2 million (USD8 million) Italian Cooperation Support to Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) programme was officially presented in Herat (Afghanistan). Its aim is to boost production in several crops in western Afghanistan, as well as rural infrastructure development, in order to move away from subsistence farming, and transform work in the fields into a generator of income.⁷³⁵

On 19 December 2011, a credit line worth EUR100 million (USD130 million) was opened for Iraq to develop agriculture, in a decision made by the DGDC. The sector employs 25% of the Iraqi labour force. At the social level, it is a priority sector for the country while it is the second driver of the economy after oil and related industries.⁷³⁶

On 1 March 2012, MFA announced “Agricultural Value Chains in Oromia,” a project promoted by the Italian Cooperation in Addis Ababa in collaboration with the Istituto Agronomico per l’Oltremare. Its aim is to revive the cultivation of wheat and help Ethiopia meet its population’s food needs. The Italian Cooperation intends “to prove, with [this] project, that the current importation of hundreds of thousands of tonnes of durum wheat can be replaced by national production.”⁷³⁷

On 6 April 2012, the Italian Development Cooperation announced that the DGCS approved an initiative for Senegal which is in line with the Dakar government’s aim to revitalize the agricultural sector. The initiative represents a 3-year line of credit, to finance the construction of new farms, irrigation systems and training programs for farmers, which totals over EUR32 million (USD41.6 million).⁷³⁸

On 29 May 2012, Italian Ambassador Claudio Pacifico signed a food security agreement on “Improving Household and Nutrition Security” with Egyptian Agriculture Minister Mohamed Reda Ismail and UN FAO Representative Moujahed Achouri. The agreement is worth around USD3 million and follows from commitments agreed to in the Memorandum of Understanding of May 2010, between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for a new development partnership.⁷³⁹

On 18 June 2012, the FAO declared a new USD3 million project that aims to improve food security and the nutrition of women and young people in Egypt, financed by the government of Italy. The project aims to improve food and nutrition security through higher food production, nutrition education for women and young people, and capacity building to strengthen national and decentralized institutions. The project will establish Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools

⁷³⁴ Cooperation: Afghanistan, new rural road development project, MFA 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/07/20110727_CooperazioneAfghanistan.htm?LANG=EN

⁷³⁵ Cooperation: Afghanistan, a boost for agriculture in Herat, MFA 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 October 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/12/20111216_CooperazioneAfghanistan.htm?LANG=EN

⁷³⁶ Cooperation: For Iraq, 100 million euros to develop agriculture, MFA 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/12/20111219_CoopIraq.htm?LANG=EN

⁷³⁷ Cooperation: Ethiopia, more wheat to fight hunger, MFA 1st March 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/03/20120301_CooperazioneEtiopia.htm?LANG=EN

⁷³⁸ Dall’Italia 30 milioni al settore agricolo. Italian Development Cooperation 6 April 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?id=4037>

⁷³⁹ Cooperation: Egypt – food security for the most vulnerable, MFA 29 May 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/05/20120529_egprogalim.htm?LANG=EN

and Community Model Gardens to give women and young people the opportunity to manage their own microfood production enterprises, and to learn how to grow food. Training on how to produce organic fertilizers will allow households to avoid purchasing expensive fertilizers. National and local government staff and extension and community workers will be trained in food production and nutrition so that they become familiar with nutrition and health issues, approaches to nutrition improvement, and knowledge of household food production methods.⁷⁴⁰

On 23 October 2012, Italian Ambassador Arturo Luzzi with the Minister of Agriculture, Benoit Sambou, and the Director of the Department for Education of the Cooperation Agency of Israel (MASHAV), Ambassador Mattanya Cohen, signed a trilateral agreement between Italy, Senegal and Israel for the Project of Support to the National Programme for Agriculture Investments (PNIA-Papsen). The event follows the signing of a bilateral agreement on 4 June 2012 between Italy and Senegal and the inauguration on 24 September 2012 in Sedhiou of the component of the program in favor of the Casamance region. The trilateral agreement initiates the second and final components of the PNIA-Papsen program, favoring the central regions of the country (Thiès, Diourbel and Fatick) for which the Italian Cooperation allocated funds amounting to EUR10 million (USD13 million) over 3 years. The program will provide for the irrigation of 400 hectares according to the Israeli model Tipa (drip irrigation) and activities of scientific research and technical assistance by the CNR (National Research Council), in collaboration with Senegalese agricultural research institutes and MASHAV.⁷⁴¹

Consequently, Italy is awarded a score of +1 for implementing actions to boost agricultural growth nationally and in developing countries.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Italy: +1

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote crop diversification and agricultural systems with positive externalities, and a sustainable use of natural resources.

At the national level, Italy has contributed to the promotion of a sustainable use of natural resources.

On 11 September 2012, the Informal Council of the Agricultural Ministers of the EU was held. It was dedicated to two extremely important issues, water and agricultural land protection. Italian Minister of Agriculture Mario Catania promised to present to the Italian Council of Ministers a project of the law to limit the overbuilding of agricultural land. The need to invest in the creation of new reservoirs and storage ponds was also stated.⁷⁴²

On 14 September 2012, following a proposal by Mario Catania and other ministers, the Council of Ministers n.45 approved a bill on the promotion of agricultural areas and the containment of land consumption. The loss of agricultural land, and consequent reduction of production, prevent the country from satisfying its food needs and increases its dependence on foreign supply. The measure is designed to ensure a balance between agricultural land and built-up areas, placing an upper limit on land use and encouraging the re-use of already urbanized areas. It also aims to

⁷⁴⁰ New food security and nutrition project for Egypt, Italy finances \$3 million project, FFAO 18 June 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/149010/icode/>

⁷⁴¹ Accordo trilaterale con Senegal e Israele, Italian Development Cooperation 24 October 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=5564>

⁷⁴² Consiglio informale Ministri agricoltura Ue, Catania: Questione dell'acqua e salvaguardia dei terreni sono temi fondamentali, servono politiche mirate, MIPAAF 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/5406>

promote the agricultural activity that takes place (or could take place) on them, helping to protect the environment.^{743 744}

Italy has also promoted the sustainable use of natural resources in developing countries bilaterally and through international organizations.

On 22 December 2010, Italy and Afghanistan signed the agreement Support for Agriculture and Rural Development (S.A.R.S.), funded by the DGDC. A part of the program will be devoted to natural resources management interventions and, in particular, reforestation and soil erosion control, to restore the Western Region.^{745 746}

On 14 January 2011, MFA announced that the second stage of the project to improve the Nouhao Valley in Burkina Faso was concluded with a mission by experts from the NGO LVIA (Lay Volunteers International Association). The project received about EUR960,000 (USD1.25 million) from the Italian Development Cooperation to develop farming (crops and livestock) using credit instruments, in order to improve land management standards.⁷⁴⁷

On 13 June 2011, Italian Minister of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Saverio Romano met his Israeli colleague, Orit Noked. The parties signed two documents for scientific cooperation in the agricultural sector: a Protocol on collaboration in the field of rural development and an amendment to the MoU on scientific research and innovation in agriculture, which was signed on 9 November 2010.⁷⁴⁸

On 9 September 2011, the Italian Development Cooperation announced the opening of registration for the specialized course "Sustainable Agriculture" 2011-2012 at the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari. The program, funded by the Italian Cooperation, is in its 8th edition and will last 8 months. The course, taking into account current trends in international development, aims to promote sustainable agriculture and rural development in order to alleviate poverty.⁷⁴⁹

On 12 October 2011, the Italian Development Cooperation announced that it made a voluntary contribution of EUR155,000 (USD201,500) to the FAO to combat food insecurity in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The program, which lasts 12 months, aims to protect nuclear farmers, specifically 8000 families who are residents in 10 cooperatives and are affected by food insecurity, through the encouragement of potato cultivation.⁷⁵⁰

⁷⁴³ Consiglio dei Ministri n.45 del 14/09/2012, Italian Government 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://governo.it/Governo/ConsiglioMinistri/dettaglio.asp?d=69146&pg=1%2C2207%2C4524%2C6596%2C8678%2C11237%2C13535%2C15621%2C17856%2C19866%2C21943%2C24297%2C25309&pg_c=1

⁷⁴⁴ Consumo del suolo, Catania: con ddl approvato in CdM vogliamo cambiare modello di sviluppo del Paese, MIPAAF 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/5421>

⁷⁴⁵ Cooperation: Italian support for Afghan farmers, MFA 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101223_CooperazioneAfghanistan.htm?LANG=EN

⁷⁴⁶ Italian Cooperation will fund a new agricultural and rural development initiative in the Western Region, Italian Cooperation for Afghanistan development 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://www.coopitafghanistan.org/?costante_pagina=news_singolo&id_news=631&id_lingua=3

⁷⁴⁷ Development Cooperation: Italian project to improve farming in the Nouhao Valley, MFA 14 January 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/01/20110117_BurkinaFaso.htm?LANG=EN

⁷⁴⁸ Romano: sinergie e cooperazione tra l'agricoltura italiana e quella israeliana, MIPAAF 13 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3782>

⁷⁴⁹ Corso in agricoltura sostenibile, Italian Development Cooperation 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=4483>

⁷⁵⁰ Lotta all'insicurezza alimentare, Italian Development Cooperation 12 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=4585>

On 22-23 February 2012, during the Annual meeting of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti announced the decision for a “a 10% increase in the Replenishment of IFAD’s resources despite [country’s] severe domestic budget constraints. This is a clear sign of [Italy’s] intention to continue support IFAD’s mandate while fully sharing its strategy.”⁷⁵¹

Thus, for actions to promote sustainable agricultural systems and a sustainable use of natural resources domestically and in developing countries, Italy is awarded a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to disclose agricultural data, improve the national system of collection and dissemination of this data and take part in AMIS work.

On 9-10 February 2012, Italy, represented by the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policy and the ISMEA (the Institute of services for the agricultural products market), participated in the First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group held in Rome.⁷⁵²

According to the presentation prepared for this meeting, the Italian Agricultural Ministry produces specific balance sheets for AMIS commodities (wheat, maize, rice and soybeans) based on official data on the following: production, yields, import/export; estimated data on opening stocks and consumption; collected and estimated data on crop areas and forecasting production for wheat and maize; declared data on crop areas and forecasting production for rice and soybeans. The final balance sheets on wheat and maize are available in October, and they are updated twice a year. The final balance sheets on rice and soybeans are available in November, and in July with the estimated production forecast for soybeans. The balance sheets are prepared by the Ministry with the assistance of:

- ISTAT (www.istat.it), the National Statistic Institute, founded in 1926, which delivers official data on production, yields and import/export and realizes the survey on the estimated crop areas, by an appropriate panel of farms, for wheat and maize;
- ISMEA (www.ismea.it), the public Institute, established in 1999, which on behalf of the Agricultural Ministry provides a set of tools for agro-food market monitoring and economic analysis;
- ENTE NAZIONALE RISI (www.enterisi.it), created in 1931, the public Institute, which on behalf of the Agricultural Ministry follows the rice chain and that delivers data for rice balance sheets.

Other statistical data and information on agricultural market are presented in weekly newsletters, quarterly market reports for wheat, quarterly reports about farms, and annual economic and financial reports available on www.ismea.it.⁷⁵³

The main difficulties in Italian agricultural data collection are connected with the lack of stock monitoring and estimating national systems due to the following: the heterogeneity of private operators able to stock cereals; the complexity of the different production contexts in the Italian

⁷⁵¹ Intervento del Presidente del Consiglio al “Governing Council” dell’IFAD, Italian Government 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012.

http://www.governo.it/Presidente/Interventi/dettaglio.asp?d=66793&pg=1%2C2010%2C4275%2C6323%2C8473%2C8835&pg_c=4

⁷⁵² First meeting of the global food market information group, List of participants, AMIS 9-10 February 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_1/List_of_participants_final.pdf

⁷⁵³ Data availability for AMIS commodities, an overview of the Italian context, AMIS 9-10 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_1/Italy.pdf

territories; a high number of farms progressing to different destinations; and general supply chain structure complexity. To this end the Agricultural Ministry has adopted the Crops National Action Plan, including a specific activity aimed at checking and identifying all of the stock structures existent in Italy with a sort of national “Census.” On the basis of results of the “Census,” approximately expected by May 2013, the continuous monitoring of cereals stock will be organized.⁷⁵⁴

The last, 6th, General Census of Agriculture, realized by the ISTAT, was presented on 5 July 2011.⁷⁵⁵

According to the view of Italian President Mario Monti, expressed in the Annual meeting of the Governing Council of the IFAD, held in Rome on 22-23 February 2012, the establishment of AMIS is an “extremely positive [decision] for the role it can play in improving market transparency”. “This mechanism, housed in the FAO, not only could be very useful in reducing price volatility, but also serves as an example of new partnerships that need to be created in order to deal with global challenges such as ending poverty and food insecurity.”⁷⁵⁶

A representative of Italy participates in the Global Food Market Information Group within AMIS. Italian data are presented in the AMIS framework.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for active participation in the work of AMIS and for taking steps to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment not to impose new food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchase.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed before the Cannes summit have been found.

According to the international transportation company FedEx Express, some agricultural products from Italy (i.e. grains, cheeses) are subject only to export licensing controls.⁷⁵⁷

No facts that Italy imposed new restrictions upon humanitarian food export during the compliance period have been registered. According to the Camp David Accountability Report, Italy is among the countries that have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.⁷⁵⁸

Thus, Italy did not have any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the Cannes summit and did not impose new restrictions on humanitarian food export during the compliance cycle. Therefore, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

⁷⁵⁴ Data availability for AMIS commodities, an overview of the Italian context, AMIS 9-10 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_1/Italy.pdf

⁷⁵⁵ Istat, Romano: censimento agricolo strumento insostituibile di indagine e conoscenza. La crescita della dimensione media delle aziende agricole è un dato che fa riflettere e ben sperare, Ministry of Agriculture 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3907>

⁷⁵⁶ Intervento del Presidente del Consiglio al “Governing Council” dell’IFAD, Italian Government 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012.

http://www.governo.it/Presidente/Interventi/dettaglio.asp?d=66793&pg=1%2C2010%2C4275%2C6323%2C8473%2C8835&pg_c=3

⁷⁵⁷ Italy Country Profile, FedEx. Date of Access: 23 April 2012.

http://www.fedex.com/us/international/irc/profiles/irc_it_profile.html?gtmcc=us#C09

⁷⁵⁸ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, US Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks.

During the monitoring period only one action has been registered.

On 10 December 2010, the FAO announced that the FAO regional agricultural project, funded by the Government of Italy (USD5.9 million), would enable four countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) to achieve higher food security levels through improvements in the commercialization of farm products. The project was designed to get agricultural produce to market more rapidly and to improve the efficiency of agrifood chains.⁷⁵⁹

Thus, for taking action aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance multilaterally, Italy is awarded a score of 0.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with the commitment on commodity financial markets regulation.

From 2000, the Italian Derivatives Equity Market (IDEM) has been a part of the privately held Borsa Italiana (Italian Stock Exchange), which is owned by the London Stock Exchange. Until recently the IDEM did not operate in commodities.

On 19 April 2012, the Borsa Italiana and Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia S.p.A. (CC&G)⁷⁶⁰ presented the AGREX service model, the new segment of the IDEM dedicated to the negotiation of derivatives on agricultural commodities and related indexes. The service was established in response to the needs of the sector's operators to manage the price risks relative to agricultural raw materials. The test service became available on 24 September 2012, and the first negotiations in the AGREX segment were to be launched on 19 November 2012. However, the launch of the AGREX was postponed until 21 January 2013.⁷⁶¹ In the initial stage, the future contract was on durum wheat only, while delivery to the authorized silos is to be admitted to negotiations in the new stage.^{762 763}

Consequently, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for taking steps in developing the agricultural commodities segment in the derivatives market but failing to achieve consistency with the IOSCO principles.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

⁷⁵⁹ Enhancing food security in Central America, Italy funds regional agricultural project for four countries, FAO 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/48408/icode/>

⁷⁶⁰ CC&G is owned by the London Stock Exchange, and provides Central Counterparty services to multiple trading venues in a broad range asset classes including equities, ETFs, derivatives, closed-end funds and bonds.

⁷⁶¹ Segmento AGREX – Aggiornamento, Borsa Italiana 14 November 2012. Date of Access: 28 November 2012. http://www.borsaitaliana.it/derivati/commodities/agrexgolive_pdf.htm.

⁷⁶² AGREX: I futures sul grano duro, Borsa Italiana 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012. <http://www.borsaitaliana.it/derivati/commodities/modellodiservizio.htm>

⁷⁶³ Nuovo segmento AGREX, Borsa Italiana 19 September 2012. Date of Access: 13 October 2012. http://www.borsaitaliana.it/derivati/commodities/letterasocietaagrex_pdf.htm

Japan

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to implement actions to boost agricultural growth.

The JICA (Japanese International Cooperation Agency), in partnership with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), launched an initiative now known as the "Coalition for African Rice Development" (CARD) on the occasion of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama, Japan in May 2008. CARD is a new comprehensive initiative to support the efforts of African countries aiming at doubling African rice production within ten years. It also forms a consultative group of donors, research institutions and other relevant organizations to work with rice producing African countries.⁷⁶⁴

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) is a partnership between the AGRA, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and NEPAD, aimed at doubling rice production in Africa by 2018.⁷⁶⁵

On 6 June 2012, the Japanese Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Naoto Nikai, in Tamale, announced that the Japanese Government would support small scale farming in the Northern part of Ghana, to increase agricultural production. He said Japan would soon roll out a five-year climate change adaptation program to reduce the devastating effects of climate change in Northern Ghana, and to increase crop yields for small scale farmers, adding that "Japan will help increase rice production for the small scale farmer".⁷⁶⁶

Starting from April 2011, NARO (National Agriculture and Food Research Organization) has launched a new, third, five-year, mid-term plan (from 2011 to 2015). In this plan, NARO is focusing on research and development in the following fields:

- Research and development for a stable food supply system;
- Research and development for global-scale issues;
- Research and development of agricultural products and foods for new markets and future industries;
- Research and development of rural resources.

NARO has a total of 124 research projects and approximately 1,600 research staff across 14 research institutes throughout Japan.⁷⁶⁷

Japan implements a broad scope of actions aimed at boosting agricultural growth with special attention given to smallholders both domestically and abroad. Thus, it is given a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

⁷⁶⁴ Agricultural and Rural Development, JICA.

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/agricultural/card.html

⁷⁶⁵ Coalition for African Rice Development, AGRA Growing Africa's Agriculture. <http://www.agra-alliance.org/what-we-do/card/>

⁷⁶⁶ Japanese Government to promote agriculture development in northern Ghana, Ghana Web 6 June 2012. <http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/artikel.php?ID=241179>

⁷⁶⁷ National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, NARO. <https://www.naro.affrc.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources.

Sustainable agricultural practices are being promoted in Japan through the realization of the urban agriculture approach. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan identifies the role of urban agriculture as a source of fresh and safe products, including organic and low-chemical crops, that are increasingly demanded by urban consumers. It is an opportunity for: urban residents to engage in agricultural activities, both directly (e.g., allotment gardens) and through the exchange between producers and consumers with the sales of agricultural products at local farm stands; an open space for disaster management, including fire spread prevention, evacuation space for earthquakes and open space in case of other disasters; resources for recreation and well-being, including green space for personal leisure and spiritual comfort; education and awareness-raising for improving urban residents' understanding of agriculture and food issues.⁷⁶⁸

In June 2012, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency began to execute the Food Crop Diversification Support Project Focusing on Rice Production in Zambia, which aims at improving the food crop diversification systems in the country. The project is to be completed by June 2015.⁷⁶⁹

Japan took actions to promote sustainable crop diversification practices domestically and in developing countries, but only through bilateral mechanisms. Thus, Japan is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with the commitment.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to take part in the Agricultural Market Information System and improve the national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data.

Representatives from Japan took part in several AMIS meetings: the first meeting of the Agricultural Market Information System in Rome on 15-16 September 2011,⁷⁷⁰ and the first meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group in Rome on 9-10 February 2012.⁷⁷¹

Agricultural information presented by the Statistics Bureau of Japan includes data on agricultural production, planted areas, prices of agricultural goods, the labor force involved in agricultural production, etc.^{772 773}

⁷⁶⁸ Japan's urban agriculture: cultivating sustainability and well-being, United Nations University 20 September 2011. <http://unu.edu/publications/articles/japan-s-urban-agriculture-what-does-the-future-hold.html>

⁷⁶⁹ Food Crop Diversification Support Project Focusing on Rice Production "FoDiS-R", JICA <http://www.jica.go.jp/zambia/english/activities/activity16.html>

⁷⁷⁰ List of participants, Amis Inception Meeting, FAO Headquarters, Rome. 15-16 September 2011.

http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/Inception_meeting/AMIS_LIST_OF_DELEGATES_FOR_AMIS_MEETING.pdf

⁷⁷¹ First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, List of Participants, 9-10 February 2012.

http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_1/List_of_participants_final.pdf

⁷⁷² Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/nenkan/1431-07.htm>

⁷⁷³ Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Statistical Handbook of Japan, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/handbook/c05cont.htm>

Japan is taking part in the Agricultural Market Information System and has an accessible system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP.

No facts of Japan imposing export restrictions on humanitarian food exports have been found.

According to the Japanese Export Trade Control Order⁷⁷⁴ and amendments to this document on 10 July 2009⁷⁷⁵, 11 August 2009⁷⁷⁶, 22 December 2009⁷⁷⁷, 13 May 2011⁷⁷⁸, 20 December 2011⁷⁷⁹, 19 July 2012,⁷⁸⁰ which define the list of goods subject to control procedures, there are no restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food typically purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP in Japan.

No additional facts of Japan imposing new export restrictions on humanitarian food exports have been registered during the compliance period.

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks.

The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provides assistance for the improvement of food distribution functions from structural and nonstructural perspectives within a country. This includes creating roads that link areas of production and consumption and setting up wholesale markets as well as warehouses to reinforce stockpiling and help with operating, maintaining and managing these facilities. In Timor-Leste, the JICA is supporting the formulation of a master plan and action plans that aim to strengthen food processing and distribution functions. Efforts are being made to develop administrative support systems,

⁷⁷⁴ Export Trade Control Order, Amendment: Cabinet Order No. 71 of 2008, Japanese Government 2008. Date of Access: 25 May 2012.

<http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?ft=1&re=01&dn=1&co=01&x=72&y=6&ky=%E8%BC%B8%E5%87%BA%E8%B2%BF%E6%98%93%E7%AE%A1%E7%90%86%E4%BB%A4&page=4>

⁷⁷⁵ Partial Revision of the Export Trade Control List, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090710_01.html

⁷⁷⁶ Cabinet Order designating the enforcement date of the partial revision of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and the Cabinet Order of the partial revision of the Foreign Exchange Order, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 11 August 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090811_03.html

⁷⁷⁷ Partial Revision of the Foreign Exchange Order and the Export Trade Control Order, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 22 December 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20091222_01.html

⁷⁷⁸ Revision of Foreign Exchange Order and Export Trade Control Order, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 13 May 2011. Date of Access: 25 May 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0512_01.html

⁷⁷⁹ Cabinet Order to Partially Amend the Export Trade Control Order, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 May 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1220_03.html

⁷⁸⁰ Partial Revision of Japan's Export Trade Control Order, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan 19 July 2012. Date of Access: 3 October 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0713_03.html

reinforce services for agricultural organizations and private companies, improve systems and standards for distribution, and build roads and other basic infrastructure.⁷⁸¹

According to the JICA Annual Report 2011, the agency is working to improve the distribution of food assistance through the development of value chains (chains that allows for acquiring maximum value for individuals involved in each stage of the process). In the framework of this venture, the JICA in cooperation with Brazil conducts a project aimed at strengthening food supply chains and alleviating poverty and hunger in Mozambique.⁷⁸²

Japan made efforts to improve the efficiency of food assistance delivery both bilaterally and multilaterally and gets a score of +1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Japan: +1

The reform of Japan's OTC derivatives' regulation began in May 2010 with the Amendment to Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (FIEA), which introduced requirements to clear OTC derivative trades on a CCP as well as requirements for storing and reporting data on those trades. The amended FIEA comes into effect in November 2012.⁷⁸³

Thus, the amended FIEA attempts to mitigate the counterparty risks from CDS and other OTC derivative contracts, which are likely to cause systemic risk, through the introduction of the clearing requirement at a CCP.⁷⁸⁴

This amendment is in line with the IOSCO Contract Design Principles, Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets, Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing and Principles for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1 for meeting the requirements of more than three groups of principles, as outlined by IOSCO.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Korea

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Korea: +1

South Korea implements measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promotes such measures in developing countries.

On 4 April 2012, it was reported that scientists in South Korea are developing new farming technology to offset potential food shortages. Researchers are experimenting with vertical farms,

⁷⁸¹ Agricultural and Rural Development, JICA

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/agricultural/activity.html

⁷⁸² JICA Annual Report 2011, Rural Development, JICA 2011.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/reports/annual/2011/pdf/25.pdf>

⁷⁸³ OTC Derivatives Regulatory Reform in Japan, Nomura Institute of Capital Market Research 2012.

<http://www.nicmr.com/nicmr/english/report/repo/2012/2012spr05.pdf>

⁷⁸⁴ OTC Derivatives Regulatory Reform in Japan, Nomura Institute of Capital Market Research 2012.

<http://www.nicmr.com/nicmr/english/report/repo/2012/2012spr05.pdf>

gardens that go straight up, instead of spreading out. Agriculture in high-rise buildings is the dream of some scientists and architects around the globe. But, it soon could be a reality. Just outside of Suwon, a city 30-kilometers south of the capital Seoul, the South Korean government is experimenting with urban agriculture. The Rural Development Administration has built a prototype of a vertical farm.⁷⁸⁵

On 27 April 2012, the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) adopted the program and is willing to bankroll projects that will eventually involve South Korean investors willing to collaborate with Filipino partners. The task force includes representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Board of Investments in coordination with Senators Edgardo Angara and Juan Miguel Zubiri. The aim is to increase productivity and provide jobs, especially in remote areas.⁷⁸⁶

On 31 May 2012, Korea took part in an international research project of 300 researchers from 14 nations. In Korea, Dr. Cheol-Goo Hur of the Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology (KRIBB) and Dr. Doil Choi of the Seoul National University participated in research supported by the 21st Century Frontier Crops' Genome Function Research Project of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. This gene research data can be used to promote the development of breeding technologies to improve quality and yields.⁷⁸⁷

Korea conducts research in the areas of agriculture aimed at boosting agricultural growth. An example of such development is the research of the Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology. On 21 September 2012, the KRIBB signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Sweet Potato Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science. The MoU between the two research facilities will create new synergies in research for the development of new breeds of sweet potatoes capable of surviving in harsh environments, such as the desertified areas of Western China and high-chloride zones near the coast. This is very much expected to resolve issues in food, energy, environment and health that both Korea and China face.⁷⁸⁸

Korea implements measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promotes such measures in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Korea: +1

Korea implements or has in place agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects. It also promotes sustainable use of natural resources at a national level and in developing countries bilaterally and through international organizations.

On 12 April 2012, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), at the request of the Republic of Korea, developed a new variety of rice (ANMI) that is resistant to the brown planthopper

⁷⁸⁵ South Korea Researches Vertical Farming for Food Security, Voice of America 4 April 2012, Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.voanews.com/content/article--south-korea-researches-vertical-farming-for-food-security-146291155/179997.html>

⁷⁸⁶ Sokors Eye 100,000 Has. Of Idle Land, Food Crisis and the Global Land Grab 27 April 2011, Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://farmlandgrab.org/post/view/18531>

⁷⁸⁷ Decoding the Tomato Genome, The Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology, 31 May 2012 Date of Access: 25 October 2012.

http://www.kribb.re.kr/bbs/skin/bor/bor_eng_news/bbs_view.jsp?b_idx=15344&board_id=main_25&category=&page=1&nowBlock=0&keyField=&keyWord=

⁷⁸⁸ KRIBB Signed MOU with Chinese Sweet Potato Institute, The Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology 21 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012

http://www.kribb.re.kr/bbs/skin/bor/bor_eng_news/bbs_view.jsp?b_idx=15547&board_id=main_25&category=

(BPH), blast, bacterial blight and cold stress. ANMI will greatly contribute to rice farmers who are engaged in eco-friendly farming. This new variety can fight insects, thus there will be less pesticides in the air. Plus, it provides stability because of its multi-disease and multi-insect resistance.⁷⁸⁹ Scientists continue studies in this direction. In the future, new varieties will be developed that are not only resistant to pests and diseases, but that are also able to give better yields.⁷⁹⁰

On 7 May 2012, the 3rd meeting of the Korea-UAE Joint Economic Committee concluded in Abu Dhabi, with agreements not only to continue to commit to traditional cooperation but also to expand cooperation to cover the service and technology sectors. The two countries agreed on joint farming in third countries. It was the first time the two parties discussed agricultural cooperation, and they shared views on the importance of food security and agreed to cooperate in addressing it. Korea agreed to support the UAE with developing plans for green growth.⁷⁹¹

On 21 September 2012, the Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology (KRIBB) and the Sweet Potato Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science signed a MoU on joint research of new breeds of sweet potatoes, which can be grown in unsustainable natural conditions.⁷⁹²

Thus, Korea is awarded a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Korea: +1

According to the AMIS official website,⁷⁹³ Korea participates in the work of the organization.

Korea has participated in events on 15-16 September 2011, and the First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group on 9-10 February 2012.

Korea improves its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data. Such information is available on the websites of Statistics Korea. For example, on 31 January 2011, a report on Food Grain Consumption was published in 2011.⁷⁹⁴ A 2011 Livestock Production Cost Survey was published on 30 May 2011.⁷⁹⁵

Korea has taken actions to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and participated in the work of AMIS. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Korea: +1

⁷⁸⁹ New Rice Variety Fights Off Pests, New agriculturist January 2012, Date of Access: 28 October 2012
<http://www.new-ag.info/en/news/newsitem.php?a=2422>

⁷⁹⁰ A Chance in The Wild, International Rice Research Institute, 12 April 2012, Date of Access: 28 October 2012
http://irri.org/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=12066%3Aa-chance-in-the-wild&lang=en

⁷⁹¹ 3rd Meeting of Korea-Uae Joint Economic Committee, Ministry of Strategy and Finance 7 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/eco/view.do?bcd=E0007&vbcd=N0001&seq=2945&bPage=1>

⁷⁹² KRIBB Signed MOU with Chinese Sweet Potato Institute, The Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology, 21 September 2012 Date of Access: 25 October 2012

http://www.kribb.re.kr/bbs/skin/bor/bor_eng_news/bbs_view.jsp?b_idx=15547&board_id=main_25&category=
⁷⁹³ Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) <http://www.amis-outlook.org>

⁷⁹⁴ Food Grain Consumption in 2011, The Statistics Korea, 31 January, Date of Access: 25 October 2012
<http://www.kostat.go.kr/portal/english/news/1/8/index.board?bmode=read&aSeq=253939>

⁷⁹⁵ 2011 Livestock Production Cost Survey, The Statistics Korea, 30 May, Date of Access: 25 October 2012
<http://kostat.go.kr/portal/english/news/1/8/index.board?bmode=read&bSeq=&aSeq=258757&pageNo=1&rowNum=10&navCount=10&currPg=&sTarget=title&sTxt=>

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed by the Republic of Korea have been found in the WTO⁷⁹⁶ and FAO⁷⁹⁷ reports.

No facts of Korea imposing new food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased by the WFP during the compliance period have been registered.

Korea had not imposed any food export restrictions before the Cannes summit and refrained from restricting humanitarian food exports during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with the commitment on food assistance delivery.

Korea was a member of a Working Group which developed the report “Emergency Humanitarian Food Reserves. Feasibility Study, Cost-Benefit Analysis and Proposal for Pilot Programme,” published in September 2011.⁷⁹⁸ Thus, it participated in multilateral work on maximizing the efficiency of food assistance delivery.

Korea has taken at least one action aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance multilaterally but no actions taken bilaterally have been found. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Korea: +1

Korea has complemented legislation funding for agriculture. On 19 May 2011, the “Act On The Credit Guarantees For Farmers And Fishermen” was amended: “The management institution may entrust part of its business affairs to a financial institution, the Korea Asset Management Corporation under the Act on the Efficient Disposal of Non-Performing Assets, etc. of Financial Companies and the Establishment of Korea Asset Management Corporation, or a credit information company under the Use and Protection of Credit Information Act: Provided, that the scope of business affairs entrusted to a credit information company shall be limited to those permitted under the Use and Protection of Credit Information Act”.⁷⁹⁹ These measures are consistent with the Contract Design Principles.

⁷⁹⁶ WTO G-20 Report: Weak Growth And Imbalances “Testing” Government Resolve Against Protectionism, WTO 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/igo_26oct11_e.htm.

⁷⁹⁷ Food Export Restrictions: Review of the 2007-2010 Experience and Considerations for Disciplining Restrictive Measures, FOA May 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf.

⁷⁹⁸ Emergency Humanitarian Food Reserves Feasibility Study, Cost-Benefit Analysis and Proposal for Pilot Programme, 14 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://ictsd.org/downloads/2011/09/prepare-feasibility-study-and-pilot-proposal.pdf>

⁷⁹⁹ Act on The Credit Guarantees for Farmers And Fishermen, 19 May 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.fsc.go.kr/downManager?bbsid=BBS0085&no=78302>

From October 2012, an asset-backed commercial papers issuer is required to disclose more information on the paper, including financial soundness of issuers, collateral assets and specifications on product structuring as well as credit ratings. The regulator will push for amendments to Financial Investment Services and the Capital Markets Act, which will make it mandatory to disclose the credit rating summary on the FSS's DART.⁸⁰⁰ This action corresponds to the principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing.

On 30 August 2012, the Financial Services Commission (FSC), Financial Supervisory Service (FSS) and Korea Exchange (KRX) introduced a rule that made it mandatory to file a report on short positions with regulators. The rule should help regulators to have better access to data on short selling activities in Korean markets. An investor, as opposed to a brokerage house, who has an open short position, resulting from short sales that amounts to or exceeds the threshold of 0.01 % of the issued share capital of a listed company at the end of each trading day, has an obligation to report the short position to regulators. An investor that runs a number of units in pursuit of investment strategies independent from each other would be required to aggregate the short positions in a particular stock of all units ("Aggregation Units"). The regulators set the threshold at 0.01%, a level that can help strengthen the monitoring of short selling activities and deal with unfair trading acts.⁸⁰¹ This action corresponds to the Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets.

Thus, Korea implemented measures corresponding to 3 out of 5 groups of principles, and receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Pavel Zhdanov

Mexico

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Mexico: +1

On 31 December 2010, the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) announced an education program for small farmers from rural areas. The program is intended to provide essential information about regional and international markets. SAGARPA invested MXN52 million (USD4 million) into this project. One of the main objectives of the program was to increase the quality of Mexican agricultural production.⁸⁰²

On 19 January 2011, SAGARPA and the National University of Mexico (UNAM) announced a project aimed at rural poverty reduction and development of the rural areas in México, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Colombia, for 22 million rural habitants with low income. The project aims at

⁸⁰⁰ Korea's Financial Regulator to Tighten Rules on Commercial Paper, Financial Supervisory Service 5 October 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://english.fss.or.kr/fss/en/media/release/view.jsp?bbsid=1289277491315&category=null&idx=1349414236021&num=696&color=green>

⁸⁰¹ Short Position Reporting Rules to be Introduced, Financial Supervisory Service 28 July 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://english.fss.or.kr/fss/en/media/release/view.jsp?bbsid=1289277491315&category=null&idx=1340851390989&num=667&color=green>

⁸⁰² Incorporan Pequeños Productores a Mercados Internacionales, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 31 December 2010. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2010B588.aspx>.

experience exchange in the sphere of rural poverty eradication at national and subnational levels.⁸⁰³

On 2 February 2011, SAGARPA and the Government of Puebla state signed an agreement for MXN813 million (USD62 million) in investments to go into key agriculture development projects and the delivery of 600 cultivators to 217 marginalized municipalities, especially for small farmers producing grains.⁸⁰⁴

On 7 March 2011, SAGARPA confirmed 21 conventions on the Coordination of Sustainable Rural Development with the regional governments of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tlaxcala, Veracruz and Zacatecas. According to these conventions, the Federal Government invested MXN388 million (USD29 million) to enhance agricultural sector development.⁸⁰⁵

On 16 January 2012, the Federal Government announced a MXN747.7 million (USD3.7 million) project for the modernization of rural roads in Estado de Guerrero.⁸⁰⁶

On 7 June 2012, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food visited the Center of Biologic Research (CIBNOR) and examined an ocean monitoring project in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The project concerns the development of marine agriculture technologies, which include the growing of marine plants and animals, such as seaweeds. He stated that this project was an excellent example of public-private partnership and that this experience could be adopted in other G20 countries.⁸⁰⁷

On 19 August 2012, the Mexican Government allocated MXN250 million (USD19 million) for 12 thousands farmers living in marginalized areas to promote private businesses by means of 50% financing for certain projects. The project is aimed at infrastructure development, and the sustainable use of soil and water. The project is expected to extend access to agricultural products and ensure their quality and safety.⁸⁰⁸

On 8 September 2012, the Mexican President launched a water pipeline (MXN500 million or USD38 million) in Zacatecas region. The pipeline affected 170 thousand families in rural areas and provided a water supply to increase agricultural productivity.⁸⁰⁹

On 20 September 2012, the Mexican Ministry of Transport and Communications announced a MXN132 million (USD10 million) project aimed at the modernization of 8 rural roads in the

⁸⁰³ Conformá México Grupo Plural para Afrontar la Pobreza Rural, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2011B022.aspx>.

⁸⁰⁴ Apoyan Mecanización Agrícola en Comunidades de Alta Marginación del País, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2011B047.aspx>.

⁸⁰⁵ Suman cerca de 13 MMDP los Recursos entre Federación y Estados para Impulsar Proyectos en el Campo, Ministry of Agriculture 7 March 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2011B109.aspx>.

⁸⁰⁶ Impulsar el Desarrollo Socioeconómico, Ministry of Communications and Transportation of Mexico 16 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.sct.gob.mx/uploads/media/COM-003_PEF_2012.pdf.

⁸⁰⁷ Fortalecen Investigación y Alianzas Público-Privadas, en el Marco de la Cumbre del G20, Ministry of Agriculture 7 June 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B277.aspx>.

⁸⁰⁸ Activa SAGARPA Fondo para Acciones de Alimentación en Comunidades de Alta Marginación, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 19 August 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B408.aspx>.

⁸⁰⁹ Impulsan 10 Mil Proyectos Agropecuarios en Zacatecas, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 8 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B459.aspx>.

regions Guasave, Salvador Alvarado, El Fuerte, Choix, Mocorito, Navolato and Culiacá. The purpose of the project is to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products.⁸¹⁰

On 27 September 2012, the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food announced MXN40 million (USD3 million) in investments for the National Center of Research in Water, Soil, Plant and Atmosphere (CENID-RASPA) to improve the analysis of natural areas and agriculture risk assessment. CENID-RASPA will stimulate the development of rural areas.⁸¹¹

On 30 September 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food announced MXN263 million (USD20 million) in investments for the Strategic Tropical Program, which supports 550 farmers' families with low income. The Program aims to enhance agriculture production in Chiapas, Guerrero, Tamaulipas, Campeche, Yucatán, Sinaloa, Tabasco, Morelos, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Jalisco and Michoacán regions.⁸¹²

On 23 August 2012, the Mexican president inaugurated the Convention of the National Association of Granaries (AMSAC), which targets the intensification of agricultural research to promote agriculture growth in Mexico. The head of SAGARPA mentioned the international projects implemented by Mexico in this sphere, including a program of livestock development in Kenya and fishing research in Malaysia. According to him, biotechnologies, especially GMOs, offer great opportunities to increase agricultural productivity not only in Mexico but in developing countries.⁸¹³

On 11 September 2012, the Mexican President and the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food inaugurated the beginning of the National Agricultural Research and Innovations meeting. The participants included scientific organizations from 32 Mexican states and representatives from the US, the World Bank and the FAO. The President referred to the G20 Mexican Presidency and declared that food security must be a global priority in order to increase agricultural productivity. The President mentioned the Integrated Rural Development Systems aimed at adapting new technologies in agriculture.⁸¹⁴

On 19 September 2012, Mexico participated in the Global Dry Land Alliance (GDLA) meeting in Doha, Qatar. The Mexican representative, Rivera Rodríguez, declared that Mexico intended to share its experiences in the sphere of food security and the enhancement of agricultural productivity in arid areas.⁸¹⁵

On 25 September 2012, Mexico held the First Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists from G20 countries. The main themes of discussion included food security, food price volatility, agricultural research projects, and the enhancement of agricultural productivity. The Director of

⁸¹⁰ Sinaloa 02. Modernizará SCT Diversos Caminos Rurales y Carreteras Alimentadoras, Ministry of Communications and Transportation of Mexico 20 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.sct.gob.mx/despliega-noticias/article/sinaloa-02-modernizara-sct-diversos-caminos-rurales-y-carreteras-alimentadoras/>.

⁸¹¹ Modernizan Centro de Investigación para Optimizar Uso de Agua, Suelo y Material Vegetativo, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 27 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B507.aspx>

⁸¹² Aplica SAGARPA Nuevas Tecnologías en el Sector Acuícola en Beneficio de Familias de Escasos Recursos, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 30 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B514.aspx>

⁸¹³ Afianza México Colaboración con Centros Internacionales de Investigación Agrícola, Pecuaria y Pesquera, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 23 August 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B417.aspx>

⁸¹⁴ Trabaja SAGARPA con Comunidad Científica para Vincular Tecnología e Innovación en el Campo, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B464.aspx>

⁸¹⁵ Se Suma México a la Alianza Global para las Tierras Áridas, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 19 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B485.aspx>.

the Mexican National Institute of Forest, Agricultural and Livestock Research (INIFAP) declared that the main objective of the meetings was to define the global priorities of agricultural research, to facilitate public-private partnership, to promote the agricultural productivity and to create global alliances in science and technologies.⁸¹⁶

Mexico has implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth domestically and in developing countries bilaterally and multilaterally, so it gets a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Mexico: 0

Since 2011, the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food has implemented the Sustainable Modernization of Traditional Agricultural Program (MasAgro). Some of the objectives of the Program were to prevent climate change and to increase the productivity of crops (especially maize and wheat) in strategic agricultural areas. The program consists of several components: the use of genetic modification for seeds production, and the implication of the sustainable use of soil and water in agriculture⁸¹⁷.

On 5 June 2012, it was announced that eco-technics and agricultural practices had been tested in the region of Querétaro to reduce water consumption used for crop cultivation. With support and training from the Center of Innovations for Sustainable Agriculture (CIASPE), agricultural methods that do not damage soil were applied in La Carbonera and Pie de Gallo towns. Agro-ecological methods for small farmers do not include pesticides and other chemicals but provide bio-mass cycle, minimizing water loss, and stimulate crops diversification. Also, a program of environmental education was launched in Pie de Gallo towns for 325 Argentinian students.⁸¹⁸

On 13 July 2012, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and MasAgro representatives signed a convention to implement a research project on the development of technologies to increase the national production of maize and other crops in a sustainable way, in the regions Bajío (Guanajuato, Querétaro), Valles Altos (Estado de México, Hidalgo, Puebla and Tlaxcala) and Zacatecas. The convention would facilitate links between MasAgro and the regional centers which provided seeds, agricultural equipment and credits for small farmers. The head of SAGARPA highlighted the importance of MasAgro at the meeting of the G20 Agricultural Ministers.⁸¹⁹

On 21 September 2012, Mexico and Indonesia signed an agreement on agricultural cooperation in Jakarta, to promote agricultural research and genetic technologies in agriculture. The agreement is intended to facilitate an exchange of experiences with environmental-friendly technologies.⁸²⁰

⁸¹⁶ Encabeza México Iniciativa Global para Fortalecer Seguridad Alimentaria, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 25 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B499.aspx>.

⁸¹⁷ Descripción General, MasAgro 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://masagro.mx/index.php/es/ques-es-masagro/descripcion-general>.

⁸¹⁸ En Querétaro, Prácticas de Agroecología que Promueven la Soberanía Alimentaria y Conservación de los Recursos Naturales, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 5 June 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/Delegaciones/queretaro/boletines/2012/junio/Documents/B0412012.pdf>.

⁸¹⁹ Principal Proveedor de Cebada de la Industria Cervecería Nacional Adopta MasAgro, MasAgro 13 July 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://masagro.mx/index.php/es/2012-06-21-17-47-58/boletines/53-12-07-2012-principal-proveedor-de-cebada-de-la-industria-cerveceria-nacional-adopta-masagro>.

⁸²⁰ Alcanzan Primeros Acuerdos Consejo Consultivo México-Indonesia, Ministry of Agriculture of Mexico 21 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/saladeprensa/boletines2/Paginas/2012B491.aspx>.

Mexico has made Agro-ecology one of the main priorities of its agricultural policy and implemented agricultural practices with positive environmental effects both domestically and in developing countries through bilateral cooperation. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Mexico: +1.

Mexico is fully engaged in AMIS work. The Information Service of Agri-food and Fisheries (SIAP) provides agriculture data through agricultural monitoring, publishing of producers' registers, surveys, and satellite information. The SIAP monitors 350 crops and 11 livestock species by means of 138 centers of data collection across the country. The collected data are used by SAGARPA to support farmers, ranchers, fishermen and aquaculture producers and others sector's agents.⁸²¹

On 18 July 2011, the new web site of the North American Tripartite Committee on Agricultural Statistics (NATCAS) was launched to provide statistics and data on agriculture production in Mexico, the US and Canada. The project was released by SIAP/ SAGARPA with support from the US and Canada Agriculture Ministries.⁸²²

On 15-16 September 2011, Mexico participated in the first meeting of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) which was held at the FAO in Rome. At the meeting, AMIS's Terms of Reference and Rules and Procedures were adopted.⁸²³

On 9-10 February 2012, Mexico took part in the first meeting of the AMIS Global Food Market Information Group aimed at reviewing national policies for drawing national supply and demand balances for commodities and establishing the bases for an agreed methodology.⁸²⁴

On 11 April 2012, the representatives of AMIS members and international organizations (FAO, FIDA, IFPRI, the World Bank, OECD, UNCTAD) took part in a seminar organized by the Mexican SAGARPA and SIAP to review Rapid Response Forum progress made in the assessment of crop production risks.⁸²⁵

On 5 September 2012, the Mexican Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food presented the Agri-food and Fisheries Atlas of 50 agricultural products. According to him, the Atlas data aimed to define the importance of each Mexican crop.⁸²⁶

On 9 September 2012, Mexico launched the new satellite SPOT6, for collecting the images of Mexican territories in order to provide information on crops yields more precisely.⁸²⁷

⁸²¹ How Mexico's Agricultural and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP) works, AMIS 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_1/Mexico.pdf.

⁸²² North American Tripartite Committee on Agricultural Statistics, Information Service of Agri-food and Fisheries Official Site. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://webpage.siap.gob.mx>.

⁸²³ AMIS Inception Meeting, AMIS 15-16 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/amis-meeting/en/>.

⁸²⁴ First Meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, AMIS February 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi-feb/en/>.

⁸²⁵ Supervisan Países del G20 Avances en el AMIS, Presidencia de la Republica (Mexico) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. 2012 <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/2012/04/supervisan-paises-del-g20-avances-en-el-amis/>.

⁸²⁶ Presenta la SAGARPA Atlas Agropecuario y Pesquero 2012, Information Service of Agri-food and Fisheries 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.siap.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=6&Itemid=335&limitstart=4.

⁸²⁷ Entró en Órbita el Satélite Mil en la Historia de la Humanidad, Information Service of Agri-food and Fisheries 10 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.siap.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=6&Itemid=335.

On 8 October 2012, the SIAP presented the Global Monitor of yields (Calendario Mundial de Siembras y Cosechas) prepared with the participation of AMIS. The Monitor will be distributed in 27 countries and international organizations to support decision making by G20 countries. The SIAP-AMIS initiative collected data on G20 countries that provided 64% of global rice, 70% of wheat, 82% of maize, and 95% of soya. One of the objectives of the report was to provide national and international actors with agricultural data, to support them in food security activities.⁸²⁸

Thus Mexico has improved its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and participated in the work of AMIS, so it gets a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment to remove and not to impose export restrictions for food purchased for non-commercial purposes by the World Food Program.

In accordance with WTO reports on trade measures,⁸²⁹ Mexico did not impose any restrictions on humanitarian food exports during the period under review. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Mexico: -1

No facts about Mexican initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally or multilaterally were registered, so it is awarded a score of -1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment on commodity financial markets regulation.

Mexico has complied with the IOSCO Contract Design Principles. The Derivatives Exchanges have powers to design and incorporate, with previous authorization from the National Banking and Securities Commission, futures and options contracts to be traded on the exchange.⁸³⁰

Mexico implements the IOSCO Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets. The National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV) provides market surveillance and monitoring, including supervision of trading platforms, the derivatives exchange, the central clearing counterparty, and derivatives dealers. The Commission collects the information about

⁸²⁸ Presenta la SAGARPA el Primer Calendario Mundial de Siembras y Cosechas del G20, Information Service of Agri-food and Fisheries 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

http://www.siap.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=415:presenta-la-sagarpa-el-primer-calendario-mundial-de-siembras-y-cosechas-del-g20&catid=6:boletines&Itemid=335

⁸²⁹ Reports on Recent Trade Developments, World Trade Organization 2011-2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/archive_e/trdev_arc_e.htm.

⁸³⁰ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 1, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

transactions daily and also presents a monthly review. The Central Bank of Mexico oversees the transactions performed in the derivatives market.⁸³¹

Mexico has partially complied with the IOSCO Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets. Mexico does not have a commodity derivatives market. But, the governmental regulator reviews the perimeter of regulation to ensure that they have the power to address evolving trading practices.⁸³²

Mexico has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing. The CNBV, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Mexico share the regulation of derivatives transactions by means of agreements of understanding. Mexico has also signed both the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding concerning Consultation and Cooperation and the Exchange of Information (IOSCO MMOU). Thus, it is able to exchange foreign markets information. Prohibited trading activities are set out in the derivatives exchange by-laws. The CNBV has the power to order the derivatives exchange to suspend the transactions of market participants.⁸³³

Mexico has taken measures within more than three of the groups of principles, as outlined by IOSCO, thus it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on boosting agricultural growth.

On 11 July 2011, Russia ratified the Agreement on Common Rules for Government Support of Agriculture between Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. The Agreement aims to ensure “the sustainable development of agriculture through the creation of transparent and unified rules on government support”.⁸³⁴

On 25 July 2011, a law on government support for agricultural insurance was signed.⁸³⁵ According to the law, insurance for agricultural producers will be partly subsidized at the expense of the federal budget.⁸³⁶

On 14 July 2012, the Russian Government adopted a state program on agricultural development and the regulation of agricultural products, raw materials and food markets for 2013-2020. One of the program’s goals is the stimulation of production growth for a main set of agricultural

⁸³¹ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 2, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁸³² Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁸³³ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Annex 1, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁸³⁴ Law on ratification of Agreement on Common Rules for Government Support of Agriculture. July 25, 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2637>.

⁸³⁵ Law on government support in agricultural insurance. July 25, 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2638>.

⁸³⁶ Law on government support in agricultural insurance. July 25, 2011. <http://news.kremlin.ru/news/12093>.

products. The program's implementation will be assessed against a production index of all agricultural products. The federal budget will allocate RUB1.5 trillion (about USD47 billion) for realization of the program. A 20.8% increase in all agricultural product production and a 4.5% increase in the annual growth of investment in agriculture are expected as a result of the implementation of the program.⁸³⁷

On 2 October 2012, a federal law on supporting agricultural producers was adopted. The law supports the setting up of a reduced value added tax for certain agricultural products and the reduction of other taxes for farmers and agricultural organizations.⁸³⁸

Russia has supported agricultural growth in developing countries.

Russia has participated in the realization of the Aquila Food Security Initiative, which is an international initiative focused "on agriculture and rural development by promoting sustainable production, productivity and rural economic growth".⁸³⁹ According to the information presented by Russian authorities on 16 May 2012, Russia had already disbursed USD285.4 million for the implementation of the AFSI.⁸⁴⁰

During the monitoring period Russia disbursed USD15 million to its World Bank administered trust fund supporting the Global Food Crisis Response Program. The Program aims to promote "broad-based growth in productivity and market participation in agriculture to ensure an adequate supply response as part of a sustained improvement in food supply".⁸⁴¹

Russia has taken steps to implement measures to boost agricultural growth at home and in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable agricultural systems.

The state program on agricultural development and regulation of agricultural products, raw materials and food markets for 2013-2020, adopted on 14 July 2012, includes a subprogram on supporting smallholders. The subprogram objectives include increasing the effectiveness of agricultural land use. RUB83.6 billion (USD2.6 billion) will be allocated for loans and grants to farmers and other measures of support.⁸⁴²

On 8 December 2010, the Russian Government committed USD28.4 million to the implementation of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) in 2010-2014. USD22.5 million will be allocated to the World Bank for a joint Russia-World Bank program on agriculture development and food security and RUB177.1 million (approximately USD5.9 million) will be allocated to Moscow State University for the establishment of an institute on food security and sustainable agriculture issues.⁸⁴³ According to the Ministry of Finance, the Russia-World Bank program includes assistance for small farmers and the sharing of new technologies with the CIS

⁸³⁷ Russian Government Regulations No. 717 of 14 July 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/19885/>.

⁸³⁸ A Law on Supporting Agricultural Producers Signed. 3 October 2012. <http://news.kremlin.ru/acts/16578>

⁸³⁹ L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI). July 9, 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.html>.

⁸⁴⁰ The Russian Federation ODA. National Report, Russian Ministry of Finance 16 May 2012. Date of Access: 16 May 2012. <http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/>.

⁸⁴¹ Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the Russian Federation for the Period 2012-2016 November 18, 2011. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2011/11/15573196/russian-federation-country-partnership-strategy-period-2012-2016>.

⁸⁴² Russian Government Regulations No. 717 of 14 July 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/19885/>.

⁸⁴³ Executive Order No. 2226, Government of Russia (Moscow) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13560/>.

and other neighboring countries.⁸⁴⁴ The Eurasian Center for Food Security was established and is an excellent food security center for partner countries. It provides educational and research services for “assessment, protection and rational use of land, water and other natural resources”.⁸⁴⁵

During the monitoring period Russia disbursed USD15 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Its activities are “dedicated to reducing rural poverty, increasing food security, improving human health and nutrition, and ensuring more sustainable management of natural resources”.⁸⁴⁶

Russia has taken actions to promote sustainable agricultural practices at home and supported their implementation in developing countries through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on improving national systems of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and disclosing this data.

The Russian Ministry of Agriculture monitors and regularly publishes information on the prices of its main agricultural products and resources used in agricultural production.⁸⁴⁷

In January 2011, the Presidential Executive Office reported that an integrated information system with an agro-industrial complex was created in 2010. Its goal is to provide actual information on volumes of production and the sale of agricultural products, supply and demand, prices and their dynamics. The system will be further developed.⁸⁴⁸

Data on Russian agricultural production is available in the AMIS database.⁸⁴⁹ According to the AMIS website, Russia participated in the following AMIS meetings: AMIS inception meeting on 15-16 September 2011,⁸⁵⁰ the first meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group on 9-10 February 2012,⁸⁵¹ and the second meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group on 2-4 October 2012.⁸⁵²

Russia has taken measures to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and has participated in the work of AMIS. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

⁸⁴⁴ A.Bokarev: “It is Important to Reach New Quality Standards of Russia’s Development Assistance Programmes,” RCICD.org 27 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 April 2010. http://rcicd.org/news/minfin_press_conference/.

⁸⁴⁵ Key activities. ECFS. http://lad.ecfs.msu.ru/en/about_ecfs/goals.php.

⁸⁴⁶ Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the Russian Federation for the Period 2012-2016 November 18, 2011. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2011/11/15573196/russian-federation-country-partnership-strategy-period-2012-2016>.

⁸⁴⁷ Price Monitoring, Russian Ministry of Agriculture. <http://mcx.ru/navigation/page/show/205.htm>.

⁸⁴⁸ On creation of an integrated information system of agro-industrial complex. 26 January 2011. <http://news.kremlin.ru/assignments/10625>.

⁸⁴⁹ View & Compare Data. <http://statistics.amis-outlook.org/data/index.html#DOWNLOAD>.

⁸⁵⁰ AMIS inception meeting, 15-16 September 2011. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/amis-meeting/en/>.

⁸⁵¹ First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi-feb/en/>.

⁸⁵² Second meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, 2-4 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi2-oct-2012/en/>.

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on removing food export restrictions.

The World Food Program is included in the list of international institutions whose procurements in Russia are taxed at the VAT rate of 0%.⁸⁵³

Within the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, humanitarian goods exported to other countries, in accordance with government decisions, are not subject to any customs duties.⁸⁵⁴

According to the Camp David Accountability Report, published in May 2012, Russia is among the G8 countries that have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.⁸⁵⁵ No facts that Russia imposed such restrictions after May 2012 have been found.

Russia has not imposed any food export restrictions and taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes either before the Seoul G20 Summit or over the compliance period. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance.

Russia was engaged in the development of the World Food Program infrastructure for humanitarian assistance. In 2008, a standby agreement on Russian aviation assignment in cases of emergency was adopted.⁸⁵⁶ The possibility of use of Russia's aviation system 'Global Reach' by the WFP was studied.⁸⁵⁷ The WFP expressed interest in exploring the issue of stockpiling humanitarian supplies on Russian territory as well as Russian products in regional WFP warehouses. The creation of joint warehouses in CIS countries and other territories is planned.⁸⁵⁸ No information of further development of these initiatives during the monitoring period has been found.

⁸⁵³ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia No. 4938, the Ministry of Finance of Russia No. 33n Executive Order of 9 April 2007. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=LAW;n=102776;fld=134;dst=4294967295;from=68454-39>.

⁸⁵⁴ Federal Law of 06.12.2011 No. 409-FZ On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://graph.document.kremlin.ru/page.aspx?1591598>.

⁸⁵⁵ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, US Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

⁸⁵⁶ Hunger is approaching // International Affairs. 05.03.2010. URL: <http://www.interaffairs.ru/arpq.php?pg=198> (date of access: 19.06.2010).

⁸⁵⁷ Visit to Russia by Josette Sheeran, Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) // Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia. 09.03.2010. URL: http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/0117AE9F6491BA0FC32576E2004C883C (date of access: 19.06.2010).

⁸⁵⁸ Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Yakovenko Interview on Russia's Activities Within the Framework of the United Nations World Food Program, Interfax, March 3, 2010 // Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia. URL: http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/6F2EFDE405124913C32576DC004CE089 (date of access: 19.10.2010).

In March 2012, the WFP office in Afghanistan received a donation of 41 trucks from the Russian Government, valued at USD2.7 million, to “support food delivery operations in the country”.⁸⁵⁹

No information on Russia’s actions to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally has been found.

Russia has taken some actions to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance multilaterally, but not bilaterally. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on commodity financial markets regulation.

Russia has taken actions to strengthen the surveillance of derivatives markets.

On 21 November 2011, Russian authorities adopted amendments to the Federal Law on Clearing and Clearing Activities, aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of their implementation and increasing the use of standardized OTC products in the Russian market.⁸⁶⁰

On 21 November 2011, the Russian President signed a law regulating the procedure of organized trading in different financial assets, including standardized derivatives.⁸⁶¹

On 28 December 2011, the Russian Federal Service for Financial Markets adopted an order to establish trade repositories and define the procedure of collecting data on OTC derivative transactions.⁸⁶²

These actions are in line with the Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets and Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets.

Russia has taken actions within two groups of principles, as outlined by IOSCO. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Vitaly Nagornov, Andrey Shelepov & Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Saudi Arabia: +1

On 9 April 2011, the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAID) announced plans to invest USD750 million in projects over the next four years that include assistance in agriculture, food and poultry projects in Saudi Arabia. A number of actions would

⁸⁵⁹ WFP Receives 41 Trucks from Russia to Deliver Food to Vulnerable Afghans. 27 March 2012.

<http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-receives-41-trucks-russia-deliver-food-vulnerable-afghans>.

⁸⁶⁰ Federal Law of 21 November 2011 No. 327-FZ on Making Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Connection with the Adoption of Federal Law on Organised Trading, Office of the President (Moscow) 21 November 2011. <http://graph.document.kremlin.ru/page.aspx?1582356>.

⁸⁶¹ Federal Law of 21 November 2011 No. 325-FZ on Organised Trading, Office of the President (Moscow) 21 November 2011. <http://graph.document.kremlin.ru/page.aspx?1582223>.

⁸⁶² Russian Federal Service for Financial Markets Order of 28 December 2011. <http://www.consultant.ru/law/hotdocs/18649.html>.

also be taken to encourage the production of cereals across the Arab World. In particular, the AAAID plans to establish a firm for agricultural and poultry products in the UAE, and to set up a soy and clover production unit in Egypt.⁸⁶³

On 2 September 2012 Dr. Jubara Al-Sireisiri, the Minister of Transport, signed contracts for implementing a series of road projects in various parts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The road projects include highways and dual-track roads as well as agricultural roads. A major boost will be given to the agricultural sector by the new agriculture roads as they will diversify the local economy.⁸⁶⁴

On 24 September 2012, the Director General of the Agricultural Development Fund estimated its total amount of activity in 2012 at SAR800 millions (USD212,8 millions).⁸⁶⁵ The ADF's aim is to bring about sustainable development in agriculture. Its prime concerns include preserving water resources by rationing their use in agriculture, and protecting the environment. The Initiative aims to attain national and international food security, build partnerships with countries that have high agricultural potential, and develop, manage and sustain agricultural investments in several strategic crops, in order to maintain their availability in sufficient quantities and at stable prices.

On 24 February 2012, the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD), the Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa (BADEA) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) came together for high-level discussions. The three organizations met at IFAD headquarters in Rome to determine ways of enhancing their collaboration to support smallholder farmers in rural areas of fragile states. As a first step toward a strengthened collaboration, the SFD announced an allocation of up to USD12 million in grant resources to co-fund IFAD-supported projects in Somalia, Yemen and Pakistan. The grant funding goes towards creating economic opportunities and increasing incomes in rural communities.⁸⁶⁶

On 3 July 2012 the Saudi-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) signed an agreement with the Egyptian government that will provide USD1 billion to finance energy and food imports. The institution is keen to support the Egyptian economy, by offering Islamic finance aimed at supplying strategic commodities such as wheat and petrol.⁸⁶⁷

Saudi Arabia implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promoted them in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Saudi Arabia: +1

⁸⁶³ Arab agricultural firm plans poultry projects in Kingdom, The Saudi Gazette 9 April 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=2011040997840&archiveissuedate=09/04/2011>

⁸⁶⁴ Minister of Transport Signs Contracts for Road Projects, Saudi.gov.sa 2 September 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012

http://www.saudi.gov.sa/wps/portal/lut/p/c5/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3iTMGenYE8TIwN3X0cLA8_g4JDAwEB3Q3dPc_3g1Dz9gmxHRQDCWkmF/?contnm=02092012%201

⁸⁶⁵ Director General of the Fund: 800 million Were Disbursed Loans to Farmers and Investors This Year, Agricultural Development Fund 24 September 2012. Date of Access: 27 October 2012

<http://adf.gov.sa/Agricultural/NewsDisplay.aspx?ID=341>

⁸⁶⁶ The Saudi Fund for Development and the Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa Commit to Increased Investments in Agriculture and Rural Development IFAD, 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012.

<http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2012/20.htm>

⁸⁶⁷ Saudi 'feeds' Egypt's economy in billion dollar deal, Albawaba 3 July 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012.

<http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-egypt-economy-432328>

One of the main goals of the agricultural policy of Saudi Arabia is to gradually phase out all water-intensive crops including grains by 2016. Saudi Arabia plans to increase imports of food, including the 3 million metric tonnes of wheat consumed annually.⁸⁶⁸

On 15 October 2011 the Minister of Agriculture warned some regions of Saudi Arabia would face a shortage of water over the next few years. He said that irrigation schemes are viewed by the Ministry and its personnel as a “big obsession” and that the Ministry will continue to exert painstaking efforts to increase the efficiency of irrigation water. The Ministry’s goal is to make the Kingdom one of the most efficient countries in the use of water in the agricultural sector. “We focus on crops that need little water, using modern water-saving irrigation systems, increasing the productivity of agriculture through the rational use of water, to produce large agricultural production with small quantities of water,” stated the minister. The government also raised the price of purchasing dates from SR3 to SR5 (from USD0.8 to USD1.33) for farmers who use modern irrigation methods. It will increase awareness of its programs to ration and organize the use of water.⁸⁶⁹

On 3 January 2012, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Fahd Bin Abdul Rahman Balghunaim, announced the Ministry of Agriculture’s plans to launch a campaign to educate average consumers on the health, environmental, and economic benefits of organic farming. Organic crops are grown with fewer pesticides than regular produce. Organic farmers use alternative techniques for pest control and rely less on chemical pesticides. It has also established a department to implement strategies that will foster organic farming in the country, which will occur in cooperation with the Saudi Organic Farming Association.⁸⁷⁰ In a report entitled “Organic Agriculture in Saudi Arabia,” Dr. Abdul Rahman said organic agriculture offers substantial opportunities for small farmers in the Kingdom. The shift from severe competition at local conventional markets to an organic niche market offers attractive price premiums in a growing market environment.⁸⁷¹

On 15 July 2012 the minister of water and electricity signed a sewage recycling project. 240,000 m³ per day of treated sewage will be available for the irrigation of farms and parks. The project is one of the important alternatives adopted to support vegetation and confront the water scarcity challenge. The total cost of this project is SAR724,974,648 (USD192,85).⁸⁷² Municipal wastewater will be purified using mechanical/biological treatment and downstream wastewater filtration, and will enable the reuse of the treated water for agricultural irrigation purposes.⁸⁷³

Saudi Arabia established a USD5 billion fund to grant loans under preferential conditions to local companies investing in foreign countries with high agricultural potential.⁸⁷⁴ Accordingly, on 9 December 2010, the government drew up a list of countries, including Sudan and

⁸⁶⁸ Saudi to Invest Over US\$11bn in Farmland Projects, Food Crisis and the global land Grab 20 September 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://farmlandgrab.org/post/view/21041>

⁸⁶⁹ Some Regions to Face Water Crisis in Thenext Few Years, Saudi Gazette 15 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.saudi gazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20111015110557>

⁸⁷⁰ Organic Agriculture to Be Encouraged in the Kingdom, Saudi Gazette 3 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.saudi gazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120103114876>

⁸⁷¹ Organic Agriculture in Saudi Arabia 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <https://www.giz.de/en/SID-6CCC6979-70FF89A9/downloads/giz2012-organic-agriculture-saudi-arabia-en.pdf>

⁸⁷² Phase 2 of Sewage Recycling Contract in Riyadh Signed, Saudi.gov.sa 15 July 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. http://www.saudi.gov.sa/wps/portal/lut/p/c5/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3iTMGenYE8TIwN3X0cLA8_g4JDAwEB3Q3dPc_3g1Dz9gmxHRQDCWkmF/?contnm=15072012%201

⁸⁷³ WABAG to Build a New Sewage Treatment Plant for the City of Madinah in Saudi Arabia, Wabag April 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.wabag.com/fr/wabagmedia/wabag-to-build-a-new-sewage-treatment-plant-for-the-city-of-madinah-in-saudi-arabia/>

⁸⁷⁴ Foreign Investment in Agriculture in MERCOSUR Member Countries, The International Institute for Sustainable Development 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://ictsd.org/downloads/2012/08/tkn-report-foreign-investment-in-agriculture-in-mercosur-member-countries.pdf>

Argentina, where it seeks an easing of investment restrictions and in which it encourages private investment.⁸⁷⁵ On 29 October 2012, Argentinian Agriculture Minister Norberto Yauhar met with Saudi Ambassador Turki M.A. Al Madi to discuss investments that the Kingdom is considering in Argentina.⁸⁷⁶

On 21 December 2011 the National Prawn Company (NPC) and the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) signed a deal to provide advisory services, including an alliance between the NPC and Al-Rajhi International Investment Company (RAII) and the ICD. The agreement stipulates that the ICD will provide comprehensive consulting, financial and legal services, including the evaluation of the regulatory and legal environment in Mauritania, as well as facilitating investment mechanisms, carrying out feasibility studies and developing the financial structure of projects. Al-Aboodi, the CEO and General Manager of the ICD, said that the deal is important in terms of its expected developmental and financial value for the projects, as the total investment is estimated at USD1 billion. Al-Balla, the Managing Director of NPC, said RAII is a leading company in terms of expertise in the development and cultivation of land, infrastructure and the forage industry, as well as the livestock breeding industry.^{877 878 879}

Saudi Arabia implements or has in place agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promote sustainable use of natural resources at a national level. It also promotes their implementation in developing countries bilaterally and multilaterally. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Saudi Arabia: +1

According to the official AMIS website,⁸⁸⁰ Saudi Arabia participates in the work of the organization. Saudi Arabia has participated in events such as the AMIS inception meeting on 15-16 September 2011 and the First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group on 9-10 February 2012.

The website of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture⁸⁸¹ contains statistics and other agriculture data: estimates of the total area and production of agricultural crops in the kingdom; estimates of the area and production of temporary crops in winter season; estimates of the area and production of temporary crops in summer season; estimates of the number of livestock, poultry, fish and fish products and the production of honey in conventional and specialized holdings; statistical data on agricultural services in the Kingdom.

On 26 September 2012, Saudi Minister of Agriculture Dr. Fahd Balghunaim inaugurated the Observatory of Basic Food Commodities. The observatory was launched by the chamber in cooperation with the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Chair for Food Security at King Saud University. It aims to help all of the relevant authorities make sound decisions, and measures and

⁸⁷⁵ Kingdom Boosts Sudan Agriculture Investment, Saudi Gazette 9 December 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=2010120988887>

⁸⁷⁶ Argentina seeks Arab agriculture investment, Food Crisis and The Global Land Grab 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://farmlandgrab.org/post/view/21228>

⁸⁷⁷ ICD, Saudi National Prawn Company tie Up for \$1bn Aquaculture Opportunities, Arab News 25 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.arabnews.com/node/402050>

⁸⁷⁸ ICD, Saudi National Prawn Company tie up for \$1bn Aquaculture Opportunities, Food Crisis and the global land Grab 26 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://farmlandgrab.org/post/view/19828>

⁸⁷⁹ \$1bn Aquaculture Investment Opportunities Explored, NPC 26 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.robian.com.sa/images/ArabNewsDec26-12-2011.pdf>

⁸⁸⁰ Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) <http://www.amis-outlook.org>

⁸⁸¹ Agricultural Statistical Yearbook, the Ministry of Agriculture 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.moa.gov.sa/public/portal>

supports efforts to achieve agricultural development. The observatory's mission is to provide statistics and information on agricultural activities for strategic goods locally and globally.⁸⁸² The Observatory is an important step in the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide the necessary information and data related to quantities and prices of strategic food commodities and the impact on food security systems.⁸⁸³ This fact is consistent with the principles for enforcement and information sharing and the principles for surveillance of commodity derivatives market.

Saudi Arabia acts to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and participates in the work of AMIS. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment not to impose food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes imposed by Saudi Arabia on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP, before the Seoul G20 summit, have been found.

According to the Saudi customs commodity release and export procedures, there are no restrictions on exporting food typically purchased by the WFP in Saudi Arabia.⁸⁸⁴

No new restrictions imposed on humanitarian food exports in Saudi Arabia have been registered during the compliance period.

Thus, Saudi Arabia is awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Saudi Arabia: -1

On 24 September 2012 The Saudi Ports Authority (SPA) signed SRA1.6 billion (USD0.43 billion) in contracts for construction and development projects in various seaports in the Kingdom in 2012. The projects include construction of a power generating plant at the King Abdul Aziz Port in Dammam, a container wharf at the Dhuba Port, two container wharves in the King Fahd Industrial Port in Yanbu, and a passenger and services wharf at the Yanbu Commercial Port beside a huge multistory car park at the Jeddah Islamic Port.⁸⁸⁵ As previously reported, the main reason for building these is to handle rising imports in products such as wheat and barley under a food security plan.⁸⁸⁶

⁸⁸² Observatory of Basic Food Commodities inaugurated, Saudi Gazette 26 September 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20120926137475>

⁸⁸³ Food Security Snapshot (Saudi Arabia), FAO 11 October 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=SAU>

⁸⁸⁴ Commodity Release and Export Procedures Code Guide, Saudi Customs. Date of Access: 29 May 2012. http://www.customs.gov.sa/CustomsNew/tariff/guide_E.aspx.

⁸⁸⁵ Saudi Ports Authority Signs SR 1.6 bn Projects in 2012, Arab News 24 September 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.arabnews.com/saudi-ports-authority-signs-sr-16-bn-projects-2012>

⁸⁸⁶ Saudi Arabia Mulls New Port For Food Imports, Food Crisis and The Global Land Grab 3 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://farmlandgrab.org/post/view/11488>

During the monitoring period no actions aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance have been undertaken bilaterally or multilaterally. Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of -1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Saudi Arabia: +1

According to the IOSCO Report Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, relevant market authorities in Saudi Arabia employ methods for monitoring, collecting and analyzing information that are suitable for the type of market trading platform and the amount of data to be monitored. Such methods are supported by automated systems which collect and analyze data for trading patterns and trading anomalies. Thus, Saudi Arabia complies with the Principle on Monitoring, Collecting and Analyzing Information, which falls into the Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets group.⁸⁸⁷

The Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets report by IOSCO also states that Saudi Arabia conforms to the Review of Evolving Practices Principle, which falls into the Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets group.⁸⁸⁸

The IOSCO Report confirms Saudi Arabian compliance with the Rules and Compliance Programs principle which demands that relevant market authorities have rules, compliance programs, sanctioning policies and powers to prohibit, detect, prevent and deter abusive practices on their markets, including the manipulation or attempted manipulation of the market. According to the report, the country also conforms to the Powers and Capacity to Respond to Market Abuse principle, the Disciplinary Sanctions against Market Members principle and the Disciplinary Sanctions against Non-Members of the Market principle.⁸⁸⁹ Thus, Saudi Arabia complies with the Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing.

Saudi Arabia has taken measures that comply with three groups of IOSCO principles. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Pavel Zhdanov

South Africa

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

South Africa: +1

South Africa has complied with its commitment to implementing actions to boost agricultural growth.

⁸⁸⁷ Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 28 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁸⁸⁸ Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 28 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁸⁸⁹ Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 28 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

On 23 November 2010, the Government of South Africa released the Framework of the New Economic Growth Path (NGP) aimed at enhancing growth, employment creation and equity by 2020. This framework reflects the government's commitment to prioritizing employment creation in all economic policies. It was mentioned that agriculture jobs would be created by addressing high input costs and upscaling processing. Support for small holders includes access to key inputs. The government explored ways to improve working and living conditions for the country's 660,000 farm workers. The growth path also commits the government to unblocking stalled land transfers, which constrain new investment.⁸⁹⁰

Between 2011 and 2012, the Government of South Africa contributed to food security, job creation and poverty alleviation through programs like the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), and the Micro-agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (MAFISA). In the 2011-2012 financial year, through the CASP, 15,000 smallholder farmers were targeted. A grant of over R1 billion was allocated to nine provinces. By June 2011, the provinces had received the initial 10% of their allocation, which was followed by a further 20% in the next month, and the remaining allocations in October 2011 and January 2012.⁸⁹¹ MAFISA provides access to finance for farmers, especially beneficiaries of land restitution, redistribution and land tenure reform programs. In 2011-2012, through MAFISA, R500 million were allocated.⁸⁹²

A Food Security Policy for South Africa will be adopted between 2012 and 2013 with the strategic goal of improving South Africa's adequacy and stability of access to safe and nutritious food at both a national and household level. This policy calls for increased and better-targeted public spending in social programs, education and health services, and public works programs, as well as a re-prioritization of government procurement on food to provide markets for community food production initiatives.⁸⁹³

From 2012 to 2013, the Sustainable Household Food Security Program will be implemented to improve the production systems of subsistence and smallholder producers in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors. The purpose is to achieve food security livelihoods and facilitate the provision of inputs, implements and infrastructure support. The program includes a subprogram for sector capacity development, through facilitating and supporting education and training skills, promoting the development of centres of excellence on skills training and developing, managing and coordinating the sector transformation policy and strategy.⁸⁹⁴

The Agricultural Research Council (ARC) is the principal agricultural research institution in South Africa. The objective of the ARC is to conduct research, development and technology transfers in order to promote agriculture and industry, contribute to bettering quality of life, and facilitate and ensure natural resource conservation. Its functions are as follows: establishing and controlling facilities in the fields of research and development (R&D) and the transfer of technology; promoting cooperation between the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and other countries with regard to research; developing and transferring technology to other countries. This function is carried out through 11 research institutes whose activities are grouped under five

⁸⁹⁰ The New Growth Path framework, South African Government Information. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.info.gov.za/aboutgovt/programmes/new-growth-path/index.html>.

⁸⁹¹ Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (Casp), South African Government Information. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.info.gov.za/aboutgovt/programmes/agriculture/casp.html>.

⁸⁹² Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), MAFISA, Ilima-Letsema, Landcare & other Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries New Programmes: National and Provincial Briefings, Parliamentary Monitoring Group 15 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.pmg.org.za/report/20120517-provincial-heads-departments-comprehensive-agricultural-support-progr>.

⁸⁹³ Strategic Plan 2012/2013-2016/2017, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Pretoria) 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.nda.agric.za/docs/stratplan2012/201213-201617.pdf>.

⁸⁹⁴ Strategic Plan 2012/2013-2016/2017, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Pretoria) 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.nda.agric.za/docs/stratplan2012/201213-201617.pdf>.

divisions: Field Crops (Grain and Industrial Crops), Horticulture, Animal Production and Health, Natural Resources and Engineering, and Technology Transfer.⁸⁹⁵

Capacity-building initiatives undertaken also focused on the extension personnel involved in rural development and in veterinary health care. A total of 129 extension personnel were trained by the ARC in 2011. Such interventions are of great importance as the connection between research output and extension officers ensures that a link is maintained between the ARC (as a R&D organization) and the end users of R&D output, thus keeping the lines of communication between the producers and users of new knowledge open.⁸⁹⁶

During the compliance period the South African Agricultural Research Council in collaboration with CIMMYT, ICRISAT, and Australian partners carried out the research project “Sustainable intensification of maize–legume cropping systems for food security in eastern and southern Africa” (SIMLESA). The project operates in eastern and central Africa in five countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania). The research focuses on the intensification and increased resilience in mixed farming systems, to achieve improved dietary energy and nutritional quality, and increased household incomes. Through organized spillovers of the research results, Botswana, Rwanda, Uganda and South Sudan are benefiting from this initiative. In addition, small projects have been assessing fodder markets, the role of gender in agricultural research, innovation platforms, energy, and the interactions between mining and agriculture. Opportunities for research on poultry, evergreen agriculture, vegetables and peri-urban horticulture are also being explored.⁸⁹⁷

Thus, taking into consideration that South Africa implements measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promotes them in developing countries, South Africa’s compliance is assessed as a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

South Africa: 0

South Africa has complied with its commitment to promote sustainable agricultural practices.

During the compliance period, in carrying out research from the ARC agenda, a number of multidisciplinary projects have been initiated. Two of the cross-cutting themes are climate change and conservation agriculture. The promotion of conservation agriculture has promoted the sustainable use of resources. The aim of this multidisciplinary project is to compare the effects of conservation agriculture (CA) with conventional farming practices, covering topics such as soil water and soil temperature, aggregate stability, soil nutrient cycling, soil microfauna (nematodes), soil microflora (bacteria, mycorrhizae, pathogenic fungi), greenhouse gas emissions, biomass and grain yields, weeds, and economic aspects.⁸⁹⁸

During the compliance period, the ARC Institute for Soil, Climate and Water (ARC-ISCW) has been promoting the use and management of agricultural natural resources through research, technology development and technology transfer by: knowledge generation on the agricultural

⁸⁹⁵ Agricultural Research Council. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.arc.agric.za/home.asp?pid=272>.

⁸⁹⁶ ARC Annual Report. Date of Access: 29 October 2012.

http://www.arc.agric.za/uploads/documents/4526_ARCAnnualReport1011.pdf.

⁸⁹⁷ Sustainable Intensification of Maize-legume Cropping Systems for Food Security in Eastern and Southern Africa (SIMLESA), the CGIAR Research Map. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://ongoing-research.cgiar.org/factsheets/sustainable-intensification-of-maize-legume-cropping-systems-for-food-security-in-eastern-and-southern-africa-simlesa-1/>.

⁸⁹⁸ ARC Annual Report. Date of Access: 23 October 2012.

http://www.arc.agric.za/uploads/documents/4526_ARCAnnualReport1011.pdf.

natural resources continuum and individual agro-ecosystem; innovative technology development; scientific services. ARC-ISCW focuses on applied research such as conservation agriculture, water harvesting, carbon management, green manure, sustainable wetland utilization and degradation (erosion) monitoring. The ARC Institute for Agricultural Engineering (ARC-IAE) has been developing appropriate agricultural engineering technologies for both small- and large-scale agricultural producers. ARC-IAE participates in the development and support of farmers country-wide by means of various research projects, service delivery and training of required skills in the major agricultural engineering fields, including mechanization, irrigation and water use, renewable energy.⁸⁹⁹

In September 2011, the Government of South Africa with the support of the African Union, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank organized “An African Ministerial Conference on Climate-Smart Agriculture” to share leadership perspectives and experiences regarding the opportunities and challenges for climate-smart agriculture in Africa. Climate-smart agriculture includes proven practical techniques such as mulching, intercropping, zero tillage, agro-forestry, improved grazing and improved water management. By increasing the organic content of soil, its water-holding capacity increases, making yields more resilient to climate change, and increasing the stock of carbon on farmland.⁹⁰⁰

Thus, taking into consideration that South Africa implements agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promotes sustainable use and implementation of natural resources at a national level and through international organization, South Africa’s compliance is assessed as a score of 0.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to taking part in the AMIS initiative.

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) of South Africa has a comprehensive statistical database to monitor and evaluate performance of the sector. Reports include: “Crop Estimates” (monthly reports),⁹⁰¹ “Price Watch” (weekly)⁹⁰², “Crops and Markets” (quarterly),⁹⁰³ “Food Security Bulletin of South Africa”(monthly),⁹⁰⁴ and “Livestock statistics”.⁹⁰⁵ The Department also supports the Marketing Information System to develop,

⁸⁹⁹ Natural Resources and Engineering Division, Agricultural Research Council. Date of Access: 23 October 2012. <http://www.arc.agric.za/home.asp?pid=220>.

⁹⁰⁰ Climate-Smart Agriculture - Ministerial Meeting: 13 – 14 September 2011, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Republic of South Africa. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.nda.agric.za/index2011ClimateChange.htm>.

⁹⁰¹ Food Security Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of South Africa. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.nda.agric.za/docs/Cropsestimates/reports.htm>.

⁹⁰² Economic Reports: Price Watch for 2012, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of South Africa. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.nda.agric.za/docs/PriceWatch/2012PriceWatch.htm>.

⁹⁰³ Crops and Markets, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of South Africa. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.nda.agric.za/docs/statsinfo/CropsMa2nQu2012.pdf>.

⁹⁰⁴ Food Security Bulletin of South Africa, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of South Africa. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.nda.agric.za/docs/Cropsestimates/RSA%20Food%20Security%20Bulletin%20SEP%202012.pdf>.

⁹⁰⁵ Livestock Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of South Africa. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.nda.agric.za/docs/statsinfo/newsLivstokmay2012.doc>.

implement, and promote policies, programs and measures aimed at supporting equitable access to competitive and profitable agricultural markets on a sustainable basis.⁹⁰⁶

The Agricultural Geo-Referenced Information System (AGIS) is supported by DAFF, the nine Provincial Departments dealing with Agriculture (PDAs) and the Agricultural Research Council (ARC). The AGIS Serving Centre, responsible for hardware, software and data maintenance, is situated within DAFF, while the Institute for Soil, Climate and Water (ISCW) of the ARC serves as the focal point for the development and maintenance of AGIS content. All available natural-resource spatial information and other required data sets, including the latest Spot 5 satellite imagery and agricultural information, are found on the AGIS website.⁹⁰⁷

A representative of South Africa participates in the Global Food Market Information Group within AMIS. In February 2012, the first meeting of the Group was held to establish the bases for an agreed methodology. South African data are presented in the AMIS framework.⁹⁰⁸

Thus, taking into consideration that South Africa acts to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data and participates in the work of AMIS, its compliance is assessed as a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on food and agriculture.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP within the monitoring period have been found.

In the documents of the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC) on export control regulations, which are valid at present,⁹⁰⁹ and in the ITAC Annual Report portrait 2011,⁹¹⁰ no restrictions on food exports are mentioned.

No facts of South Africa imposing new humanitarian food export restrictions during the compliance period have been found.

South Africa had not imposed any export restrictions on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period and has refrained from imposing new ones during the compliance period. Thus, South Africa has been awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks.

⁹⁰⁶ Marketing Information System, User Guide, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://webapps.daff.gov.za/amis/Link.amis?method=home>.

⁹⁰⁷ Agricultural Geo-Referenced Information System. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.agis.agric.za/agisweb/agis.html>

⁹⁰⁸ Global Food Market Information Group, Agricultural Market Information System. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/information/en/>.

⁹⁰⁹ Export Control, International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.itac.org.za/docs/Export%20Control%20Regulations%20%202012.pdf>.

⁹¹⁰ ITAC Annual Report portrait 2011, International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. (<http://www.itac.org.za/docs/ITAC%202010-2011%20Annual%20Report.pdf>).

In 2011, South Africa made food aid deliveries of 225 mt (in grain equivalent) to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All deliveries are in the emergency category.⁹¹¹

As of 28 October 2012, South Africa's contributions in 2012 to food aid deliveries totaled USD2,555,962. Most of the aid has been sent to Somalia as part of the project 'Tackling Hunger and Food Insecurity in Somalia'.⁹¹²

Thus, for taking action aimed at maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance bilaterally, South Africa is awarded a score of 0.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

South Africa: +1

South Africa has complied with the Contract Design Principles of IOSCO. South Africa has a clear set of regulations, which establish the framework to govern the design of commodity derivatives contracts. The Securities Services Act, 2004 governs the overall framework of financial markets in South Africa.⁹¹³ The JSE (Johannesburg Stock Exchange) Derivative Rules govern the operations and policy of the derivative markets on the JSE. The Directives of the Exchange define elements that change on a more regular basis. Detailed agricultural contract specifications define the operational controls in place, including documenting the physical delivery process. Cash-settled contract specifications summarize the cash-settled.⁹¹⁴

South Africa has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets. The JSE has the necessary authority to execute surveillance and compliance within a well-defined framework supported by the Securities Services Act, 2004. The Act requires that the JSE make arrangements for the proper supervision of all transactions effected through the exchange so as to ensure compliance. As well, it requires that the JSE have the infrastructure necessary for the sustained operation of the exchange. The Act also requires that an exchange must enforce the exchange rules and listing requirements and must supervise compliance by authorized users with this Act and the exchange rules. The Act stipulates that the exchange rules must provide for surveillance of any matter relevant to the purposes of the Act, the exchange rules and the directives.⁹¹⁵

South Africa has complied with the IOSCO Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets. The JSE has the power to set ex-ante position limits under Rule 10 of the JSE Derivatives Market and the agricultural contract specifications. The Manitoba Securities Commission (MSC) has powers that permit: calling for additional margin, either from customers or from clearing members on behalf of their clients; ordering the liquidation or transfer of open

⁹¹¹ Database of the International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS). Date of Access: 5 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/fais/quantity-reporting>.

⁹¹² WFP. Date of Access: 5 November 2012. <http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/south-africa?year=2012>.

⁹¹³ The Securities Services Act, 2004 (Act No. 36 of 2004). Date of Access: 6 November 2012. http://www.acts.co.za/securities_services_act_2004/index.htm.

⁹¹⁴ The JSE Regulations. Date of Access: 6 November 2012, <http://www.jse.co.za/Regulation.aspx>.

⁹¹⁵ The Securities Services Act, 2004 (Act No. 36 of 2004). Date of Access: 6 November 2012. http://www.acts.co.za/securities_services_act_2004/index.htm.

positions; suspending or curtailing trading on the market; altering delivery terms or conditions; cancelling trades.⁹¹⁶

South Africa has complied with the IOSCO Principles for Enforcement and Information Sharing. Chapter 8 of the Securities Services Act, 2004 covers the Market Abuse provisions. The presence of the ability to replay all trading activity means that any manipulative activity can also be investigated on an order by order basis. The investigation of those manipulative trading practices that result in OTC gains are more challenging to investigate as the exchange only has an insight into physical positions.⁹¹⁷ The Exchange, under the Exchange Rules and the Government Regulator, through their division called the Directorate of Market Abuse (DMA), has the power to apply sanctions to detect, deter and refer enforcement action against any prohibited conduct. The DMA is also tasked with the responsibility to investigate, analyze and impose sanctions in instances of market abuse. The Regulator also has an administrative enforcement arm in the form of an Enforcement Committee which deals with matters of non-compliance by the regulated industry.⁹¹⁸ Chapter 8 of the Securities Services Act 2004 deals with the powers of the DMA in civil liability, as well as the assessment of fines and penalties.⁹¹⁹

South Africa has not complied with the IOSCO Principle for Enhancing Price Discovery on Commodity Derivatives Markets. However, this is under investigation taking into account the size of the market and the number of participants involved in the commodity market.⁹²⁰

Thus, South Africa takes measures falling under more than three of the groups of principles, as outlined by IOSCO, and is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Dr. Elena Grigorieva

Turkey

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to implement measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth both at home and in developing countries.

Turkey has taken measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home.

In 2006, the “Rural Development Support Programme” was initiated. It was aimed at the integration of agriculture and industry by providing producers with 50% supported grants. In the framework of this project, TRY 625 million (USD 349.6 million) was spent on buying 160,532 agricultural machinery and equipment items in the period of 2007-2011.⁹²¹

⁹¹⁶ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁹¹⁷ The Securities Services Act, 2004 (Act No. 36 of 2004). Date of Access: 6 November 2012. http://www.acts.co.za/securities_services_act_2004/index.htm.

⁹¹⁸ Survey on Implementation of the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets. Date of Access: 6 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁹¹⁹ The Securities Services Act, 2004 (Act No. 36 of 2004). Date of Access: 6 November 2012. http://www.acts.co.za/securities_services_act_2004/index.htm.

⁹²⁰ The Securities Services Act, 2004 (Act No. 36 of 2004). Date of Access: 6 November 2012. http://www.acts.co.za/securities_services_act_2004/index.htm.

⁹²¹ Structural Changes and Reforms on Turkish Agriculture 2003-2012, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock May 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Files/en_files/ministry/changes_reforms.pdf.

On 3-4 December 2010, the Flood Risk Management Conference was held in the framework of the “Mitigating Flood Risk in Flooded Areas in the GAP Region” (GAPSEL) project in the Turkish city of Şanlıurfa. During the conference, the capacity building approach to the flood mitigation experience of the GAPSEL Project was discussed.⁹²² The Project was adopted by Turkish government on 18 June 2008. This project is a multi-sectoral and integrated regional development plan based on the concept of sustainable development in south-eastern Anatolia – one of the least-developed parts of Turkey. It covers sectors such as irrigation, hydraulic energy production, agriculture, industry, urban and rural infrastructure, forestry, education, rural tourism and health.⁹²³ The project is co-financed by the EU. The contribution of the Turkish government totals EUR3.2 million.⁹²⁴

On 10 February 2012, Turkish Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs Mehmet Mehdi Eker at a public meeting announced the Rural Development Plan for 2010-2013. He announced that Turkey will spend USD17 billion in the framework of this Plan.⁹²⁵ The Turkish government adopted the Rural Development Plan (2010-2013) on 5 August 2010. The aim of the document is to foster improvements in the working and living conditions of the rural population and to foster sustainable development. Measures and activities to be implemented in rural areas and resources required were determined in coordination with 24 related institutions and organizations. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has been appointed as the Coordinator Ministry responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the Plan.⁹²⁶

Turkey has also taken measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth in developing countries.

On 9-13 May 2011, the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries was held in Istanbul. During the conference, the Turkish Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs pointed out that the Turkish government contributed over USD10 million to the FAO Subregional Office for Central Asia (SEC) in Ankara.⁹²⁷ This contribution was made by USD2 million annual disbursements in the period of 2007-2011, within the framework of the FAO-Turkey Partnership Program.⁹²⁸ Turkey plans to continue cooperating with the international community and international organizations in the area of food security and agricultural development. The Turkish Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs mentioned that “agricultural investments whether commercial or not should address livelihood concerns and so, should be linked to food security and rural livelihoods.”⁹²⁹

⁹²² A Flood Risk Management Conference will be held in Şanlıurfa, Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Development Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. [http://includes.gap.gov.tr/files/ek-dosyalar/gap-tan/haberler/PRESS_RELEASE-Flood_Risk_Management_Conference_\(Rev\).pdf](http://includes.gap.gov.tr/files/ek-dosyalar/gap-tan/haberler/PRESS_RELEASE-Flood_Risk_Management_Conference_(Rev).pdf).

⁹²³ Evaluation of Agricultural Policy Reforms in Turkey, OECD 27 September 2011. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264113220-en>. P.64.

⁹²⁴ A Flood Risk Management Conference will be held in Şanlıurfa, Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Development Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. [http://includes.gap.gov.tr/files/ek-dosyalar/gap-tan/haberler/PRESS_RELEASE-Flood_Risk_Management_Conference_\(Rev\).pdf](http://includes.gap.gov.tr/files/ek-dosyalar/gap-tan/haberler/PRESS_RELEASE-Flood_Risk_Management_Conference_(Rev).pdf).

⁹²⁵ Turkey to spend TL 27 bln for rural development in five years, Today’s Zaman 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://www.todayszaman.com/newsDetail_getNewsById.action?newsId=235198

⁹²⁶ Structural Changes and Reforms on Turkish Agriculture 2003-2012, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock May 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Files/en_files/ministry/changes_reforms.pdf

⁹²⁷ Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries Istanbul, Turkey 9 – 13 May 2011, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 07 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/INTERNATIONAL-TRADE/FDIs/RAI_in_LDCs_report.pdf

⁹²⁸ FAO-Turkey Partnership Programme (FTPP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.fao.org/europe/sec/fao-turkey-partnership-programme/en/>

⁹²⁹ Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries Istanbul, Turkey 9 – 13 May 2011, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 07 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 October 2012.

Turkey has taken actions towards boosting agricultural growth both at home and in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to implement agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promote sustainable use of natural resources at the national level and in developing countries.

In April 2011, the FAO/Government Cooperation Programme “Capacity Building for Sustainable Management of Mountain Watersheds in Central Asia and the Caucasus” was initiated. The project is aimed at decreasing degradation and losses of soil, water and biodiversity resources and enjoying benefits from rehabilitated and sustainably managed mountain watersheds both in Turkey and other project member countries, including Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Watershed management covers the sustainable utilization and conservation of land (forest, agriculture and range areas) and water resources. The Programme fund is approximately USD710,000. The main investors in the project are the Turkish government and the FAO/Turkey Partnership Programme.⁹³⁰

Turkey has become engaged in a project which aims to provide sustainable use of natural resources in agriculture both at home and in developing countries. However, no domestic or bilateral measures to promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources have been registered. Thus, Turkey receives a score of 0.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to participate in the work of AMIS and improve its national systems of collection and dissemination of agricultural data.

Turkey has participated in the work of AMIS.

On 15-16 September 2011, the Head of the Agricultural Economics and Policy Research Department at the Turkish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Muhammet Demirtas, and other officials, participated in the AMIS Inception meeting in Rome.⁹³¹ During the meeting the mechanisms for setting up AMIS were discussed.⁹³²

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/INTERNATIONAL-TRADE/FDI/RAI_in_LDCs_report.pdf

⁹³⁰ Project Document FAO/Government Cooperation Programme, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion April 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012.

http://www.cem.gov.tr/erozyon/Files/faaliyetler/Havza_Planlama/FAO_Havza_Yonetimi_Kapasite_Gelistirme_Bilgi_Notu.pdf

⁹³¹ List of participants . AMIS Inception Meeting, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Agricultural Market Information System 16 September 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/inception_meeting/amis_list_of_delegates_for_amis_meeting.pdf

⁹³² AMIS inception meeting, Agricultural Market Information System 16 September 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/amis-meeting/en/>

On 9-10 February 2012, Muhammet Demirtas attended the First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group in Rome.⁹³³ The event aimed to review procedures and tools that individual country members use for drawing national supply. Demand balances for AMIS commodities were adopted and the bases for an agreed methodology were established.⁹³⁴

On 11 April 2012, Muhammet Demirtas was present at the first meeting of the AMIS Rapid Response Forum in Mexico.⁹³⁵ The Rapid Response Forum Concept Paper was reviewed and finalized, the market situation and outlook for AMIS commodities were considered and the new AMIS Chair was elected.⁹³⁶

The website of the Turkish Statistical Institute (www.turkstat.gov.tr) provides statistical data on agriculture. The statistics on agriculture are divided into several sections: Crop Production Statistics, Agricultural Holding, Agriculture Census, Animal Production Statistics, Sea Products Statistics, Number of Agricultural Equipment and Machinery, and Agricultural Price Statistics. So, Turkey did not need to improve its national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data.

Thus, Turkey has been scored +1 for participating in the work of AMIS and having a transparent national system of collection and dissemination of agricultural data.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment on removing existing food export restrictions imposed on WFP-purchased food and not imposing new ones.

No export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP were imposed by Turkey before the Seoul summit.

On 30 November 2011, Turkey, along with thirteen other WTO members, drafted a proposal to the WTO Ministerial Conference to agree on lifting export restrictions or “extraordinary” taxes on food bought for humanitarian purposes by the WFP and not imposing them in the future.⁹³⁷

No facts of Turkey imposing new export restrictions on humanitarian food purchases during the compliance cycle have been registered.

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

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

Turkey: -1

⁹³³First Meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, Agricultural Market Information System 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_1/List_of_participants_final.pdf

⁹³⁴First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, Agricultural Market Information System 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi-feb/en/>

⁹³⁵The Rapid Response Forum, Agricultural Market Information System. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/forum/en/>

⁹³⁶First meeting of the Rapid Response Forum, Agricultural Market Information System 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/rf-april-2012/en/>

⁹³⁷Briefing note: Food security, World Trade Organization. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min11_e/briefingfoodsec_e.htm

Turkey has not complied with its commitment to improve efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains.

On 9-13 May 2011, the 4th UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held in Istanbul. At the conference, the Prime Minister of Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, said that it is a priority for Turkey in the sphere of agriculture to establish an International Agriculture Center dedicated to LDCs in partnership with the FAO, the WFP and UNCTAD, as well as to share best practices in agricultural production with international partners.⁹³⁸

However, no facts of Turkey taking actions which led to maximizing efficient delivery of food assistance were registered. Thus, Turkey is awarded a score of -1.

5.a. [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment on commodity financial markets regulation.

One of the main provisions of the Capital Markets Board of Turkey is to “regulate the qualifications and sale and purchase principles of any derivative instruments, including futures and options contracts based on economic and financial indicators, capital market instruments, commodities, precious metals and foreign currency, the supervision of the obligations of those employed at the exchanges and markets where these instruments are traded, and of the rules and principles of activities and of the rules, principles, and guarantees of the clearing and settlement system.”⁹³⁹ This provision corresponds to the Accountability Principle from the group of Contract Design Principles.

On 30 December 2009, a Department of Market Oversight and Enforcement was established in Turkey. This institution is responsible for overseeing secondary markets including the derivative markets. In addition, the Department of Market Oversight and Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of market surveillance activities of national exchanges, including the Turkish Derivatives Exchange. The Department uses Surveillance Platform Alerts, designed by the Istanbul Stock Exchange and Turkish Derivatives Exchange, to watch the markets in real time and provide on-time response to suspicious trading alerts.⁹⁴⁰ Thus, commodity derivative markets in Turkey meet several principles from the group of Principles for Surveillance of Commodity Derivatives Markets and the Principles to Address Disorderly Commodity Derivatives Markets.

Turkey’s system of commodity derivatives trading is consistent with 3 of the 5 groups of corresponding principles outlined by IOSCO. So, Turkey is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nadezhda Sporysheva

⁹³⁸ Turkey’s Economic and Technical Cooperation Package for the LDCs for the next decade as announced by H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister of Republic of Turkey, Istanbul Newsletter 14 May 2011. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. http://ldc4istanbul.org/uploads/special_supplement120511.pdf

⁹³⁹ Capital Markets Board of Turkey Annual Report 2011, Capital Markets Board of Turkey April 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.cmb.gov.tr/displayfile.aspx?action=displayfile&pageid=85&fn=85.pdf&submenuheader=null>

⁹⁴⁰ Capital Markets Board of Turkey Annual Report 2011, Capital Markets Board of Turkey April 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.cmb.gov.tr/displayfile.aspx?action=displayfile&pageid=85&fn=85.pdf&submenuheader=null>

United Kingdom

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

United Kingdom: +1

On 13 March 2011, Food and Farming Minister Jim Paice announced that the government will invest GBP15 million in projects to transform food manufacturing and support pioneering research and development that unlocks the potential of the UK's farming, food and drink sectors.⁹⁴¹

On 29 December 2011, Environment Minister Benyon announced a GBP15 million pilot project to support rural businesses and grow the rural economy. The project will overcome barriers to growth, such as a lack of suitable premises, and the poor provision of infrastructure, through ventures such as superfast broadband and mobile networks.⁹⁴²

On 14 September 2012, Agriculture Minister Jim Paice announced that GBP176,000 will be invested in the dairy industry's first Continuous Professional Development (CPD) scheme over the following two years. The scheme will help boost skills in the dairy industry.⁹⁴³

On 12 August 2012 Prime Minister David Cameron and Brazilian Vice President, Michel Temer hosted a high-level meeting bringing together representatives from international governments, charities and businesses and announced new initiatives to boost nutrition. The UK government committed to supporting the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in science and innovation to create drought resistant and vitamin enriched crops which could help feed 45 million people for a year in Asia and Africa.⁹⁴⁴

On 21 June 2012, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg announced that new support will help communities to adapt to the potentially devastating changes of climate and pull themselves out of poverty. Over 6 million smallholder farms in sub-Saharan Africa and developing countries will get extra support from the UK. Working with the UN's International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the program will provide grants to benefit smallholder communities, which allow them to build their resilience to climate change, whether through better water management, advice on investing in the right flood or drought resistant crops, working with governments to improve infrastructure or even helping better monitor and report on the weather.⁹⁴⁵

On 18 June 2012, a new joint initiative was announced that will help develop and introduce successful farming and agricultural technology to farmers who need it most. Backed by Britain, Canada, the United States, Italy and Australia, the scheme will harness the creativity of the private sector – such as large grain traders, cereal millers or food processors – by

⁹⁴¹ £15 million to transform food manufacturing and boost UK economy, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 13 March 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2012/03/14/transform-food-manufacturing/>

⁹⁴² New business hubs to promote rural economic growth, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 29 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/29/rural-economy-growth/>

⁹⁴³ Dairy industry skills given funding boost, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 14 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/09/06/dairy-industry-funding/>

⁹⁴⁴ Hunger event: Lasting legacy for children around the world, Department for International Development 12 August 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Hunger-event-news-story/>

⁹⁴⁵ Food: Britain to help poor farmers to feed millions, Department for International Development 22 June 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Britain-to-help-poor-farmers-to-feed-millions/>

offering funding to help bring tried and tested products to a wider market. This will help farmers in Africa use vitamin-enriched maize, improve their crop storage and boost incomes and nutritional benefits.⁹⁴⁶

On 18 May 2012, the UK government announced that it will join G8 nations, African countries, aid agencies and 45 leading multinational and African companies in a new alliance to help millions of African farmers boost their productivity and help poor farmers produce more reliable crops and healthier livestock. The New Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security is expected to increase average agriculture sector growth rates by 1.5% per year over 10 years across sub-Saharan Africa. Measures will include investment in rural roads, private and public investment into researching and implementing new agricultural technology and the extension of agricultural insurance services to poor African farmers.⁹⁴⁷

On 12 April 2012, a new program supported by the UK government was announced. It decided to give access to modern farming equipment such as tractors, high quality wheat and potato seed, and support for small business development to 50,000 farmers in Afghanistan. This will ensure that farmers get greater financial returns from their activities and help reduce poverty in the region.⁹⁴⁸

On 25 May 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron and President Barack Obama made a joint commitment to changing the lives of the 1.2 billion poor people in the world and accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Among other things they agreed to work together to generate USD2.8 billion in agricultural GDP through research and development activities.⁹⁴⁹

On 28 February 2011, the Department for International Development and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation announced a coordinated effort to reduce hunger and poverty in developing countries by supporting agricultural research projects to help small farmers increase their yields and incomes. The collaboration will focus on dealing with the most serious threats to food production in the developing world—such as crop diseases, pests, poor soil quality, and extreme weather.⁹⁵⁰

In January 2011, the Department for International Development supported a new research initiative to improve food security in the developing world. The new initiative will fund teams from the UK, India and developing countries to work on research projects to improve the sustainability of vital food crops. The research will particularly investigate ways to improve the disease-resistance and stress-tolerance of staple crops in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.⁹⁵¹

⁹⁴⁶ Food: Innovative technology to boost African farming, Department for International Development 18 June 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Food-Britain-backs-fund-for-African-farmers/>

⁹⁴⁷ Food: Britain to help Africa on supply and nutrition, Department for International Development 18 May 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Food-africa-mitchell-may12/>

⁹⁴⁸ Afghanistan: UK to transform 50,000 farmers' livelihoods, Department for International Development 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Afghanistan-New-cutting-edge-agriculture-programme/>

⁹⁴⁹ US and UK join up on global development, Department for International Development 25 May 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/US-and-UK-agree-joint-partnership-for-development/>

⁹⁵⁰ DFID and Gates join up on agricultural research, Department for International Development 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/UK-Government-and-Gates-Foundation-Partner-to-Support-Agricultural-Research/>

⁹⁵¹ New research initiative to improve food security launched, Department for International Development 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2011/Britain-supports-new-research-initiative-to-improve-food-security/>

The United Kingdom took steps to boost agricultural growth both domestically and in developing countries. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

United Kingdom: +1

On 10 July 2012, Farming Minister Jim Paice presented the initial report of the Green Food Project unveiling how the UK's food system should have changed to keep food affordable without destroying nature. The Government has brought together representative farmers, manufacturers, retailers, caterers, environmentalists and scientists to work out how to reconcile the competing demands of producing more food and improving the environment. According to the report, measures have to include using less energy and water in food production, increasing crop yields, introducing more innovative technology, improving conservation management, and boosting the numbers of talented, entrepreneurial young people making careers in the food industry.⁹⁵²

On 30 May 2012, Farming Minister Jim Paice announced that grants of up to GBP25,000 will be provided for farms and rural businesses to boost their business prospects. The grants will enable farmers to buy new machinery and develop green projects. The total sum of the grants is GBP40 million.⁹⁵³

On 12 March 2012, the Department for International Development of the UK won the Best Technological Breakthrough award at the Climate Week Awards for a project to develop drought-tolerant maize in Africa. Developed by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) and supported by UK aid and other donors, the new kind of maize needs far less water in soil than normal maize. More than 2 million smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa are growing the new varieties and have benefitted from it.⁹⁵⁴

On 11 June 2011, the European Report on Development was published with the support of the Department for International Development of the UK. It highlighted how businesses, aid agencies and governments must work together to deliver new technology and protect natural resources in some of the poorest countries.⁹⁵⁵

On 30 October 2012, Environment Minister Richard Benyon announced that by the end of 2015, all palm oil used in central Government food and catering services will come from environmentally friendly sources.⁹⁵⁶

The United Kingdom took steps to promote sustainable agricultural practices both domestically and in developing countries, including through multilateral mechanisms. Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

⁹⁵² Feeding the nation and enriching the environment, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 10 July 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2012/07/10/green-food-project/>

⁹⁵³ New drive for rural growth – business and broadband grant applications open, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 30 May 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2012/05/10/rural-business-and-broadband-grant-applications-open/>

⁹⁵⁴ Climate change: DFID wins award for maize project, Department for International Development 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/DFID-wins-climate-award/>

⁹⁵⁵ Green growth: Business to help beat resource scarcity, Department for International Development 11 June 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/European-report-on-development-business-to-help-beat-resource-scarcity/>

⁹⁵⁶ UK to lead way on sustainable palm oil, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 30 October 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2012/10/30/sustainable-palm-oil/>

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

United Kingdom: +1

In May 2011 AMIS published a scoring report entitled “The Agricultural Market Information System,” which provided a review of existing global food market outlook information mechanisms. According to the report, the UK is among a handful of major producers which provide information on actual and forecast end-of-season grain stocks.⁹⁵⁷

The UK took part in the following meetings of AMIS: the Second meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group on 2-3 October 2012 in Rome,⁹⁵⁸ the First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group on 9-10 February 2012 in Rome,⁹⁵⁹ the AMIS inception meeting on 15-16 September 2011 in Rome⁹⁶⁰

The AMIS database contains historical data on agricultural production in the UK.⁹⁶¹

The UK also has a statistical database on agricultural and food production in its national statistical system.⁹⁶²

The United Kingdom receives a score of +1 for full compliance with the commitment.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

United Kingdom: +1

No existing or new export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed by the UK have been registered. Moreover, some documents evidencing UK policy on the promotion of the free trade of food in the UK and abroad and the removal of food export restrictions were published by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

On 27 January 2012 the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs published a Plan of Action on the promotion of food exports in which the Government of the UK committed to promote open food trade internationally, through multilateral and bilateral free trade agreements.⁹⁶³

The UK had not imposed any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased by the WFP before the monitoring period, did not impose new restrictions upon humanitarian food exports and took measures to promote the free trade of food internationally. Therefore, the score of the UK for the fulfillment of this commitment is +1.

⁹⁵⁷ The Agricultural Market Information System, Agricultural Market Information System May 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://nfsm.gov.in/G20/Transparency.pdf>

⁹⁵⁸ Second meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, Agricultural Market Information System 2-3 October 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi2-oct-2012/en/>

⁹⁵⁹ First meeting of the Global Food Market Information Group, Agricultural Market Information System 9-10 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi-feb/en/>

⁹⁶⁰ AMIS inception meeting, Agricultural Market Information System 15-16 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/amis-meeting/en/>

⁹⁶¹ Statistics, Agricultural Market Information System. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://statistics.amis-outlook.org/data/index.html#DOWNLOAD>

⁹⁶² Agriculture and Environment, UK National Statistics. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/agriculture-environment/index.html>

⁹⁶³ Driving Export Growth in the Farming, Food and Drink Sector: A Plan of Action, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 27 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13702-food-export-actionplan.pdf>

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

United Kingdom: -1

No facts of UK efforts to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance were registered. Thus, the United Kingdom gets a score of -1.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

United Kingdom: +1

The UK Financial Services Authority (FSA) is responsible for the regulation of financial market in the UK. The FSA is endowed with rule making, enforcement and investigation powers. Its activities are guided by the national legislation and by the EU Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID). As evidenced by the Survey on the Principles for the Regulation of Commodity Derivatives Markets issued in October 2012 by the OICU and IOSCO, the commodity derivatives regulation in the UK complies with the main IOSCO Principles.⁹⁶⁴

According to the Survey, the United Kingdom FSA fully complies with 17 out of 22 principles for the regulation of commodity derivatives markets, while partially complying with the remaining 5 principles.⁹⁶⁵

The UK complies with principles falling into all of the five groups outlined by IOSCO. Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst Natalia Churkina

United States

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

United States: +1

The United States has implemented national actions to boost agricultural growth.

On 9 June 2011, the White House announced the establishment of the first White House Rural Council, which would coordinate programs across the government to encourage public-private partnerships and to increase the flow of capital to rural areas and create jobs.⁹⁶⁶

On 11 June 2012, US president Barack Obama announced that USD2 billion would be invested in rural small businesses by the end of FY2016. During the period from August 2011 to June

⁹⁶⁴ Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 28 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁹⁶⁵ Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 28 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

⁹⁶⁶ Obama Administration Establishes White House Rural Council to Strengthen Rural Communities, The White House, 9 June 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/06/09/obama-administration-establishes-white-house-rural-council-strengthen-ru>.

2012, more than USD400 million was invested in rural businesses through the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program.⁹⁶⁷

On 14 June 2012, the US Department of Agriculture, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the US Department of the Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) announced a joint Border Capital Community Initiative aimed at strengthening public-private partnerships and promoting economic development in communities located in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas.⁹⁶⁸

On 1 October 2012, US Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack announced USD101 million in grants to support America's specialty crops producers, who provide fruits, vegetables, nuts and other nutritious foods. USD46 million of that sum would be spent to support new and continuing research for growers and businesses that rely on the sustainable crops industry.⁹⁶⁹

The US has made efforts to promote marketing opportunities among agricultural companies. On 5 April 2012, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Kathleen Merrigan announced that the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) was seeking grant applicants for the USD10 million 2012 Farmers Market Promotion Program.⁹⁷⁰ On 2 October 2012, the USDA announced USD1.2 million in grants for 22 projects under the Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program to help American farmers and ranchers. This will increase opportunities for states marketing innovation.⁹⁷¹

The United States has also done much to promote agricultural growth in developing countries.

In 2011, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) tripled its level of investment in research compared to 2008, to USD120 million. It also boosted Title XII assistance to universities to USD72.2 million, an increase of two-thirds compared to 2008.⁹⁷² Title XII is part of the foreign assistance legislation of the US, which aims to increase world food production and rural development through fostering effective agricultural sciences.

⁹⁶⁷ Obama Administration Releases Report on America's Agricultural Economy and Announces Commitment to Invest over \$2 Billion in Rural Small Businesses, The White House, 11 June 2012. Date of Access: 31 October 2012.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/06/0188.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁹⁶⁸ Border Capital Community Initiative, United States Department of Agriculture. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/BCCI.html>.

⁹⁶⁹ Agriculture Secretary Vilsack Announces Investments in Specialty Crops to Help Strengthen New Markets, Provide Additional Economic Opportunity for Farmers and Ranchers, United States Department of Agriculture, 1 October 2012. Date of Access: 31 October 2012.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/10/0315.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁹⁷⁰ Farmers Market Promotion Program Grants Available, United States Department of Agriculture, 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 31 October 2012.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/04/0117.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁹⁷¹ USDA Grants Support Marketing Innovation for American Farmers and Ranchers, United States Department of Agriculture, 2 October 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/10/0317.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁹⁷² USAID Administrator Talks about "The True Yields of Food Security", USAID, 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 2 November 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/usaaid-administrator-talks-about-true-yields-food-security>.

On 27 September 2011, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), together with six partners, pledged to invest USD25 million in small and medium sized enterprises from East Africa's agriculture sector over the next 5 years.⁹⁷³

On 11 May 2012, the US welcomed the formal endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, which consists of a set of principles and practices establishing laws and policies that better govern land, fisheries and forests tenure rights, ultimately supporting food security and sustainable development.⁹⁷⁴

On 12 June 2012, USAID, Vodafone, and TechnoServe announced the Connected Farmer Alliance – a partnership aimed at increasing productivity, incomes and the resilience of smallholder farmers in Kenya, Mozambique, and Tanzania. This partnership will leverage mobile phone-enabled solutions and increase access to secure payments and other financial services for more than 500,000 smallholder farmers.⁹⁷⁵

The United States has implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promoted them in developing countries. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

United States: +1

The US has made efforts to promote sustainable use of natural resources at the national level.

Since 2009, the US Department of Agriculture has provided more than USD8.1 billion to bring modern, updated water and waste water capacities to rural communities.⁹⁷⁶

In April 2010, US president Barack Obama launched the Great Outdoors Initiative, which aims to partner with private landowners to conserve and restore natural and cultural resources. On 8 March 2012, within the framework of this initiative, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar pledged USD33 million towards the innovative restoration and protection of the habitats for wildlife in cooperation with farmers, ranchers and forest landowners.⁹⁷⁷

On 2 March 2012, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack pledged to enroll an additional 1 million acres of land in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), which was officially launched in 1985 by the Farm Bill. Under the CRP, farmers receive rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish resource-conserving covers on eligible farmland. Participation in the program is

⁹⁷³ USAID Collaboration Results in African Agricultural Fund, USAID, 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/usaaid-collaboration-results-african-agricultural-fund>.

⁹⁷⁴ USAID Welcomes New Global Guidelines on Land Governance, USAID, 11 May 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/usaaid-welcomes-new-global-guidelines-land-governance>.

⁹⁷⁵ New Farmer Alliance to Improve Incomes and Food Security in Africa, USAID, 12 June 2012. Date of Access: 1 November. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/new-farmer-alliance-improve-incomes-and-food-security-africa>.

⁹⁷⁶ Agriculture Secretary Vilsack Announces Funding to Create Jobs and Improve Rural Water Systems, United States Department of Agriculture, 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 2 November 2012. http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/09/0295.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁹⁷⁷ USDA and Interior Announce Wildlife Conservation Efforts to Support Local Economies and Preserve Farm and Ranch Traditions, United States Department of Agriculture, 8 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/03/0088.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&edeployment_action=retrievecontent.

voluntary.⁹⁷⁸ On 8 October 2012, Tom Vilsack announced the allocation of 400,000 acres to wildlife enhancement schemes, which fulfilled the commitment to give 1 million acres under the CRP.⁹⁷⁹

On 2 March 2012, the US Fish and Wildlife Service recommended a conservation investment of approximately USD30 million, or 70% of the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, in the nation's prairie pothole region, long recognized as America's "duck factory."⁹⁸⁰

The United States also has in place agricultural practices which positively influence the environment in developing countries. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supports and promotes sustainable agriculture which is ecologically sound.⁹⁸¹

On 8 February 2012, the US pledged USD15 million for a new 5-year Agribusiness Market and Support Activity (AMARTA II). The program will support sustainable production in agriculture and fisheries and preservation of the natural resource base in Indonesia.⁹⁸²

On 9 April 2012, the US and Brazil signed a Memorandum of Understanding to improve agricultural practices in Haiti, which would enable farmers to use their land to sustainably produce both food and wood.⁹⁸³

On 11 September 2012, the US and Brazil partnered to increase agricultural production in Honduras. Apart from other goals, the partnership is expected to implement new farming systems that use less water and fertilizer.⁹⁸⁴

The United States has complied with both conditions of the commitment. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

United States: +1

The US has participated in AMIS.⁹⁸⁵ On 23 June 2011, US Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack said that "if fully supported and utilized" AMIS "will mitigate volatility" in commodity markets by improving production and price information.⁹⁸⁶

⁹⁷⁸ Conservation Reserve Program, United States Department of Agriculture. Date of Access: 2 November 2012. <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=copr&topic=crp>.

⁹⁷⁹ Agriculture Secretary Vilsack Fulfills Commitment to Designate 1 Million Additional Conservation Acres to Support Wildlife Habitat Restoration, United States Department of Agriculture, 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 2 November 2012.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/10/0319.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&deployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁹⁸⁰ White House Conference Sets Stage for New Era of Conservation, United States Department of Agriculture, 2 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/03/0079.xml&navid=NEWS_RELEASE&navtype=RT&parentnav=LATEST_RELEASES&deployment_action=retrievecontent.

⁹⁸¹ Investing in Sustainable Agriculture, USAID. Date of Access: 2 November 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/investing-sustainable-agriculture>.

⁹⁸² United States Will Launch \$15 Million Program to Support Agribusiness and Food Security, USAID, 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 2 November 2012.

http://indonesia.usaid.gov/en/USAID/Article/626/United_States_Will_Launch_15_Million_Program_to_Support_Agribusiness_and_Food_Security.

⁹⁸³ US and Brazil Partner to Improve Food Security in the Americas, USAID, 9 April 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/us-and-brazil-partner-improve-food-security-americas>.

⁹⁸⁴ US and Brazil Partner with Honduras to Promote Food Security, USAID, 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 2 November 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/us-and-brazil-partner-honduras-promote-food-security>.

The United States has long been regarded as having the world's foremost official agricultural statistics system.⁹⁸⁷ The US Department of Agriculture has been publishing crop reports since 1863; in 1905 the Crop Reporting Board was created. Nowadays, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is responsible for collecting and publishing current national, state and county agricultural statistics.⁹⁸⁸

The FY2013 NASS budget requests USD179 million, which is USD20 million or 12.6% more than in FY2012. The FY2013 budget proposes to reallocate USD3.4 million to improve the data quality of the Country Estimates program, which is used within the Department to administer crop insurance programs, crop revenue support programs, emergency assistance payments and the Conservation Reserve Program.⁹⁸⁹

The US has taken measures to participate in AMIS and improve its system of collection and dissemination of data. Therefore it is awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

United States: +1

No facts of the US imposing restrictions on humanitarian food exports during the compliance period have been found.

According to the Camp David Accountability Report, the US is among the countries that have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for humanitarian purposes.⁹⁹⁰ The US Export Administration Regulation containing the list of export controls implemented in the US does not mention any export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food.⁹⁹¹ No information on existing humanitarian food export restrictions imposed by the US were found in the WTO reports on G20 trade measures⁹⁹² and the FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32.⁹⁹³

Therefore, the US is awarded a score of +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning

⁹⁸⁵ The Rapid Response Forum, AMIS. Date of Access: 20 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/forum/en/>.

⁹⁸⁶ G20 Ministers agree international farm data system, Farmers Guardian, 23 June 2011. Date of Access: 3 November 2012. <http://www.farmersguardian.com/home/business/business-news/g20-ministers-agree-international-farm-data-system/39876.article>.

⁹⁸⁷ Agriculture Counts, US Department of Agriculture. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. http://www.nass.usda.gov/About_NASS/agriculture_counts.pdf.

⁹⁸⁸ Federal Statistics in the FY 2013 Budget, COPAFS. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. http://www.copafs.org/reports/federal_statistics_in_the_fy_2013_budget.aspx.

⁹⁸⁹ FY2013 Budget Summary and Annual Performance Plan, US Department of Agriculture. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/FY13budsum.pdf>.

⁹⁹⁰ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, US Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 2 November 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

⁹⁹¹ Export Administration Regulation Downloadable Files, Bureau of Industry and Security US Department of Commerce, 23 October 2012. Date of Access: 2 November 2012 <http://www.bis.doc.gov/policiesandregulations/ear/index.htm>

⁹⁹² Reports on recent trade developments, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Date of Access: 2 November 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/archive_e/trdev_arc_e.htm

⁹⁹³ Food export restrictions: review of the 2007-2010 experience and considerations for disciplining restrictive measures, by Ramesh Sharma, FAO Commodity and Trade Policy Research Working Paper No. 32, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, May 2011. Date of Access: 2 November 2012. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/PUBLICATIONS/Comm_Working_Papers/EST-WP32.pdf

networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with the commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains.

Unlike in other donor countries, by law in the US, at least 75% of food aid must be purchased, processed and transported by American companies rather than bought locally from farmers of the region in need. This makes food aid substantially more expensive: only 47% of aid is spent on food and the rest on shipping, markup and overhead.⁹⁹⁴ Moreover, shipping food to Sub-Saharan Africa may take up to two or three months, and people suffering from famine cannot wait that long.⁹⁹⁵

Programs in other countries are flexible and include cash aid, vouchers, and locally and regionally produced sources of food. The US 2008 Farm Bill, which expired on 30 September 2012, authorized a 4-year, USD60 million pilot program for local and regional purchases of food aid.⁹⁹⁶ According to a study by Cornell University, this pilot project decreased the cost of food aid by almost 50% and cut the delivery period.⁹⁹⁷

The new 2012 Farm Bill, which will control farm spending until 2017, must be adopted by 1 January 2013. Whether the new bill will include a program for local and regional purchases of food aid is not clear.

However, in June 2012, US President Barack Obama reduced the share of US food aid that must be transported on US ships from 75% to 50%.⁹⁹⁸ This may be considered as partial compliance with the commitment.

No multilateral actions have been registered. Therefore, the US is awarded a score of 0.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

United States: +1

On 12 October 2012, the regulation of swaps under the 2010 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act became effective, including for 19 agricultural contracts. This act contains a provision on the tightening of financial market regulation to decrease speculation on commodities: swap dealers must register with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) or the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and comply with regulations on

⁹⁹⁴ How US Food Aid Can Reach 17.1 Million More People At No Extra Cost to Taxpayers, Treehugger, 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.treehugger.com/environmental-policy/how-u-s-food-aid-can-reach-171-million-more-people-no-extra-cost-taxpayers.html>.

⁹⁹⁵ Local Foods, Global: Food Aid and the Farm Bill, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.iatp.org/documents/local-foods-global-food-aid-and-the-farm-bill>.

⁹⁹⁶ Local Foods, Global: Food Aid and the Farm Bill, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 November 2012. <http://www.iatp.org/documents/local-foods-global-food-aid-and-the-farm-bill>.

⁹⁹⁷ The Timeliness and Cost-Effectiveness of the Local and Regional Procurement of Food Aid, E.Lentz, S.Passarelli, C.Barrett, Cornell University. Date of Access: 4 November 2012. http://dyson.cornell.edu/faculty_sites/cbb2/Papers/Lentz%20et%20al%20LRP%20time%20and%20cost%20Feb%202012.pdf.

⁹⁹⁸ US food aid: the special interests blocking reform, The Guardian, 19 July 2012. Date of Access: 4 November 2012. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2012/jul/19/us-food-aid-special-interests-reform>.

minimum margin and capital requirements, mandatory clearing, etc.⁹⁹⁹ Otherwise, swaps in agricultural commodities are prohibited. However swap dealers have time to register as official dealers by 31 December 2012.¹⁰⁰⁰

According to the CFTC, “treating all swaps, including agricultural swaps, in a consistent manner should provide greater certainty to markets. The Dodd-Frank Act reporting and trade execution requirements should lead to a greater market and price transparency, which may improve market competition, innovation, and development. Centralized clearing of agricultural swaps by robustly regulated central clearinghouses should reduce systemic risk and provide greater certainty and stability to markets by reducing counterparty risk”.¹⁰⁰¹

As evidenced by the Survey on the Principles for the Regulation of Commodity derivatives Markets issued in October 2012 by the OICU and IOSCO, the commodity derivatives regulation in the US complies with all of the IOSCO Principles.¹⁰⁰² Thus, the US is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

European Union

1.a. We commit ourselves to implementing a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth. In this whole range of actions, we will give special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers, in particular in developing countries.

European Union: +1

The EU has implemented a number of measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home during the period under review.

EU’s actions in agriculture are determined by the EU’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). On 12 October 2011, the European Commission presented its legal proposals to make the CAP more efficient and agriculture more sustainable. The reform comprises better targeted income support, additional investment in R&D, stimulating agricultural initiatives, facilitating the establishment of young farmers, simplifying the CAP, etc.¹⁰⁰³ On 1 January 2014, new CAP regulations are to enter into force. By 1 January 2013, EU countries should agree on the next multi-annual EU budget, including farm policy.¹⁰⁰⁴

The European Union has also taken measures to boost agricultural growth in developing countries.

The EU policy for rural development in developing countries aims at increasing food security and protecting natural resources. In 2007-2013, the EU has been supporting agriculture and rural

⁹⁹⁹ Further Definition of "Swap", "Security-Based Swap", and "Security-Based Swap Agreement"; Mixed Swaps; Security-Based Swap; Agreement Recordkeeping, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 13 August 2012. Date of Access: 4 November 2012. <http://www.cftc.gov/ucm/groups/public/@Irfederalregister/documents/file/2012-18003a.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Agricultural Swaps, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 10 August 2011. Date of Access: 4 November 2011. <http://www.cftc.gov/ucm/groups/public/@Irfederalregister/documents/file/2011-20337a.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰¹ Agricultural Swaps, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 10 August 2011. Date of Access: 4 November 2011. <http://www.cftc.gov/ucm/groups/public/@Irfederalregister/documents/file/2011-20337a.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰² Survey on the Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets, IOSCO October 2012. Date of Access: 28 November 2012. <http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD393.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰³ Legal proposals for the CAP after 2013, Agriculture and Rural Development. Date of Access: 14 November 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/legal-proposals/index_en.htm.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Decision on the post-2013 CAP - procedure and schedule, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection. Date of Access: 1 November October 2012.

<http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Standardartikel/EN/International/EU-Agricultural-Policy/GAP-Reform-Entwicklung.html>

development through two types of instruments: geographical instruments (i.e. the European Development Fund in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries) and thematic instruments, such as the Food Security Thematic Program. Ad hoc instruments, such as the EUR1 billion Food Facility for rapid response in selected countries, were for emergency responses.¹⁰⁰⁵

The EU has been the major donor of funding to South Africa: the European Commission and EU member states have provided 70% of the total cooperation funds received by South Africa.¹⁰⁰⁶

Agriculture has been one of the key sectors in EU-Tanzania cooperation. During the period under review, the EU has been helping Tanzania to improve food security and agricultural productivity and to conduct applied research. In 2012, the EU had also prepared support for the SAGCOT initiative (Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania), which was launched by Tanzania to stimulate sustainable commercial agricultural development in southern Tanzania. The EU reconfirmed its support to SAGCOT at the May 2012 G8 Summit at Camp David.¹⁰⁰⁷

On 3 August 2012, the European Union approved a EUR31.95 million project that will help the government of Kenya to build and rehabilitate rural roads. The EU support will upgrade 160 km of rural roads.¹⁰⁰⁸

On 17 October 2012, the EU and Malawi signed two agreements, which will help Malawi reach the Millennium Development Goals. The EU will contribute to the strengthening of agricultural productivity and expanding the area under irrigation, which would help to increase Malawi's maize yield by two thirds and almost double household incomes in agriculture.¹⁰⁰⁹

In November 2012, the Italian Association (AIFO) in collaboration with the European Union (EU) and the Ministry of Agriculture of Liberia finished a three-week intensive agriculture training program for disabled persons from 13 communities in Liberia.¹⁰¹⁰

In November 2012, in the first meeting of the EU Egypt Task Force, an agreement on Support for Agricultural SMEs project was signed between the EU and Egypt with an EU contribution of EUR22 million. The project aims to improve productivity in the dairy and aquaculture sectors. The French Development agency is providing a loan of EUR30 million alongside the EU grant.¹⁰¹¹

Thus, the European Union has implemented measures aimed at boosting agricultural growth at home and promoted them in developing countries. Therefore it is awarded a score of +1.

1.b. We will promote sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems which contribute to positive externalities and a sustainable use of natural resources in particular land, water and biodiversity.

European Union: +1

The EU has implemented agricultural practices which have positive environmental effects and promoted sustainable use of natural resources at the national level. On 29 February 2012, the

¹⁰⁰⁵ Agriculture and Rural Development, EUROPEAID. Date of Access: 14 November 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/rural-development/index_en.htm.

¹⁰⁰⁶ EU strategic partnership with South Africa, EU, 17 September 2012. Date of Access: 14 November 2012.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-677_en.htm.

¹⁰⁰⁷ EU Development Work in Tanzania, EU, 20 July 2012. Date of Access: 14 November 2012.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-584_en.htm.

¹⁰⁰⁸ New EU funding to improve transport infrastructure and cross-border trade in Kenya, EU, 3 August 2012. Date of Access: 14 November. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-882_en.htm.

¹⁰⁰⁹ EU and Malawi to work together to help the poorest and improve agricultural production, EU, 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 14 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-1103_en.htm.

¹⁰¹⁰ Liberia: Aifo-EU Ends Training for Disabled People, AllAfrica, 2 November 2012. Date of Access: 14 November 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201211120808.html>.

¹⁰¹¹ EU-Egypt Task Force - Co-chairs conclusions:

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/133506.pdf

European Commission launched a new European Innovation Partnership (EIP) on Agricultural Sustainability and Productivity, which was aimed at providing a working interface between agriculture, bio-economy, science, etc. at the EU, national and regional levels. The initiative was also aimed at securing soil functionality at a satisfactory level by 2020.¹⁰¹²

The EU has also cooperated with international organizations and developing countries in sustainable agriculture. On 22 July 2012, the EU and Brazil signed an agreement that was aimed at sharing best practices and knowledge on sustainable agriculture.¹⁰¹³

On 4 October 2012, the European Union and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) signed a Memorandum of Understanding to increase the cooperation between the EU and the IFAD in sustainable agriculture. Priorities of the cooperation lie in increasing production by using resources more efficiently and fostering innovation.¹⁰¹⁴

The European Union has promoted sustainable crop diversification and agricultural systems and a sustainable use of natural resources domestically and developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

2.a. We commit to taking part in this initiative (Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)) by disclosing reliable, quality, accurate, timely and comparable data and where needed to improving our national systems of collection and dissemination of such data.

European Union: +1

The EU has participated in AMIS.¹⁰¹⁵ The representatives of the European Commission took part in the AMIS inception meeting on 15-16 September 2011,¹⁰¹⁶ and the first and the second Sessions of the AMIS Global Food Market Information Group on 9 February 2012¹⁰¹⁷ and 2 October 2012¹⁰¹⁸ respectively. EU data is included in the AMIS database.¹⁰¹⁹

On 25 September 2012, the European Commission proposed to increase the transparency of aid, including food and agricultural aid. According to the Commission, information on the beneficiaries of European agricultural funds should be published.¹⁰²⁰

The European Union provides high-quality statistics, including on agricultural data, through Eurostat. On 28 September 2011, the European Statistical System Committee adopted the revised European Statistics Code of Practice comprised of 15 principles, which are to improve the EU's data collection and dissemination systems.¹⁰²¹

¹⁰¹² European Innovation Partnership 'Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability', European Commission, 29 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 November 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eip/index_en.htm.

¹⁰¹³ EU and Brazil sign sustainable agriculture agreement at Rio+20, ISAAA, 29 June 2012. Date of Access: 15 November 2012. <http://www.isaaa.org/kc/cropbiotechupdate/article/default.asp?ID=9773>.

¹⁰¹⁴ The EU and the International Fund for Agricultural Development sign a partnership to improve sustainable agriculture, IFAD, 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 14 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-1065_en.htm.

¹⁰¹⁵ The Rapid Response Forum, AMIS. Date of Access: 20 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/forum/en/>.

¹⁰¹⁶ List of Participants, AMIS 16 September 2012. Date of Access: 29 November 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/Inception_meeting/AMIS_LIST_OF_DELEGATES_FOR_AMIS_MEETING.pdf.

¹⁰¹⁷ List of Participants, AMIS 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 November 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_1/List_of_participants_final.pdf.

¹⁰¹⁸ List of Participants, AMIS 3 October 2012. Date of Access: 29 November 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/market_group_2/Participants_2_Oct.PDF.

¹⁰¹⁹ AMIS Statistics, AMIS. Date of Access: 29 November 2012. <http://statistics.amis-outlook.org/data/index.html>

¹⁰²⁰ EU Farm subsidies: the Commission intends to increase aid transparency, EU, 15 September 2012. Date of Access: 14 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-1006_en.htm.

¹⁰²¹ How Eurostat complies with the European Statistics Code of Practice, European Commission. Date of Access: 15 November. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/quality/code_of_practice/compliance.

The European Union has taken measures on both parts of the commitment. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

3.a. We agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and agree not to impose them in the future.

European Union: +1

Before the monitoring period, the EU had imposed export restrictions on sugar, which is a type of food typically purchased by the WFP.¹⁰²² Previously, the EU took measures to liberalize this restriction, for example, by increasing the quota by 500 thousand tons on 3 February 2010.¹⁰²³ However, this export quota on sugar is still effective and according to the “Common Agricultural Policy towards 2020” the EU committed to remove it in 2015-2016 or in 2017-2018.¹⁰²⁴

The EU is mentioned in the Camp David Accountability Report as being among the G8 members which have removed or never introduced export restrictions and extraordinary taxes for food purchased for humanitarian purposes.¹⁰²⁵ No evidence of export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the WFP imposed by the EU during the compliance period have been found.

Therefore, the score of the EU for the fulfillment of this commitment is +1.

4.a. We support initiatives to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains against price and supply shocks, in particular through forward positioning networks and mainstreaming risk management in international food assistance procurements.

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with the commitment to maximize efficient delivery of food assistance and strengthen supply chains.

On 2 August 2012, the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva signed the new Food Assistance Convention, which would increase efforts for efficiency and effectiveness and facilitate cooperation and coordination in the sphere of food assistance. This document was negotiated by the European Union and 35 countries (all EU Member States plus Argentina, Australia, Canada, Croatia, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United States).¹⁰²⁶ On 13 November 2012, the European Council decided on the EU conclusion of the new Food Assistance Convention. If the EU deposits the instrument of ratification by 30 November 2012, the new Convention may enter into force on 1 January 2013.¹⁰²⁷ The document, which defines rules for food aid by major donors and requires members

¹⁰²² Commission Regulation (EC) No 952/2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 as regards the management of the Community market in sugar and the quota system 29 June 2006. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32006R0952:en:NOT>.

¹⁰²³ Annex 2: Summary and Status of G-20 trade and trade-related measures since October 2008, World Trade Organization 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news11_e/g20_annex_bis_oct11_e.xls.

¹⁰²⁴ Common Agricultural Policy towards 2020, the European Commission, Brussels 20 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/cap-2020/impact-assessment/full-text_en.pdf.

¹⁰²⁵ Camp David Accountability Report. Actions, Approach and Results, US Department of State 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 24 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/189889.pdf>.

¹⁰²⁶ Commissioner Georgieva signed the new Food Assistance Convention, European Commission, 2 August 2012. Date of Access: 15 November 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/news/2012/20120802_en.htm.

¹⁰²⁷ Council gives ‘green light’ to the new Food Assistance Convention, European Commission, 13 November 2012. Date of Access: 15 November 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/news/2012/20121113_fr.htm.

to provide a minimum amount of food assistance, is a fundamental shift in the approach to food assistance.

Thus, the EU has only taken measures multilaterally. Therefore it is awarded a score of 0.

5.a [In light of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, we aim at improving global food security through a set of concrete actions, prepared on the basis of the work of international organizations which was coordinated by FAO and OECD...] In this context, we stress the importance of the work being done under the guidance of Finance ministers on commodity financial markets regulation.

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on commodity financial markets regulation.

On 9 February 2012, the European Parliament and the Council reached an important agreement on a Regulation for more stability, transparency and efficiency in derivatives markets. On 4 July 2012, the Regulation on OTC Derivatives, Central Counterparties and Trade Repositories (known as "EMIR," European Market Infrastructure Regulation) was adopted and entered into effect on 16 August 2012. The Regulation ensures that information on all European derivative transactions will be reported to trade repositories and be accessible to supervisory authorities, including the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), to give policy makers and supervisors a clear overview of what is going on in the markets.

The Regulation also requires standard derivative contracts to be cleared through Central Counterparties (CCPs). The purpose of this measure is to protect the financial system against the potentially negative effects of a big default,¹⁰²⁸ as well as the margins for uncleared trades and the establishment of stringent organizational, business conduct and prudential requirements for these CCPs.

On 27 July 2012, the text of the EU Regulation on OTC Derivatives was finally published in the Official Journal.¹⁰²⁹

The new regulation complies with the IOSCO contract design principles, principles for surveillance of commodity derivatives markets and principles for enforcement and information sharing. Thus, the EU is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

¹⁰²⁸ EU agrees deal on derivatives overhaul, Financial Times, 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 7 November 2012. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/8f08ee20-5350-11e1-aafd-00144feabdc0.html#axzz2BZIF083G>.

¹⁰²⁹ Regulation of OTC Derivatives Markets — EU vs US Initiatives, the Harvard Law School Forum on Corporate Governance and Financial Regulation. 23 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 November 2012. <https://blogs.law.harvard.edu/corpgov/2012/09/23/regulation-of-otc-derivatives-markets-eu-vs-us-initiatives/>.

4.2. Collective Commitments

1.c. We decide to launch an International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement (IRIWI) in order to coordinate our research efforts on this major crop for food security. This initiative, targeted on wheat and durum wheat, is complementary to on-going research efforts, particularly in the CGIAR research programs in order to avoid duplication of on-going work.

G20: +1

The IRIWI is being established to coordinate worldwide research efforts in wheat genetics, genomics and agronomy. Both Northern and Southern countries share the need to improve wheat yields, tolerance to stress, pathogens and pests, as well as wheat resource use efficiency. Improved agronomic practices and development of innovative cropping systems are also a priority.¹⁰³⁰

Coordination of activity by the IRIWI in its first four years is being implemented by the BBSRC (Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (UK)) and the INRA (French National Institute for Agricultural Research). The CIMMYT (The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center) has also submitted to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) research program. WHEAT – a Global Action Plan on wheat aimed at improving wheat varieties and production systems in developing countries. IRIWI itself is supported by research and funding organizations from 10 countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, Turkey, the UK) which have, or intend to develop, national programs to improve wheat germplasm. The number of partner countries is expected to increase and the coordination will ensure that information from these national programs is available for application globally.¹⁰³¹

As part of its activities, IRIWI plans to set up a forum to facilitate communication between research groups, identify potential synergies and encourage collaborations among major existing or emerging nationally, regionally and internationally (public and private) funded wheat research programs. It will also support the development of publicly available integrated databases and platforms and establish and periodically update priorities of global relevance for wheat research. The initiative is also supported by the International Wheat Sequencing Consortium (IWGSC), the US Wheat Genomics Committee, and by the Italian Technology Platform “Plant for The Future”.¹⁰³²

On 18 May 2012 in Mexico, agriculture vice-ministers of G20 countries reaffirmed their commitments to continue supporting this initiative.¹⁰³³

Thus, taking into consideration that an institution has been established, though it is not fully operational according to its mandates, compliance is assessed as a score of +1, as the timeframe for internationally coordinated research is necessarily long term.

Analyst: Dr. Elena Grigorieva

¹⁰³⁰ Improving for World Food Security.

http://www.international.inra.fr/partnerships/improving_wheat_for_food_security

¹⁰³¹ W H E AT - Global Alliance for Improving Food Security and the Livelihoods of the Resource-poor in the Developing World. Date of Access: 15 October 2012. <http://wheat.org/index.php/our-strategy/crp-wheat-proposal>.

¹⁰³² G20 Agricultural Ministers approve the International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement (IRIWI), News of the International Wheat Sequencing Consortium 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 October 2012.

<http://www.wheatgenome.org/News-and-Reports/News/G20-Ministers-approve-IRIWI>.

¹⁰³³ G20 Mexico 2012, Agriculture Vice Ministers / Deputies Meeting, REPORT

Mexico City, May 18th 2012, Date of Access: 15 October 2012

http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/documentos/g20/Agricultural_Group_Final_Report_2012.pdf

2.b. We decide to launch the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) in order to encourage major players on the agri-food markets to share data, to enhance existing information systems, to promote greater shared understanding of food price developments, and further policy dialogue and cooperation.

G20: +1

On 16 September 2011, the official launch of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) took place in Rome at the FAO office. The Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures of AMIS were adopted. It was decided that AMIS would cover four major crops (wheat, rice, maize, soya). The Secretariat of AMIS, hosted by the FAO, would be supported by the WB, OECD, WFP, IFAD, WTO, and IFPRI to constitute a market information group. Seven non- G20 countries were also invited to join AMIS: Egypt, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine and Vietnam.¹⁰³⁴

In December 2011, the AMIS website became operational (www.amis-outlook.org). It is the main platform through which AMIS activities and outputs are made available to the public.¹⁰³⁵

In February 2012, the first meeting of the AMIS Global Food Market Information Group took place in Rome. The event provided the first opportunity for all AMIS participating focal points to present national practices and methodologies in collecting and analyzing market data.¹⁰³⁶

In May 2012, AMIS was discussed at the 69th Session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP). The document “The Agricultural Market Information System” provided a summary of how AMIS came about, its objectives and structure. It also included some thoughts about its potential relationship with the CCP.¹⁰³⁷

In August 2012, AMIS released the first edition of its Market Monitor. The publication provides the latest news related to AMIS, as well as in-depth data regarding trends in the world food market, supply-demand balances, and price indices.¹⁰³⁸

On 2 October 2012, the International Grains Council (IGC) joined the Agricultural Market Information System. The IGC’s Executive Director, Etsuo Kitahara, informed members of the AMIS Secretariat that the Council’s contribution to the work of AMIS would include: provision of supply and demand information covering grains, rice and soya beans for inclusion on the AMIS website database (www.amisoutlook.org); monitoring daily export prices and volatility through the IGC daily Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI); issuing an extended summary of the IGC’s monthly Grain Market Report on its public website.¹⁰³⁹

On 4 October 2012, the second edition of the AMIS Market Monitor was released.¹⁰⁴⁰

On 16 October 2012, FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva in his speech at a ministerial meeting on food price volatility (held within the Committee on World Food Security session (CFC)) said, that “AMIS is fully functioning and has contributed to better international coordination, information sharing and transparency”. Graziano da Silva said, “The new global

¹⁰³⁴ Update on the Agricultural Market Information System, CFS 2012/39/Inf.14. Date of Access: 16 October 2012. <http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs39/en/>.

¹⁰³⁵ Agricultural Market Information System. Date of Access: 16 October 2012. www.amis-outlook.org.

¹⁰³⁶ Agricultural Market Information System. Date of Access: 15 October 2012. <http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-events/gfmi-feb/en/>.

¹⁰³⁷ The Agricultural Market Information System, CCP 12/3, Committee on Commodity Problems, 69th Session, Rome, 28- 30 May 2012. Date of Access: 16 October 2012. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/025/md431E.pdf>.

¹⁰³⁸ Market Monitor – August 2011. Date of Access: 16 October 2012.

http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/Market_Monitor-August_2012.pdf.

¹⁰³⁹ IGC joins Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) Secretariat, IGC Press Release 2 October 2012. Date of Access: 17 October 2012. http://www.igc.int/downloads/pr/pr_amis.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁰ AMIS Market Monitor monitor -Issue 2, October 2012. Date of Access: 16 October 2012. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/Market_monitor/AMIS_Market_Monitor-Issue_2.pdf.

governance system of food security that we are building together, that has the CFS as its cornerstone and AMIS as one of its components, is part of a new world order that needs to emerge."¹⁰⁴¹

Thus, taking into consideration that an institution has been established and is fully operational according to its mandate, compliance is assessed as at a score of +1.

Analysis by Dr. Elena Grigorieva

2.c. In order to improve crop production projections and weather forecasting, with the use of modern tools, in particular remote sensing tools, we decide to launch, via the Group on Earth Observation, an international voluntary network of agricultural production monitoring based on geoinformation. This “Global Agricultural Geo-Monitoring Initiative” will be a useful input for AMIS concerning the provision of more accurate crop forecasts data.

G20: +1

In September 2011, the first GEOGLAM planning meeting held in Geneva launched the process of developing a detailed implementation plan with core partners. The participants included 33 experts from 13 G20 member countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States), three international organizations (Committee on Earth Observations – CEOS, FAO, and WMO) and the GEO Secretariat.¹⁰⁴²

On 16 November 2011, the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) announced establishing a Global Agricultural Monitoring initiative to improve food security and market stability around the world, and particularly in vulnerable countries. The GEO Global Agricultural Monitoring initiative (GEOGLAM) will bring together existing national and regional monitoring systems to establish a “system of systems” for monitoring global agricultural production and food security.¹⁰⁴³

In January 2012, the GEO agriculture task leaders met in Geneva to advance the working plan by discussing deliverables, benefits, stakeholders, building blocks, and the implementation structure of the GEOGLAM initiative. They also addressed the links with AMIS, the leadership for the various GEOGLAM building blocks, and the governance model.¹⁰⁴⁴

The Joint Experiment for Crop Assessment and Monitoring (JECAM) was set up as part of the new GEOGLAM initiative. The JECAM goal is to reach a convergence of approaches, and develop monitoring and reporting protocols and best practices for a variety of global agricultural systems. It is intended that the JECAM experiments will facilitate international standards for data products and reporting, eventually supporting the development of a global system of systems for agricultural crop assessment and monitoring.¹⁰⁴⁵

¹⁰⁴¹ FAO Calls for Strengthened Food Security Governance. Ministers Meet to Discuss Food Price Volatility, FAO Media Centre 16 October 2012. Date of Access: 16 October 2012.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/162391/icode/>.

¹⁰⁴² Group on Earth Observations. Date of Access: 16 October 2012.

http://www.earthobservations.org/documents/meetings/201109_geo_glam/20110922_23_geo_g20_glam_draft_agenda.pdf.

¹⁰⁴³ GEO to build Global Agricultural Monitoring “System of Systems” to promote food security and predict market trends. Launch responds to request by the G20 agriculture ministers. Earth Observation Group Press Release, Istanbul, 16 November, 2011. Date of Access: 16 October 2012.

http://www.earthobservations.org/documents/pressreleases/pr_1111_geo_glam.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁴ GEO News (Issue #18, 7 March 2012). Date of Access: 16 October 2012.

http://www.earthobservations.org/art_018_006.shtml.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Joint Experiment for Crop Assessment and Monitoring. Date of Access: 16 October 2012.

<http://www.jecam.org/>.

On 18 May 2012, at the meeting of the G20 Agriculture Vice Ministers/ Deputies in Mexico City, it was noted that a working plan of the GEO-GLAM activities was developed with the following components: global and regional monitoring systems; national capacity development; regional systems for countries at risk; coordinating Earth Observation data; and R&D to improve agricultural monitoring and information disseminating, and improve satellite data sharing for countries in need. The Vice Ministers/ Deputies welcomed these efforts and encouraged further voluntary participation.¹⁰⁴⁶

Thus, taking into consideration that an institution has been established and is operational according to its mandate, compliance is assessed as a score of +1.

Analyst: Dr. Elena Grigorieva

3.b. We decide to establish a Rapid Response Forum within the framework of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).

G20: +1

In September 2012, at the FAO first meeting on AMIS, it was decided to establish a Rapid Response Forum made-up of high-level figures responsible for the agricultural policies of the main producing, exporting and importing countries. It was agreed that they would meet once a year and whenever necessary in times of crisis, in order to promote the early exchange of key information between political decision makers and provide a place to discuss and collaborate on the prevention of and response to market crises, with the objective of taking appropriate actions to respond to problems in agricultural markets.¹⁰⁴⁷

On 11 April 2012, the first meeting of the Rapid Response Forum took place in Mexico City on invitation from the government of Mexico. This meeting reviewed and finalized the Rapid Response Forum Concept Paper, considered the market situation and outlook for AMIS commodities and elected the new AMIS Chair. The meeting provided participants with an opportunity to initiate discussions on the terms of reference of the Rapid Response Forum. This discussion was instrumental in defining the role that this forum can play in enhancing collaboration among participating countries in times of difficult market conditions.¹⁰⁴⁸

On 18 May 2012, the G20 Agriculture Vice Ministers/Deputies, at their meeting in Mexico City, committed to continue working on the implementation of the Rapid Response Forum Initiative to strengthen international policy coordination.¹⁰⁴⁹

In mid-2012, the AMIS Secretariat facilitated discussions and provided analytical support to the members of the Rapid Response Forum on the world market situation by preparing technical background materials on the global food market outlook, driving forces behind price spikes, and alternative potential options for the Rapid Response Forum.¹⁰⁵⁰

¹⁰⁴⁶ G20 Mexico 2012 Agriculture Vice Ministers/ Deputies Meeting Report, Mexico City, May 18th 2012. Date of Access: 14 October 2012.

http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/documentos/g20/Agricultural_Group_Final_Report_2012.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Why Do We Have the Food Price Volatility? Date of Access: 16 October 2012.

<http://www.unbrussels.org/reports/394-why-do-we-have-the-food-price-volatility.html>.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Update on the Agricultural Market Information System, CFS 2012/39/Inf.14. Date of Access: 16 October 2012. <http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs39/en/>.

¹⁰⁴⁹ G20 Mexico 2012 Agriculture Vice Ministers/ Deputies Meeting Report, Mexico City, May 18th 2012. Date of Access: 17 October 2012.

http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/documentos/g20/Agricultural_Group_Final_Report_2012.pdf.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Update on the Agricultural Market Information System, CFS 2012/39/Inf.14. Date of Access: 16 October 2012 <http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs39/en/>.

In late August and through September 2012, consultations between the Chair of AMIS and some members of the Secretariat were held to assess the latest market developments and determine whether the situation warranted a meeting of the Rapid Response Forum.¹⁰⁵¹

On 6 October 2012, in his statement at the Food Prices Press Conference, FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva declared: “AMIS contributes to enhancing food market transparency, information sharing between the major food importing and exporting countries. Through its Rapid Response Forum, it also provides room for coordination and swift policy action in response to market uncertainty. In a meeting last week between France (current chair of AMIS), USA (next chair of AMIS) Mexico (G-20 President), decision was made not to convene the Rapid Response Forum at this stage. But the situation is being followed closely and a meeting can be called if it worsens”.¹⁰⁵²

Thus, taking into consideration that an institution has been established, though it is not fully operational, progress has been attained according to its mandate. Thus, compliance is assessed at a score of +1.

Analyst: Dr. Elena Grigorieva

4.b. We support the development of a proposal for a targeted emergency humanitarian food reserves system to complement existing regional and national food reserves, in response to the expressed needs of developing countries.

G20: +1

The G20 initiated the implementation of a system of prepositioned emergency humanitarian food reserves (Pre-Positioning for Predictable Access and Resilience (PREPARE)) in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries. This emergency humanitarian reserve is based on a regional approach, and the system will be made up of a physical reserve and a virtual reserve which will allow the time necessary for international assistance to be delivered.¹⁰⁵³

According to the feasibility study, developed through a collaborative process that involved national governments, regional organizations and interested bilateral development partners, the PREPARE system will be fully operational in 2014.¹⁰⁵⁴

Thus, the initiative proposed by the G20 members was launched, and though it is not yet fully operational, there is a time line for progress which has been observed. Thus, the G20 receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

5.b. We commit to improve market information and transparency in order to make international markets for agricultural commodities more effective. To that end, we launched:

¹⁰⁵¹ Update on the Agricultural Market Information System, CFS 2012/39/Inf.14. Date of Access: 16 October 2012. <http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs39/en/>.

¹⁰⁵² A statement by FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva, Food Prices Press Conference 6 October 2012. Date of Access: 16 October 2012. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/FAODG/docs/Final_DG_Conferences_Food_prices.pdf.

¹⁰⁵³ Food Price Volatility: Implications for ACP countries, European Economic and Social Committee. 30 November 2011. http://brusselsbriefings.files.wordpress.com/2011/11/br25_food-volatility_programme2.pdf

¹⁰⁵⁴ Emergency Humanitarian Food Reserves. Feasibility Study, Cost-Benefit Analysis and Proposal for Pilot Programme, Food Security Portal 14 September 2011. http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/sites/default/files/PREPARE_feasibility_study_and_pilot_proposal.pdf

- The "Agricultural Market Information System" (AMIS) in Rome on September 15, 2011;
- The "Global Agricultural Geo-monitoring Initiative" in Geneva on September 22-23, 2011.

G20: +1

In the framework of the fifth objective of the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, the G20 countries committed to improve market information and transparency through creation of the Agricultural Market Information System and the Global Agricultural Geo-monitoring Initiative. Thus, the fifth objective for collective compliance of the G20 is assessed as the average score received for the commitments, as related to the creation of and progress in functioning of AMIS, the Rapid Response Forum and the Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative.

Thus, the G20 receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Dr. Elena Grigorieva and Andrei Sakharov

4.3. Mandates

In order to strengthen existing agriculture research systems we request the FAO and the World Bank to examine and recommend potential innovative results-based mechanisms, such as those examined by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and advanced market commitments for enhanced agricultural productivity.

G20: +1

Mandated by the G20 leaders, the World Bank began consultations with the national governments of Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and other interested donors on possible ways to promote this initiative. Following the consultations, a steering committee, an oversight panel and an Expert Advisory Group were set up with the aim of identifying potential pilot projects. Six pilot projects were identified:

- on-farm crop storage for smallholders;
- delivery of biofortified African staple crops;
- adoption of aflatoxin biocontrol for African crops;
- development and delivery of vaccines for a small livestock disease;
- a more efficient fertilizer adapted for smallholder needs;
- an improved hybrid rice variety.¹⁰⁵⁵

The G20 Development Working Group endorsed the World Bank's work in its report to the leaders in Cannes in November 2011. The Development working group also noted that it looked forward to seeing more pilot projects that "embraced an innovative, results-based approach".¹⁰⁵⁶

In the 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group, the G20 reiterated its resolve to promote the "implementation of the first generation of pilots focused on innovations in nutrient-fortified crops, post-harvest storage solutions and crop quality technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa".¹⁰⁵⁷

The initiative was officially launched at the G20 Summit in Los Cabos, Mexico, on 18 June 2012. The name of the initiative was changed from Agricultural Pull Mechanism, or AGPM, to AgResults. As of November 2012, the AgResults initiative is fully operational and has a website.¹⁰⁵⁸

The G20 gets a score of +1 for providing an impetus to carry out the initiative and for its consistent engagement with relevant international institutions.

We will review and monitor progress on G20 commitments and request the FAO, World Bank and OECD, in cooperation with the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), to monitor progress and report back at the Summit in France.

G20: 0

¹⁰⁵⁵ Interested in Global Food Security? Two New Acronyms You Should Know, Center for Global Development 29 March 2012. <http://blogs.cgdev.org/globaldevelopment/2012/03/interested-in-global-food-security-two-new-acronyms-you-should-know.php>

¹⁰⁵⁶ 2011 Report of the Development Working Group, G20 Information Centre 28 October 2011. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/2011cannes.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁷ 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group, G20 Information Centre 19 June 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-dwg.html>

¹⁰⁵⁸ AgResults Innovation in Research and Delivery, World Bank. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/CFPEXT/0,,contentMDK:23005969~pagePK:64060249~piPK:64060294~theSitePK:299948,00.html>

The FAO, World Bank, and OECD, in cooperation with the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative prepared a report called "Monitoring Progress against G20 Commitments on Food Security" for the G20 summit in Cannes, as requested by the leaders.

On 28 October 2011, the Development Working Group took note of the "Monitoring Progress against G20 commitments on Food Security" report, consolidated by the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI).¹⁰⁵⁹ However, the G20 made no further decisions based on the results of the international organizations' work.

Thus, the G20 receives a score of 0 for requesting to monitor the international organizations' progress, and deliberating on the report they prepared, but failing to come up with any further decisions.

We request key international organizations, including the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), to identify bottlenecks and opportunities to increase policy coherence for food security consistent with the Rome Principles.

G20:+1

On June 14 2011 the Report on Policy Coherence by Noel de Luna, Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), was released. It outlined the responsibilities of the CFS regarding the task of promoting policy coherence and ensuring food security, and highlighted several initiatives and activities aimed at improving food security and nutrition worldwide. They include: the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition [GSF], Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources, Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments, etc.¹⁰⁶⁰

The G20 Agriculture Ministers, in the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture adopted in June 2011, stated that they supported the on-going work of the CFS as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform, and recognized its important responsibility. The Report on Policy Coherence was not mentioned directly in either the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture or in the Documents of the G20 Cannes summit. However, several key initiatives from the report (GSF, Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources, Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments) were mentioned in the Action Plan.¹⁰⁶¹

The agricultural ministers further tasked the Rapid Response Forum with working closely with the CFS to "promote greater policy convergence and strengthen policy linkages at global level".¹⁰⁶²

Thus the G20 gets a score of +1 for engaging with the CFS and drawing on its work in making further decisions.

We request that FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank and WTO work with key stakeholders to develop options for G20 consideration on how to better mitigate and manage the risks associated with the price volatility of food and other agriculture commodities without distorting market behavior, ultimately to protect the most

¹⁰⁵⁹ 2011 Report of the Development Working Group, 28 October 2011. http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/20111028_REPORT_WG_DEVELOPMENT_vANGI11.pdf

¹⁰⁶⁰ Report on Policy Coherence, Committee on World Food Security. 14 June 2011. <http://un-foodsecurity.org/sites/default/files/110602%20G20%20policy%20coherence%20CFS%20.doc>

¹⁰⁶¹ Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, G20 Information Centre 23 June 2011. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/2011cannes.html>

¹⁰⁶² Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, G20 Information Centre 23 June 2011. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/2011cannes.html>

vulnerable. We ask the World Bank to work with other relevant international agencies to develop measures to improve information on national and regional food stocks and food production projections, provide nutrition intervention for the most vulnerable, and ensure access to humanitarian supplies.

G20:+1

The Interagency Report to the G20 on Food Price Volatility was submitted by FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank, the WTO, IFPRI and the UN HLTF to the French Presidency of the G20 on 2 June 2011. The preparation was coordinated by the FAO and the OECD.¹⁰⁶³

At their meeting on 22 and 23 June 2011, the G20 agricultural ministers welcomed the report by the international organizations and “strongly encouraged G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to take the appropriate decisions for a better regulation and supervision of agricultural financial markets”.¹⁰⁶⁴

The G20 subsequently agreed to strengthen financial oversight and improve the functioning of agricultural commodities’ derivatives market.

Thus, the G20 receives a score of +1 for encouraging the work of the international organizations and making further decisions by drawing on their work.

We request UNCTAD, the World Bank, IFAD, FAO and other appropriate international organizations to develop options for promoting responsible investment in agriculture.

G20:+1

UNCTAD, FAO, IFAD and the World Bank have jointly developed a set of Principles for responsible agricultural investment that respects rights, livelihoods and resources (PRAI). This set of rules contains seven principles covering all types of agricultural investment.¹⁰⁶⁵

The G20 Leaders at the Cannes Summit in November 2011¹⁰⁶⁶ and at the Los Cabos Summit in June 2012¹⁰⁶⁷ reaffirmed their support for the PRAI. In the 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group, the G20 ordered the involved international organizations to produce a further report by September 2012.¹⁰⁶⁸

Thus, the G20 receives a score of +1 for encouraging the work of the international organizations and making further decisions by drawing on their recommendations.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

¹⁰⁶³ Interagency Report to the G20 on Food Price Volatility Released, Food Security Portal 9 June 2011.

<http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/interagency-report-g20-food-price-volatility-released>

¹⁰⁶⁴ Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, G20 Information Centre 23 June 2011.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/2011cannes.html>

¹⁰⁶⁵ The Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI), UNCTAD 2012.

<http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/G-20/PRAI.aspx>

¹⁰⁶⁶ 2011 Report of the Development Working Group, 28 October 2011. [http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/20111028_REPORT_WG_DEVELOPMENT_vANG\[1\].pdf](http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/root/bank_objects/20111028_REPORT_WG_DEVELOPMENT_vANG[1].pdf)

¹⁰⁶⁷ 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group, G20 Information Centre 19 June 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-dwg.html>

¹⁰⁶⁸ 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group, G20 Information Centre 19 June 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-dwg.html>

5. Growth with Resilience

2010-116: [we will]: Improve income security and resilience to adverse shocks by assisting developing countries enhance social protection programs, including through further implementation of the UN Global Pulse Initiative, and by facilitating implementation of initiatives aimed at a quantified reduction of the average cost of transferring remittances; (development)

The Seoul Summit Document

2011-266: We therefore decide to support the implementation and expansion of nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries, especially low income countries. (Development)

2011-267: We will work to reduce the average cost of transferring remittances from 10% to 5% by 2014, contributing to release an additional 15 billion USD per year for recipient families. (Development)

Cannes Summit Final Declaration

Background

Social Protection Floors

In the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, the G20 singled out social protection systems and international remittances as foundations of resilient growth, as these two issues “play an important role in providing income security for poor communities, ... providing buffers ... from the impact of external shocks and contributing to the maintenance and enhancement of aggregate demand”.¹⁰⁶⁹

On 27 September 2011, the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers held a meeting where they deliberated on documents submitted by several international institutions on social protection floors. In particular, they welcomed the conclusions on social protection adopted by the International Labour Conference on 17 June 2011¹⁰⁷⁰ and took note of the recommendations of the Social Protection Floor Advisory Group chaired by Michelle Bachelet.¹⁰⁷¹ The ministers welcomed the work done within the framework of the G20 Development Working Group.¹⁰⁷² They took note of the Declaration of Brasilia on the Social Protection Floor, adopted on 10 May 2011.¹⁰⁷³ They recognized the importance of taking into account ILO convention 102 (Social Security, Minimum standards).¹⁰⁷⁴

Drawing on these documents and following deliberation on them, the ministers agreed on several recommendations: develop nationally defined social protection floors with the goal of achieving strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth and social cohesion; encourage international organizations to coordinate their actions more effectively to help countries develop nationally

¹⁰⁶⁹ Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Center. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Report VI, Social security for social justice and a fair globalization, International Labour Conference, 100th Session, Geneva, 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=21960>

¹⁰⁷¹ Social Protection Floor for a Fair and Inclusive Globalization . Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/spfag/download/background/bachrep_en.pdf

¹⁰⁷² 2011 Report of the Development Working Group, October 28, 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-dwg-111028-en.pdf>

¹⁰⁷³ G20 Consultation Meeting Argentina-Brazil-France-Mexico. Declaration of Brasilia on the Social Protection Floor. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=23162>

¹⁰⁷⁴ The ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102). Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/areas/legal/conv102.htm>

determined social protection floors; ensure effective financing for the implementation of nationally determined social protection floors.¹⁰⁷⁵

On 3-4 November 2011 at the Cannes summit, the G20 Leaders put an emphasis on growth and jobs within the G20 Framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth. The G20 Leaders established a Task Force on Employment that will initially concentrate on youth employment and they also recognized the importance of investing in nationally-designed social protection floors. The G20 tasked several international organizations, including the ILO, the IMF, the OECD and the World Bank, with reporting to Finance Ministers on the global employment outlook and how the Framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth can contribute to job creation.¹⁰⁷⁶

Remittances

Remittance transfers are defined as “cross-border person-to person payments of relatively low value. In practice, the transfers are typically recurrent payments by migrant workers.”¹⁰⁷⁷ In 2011, remittance flows to developing regions rose for the first time since the 2008 financial crisis.¹⁰⁷⁸ Persistently high unemployment and unpredictable exchange rates present risks to the future growth of remittances flows by making them volatile and uncertain.¹⁰⁷⁹

The issue of remittances was discussed at the 2010 G20 Seoul Summit. The Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth declared a need to lower the average cost of remittance transfers to improve income resilience in developing nations.¹⁰⁸⁰

Commitment Features

The Resilient Growth pledge consists of two parts: strengthening social protection systems and facilitating flows of international remittances. The commitment calls for support of developing countries. Several G20 members are developing countries. At the Cannes Summit, the G20 leaders stated that while “aid commitments made by developed countries should be met,” “emerging G20 countries will engage or continue to extend their level of support to other developing countries.” Thus, only actions to support the implementation and expansion of nationally-designed social protection floors abroad (including in developing G20 member-countries) will be registered as compliance.

Social Protection Floors

G20 members need to intensify assistance to support developing countries’ efforts towards strengthening social protection floors. For full compliance, a member must (1) take actions to support existing social protection floors in developing countries including by making contributions to international initiatives, (2) expand or create systems in developing countries including by making contributions to expand or create international initiatives.

¹⁰⁷⁵ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Conclusions. Paris, September 27, 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-labour-110927-en.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁶ The ILO and the G20. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/multilateral-system/g20/lang--en/index.htm>

¹⁰⁷⁷ General principles for international remittance services, World Bank January 2007. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPAYMENTREMITTANCE/Resources/New_Remittance_Report.pdf.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Outlook for Remittance Flows, World Bank 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/TOPICS/Resources/214970-1288877981391/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief17.pdf>

¹⁰⁷⁹ Outlook for Remittance Flows, World Bank 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/TOPICS/Resources/214970-1288877981391/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief17.pdf>

¹⁰⁸⁰ Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, G20 Information Centre 27 June 2010. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-consensus.pdf

The ILO Global Jobs Pact specifies the following components of a basic social protection floor: “access to health care, income security for the elderly and persons with disabilities, child benefits and income security combined with public employment guarantee schemes for the unemployed and working poor.”¹⁰⁸¹

The International Labor Conference of June 2011 refined the concept of a social protection floor and agreed on the following definition: “... social protection floors, containing basic social security guarantees that ensure that over the life cycle all in need can afford and have access to essential health care and have income security at least at a nationally defined minimum level. Social protection floor policies should aim at facilitating effective access to essential goods and services, promote productive economic activity and be implemented in close coordination with other policies enhancing employability, reducing informality and precariousness, creating decent jobs and promoting entrepreneurship.”¹⁰⁸²

The report of the Social Protection Floor Advisory Group recommends that traditional and emerging donors “agree on triangular cooperation mechanisms to enable the building of social protection systems in partner low-income countries,” emphasizing that “these mechanisms could create a division of labor in which traditional donors could provide predictable multi-year funding through direct budgetary support to expand affordability of social programs, while emerging donors could continue focusing on knowledge sharing and capacity building based on their own development experiences.”¹⁰⁸³

The Social Protection Floor Report also welcomed the G20 commitment to “promote exchange of information, experiences and knowledge through the development of a knowledge-sharing platform, which would include both specific cases of successful experiences and technologies that could be transferred among countries” and recommended that “the G20 elaborate an action plan to implement its conclusions and put in place effective mechanisms, in coordination with international organizations, to monitor and report on the progress towards extending social protection coverage.”

As it is noted in the UNDP report, information sharing is especially important for developing countries and is pursued both bilaterally and through international organizations.¹⁰⁸⁴

Remittances

The World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide portal divides all countries in two groups: remittance sending and receiving countries.¹⁰⁸⁵ Sending countries include: Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Russia, UK, and the US. Receiving countries include: China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Turkey, Argentina, Korea, South Africa, and Brazil.¹⁰⁸⁶ Given this distinction, compliance is evaluated differently between the sending and receiving groups. It is to be noted that countries that are both sending and

¹⁰⁸¹ Recovering from the crisis: A Global Jobs Pact. June 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_108456.pdf.

¹⁰⁸² Sixth item on the agenda: A recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of social protection (social security) under the follow-up to the 2008 ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. June 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_157820.pdf.

¹⁰⁸³ Social Protection Floor for a Fair and Inclusive Globalization . Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/spfag/download/background/bachrep_en.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁴ Sharing Innovative Experiences: Successful Social Protection Floor Experiences, International Labour Organization 2011. Date of access: Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?resourceId=20840>

¹⁰⁸⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

¹⁰⁸⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

receiving countries, such Korea, South Africa, and Brazil, will be scored using the guidelines for sending countries.

I. Sending countries:

This report considers Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, UK, and the US as sending countries. G20 members have committed to work towards reducing world's average transfer costs from 10% to 5% by 2014.

Given that average national costs can be higher than 5% depending on each country's circumstances, a sending country is considered on track towards full compliance if it: (1) currently has average transfer costs valued at 5% or below for USD200 and USD500 dollar transfer amounts OR (2) reduced outgoing transfer costs for remittances during the monitoring period.

Part 1: Below world average transfer cost of 10%

Average outgoing transfer costs are determined using data provided by the World Bank Remittance prices portal, which monitors changes in remittance prices of 212 "country corridors" worldwide. The remittance prices portal summarizes how much it costs, on average, to send money from one country to another.¹⁰⁸⁷ Remittance prices are calculated based on local-currency equivalent transfer amounts of USD200 and USD500 respectively.¹⁰⁸⁸

Sending countries whose average transfer costs are less than the global average 10% for both USD200 and USD500 transfer amounts are considered to be on track towards full compliance by 2014.

Part 2: Change in remittance costs

Changes in remittance prices are determined using data provided by the World Bank Remittance Prices portal, which monitors changes in remittance prices of 212 "country corridors" worldwide. Remittance transfer costs from a sending country to all receiving countries in accordance with the available "country corridors" are averaged in order to determine the outgoing transfer cost in a given time period. The average transfer cost of the latest available period is then compared to that of an earlier period to determine changes to prices over time.

The reduction of remittance costs between the third quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012 is considered as compliance. It is to be noted that any changes to the average transfer cost that are less than 0.1% are considered insubstantial and are not considered for scoring.

Sending countries whose average outgoing transfer costs fell from the third quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012 are considered on track towards full compliance by 2014.

II. Receiving countries:

This report considers China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Turkey, and Argentina as receiving countries.

Receiving countries play a role in fostering a favourable receiving environment for remittances. Poor receiving environments can present an obstacle to the reduction of remittance transfer costs. While the World Bank database provides statistics on the cost to receive remittances from a number of sending countries, many receiving countries have only one country corridor. A sufficient number of data points (above one) is needed to ensure that the measurements accurately resemble the sample mean, and are not simply outliers. Given that there is insufficient data on the receiving countries, to proceed with any meaningful analysis, this report will only be

¹⁰⁸⁷ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

looking at the receiving countries' compliance with the World Bank Principles for International Remittance Services. The World Bank Principles for International Remittance Services outlines 5 principles for reducing the cost of remittance transfers. It recommends that countries: (1) improve transparency and consumer protection; (2) improve payment system infrastructure; (3) support a sound and non-discriminatory legal and regulatory framework in relevant jurisdictions; (4) foster competitive market conditions; and (5) support appropriate governance and risk management practices for remittance services.¹⁰⁸⁹ A receiving country is considered on track towards full compliance by 2014 if it implements policies consistent with at least one of the five World Bank General Principles.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not take actions to support nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries AND does not take actions to reduce remittance costs.
0	Member takes actions to support nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries OR takes actions to reduce remittance costs.
+1	Member takes actions to support nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries AND takes actions to reduce remittance costs.

Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Argentinian international development projects focus heavily on agricultural development¹⁰⁹⁰ and environmental protection,¹⁰⁹¹ and do not focus on economic or social issues.

On 10 May 2011, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico signed the Declaration of Brasilia on the Social Protection Floor for the development of better social protection coverage and cooperation between international organizations and countries to facilitate the construction of sustainable national social protection systems¹⁰⁹². No facts of implementation of the Declaration have been found.

On 28 September 2011, Argentina and Uruguay made a decision to cooperate and exchange their experiences in the sphere of social policy. Argentinian Minister of Social Development Alicia Kirshner and her counterpart Daniel Olesker indicated the three main aims of cooperation: protection of rights of vulnerable persons, social integration and improvement of life quality.¹⁰⁹³

The data on Argentina is not included in the World Bank Remittance Prices Database.¹⁰⁹⁴

The economic analysis published on 17 January 2012 reported that remittance costs between 2008 and 2011 have tended to decline. Argentina had 1 million emigrants in 2010, representing 0.5% of emigrants worldwide, and the income from their remittances was USD0.7 billion,

¹⁰⁸⁹ Reducing Transfer Costs of Migrant Remittances, World Bank (Washington) June 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2012. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTECA/Resources/June2ECARemittance.pdf>

¹⁰⁹⁰ Cooperación Internacional. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/portal/secin/dgcin/docs/coop-triangular.pdf>.

¹⁰⁹¹ APN: Primer encuentro de evaluación en Áreas Protegidas. 16 March 2012.

http://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/portal/secin/dgcin/ver_adjunto.php?id=4017.

¹⁰⁹² The Declaration of Brasilia on the Social Protection Floor, Global Extension on Social Security (GESS) 10 May 2011. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ShowNews.do?nid=9691>

¹⁰⁹³ Los ministerios de Desarrollo Social de Argentina y Uruguay trabajaran juntos por la economía social, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social de la Nación, 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 4 March 2012.

<http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/visitadelegacionuruguay/808>

¹⁰⁹⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

representing 0.2% of remittances worldwide. However, Argentina's average cost per remittance in 2011 was not available.¹⁰⁹⁵

On 8 June 2012, the Parliament of Peru discussed bill 596/2011-CR to reduce the cost of remittances as a result of restrictions imposed by the Argentinian legislation on Peruvian migrants' purchases of dollars. It forecasted that in 2012, Peruvians remittances decreased by up to USD45 million.¹⁰⁹⁶

No facts that Argentina supported nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries and took actions to reduce remittance costs during the compliance period have been found. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analysts: Misha Potrykus & Angela Zhang & Rezwana Islam & Elizaveta Safonkina

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

New funding has been provided by Australia to support nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries.

On 5 December 2011, the Australian Government announced "support to improve the lives of people with disability worldwide" at a symposium on the World Health Organisation and World Bank's World Report on Disability in Sydney. Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd and Parliamentary Secretary for Disabilities and Carers, Senator Jan McLucas, said that the Australian Government will contribute USD2 million towards a new United Nations Trust Fund to assist countries in implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.¹⁰⁹⁷

On 26 January 2012, Mr. Rudd announced, that Australia would invest in health programs in Ethiopia, which will result in more trained health workers, increased rates of immunization and a reduction in maternal and infant deaths. Minister Rudd and Ethiopian Minister for Health Tedros Adhanom signed a new bilateral agreement that includes USD43 million over four years to strengthen national health programs in the country.¹⁰⁹⁸

On 10 June 2012, Foreign Minister Bob Carr announced a new USD80 million Australian education package for Myanmar that would give millions of children the opportunity to finish primary school and more than double tertiary scholarships by 2015.¹⁰⁹⁹

On 13 June 2012, Foreign Minister Bob Carr announced that Australia will provide USD7.5 million in new initiatives to improve the rights of people with disabilities in developing countries. USD4.5 million will be provided to the Pacific Disability Forum to empower people with disabilities to reach their full potential. A further USD3 million will be provided for the

¹⁰⁹⁵ BBVA Bancomer January 17, 2012 Economic Analysis

<http://www.bbva.com/bancomer/analisis-economico/2012/01/17/migracion-mexico>

¹⁰⁹⁶ Remesas que envían peruanos en Argentina disminuirán US\$45 mlls este año. 8 June 2012.

<http://elcomercio.pe/economia/1425544/noticia-remesas-que-envian-peruanos-argentina-disminuiran-us45-mlls-este-ano> Date of access: 3 October 2012.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Improving the lives of people with disability worldwide, Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Official Website 5 December 2011. Date of access: 16 March 2012. http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2011/kr_mr_111205.html

¹⁰⁹⁸ Australia supporting a healthy Ethiopia, Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Official Website 26 January 2012. Date of access: 15 March 2012. http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2012/kr_mr_120126.html

¹⁰⁹⁹ Supporting education in Myanmar, Australian Government AusAID 10 June 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=671>

Disability Rights Fund from 2012 to 2014, increasing Australia's total contribution to the Fund to USD6.2 million since 2009.¹¹⁰⁰

On 17 July 2012, Australia provided another USD45 million to support efforts to strengthen national health programs in Ethiopia. This was part of the five-year, USD140 million, Australia–Africa Maternal and Child Health Initiative in Eastern Africa.¹¹⁰¹

On 3 August 2012 in Fiji, AusAID's Disability Reference Group (DRG) held high level consultations on Disability Inclusive Development in the Pacific. The consultations involved meetings with national, regional and international stakeholders working to improve the lives of people with disabilities. The DRG also initiated the first ever public forum in the Pacific on disability rights.¹¹⁰²

Australia has taken actions to reduce the cost of remittance transfers.

Australia's average transfer costs for the third quarter of 2012 are above the global average at 11.28% for a transfer amount of USD200. For a transfer amount of USD500, Australia's average transfer costs are below the global average at 6.57%.¹¹⁰³

According to the World Bank Remittance Prices portal, Australia's outgoing transfer costs have fallen. For a remittance amount of USD200, average transfer costs decreased by 0.24% between the first quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2012.¹¹⁰⁴ For a remittance amount of USD500, average transfer costs remained almost the same (decreasing by only 0.08%) in the same period.¹¹⁰⁵

On 26 October 2011, Australia announced a two-year USD3.5 million package to facilitate sending remittances from Australia to Commonwealth developing countries. This endeavor aims to lower transaction costs, help developing countries establish their own banking systems, and support the poor in developing countries to gain access to financial services. This package also endeavors to help developing countries establish their own institutions for remittance services. The program was conceived in conjunction with the government of Australia and government of New Zealand remittance initiative: www.sendmoneypacific.org.¹¹⁰⁶

As of 1 November 2011, new registration requirements were imposed on providers of remittance services by the Australian government.¹¹⁰⁷ The Australian Transaction and Analysis Centre was the body designated to supervise these measures, which are aimed at increasing the transparency

¹¹⁰⁰ Australia supports disability rights in the region, Australian Government 13 June 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012. http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2012/bc_mr_120613.html

¹¹⁰¹ Improvements to child and maternal health in Ethiopia, Australian Government AusAID 17 July 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=740>

¹¹⁰² AusAID's Disability Reference Group holds talks in Fiji, Australian Government AusAID 3 August 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=750>

¹¹⁰³ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

¹¹⁰⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

¹¹⁰⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 October 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>

¹¹⁰⁶ Reducing the Cost of Remittances for Commonwealth Developing Countries, Media Release, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 26 October 2011. Date of access: 25 April, 2012 http://www.foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2011/kr_mr_111026.html

¹¹⁰⁷ Keynote Address 2011 Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Conference, Australian Crime Commission (Canberra City) 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 February 2012. <http://www.crimecommission.gov.au/media/keynote-address-2011-anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorism-financing-conference>

of remittance network providers, remittance network affiliates, and independent remittance dealers.¹¹⁰⁸

On 20 March 2012, the Australian Government set up a new, cheaper system for Pacific Islanders aimed at cutting the costs of their remittances.¹¹⁰⁹

On 18 July 2012, AusAID together with the Developing Markets Association and the International Finance Corporation supported and held a Remittances and Financial Inclusion Workshop. The workshop outlined how regional stakeholders can work together to effectively achieve the goals set out by the G20 over the next two years.¹¹¹⁰

Australia has complied with the commitment by supporting nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries and reducing remittance costs. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Kathleen Broschuk & Julia Deutsch Yulia Ovchinnikova

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

On 17 March 2012, members of the Union of South American Nations adopted an investment program of USD10 million targeted at developing health, among other priorities. Brazil committed to pass on 39% of the overall program budget as of 2013.¹¹¹¹

On 12 June 2012, the Brazilian Labor Minister took part in the ILO Conference on Social Protection Floors in Geneva. In his address, he noted that Brazil pursued a policy of strengthening social protection floors and providing social security at the global level.¹¹¹²

On 12 June 2012, representatives of the Brazilian Economic and Social Development Council (CDES) met with a delegation of Portuguese-speaking African countries (including Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola) to share their experiences in social protection floors development. Before this meeting, the delegation participated in a two-week training program focused on public management and insight into social dialogue in Brazil.¹¹¹³

On 14 June 2012, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between Brazil and Armenia. According to the Agreement, Brazil commits to share its experiences in the development of social protection floors. The action plan of cooperation will be developed by the end of 2012.¹¹¹⁴

On 15 June 2012, the Executive Secretary of the CDES and a representative of the Economic and Social Council of the Congo met in Rio de Janeiro. The Secretary of the CDES, in her speech,

¹¹⁰⁸ New Registration Requirements for Remitters, The Australian Transaction and Analysis Centre (Canberra) 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 February 2012. http://www.austrac.gov.au/new_registr_req.html

¹¹⁰⁹ Australian scheme cuts cost of Pacific remittances, ABC Radio 20 March 2012. Date of access: 19 October 2012. <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/international/2012-03-20/472898>

¹¹¹⁰ DMA and IFC host Remittances and Financial Inclusion Workshop in Sydney, Australia, Developing Markets Association 18 July 2012. Date of Access: 7 October 2012. <http://www.developingmarkets.com/node/564>

¹¹¹¹ UNASUR wants to invest USD10 million to expand integration in South America, Portal Brazil 20 March 2012. Date of access: 11 April 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2012/03/20/unasur-wants-to-invest-us-10-million-to-expand-integration-in-south-america>

¹¹¹² Brizola Neto defende Pisos de Proteção Social na 101ª Conferência da OIT. 12 June 2012 <http://portal.mte.gov.br/imprensa/brizola-neto-defende-pisos-de-protecao-social-na-101-conferencia-da-oit.htm> Date of access: 20 October 2012

¹¹¹³ “Fortalecermos a comunidade dos países de língua portuguesa é um grande patrimônio que não devemos perder”, Moreira Franco. 12 June 2012. <http://www.cdes.gov.br/noticia/26470/fortalecermos-a-comunidade-dos-paises-de-lingua-portuguesa-e-um-grande-patrimonio-que-nao-devemos-perder-moreira-franco.html> Date of access: 20 October 2012

¹¹¹⁴ Assinado Acordo de Cooperação entre Brasil e Armênia. 14 June 2012. <http://www.cdes.gov.br/noticia/26425/assinado-acordo-de-cooperacao-entre-brasil-e-armenia.html> Date of access: 20 October 2012

emphasized that a key priority of bilateral cooperation will be social protection and the creation of social protection floors, and that Brazil intended to share its experiences in this sphere. The action plan of cooperation in this social sphere was presented at the meeting.¹¹¹⁵

Brazil has decreased its average remittance transfer costs.

Brazil is a remittance sending country (to Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru). Average transfer costs are less than 10% for both USD200 and USD500 transfer amounts. The costs were largely decreased in comparison with the first quarter of 2012: for example, the average transfer cost to Paraguay for USD200 was 12.52% in the first quarter and 6.14% in the third quarter. For USD500, it was 7.43% in the first quarter and 3.41% in the third quarter.¹¹¹⁶

On 19 February 2012, the Central Bank of Brazil issued a communiqué to its employees and subsidiaries reaffirming its commitment to provide fast, reliable and transparent remittance transfers.¹¹¹⁷

Brazil has taken actions to support social protection programs in developing countries and has taken actions to reduce remittance costs. Therefore, it receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Polina Arkhipova & Jeffrey Neto & Vanessa Guidorizzi & Elizaveta Safonkina

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Canada has taken actions to support nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries.

According to the CIDA's 2011-2012 Annual Report on Plans and Priorities, the Canadian government plans to spend USD951 million on its programs in low-income countries until the end of the first quarter of 2012.¹¹¹⁸ CIDA's focus includes low income countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, and Vietnam. The programs in these countries will concentrate, inter alia, on improving access to services such as health and education.¹¹¹⁹

The report mentions that to achieve this result, CIDA, among other activities, supports education and health services that contribute to the well-being of children and youth. CIDA also supports developing countries' government objectives to achieve their development goals.¹¹²⁰

Through its programs, the Canadian International Development Agency also assists middle-income developing countries, which include Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Indonesia, Peru, Ukraine, and the countries of the Caribbean Region. In aiding these countries, CIDA pursues a strategy of strengthening citizen participation in the country's social and economic progress and

¹¹¹⁵ Brasil e Congo organizam agenda de trabalho. 18 June 2012. <http://www.cdes.gov.br/noticia/26428/brasil-e-congo-organizam-agenda-de-trabalho.html> Date of access: 20 October 2012

¹¹¹⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide. Sending Money FROM Brazil, World Bank. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors/from-Brazil/>.

¹¹¹⁷ Gerência de Manual, Banco Central Do Brasil (Brasilia) 19 February 2012. Date Accessed: 1 March 2012. <https://www3.bcb.gov.br/gmn/visualizacao/listarDocumentosManualPublico.do?method=visualizarDocumentoInicial&idManual=2&itemManualId=135>

¹¹¹⁸ Report on Plans and Priorities for the period ending 31 March 2011. Canadian International Development Agency 16 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/2011-2012/inst/ida/ida-eng.pdf>

¹¹¹⁹ Report on Plans and Priorities for the period ending 31 March 2011. Canadian International Development Agency 16 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/2011-2012/inst/ida/ida-eng.pdf>

¹¹²⁰ Report on Plans and Priorities for the period ending 31 March 2011. Canadian International Development Agency 16 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/2011-2012/inst/ida/ida-eng.pdf>

increasing the accountability and effectiveness of public and civil institutions. According to the report, this is achieved by improving the capacity to deliver services such as education and health, and improving public financial management and government capacity to formulate and implement policies, regulations, systems, and services.¹¹²¹

CIDA's program in Vietnam, entitled "Poverty Reduction by Improving Social Services and Health," aims "to build the capacity of University of Labor and Social Affairs in Hanoi and other universities in Northern Vietnam that offer social work program in order to educate professional social workers and professors at the Master's level." This project contributes to increasing the number of qualified social work practitioners available and to improving health and living conditions of poor and disadvantaged women, men and children."¹¹²²

CIDA has an ongoing (until 2018) project in Peru, which among other goals, "aims to enhance the capacity of the Government of Peru and five regional governments to plan and deliver equitable and inclusive public services to citizens," thus contributing to the expansion of social protection mechanisms in Peru.¹¹²³

CIDA's project in Mongolia "is designed to support small projects proposed and implemented by local organizations in Mongolia through providing funding for small projects that offer direct social, economic, or technical assistance to local populations."¹¹²⁴

Canada has taken actions to reduce remittance costs during the monitoring period.

Canada's average transfer cost for the third quarter of 2012 is valued above the global average at 10.64% for a transfer amount of USD200. For a transfer amount of USD500, Canada's average transfer cost is below the global average at 5.45%.¹¹²⁵

According to the World Bank Remittance Prices portal data, Canada's outgoing transfer costs have fallen. For a remittance amount of USD200, average transfer costs decreased by 2.14% between the third quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2012.¹¹²⁶ For a remittance amount of USD500, average transfer costs have decreased by 2.01% in the same period.¹¹²⁷

Canada has taken actions to support the implementation and expansion of nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries and to reduce remittance costs. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Kevin Hong & Andrei Sakharov

China: 0

¹¹²¹ Report on Plans and Priorities for the period ending 31 March 2011. Canadian International Development Agency 16 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rpp/2011-2012/inst/ida/ida-eng.pdf>

¹¹²² Project browser. Canadian International Development Agency 16 December 2011. Date of Access 16 March 2012. [http://www.acdi-](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument)

[cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument)

¹¹²³ Project browser. Canadian International Development Agency 16 December 2011. Date of Access 16 March 2012. [http://www.acdi-](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument)

[cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument)

¹¹²⁴ Project browser. Canadian International Development Agency 16 December 2011. Date of Access 16 March 2012. [http://www.acdi-](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument)

[cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/08782F9EDEFD13658525767F003CB95C?OpenDocument)

¹¹²⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

¹¹²⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

¹¹²⁷ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank 2012. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org>.

China has partially complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

China has taken actions to support nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries.

On 17 November 2011, China passed operation of the Tirunesh-Beijing Ethio-China Friendship Hospital at the Akaki area over to Ethiopia. The state-of-the-art hospital was constructed with CNY80 million (approximately USD12.7 million) in funding by the Chinese government. The Ethiopian State Minister of Health stated, “China thus helped to build up Ethiopian human resources and capacities through the transfer of knowledge, skills and technologies which help accelerate their determined efforts to build up Ethiopian health system and expand service delivery.”¹¹²⁸

On 4 July 2012, the Sudanese Ministry of Health, the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA) and the Sudanese Al-Birr and Tawasul Charity Organization (BTO) launched a maternal and infant healthcare network project, based at Abuousher Friendship Hospital in central Sudan's Gezira State. The hospital has a capacity of 40 beds and its establishment cost around USD20 million, 80 percent of which was provided by the CFPA, while the BTO provided 20 percent.¹¹²⁹

On 19 July 2012, at the 5th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, the Chinese Minister of Commerce said that China planned to provide equipment and materials for 35 hospitals and 29 malaria control centers in Africa. Nine batches of equipment and materials have been shipped or delivered to hospitals and seven to anti-malaria centers. The remaining part will be shipped or delivered before the end of 2012. Training of 3,000 African doctors and nurses will also be completed by the end of 2012.¹¹³⁰

On 22 March 2012, China donated 466 cartons of anti-malaria medicines worth USD500 000 to Liberia as a means of supporting healthcare in this country.¹¹³¹

China has not taken measures to decrease remittance transfer costs during the monitoring period.

In January 2012, the statistics department of the People's Bank of China (PBOC) noted in a report that presently, China has a “strategic opportunity” to ease restrictions on capital flows.¹¹³²

In February 2012, the People's Bank of China published its fourth-quarter monetary policy report in which it expressed intent to ‘explore’ cross-border capital transactions in Chinese Yuan.¹¹³³ The government has yet to formulate a method for easing controls on cross border capital flows.¹¹³⁴ These initiatives, if implemented, would improve access to domestic payment infrastructures and are consistent with General Principle 4 of the World Bank's Principles for International Remittance Services. However, no information on implementation of this initiative

¹¹²⁸ China hands over state-of-art hospital to Ethiopia, the Chinese Government's Official Web Portal 17 November 2011. Date of access: 17 November 2011 http://english.gov.cn/chinatoday/2011-11/17/content_1995917.htm

¹¹²⁹ “Sudan, China launch healthcare network project” (5 July 2012)

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zflt/eng/zxxx/t948497.htm>

¹¹³⁰ “Chen Deming's Speech at the FOCAC's 5th Ministerial Conference” (27 September 2012)

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/newsrelease/counselorsoffice/westernasiaandaficareport/201209/20120908362911.html>

¹¹³¹ China donates 500, 000 USD worth of anti-malaria drugs to Liberia, Xinhua News Agency 22 March 2012. Date of access: 22 March 2012 http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-03/22/c_131483321.htm

¹¹³² PBOC says no document issued on individual's Yuan remittance, Bloomberg (New York) 1 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-03-01/pboc-says-no-document-issued-on-individuals-yuan-remittance.html>

¹¹³³ PBOC says no document issued on individual's Yuan remittance, Bloomberg (New York) 1 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-03-01/pboc-says-no-document-issued-on-individuals-yuan-remittance.html>

¹¹³⁴ PBOC says no document issued on individual's Yuan remittance, Bloomberg (New York) 1 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-03-01/pboc-says-no-document-issued-on-individuals-yuan-remittance.html>

has been found. Thus, China's compliance with this part of the commitment was assessed as insufficient.

Thus, for partial compliance with this commitment, China received a score of 0.

Analysts: Oluwaseun Onasanya & Svetlana Nikitina

France: 0

France has partially complied with the commitment on ensuring resilient growth.

On 25 November 2011, France hosted a conference with a group of developing countries, designed to promote their economic development. The conference focused on creating value-added employment in a changing economic environment,¹¹³⁵ thus helping these countries to develop employment strategies.

On 4 March 2012, the Minister responsible for European Affairs, Jean Leonetti, and the Minister responsible for Cooperation, Henri de Raincourt, presented French aid measures and reaffirmed France's commitment to spend almost EUR1 billion per year to improve healthcare in developing countries.¹¹³⁶

On 7 March 2012, the Fédération hospitalière de France (FHF) and the French Development Agency (AFD) signed a EUR2 million grant agreement. The aim of the agreement is to develop hospital networks and partnerships, in order to improve healthcare quality and hospital management in developing countries.¹¹³⁷

In 2011, the AFD substantially expanded its activities in sub-Saharan Africa, contributing to better access to essential social services. The AFD disbursed EUR150 million to help stimulate the economic recovery of Côte d'Ivoire and to partially finance urgent social welfare outlays for water, education and healthcare in the country.¹¹³⁸

According to the AFD Framework Document on Development Cooperation, France will continue to promote social protection floors both at the country level and multilaterally, including by mobilizing the French business community "on their social and environmental responsibility and support the promotion and implementation of economic and social rights in developing countries and more effective integration of these rights into multilateral programs".¹¹³⁹

Costs of remittance transfers from France have increased during the monitoring period.

According to the World Bank Remittance Prices Database, France's remittance transfer costs for USD200 are above 10% and have increased from third quarter of 2011 to third quarter of 2012,

¹¹³⁵ http://www.afd.fr/home/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_18?engineName=search&requestedCategories=tech_news_home_site_afd

¹¹³⁶ Conseil des ministres du 04 janvier 2012, French Government's Official Web Portal. Date of Access: 24 May 2012.

http://www.elysee.fr/president/root/bank_objects/Compte_rendu_du_Conseil_des_ministres_du_4_janvier_2012.pdf

¹¹³⁷ AFD and Fédération hospitalière de France join hands to strengthen hospital networks and partnerships, French Development Agency 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 2 April 2012. <http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués>

¹¹³⁸ AFD Annual Report. <http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/Colonne-droite/Rapport-annuel-AFD-VA.pdf>

¹¹³⁹ Development Cooperation: a French Vision. Framework Document. Strategy 2011.

<http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/Colonne-droite/Cooperation-francaise-VA.pdf>

from 11.63% to 11.68%.¹¹⁴⁰ At the same time, average transfer costs for a remittance amount of USD500 are below 10%, but increased from 6.66% to 6.76%.¹¹⁴¹

In December 2011, the AFD and Savings without Borders released a report proposing practical solutions to reduce the costs of migrant remittances and increase their impact on development. The proposals focus on improving linked bank accounts (dual bank accounts for migrants in their country of residence and in their home country with activities coordinated between the banks of both countries), the development of innovative financial products, support for electronic payment technologies and the adaptation of regulatory and legislative frameworks.¹¹⁴²

France has supported social protection floors in developing countries but costs of remittance transfers from France have increased during the monitoring period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Leanne Rasmussen & Zaria Shaw & Julia Deutsch & Vitaly Nagornov & Lyudmila Tarasenko

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Germany has taken actions to support the implementation and expansion of nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries.

On 6 December 2011, German Development Minister Dirk Niebel and Togo's President Faure Gnassingbé announced the resumption of their development cooperation. Niebel pledged an initial commitment of EUR27 million. The funds will go to joint development efforts, for example, in the field of vocational education,¹¹⁴³ which aims to teach and maintain the skills required for those in Togo to find secure employment, maintain their livelihoods, and participate in society.¹¹⁴⁴

On 5 April 2012, German Development Minister Dirk Niebel and Melinda Gates, Co-Chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, agreed they would work together on family planning and maternal health. They made a joint commitment of EUR20 million, with each side providing half of that amount, to support family planning projects in West Africa.¹¹⁴⁵

On 10 July 2012, Gudrun Kopp, the Parliamentary State Secretary in the BMZ, highlighted the great importance of family planning and maternal health in Germany's development policy and announced that Germany would make available, for these areas, a minimum of EUR400 million over the period of 2012 to 2015. This money will give women from the poorest countries access

¹¹⁴⁰ ISSUE NO. 4. World Bank Bulletin on Remittances, NOVEMBER, 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/~media/FPDKM/Remittances/Documents/RemittancePriceWorldwide-Analysis-Nov2012.pdf>.

¹¹⁴¹ Sending Money FROM France. World Bank. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors/from-France/>

¹¹⁴² French Development Agency, "Reducing the Cost of Migrant Remittances and Optimizing their Impact on Development," December 2011. Accessed July 23, 2012, http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/presse-afd/communiqués?requestedYear=tech_year_2012.

¹¹⁴³ Resumption of development cooperation with Togo – support for a successful future, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 6 December 2011. Date of access: 17 March 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/December/20111206_pm_227_togo/index.html

¹¹⁴⁴ Vocational training, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 20 April 2012. Date of access: 20 April 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/issues/Education/beruflicheBildung/index.html#t02

¹¹⁴⁵ BMZ and Gates Foundation launch co-operation in the family planning sector, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 05 April 2012. Date of access: 20 April 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/April/20120405_pm_88_gates/index.html

to quality health services during pregnancy and childbirth and will improve the development outlook for children.¹¹⁴⁶

On 19 July 2012, acting on behalf of the German federal government, KfW Entwicklungsbank supported East African countries in their efforts to improve the health of their people and to facilitate access to health services. In cooperation with the East African Community and the Aga Khan Development Network, KfW has developed an innovative program for health care systems. Its objective is to broaden the array of training possibilities for health care staff and enhance their qualification.¹¹⁴⁷

On 7 August 2012, German Development Minister Dirk Niebel met with Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister Joseph Bandabla Dauda. At the meeting, Dirk Niebel pledged that Germany would continue its support for the country in tackling the major challenges it faces, such as high levels of unemployment. One of the priority areas of development cooperation between Germany and Sierra Leone will be support for private sector development and youth employment.¹¹⁴⁸

On 24 August 2012, during a visit to Malawi, the Parliamentary State Secretary in the BMZ, Gudrun Kopp, promised support for the Malawian government. An assistance package from the BMZ will include more support for family planning based on cooperation with nongovernmental organizations, especially in rural areas in Malawi.¹¹⁴⁹

On 24 September 2012, KfW Mittelstandbank and Kristina Schröder, the Federal Minister for Family Affairs, agreed on a program to provide financing for social entrepreneurs who invest, in particular, in social infrastructure such as education, health or drinking water supplies in rural areas. In addition, there are plans for a cross-border social entrepreneur fund for Asia.¹¹⁵⁰

Germany has also reduced the cost of remittance transfers.

Germany's average transfer cost for the third quarter of 2012 is valued above the global average at 12.91% for a transfer amount of USD200. For a transfer amount of USD500, Germany's average transfer cost is below the global average at 6.39%.¹¹⁵¹ According to the World Bank Remittance Prices portal, Germany's outgoing transfer costs have fallen. For a remittance amount of USD200, average transfer costs decreased by 0.83% between the first quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2012.¹¹⁵² For a remittance amount of USD500, average transfer costs decreased by 0.37% in the same period.¹¹⁵³

Germany maintains a website, GeldtransFAIR, designed to facilitate transparent information on the costs of sending remittances, thereby lowering overall costs. The website is run by the

1146 On the occasion of World Population Day 2012, Gudrun Kopp notes that funds for rights-based family planning and maternal health have been doubled, total amount will be 400 million euros, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 10 July 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/July/20120710_pm_171_weltbevoelkerung/index.html

1147 Better Health for East Africa, KfW Entwicklungsbank 19 July 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012.

http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/ebank/EN_Home/About_Us/News/News_2012/20120719_42332.jsp

1148 Dirk Niebel in Sierra Leone: "Important to give young people a future", the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 7 August 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/August/20120807_pm_181_sierraleone/index.html

1149 Population dynamics main challenge for Malawi, says Gudrun Kopp, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 28 August 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/August/20120824_pm_200_malawi/index.html

1150 Entrepreneurs With a Social Commitment, KfW Bankengruppe 24 September 2012. date of access: 18 October 2012. http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/ebank/EN_Home/About_Us/News/News_2012/20120924_42664.jsp

¹¹⁵¹ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 27 October 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>

¹¹⁵² Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 October 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>

¹¹⁵³ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 October 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>

Federal Ministry of Cooperation and Development (BMZ).¹¹⁵⁴ Additionally, in April 2011, Germany published a policy document entitled “Migration: harnessing the opportunities to promote development,” which outlined how Germany could support the role of remittances in fostering development and income security.¹¹⁵⁵

Germany has complied with both parts of the commitment, by supporting the implementation and expansion of nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries and reducing the costs of remittance transfers. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Leanne Rasmussen & Oluwaseun Onasanya & Yulia Ovchinnikova

India: 0

India has partially complied with its commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

On 10 January 2012, Indian Commerce, Industries and Textiles Minister Anand Sharma discussed with Zimbabwean Finance Minister Tendai Biti a proposal for a credit line of USD100 million to strengthen health infrastructure in Zimbabwe. The two Ministers agreed to accelerate the execution of the India-Africa Forum Summit Action Plan.¹¹⁵⁶ No facts of this proposal’s further implementation have been found.

India has taken measures to reduce remittance costs.

On 29 March 2012, the Bank of India signed a service agreement with Times of Money, a Mumbai-based digital payment service provider, to offer technology-driven remittance services to non-resident Indians in the UK. The initiative aims to provide a fast, secure, and cost effective way to remit money to India.¹¹⁵⁷

The Remittance Market in India Report identifies governmental policies aimed at implementing the World Bank Principles for International Remittance Services. Available data suggests that despite the need for further improvements, the Indian remittance market and its regulatory framework generally meet World Bank recommendations in the five specified areas.¹¹⁵⁸

India has taken actions to reduce remittance costs, but no facts that it has supported the implementation and expansion of nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries have been registered. Therefore, India has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Vitaly Nagornov, Rezwana Islam and Andrey Shelepov

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Indonesia has taken some measures to support nationally designed social protection floors in developing countries.

¹¹⁵⁴ “About Us,” GeldtransFAIR.de. <http://www.geldtransfair.de/about-us.php>

¹¹⁵⁵ “Migration: harnessing the opportunities to promote development,” BMZ. April 2011.

http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materialie211_Information_Brochure_04_2011.pdf

¹¹⁵⁶ Indian PSUS to help Zimbabwe in building infrastructure 10 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2882

¹¹⁵⁷ Bank of India and Times of Money join hands to provide online money transfer service NRIs in UK, The Economic Times (Mumbai) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 8 April 2012.

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/nri/forex-and-remittance/bank-of-india-and-timesofmoney-join-hands-to-provide-online-money-transfer-service-nris-in-uk/articleshow/12456201.cms>

¹¹⁵⁸ Remittance Market in India, the World Bank Open Knowledge Repository 2012. Date of Access: 14 November 2012. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/2228/9780821389720.pdf?sequence=4>

At a meeting with Chairman of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission U Win Mra, Indonesian Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa confirmed that the Indonesian Government would continue supporting Myanmar's economic development by building institutional capacity in the areas the country needs.¹¹⁵⁹

On 10 April 2012, Indonesia launched six South-South and triangular cooperation programs for developing countries: Indonesia's South-South and Triangular cooperation Forum, Publications on Indonesia's Technical Cooperation Capacities, an International Training Programme on Post-Harvest Technologies on Fruits and Veges, an International Training Programme on Water Management for African countries, a Workshop on the Strengthening of Technical Cooperation through Public Private Partnership, and the Dissemination of Implementing Agencies' Facilities to Development Partners. Indonesian Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa said that the programs were an "Indonesia's contribution to the common effort to achieve global prosperity," including achieving the MDGs by 2015. According to press reports, 14 countries (Fiji, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Timor Leste, Cambodia, Algeria, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Iran, Mexico, Madagascar, Sudan, and Zimbabwe) joined the programs.¹¹⁶⁰

On 24 October 2011, Indonesia and Timor-Leste signed the Agreement on Cash Value Payment for Retirement Savings between PT TASPEN and SEFOPE.¹¹⁶¹ This was following the technical meetings that took place on 23 October 2011, during which time payment determinants for Retirement Savings for the former province of East Timor's retired civil servants, and army and police officials in particular, were discussed.¹¹⁶² This is a demonstration of Indonesian efforts to enhance social protection programs. Note that PT TASPEN¹¹⁶³ manages pension funds as well as welfare programs for civil servants and seeks to "realize the benefits and better service for participants and other stakeholders in professional and accountable, based on integrity and high ethics," manners.¹¹⁶⁴ As well, SEFOPE is Timor-Leste's State Secretariat for Vocational Training and Employment.

Indonesia has taken actions to implement World Bank remittances principles.

On 2 April 2012 at the 7th ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Council meeting, the Indonesian Minister of Trade announced that Indonesia would be facilitating an AEC forum later in the year to discuss best practices in financial inclusion and improving the flow of remittances.¹¹⁶⁵

The Bank of Indonesia and the Manpower and Transmigration Ministry has acted according to a joint Memorandum of Understanding on financial literacy training for overseas migrant workers

¹¹⁵⁹ FM: Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Encourage Transformation. Date of Access: 25 April 2012 <http://www.kemlu.go.id/Pages/News.aspx?IDP=5499&l=en>

¹¹⁶⁰ Indonesia launched South-South and triangular cooperation programs. Date of Access: 15 April 2012 <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/81246/indonesia-launched-south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-programs>

¹¹⁶¹ "Indonesia - Timor-Leste to Follow-Up Action Plan of CTF's Final Report Recommendation" (27 October 2011) Date of Access: 6 May 2012. <http://www.kemlu.go.id/Pages/news.aspx?IDP=5240&l=en>

¹¹⁶² "Berita Utama: Indonesia-Timor Leste Tindak Lanjuti Rencana Aksi Rekomendasi Laporan Akhir KKP" (27 October 2011) Date of Access: 8 May 2012. <http://www.deplu.go.id/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=5240&l=en>

¹¹⁶³ For more information, see:

http://www.taspen.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=4&Itemid=66

¹¹⁶⁴ "Profile - Mission" (2012) Date of Access: 8 May 2012.

http://www.taspen.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=4&Itemid=66

¹¹⁶⁵ The 7th AEC Council Meeting: Consolidation towards ASEAN Economic Community 2015, Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

http://www.kemendag.go.id/files/publikasi/siaran_pers/2012/20120402PR%20AEC%20Council%20Meeting.%20%20Apr%202012.pdf

(including on remittance channels). This was concluded as part of its mid-term development plan for 2010-2014.¹¹⁶⁶

In September 2012, the telecommunications company PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Telkom) and the state-owned lender PT Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) agreed to improve Telkom's remittance business. BTN president director Iqbal Latanro said that the firm cooperated with Telkom to improve its service.¹¹⁶⁷

The state-owned Bank Mandiri, Indonesia's largest lender by assets, received USD2 billion in remittance volume as of July, an increase of 155% compared to the same period last year. The branch recorded more than 20,000 remittance transactions in the period, most of which were submitted by Indonesian workers in Hong Kong. On 30 August 2012, Bank Mandiri Director of Risk Management Sentot A. Sentausa announced that the Bank will improve the quality of its service in order to book higher growth in remittance volume.¹¹⁶⁸

Thus, Indonesia received a score of +1 for supporting social protection programs in developing countries and taking actions to implement World Bank Principles on remittances.

Analysts: Kevin Hong & Vy Nguyen & Elena Martynova & Pavel Zhdanov

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Italy has taken measures to support nationally designed social protection floors in developing countries.

On 9 November 2011, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) announced that 70 nurses from 12 of Kenya's rural hospitals were attending an advanced nursing course. The course is part of an Italian program to "support for district health services and development of public-private partnership (PPP) policies," which received EUR4 million in funding from the MFA. The program operates at two levels. At the national level, it envisages legislation to regulate PPP policies in the health sector. And at the provincial level, it implements a series of initiatives to boost infrastructure, equipment and training in 12 hospitals in the Eastern and Nyanza Provinces. The need for nursing training courses arose from Kenya's grave shortage of specialist nurses; there was a shortfall of over 1000 nurses in the country's hospitals as of October 2011.¹¹⁶⁹

On 14 December 2011, the Italian Cooperation announced that the Ethiopian government launched a new plan for the prevention of the HIV with the Italian Cooperation. The plan would affect 90% of pregnant women and provide antiretrovirals to at least 80% of HIV-positive persons. The Italian Cooperation together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA) aims to provide technical assistance to the Ethiopian Ministry of Health to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, coordination, and transparency of activities in response to HIV/AIDS.¹¹⁷⁰

¹¹⁶⁶ Financial literacy: Helping overseas migrant workers create wealth, Jakarta Post 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/10/29/financial-literacy-helping-overseas-migrant-workers-create-wealth.html>

¹¹⁶⁷ Telkom, BTN to boost remittance business, Jakarta Post 7 September 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/09/07/telkom-btn-boost-remittance-business.html>

¹¹⁶⁸ Bank Mandiri to strengthen foothold in Hong Kong, Jakarta Post 31 August 2012. Date of Access: 29 October 2012. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/08/31/bank-mandiri-strengthen-foothold-hong-kong.html>

¹¹⁶⁹ Cooperation: Kenya, training for 70 nurses, Italian MFA 9 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 April 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/11/20111109_CooperazioneKenya.htm?LANG=EN

¹¹⁷⁰ Piano nazionale anti-HIV, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 April 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=4774>

On 20 January 2012, the Italian Cooperation started up a new project in Djibouti, authorized by the Italian MFA on 23 November 2011, with EUR2.2 million in funding for the promotion of maternal-infant healthcare. The program, in its launching stage, would train approximately 300 public, socio-healthcare workers over a 3-year period, with the benefits being received by 20% of the populations of both Djibouti and neighbouring Somalia.¹¹⁷¹

On 12 March 2012, the Development Cooperation Steering Committee of Italy approved a EUR20-million aid package for developing countries. Over EUR3 million will go to interventions in the healthcare, nutrition and agriculture sectors in Somalia through UNICEF, the FAO, UNDP, UNHCR and OCHR. Italian aid will continue in Sudan and South Sudan, through various programs, at the respective amounts of EUR3 million and EUR2 million, and will include aid in the areas of healthcare and education to populations affected by civil war. EUR1 million will go towards healthcare in Lebanon.¹¹⁷²

On 4 May 2012, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs signed a memorandum of healthcare between the Cuamm (NGO Doctors for Africa) and the Ethiopian Ministry of Health. The project aims to create a network between the different levels of existing health services, in order to strengthen the entire system of maternal care and child health services, thereby ensuring quality and increasing the possibility of access.¹¹⁷³

On 13 September 2012, the Italian-Latin American Institute (ILLA) and the Bambino Gesù children's hospital signed an agreement aimed at improving public healthcare services, particularly in pediatric medicine, in Latin America.¹¹⁷⁴

Italy has taken actions to reduce the cost of remittance transfers.

Italy has met its target of a 5% or lower average transfer cost for a remittance amount of USD500. It has reduced the cost of remittance transfers and its average transfer costs are substantially below the global average of 10% for a USD200 transfer amount.

Italy's average transfer cost for the third quarter of 2012 is valued below the global average at 7.72%, for a transfer amount of USD200. For a transfer amount of USD500, Italy's average transfer cost is valued below the G20 target at 4.54%.¹¹⁷⁵

According to the World Bank Remittance Prices portal, Italy's outgoing transfer costs have fallen. For a remittance amount of USD200, average transfer costs decreased by 2.53% between the first and the third quarters of 2012, and by 4.82% for a remittance amount of USD500.¹¹⁷⁶

On 2 March 2012, the Government of Italy introduced a tax simplification decree that repealed the 2% tax on remittances sent by undocumented residents in Italy.¹¹⁷⁷

¹¹⁷¹ Cooperation: project in Djibouti for maternal and infant health, Italian MFA 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 25 March 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/01/20120120_CooperazioneGibuti.htm?LANG=EN and Intervento sanitario d'emergenza, Cooperazione Italiana alla Sciluppo 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 16 April 2012.

<http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=4796>

¹¹⁷² Cooperation: needs to be stronger to make Italy a leader, Italian MFA 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 March 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/03/20120314_CooperazioneRilancio.htm?LANG=EN

¹¹⁷³ Cooperazione nel Corno d'Africa, Italian Development Cooperation 4 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=5111>

¹¹⁷⁴ Assistenza per I bambini dell'America Latina, Italian Development Cooperatio 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=5417>

¹¹⁷⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank. Date of Access: 2 November 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>

¹¹⁷⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank. Date of Access: 2 November 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for compliance with both part of the commitment.

Analysts: Ashley Periera & Anna Vekshina

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Japan is involved in a number of cooperation programs aimed at helping developing countries implement and enhance their social protection systems.¹¹⁷⁸

According to the Japan International Development Agency (JICA) Annual Report 2011, Japan's key areas of interest in the social sphere are: social insurance and social welfare, education, healthcare, support for people with disabilities, labor and employment.¹¹⁷⁹

On 11 November 2011, the JICA signed a Loan Agreement with the Asia Commercial Joint Stock Bank (ACB), one of the largest private commercial banks in Vietnam, for an Industrial Human Resources Development Project. Under the agreement, the JICA will support the Vietnamese company Esuhai Co., Ltd. in its school building projects, thus promoting the expansion of social protection floors in Vietnam.¹¹⁸⁰

Japan is undertaking several projects in Vietnam, including a project for the improvement of the quality of human resources in the Medical Service System. This project is scheduled for completion by the end of the 2013 fiscal year. Other ongoing projects in this country include the Project for Strengthening Medical Rehabilitation Service in the Southern Area of Vietnam and establishing the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability.¹¹⁸¹

The JICA's projects in China include several programs aimed at institution building and human resources development for social security and health systems.¹¹⁸²

Japan has not managed to reduce remittance costs during the monitoring period.

Japan's average transfer cost for the third quarter of 2012 is valued above the global average at 16.42% for a transfer amount of USD200. For a transfer amount of USD500, Japan's average transfer cost is below the global average at 7.80%.¹¹⁸³

According to the World Bank Remittance Prices portal, Japan's outgoing transfer costs have risen. For a remittance amount of USD200, average transfer costs increased by 0.37% between

¹¹⁷⁷ DECRETO-LEGGE 2 marzo 2012, n. 16 Disposizioni urgenti in materia di semplificazioni tributarie, di efficientamento e potenziamento delle procedure di accertamento. (12G0036), Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana (Rome) 2 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

<http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/guridb/dispatcher?service=1&datagu=2012-03-02&task=dettaglio&numgu=52&redaz=012G0036&tmstp=1335673966031>

¹¹⁷⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. ODA Policies. Rolling plans. Countries and Regions. Date of Access 13 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling_plans/region.html#r4

¹¹⁷⁹ Japan International Cooperation Agency Annual Report 2011 of Access: 20 March 2012. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/publications/reports/annual/2011/pdf/all.pdf>

¹¹⁸⁰ First Project Signed for Private Sector Investment Finance since Program Resumed. Japan International Cooperation Agency 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 March 2012. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/111111.html>

¹¹⁸¹ ODA Policies. Rolling plans for Social Republic of Vietnam. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Date of Access: 15 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling_plans/pdfs/vietnam.pdf

¹¹⁸² ODA Policies. Rolling plans: China., Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 1 August 2010. Date of Access: 25 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling_plans/pdfs/china.pdf

¹¹⁸³ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

the third quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2012.¹¹⁸⁴ For a remittance amount of USD500, average transfer costs have increased by 0.14% during the same period.¹¹⁸⁵

Japan has taken actions to support the implementation and expansion of nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries, but the remittance costs in the country have risen. Thus, Japan is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Andrei Sakharov & Ahmed Al-Sa'd

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Korea has taken actions to support the implementation of nationally-designed social protection floors in developing countries.

On 3-5 December 2011, Korean experts presented their final research results and policy recommendations on developing the system of education in Saudi Arabia.¹¹⁸⁶ Possible cooperation between Korea and Saudi Arabia on this issue was discussed.¹¹⁸⁷

The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) conducts a training program entitled "Healthcare Policy and Program Management." The program is part of the Korean government's grant aid and technical cooperation program. Its major goal is to help participating countries improve their public health services by sharing with them Korea's successful experience in community healthcare¹¹⁸⁸. During the compliance period Vietnam¹¹⁸⁹ and Ethiopia¹¹⁹⁰ participated in the program.

On 12 May 2011, the Korea International Cooperation Agency conducted a seventeen-day advanced vocational education and training program for twenty participants from Iraq. The program examined Iraq's current vocational training policy, and studied job placement trends and vocational training insurance, including unemployment insurance and industrial accident insurance. Possible improvements to Iraq's vocational training system were also identified.¹¹⁹¹ Similar programs were conducted for Ethiopia in July¹¹⁹² and for Jordan in October 2011.¹¹⁹³

On 21 February 2012, the KOICA finished a USD3.5 million grant aid project to eliminate poverty in local farming communities and improve living conditions in Bangladesh. A handover ceremony and workshop were held on 13 February 2012 to commemorate the project's

¹¹⁸⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

¹¹⁸⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

¹¹⁸⁶ Final Reporting Workshop and Senior Policy Dialogue for 2011 KSP with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, KSP 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012 http://www.ksp.go.kr/event/01/event_bilateral_view.jsp?seq_n=7337

¹¹⁸⁷ Advanced of Public Education and Lifelong Education of Saudi Arabia: Application of EBS Model in Korea, 2011 KSP with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Final Reporting Workshop 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 April 2012 http://www.ksp.go.kr/file/images/431_04.pdf

¹¹⁸⁸ Health Policy and Program management (Ethiopia), KOICA 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012 http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1262794_1967.html.

¹¹⁸⁹ Community Healthcare Development for Vietnam, KOICA 21 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012 http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1262243_1967.html.

¹¹⁹⁰ Health Policy and Program management (Ethiopia), KOICA 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 April 2012 http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1262794_1967.html.

¹¹⁹¹ "Advanced Vocational Education and Training (Iraq KRG)." Korea International Cooperation Agency. 4 May 2011. Date Accessed: 15 May 2012. https://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1248242_1967.html

¹¹⁹² "Vocational Training Policy and System." Korea International Cooperation Agency. 8 July 2011. Date Accessed: 15 May 2012. https://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1250246_1967.html

¹¹⁹³ "Vocational Training Policy (Jordan)." Korea International Cooperation Agency. 27 September 2011. Date Accessed 25 April 2012. https://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1253144_1967.html

completion and assess its outcome. As part of the project, new schools and community centres were constructed in eleven villages.¹¹⁹⁴

The cost of remittance transfers in Korea is lower than 10%.

Korea's average transfer cost for the third quarter of 2012 is valued below the global average at 6.7% for a transfer amount of USD200, which decreased from the first quarter of 2012 by 0.08 p.p. For a transfer amount of USD500, Korea's average transfer cost is valued below the G20 target at 3.5%, and it decreased from the first quarter of 2012 by 0.22 p.p.¹¹⁹⁵

On 30 January 2012, Korean government officials from the Banker's Association and from the Financial Supervisory service declared that they were working with banks both within and outside the country to reduce remittance charges in Korea so that foreigners can easily use banking services.¹¹⁹⁶ This initiative improves access to financial services and is consistent with General Principle 2 of the World Bank's Principles for International Remittance Services.

Thus, Korea received a score of +1 for supporting social protection programs in developing countries, and taking actions to reduce remittances costs.

Analysts: Julia Hein & Oluwaseun Onasanya & Pavel Zhdanov

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Mexico has been engaged in supporting nationally designed social protection floors in other developing countries. However, no new, substantial actions taken during the monitoring period have been registered.

According to the UNDP, the Mexican experience of developing its own social protection floors is being shared with developing countries as part of an innovative sharing experience.¹¹⁹⁷

On 1-2 April 2012, Mexico hosted the International Forum on Universal Health Coverage. Participants from 21 countries met to share experiences and promote international cooperation on efforts to sustain progress towards universal health coverage.¹¹⁹⁸

On 16 April, 2012, Mexico pledged to aid the Dominican Republic in strengthening its social protection programs, with a focus on unemployment and economic growth.¹¹⁹⁹ No information on further actions has been found.

On 18 August 2012 the Minister of Social Development of Guatemala visited Mexico on the invitation of the Director of Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation. The

¹¹⁹⁴ KOICA in Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, Portal Korea.net 21 February. Date of Access: 15 April 2012
<http://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Policies/view?articleId=98821&pageIndex=5>.

¹¹⁹⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012.
<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>.

¹¹⁹⁶ Foreign Remittance charges to be reined in: Banking Association working to make it easier for foreign workers to send money home, The Hankyoreh (Seoul) 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012.
http://english.hani.co.kr/arti/english_edition/e_business/516588.html

¹¹⁹⁷ Sharing Innovative Experiences: Successful Social Protection Floor Experiences, International Labour Organization 2011. Date of access: 23 April 2012
<http://www.ilo.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=20840>

¹¹⁹⁸ More countries move towards universal health coverage, World Health Organization 2 April 2012. Date of access: 12 April 2012. http://www.who.int/dg/speeches/2012/universal_health_coverage_20120402/en/index.html.

¹¹⁹⁹ Mexican Agency for International Development, "México y República Dominicana aprueban 43 propuestas de cooperación", April 16th 2012, <http://www.amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/prensa/comunicados/1375-mexico-republica-dominicana-propuestas-cooperacion> Date of Access: June 7th 2012

representative of Guatemala highlighted Mexican assistance for social policy dimensions in the country.¹²⁰⁰

Mexico has taken several actions to implement the World Bank principles on remittances during the monitoring period.

On 12-16 March 2012, Week of Financial Education was held by Mexican consulates in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Salt Lake City and other US cities. These events were aimed at providing information about remittances for the Mexicans living abroad.¹²⁰¹

In the first semester of 2012 Mexican state company Telecomm launched the projects for Mexsat Satellite System: the construction of centers for satellite control and centers with financial services for people living in rural areas to enable them to transfer money and conduct basic financial operations via mobile services. For example, on 16 January 2012, a new center for financial services was opened in Santiago Nuyo.¹²⁰²

In November 2011, new financial corridors were created within the “Directo a Mexico” Programme: Carolina del Norte – Hidalgo, Edo. de México, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí; Wilmington, California – Zacatecas, Hidalgo, Querétaro, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán; Fellsmere, Miami – Uruapan, Michoacán.¹²⁰³

Thus, Mexico has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Misha Potkyus & Polina Arkhipova & Rezwana Islam & Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Russia has taken measures to support nationally designed social protection floors in developing countries.

Russia contributes to the development of school meal program in Armenia. According to a Russian Government decision on 30 June 2010, US\$6 million would be allocated in 2011-2012 to the World Food Program (WFP) for the realization of this program.¹²⁰⁴ The goal of Russia and the WFP is “to make the programs self sufficient and nationally-owned.”¹²⁰⁵ On 14 November 2011, the Russian Government adopted an 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 would negotiate plans for the development of a school meal system in Tajikistan in 2011-2012. The launch of a similar program was also planned in Kyrgyzstan,¹²⁰⁶ and in Africa and MENA region countries.¹²⁰⁷

¹²⁰⁰ Definen México y Guatemala acciones de cooperación en materia de desarrollo social. 18 August 2012.

<http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/es/prensa/comunicados/1570-mexico-guatemala-cooperacion-desarrollo-social-amexcid-sedesol-ministra> Date of access: 9 October

¹²⁰¹ Semana de Educación Financiera para Migrantes 2012, Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior Official Site 17 January 2013. Date of Access: 5 February 2013.

http://www.ime.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=204&Itemid=577&lang=es

¹²⁰² Informe de Rendición de Cuentas, Telecomm Official Site. June 2012. Date of Access: 5 February 2013.

http://www.telecomm.gob.mx/telecomm/dmdocuments/rendicion_cuentas_2_etapa.pdf

¹²⁰³ How many and which financial corridors have been implemented through Directo a México so far? Directo a Mexico Official Site. Date of Access: 5 February 2013. <http://www.directoamexico.com/en/corredores.html>

¹²⁰⁴ Executive Order No. 1086, Government of Russia 30 June 2010. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628>.

¹²⁰⁵ Russia Provides Model for School Meals in CIS, World Food Programme 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. www.wfp.org/stories/russia-provides-model-school-meals-cis.

¹²⁰⁶ Executive Order No. 2028, Government of Russia. 14 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://government.ru/gov/results/17146/>

Russian has also participated in the Rapid Social Response Program with a contribution of USD50 million. The Program is a “dedicated facility to streamline crisis support to the poor and vulnerable focused on social interventions.” Around 90% of the program’s funds are allocated to building safety nets and protecting access to basic services such as maintaining nutrition.¹²⁰⁸

Russia maintains the lowest average sending cost within the G20 country averages. According to the World Bank database, in the third quarter of 2012, the average transfer cost for USD200 was 2.67%, and for USD500 it was 2.27%.¹²⁰⁹

On 24 December 2011, provisions of the Federal Law on the National Payment System, regulating the procedures for rendering payment services, came into force. The law aims at improving transparency and the consumer protection of remittance services, including through the requirement of disclosing fees and exchange rate data by providers.¹²¹⁰

Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting social protection floors in developing countries and maintaining remittance transfer costs at below the 5% target level.

Analysts: Julia Hein & Inesa Buchyn & Dilbar Sadykova & Andrey Shelepov & Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

Saudi Arabia has taken measures to support nationally designed social protection floors in developing countries.

On 14 March 2012, the Saudi Arabia-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and its affiliates decided to provide financing of USD2 billion for the implementation of projects in Nigeria in several areas, including education and health. It also budgeted USD700 million for capacity building to address poverty and other related initiatives in 2012.¹²¹¹ Saudi Arabia provides a large part (27%) of the budget of the Islamic Development Bank.¹²¹²

On 24 March 2012, during the two-day “IDB Group-Nigeria Business Forum,” the IDB and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria signed a US\$98 million agreement to support bilingual Arabic/English education in Nigeria. This support will help bridge the gap between formal and informal education in Nigeria, within the bilingual education program.¹²¹³

Saudi Arabia has met its target of a 5% or lower average transfer cost for both USD200 and USD500 transfer amounts.

¹²⁰⁷ The Russian Federation ODA. National Report. Russian Ministry of Finance
<http://www1.minfin.ru/common/img/uploaded/library/2012/05/PresentationEng2012-0.pdf>

¹²⁰⁸ The Russian Federation ODA. National Report.
<http://www1.minfin.ru/common/img/uploaded/library/2012/05/PresentationEng2012-0.pdf>

¹²⁰⁹ Sending Money FROM Russian Federation. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors/from-Russia/>.

¹²¹⁰ Federal Law of 27 June 2011 No. 161-FZ On National Payment System, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2012. <http://graph.document.kremlin.ru/page.aspx?1562461>.

¹²¹¹ Islamic Bank to Provide US \$2 Billion for Projects, International Islamic News Agency 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 14.04.2012. http://iina.me/wp_en/?p=1007278

¹²¹² Islamic Bank to Provide US \$2 Billion for Projects, International Islamic News Agency 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 14.04.2012. http://iina.me/wp_en/?p=1007278

¹²¹³ IDB Extends \$98 million Support to Bilingual Education in Nigeria, Islamic Development Bank News 24 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.
http://www.isdb.org/irj/servlet/prt/portal/prtroot/NewsAppEU.NewsDetails?idbNews=IDB_Extends_98_million_Support_to_Bilingual_Education_in_Nigeria_.xml

Saudi Arabia's average transfer cost for the first quarter of 2012 is valued below the G20 target at 4.18% for a transfer amount of USD200. For a transfer amount of USD500, Saudi Arabia's average transfer cost is valued below the G20 target at 2.49%.¹²¹⁴

According to the World Bank Remittance Prices portal, Saudi Arabia's outgoing transfer costs did not change significantly for a transfer amount of USD200, and rose for a transfer amount of USD500. For a remittance amount of USD200, average transfer costs increased by 0.08% between the third quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012.¹²¹⁵ For a remittance amount of USD500, average transfer costs increased by 0.26% in the same period.¹²¹⁶

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of +1 for supporting social protection programs in developing countries and having average remittance transfer costs below the G20 5% target.

Analysts: Ahmed Al-Sa'd & Alexey Mironov

South Africa: -1

South Africa has not complied with the commitment on growth and resilience.

Although South Africa engaged in general discussions concerning improving social protection programs, and supported increased attention to employment and labor policies through NEPAD, it did not assist developing countries in improving their social protection programs.

South Africa has not taken actions to reduce remittance costs which are very high; they may be up to 25% of the sum being transferred.¹²¹⁷ South Africa is in 4 out of 5 of the most expensive corridors of remittances for a sum of USD500 among sending countries.¹²¹⁸ In the third quarter of 2012, average remittance costs for smaller sums (USD200) were higher compared to the first quarter of 2012 in all corridors where South Africa was a sending country. The average charge increased during this period by 2.41 percentage points, to 20.11% of the sum being transferred. The average charge for larger sums (USD500) increased by 0.44 percentage points, to 10.58% of the sum being transferred.¹²¹⁹

On 25 October 2011, the Minister of Finance announced that it will enact policies that comply with the following World Bank General Guidelines: (1) improvement of the payment system infrastructure, and (2) fostering competitive market conditions. In order to reduce the costs of remittances, South Africa will remove ownership restrictions on international participation in Authorised Dealers in Foreign Exchange with Limited Authority. In addition, it will no longer be compulsory for remittance agencies to partner with existing authorized dealers.¹²²⁰ This proposal has not been implemented yet.

Since South Africa has not complied with any part of the commitment, it is awarded a score of -1.

¹²¹⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

¹²¹⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

¹²¹⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

¹²¹⁷ Remittance fees punish poor Africans, Mail & Guardian, 13 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 October 2012. <http://mg.co.za/article/2012-01-13-remittance-fees-punish-poor-africans>.

¹²¹⁸ 5 Most Costly Corridors, Remittance Prices Worldwide. Date of Access: 23 October 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>.

¹²¹⁹ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>.

¹²²⁰ General Principles for International Remittance Services, World Bank (Basel) March 2006. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://www.bis.org/publ/cpss73.pdf>

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

The Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries organized a workshop on ‘Innovative Social Assistance Strategies in Poverty Alleviation’ in collaboration with the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Ministry of Family and Social Policy of the Republic of Turkey on 12-14 December 2011 in Ankara, Turkey.¹²²¹

On 10 August 2012, the Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) donated special vehicles designed for wheelchair users to the Seyhan Fatma Bint Mubarak Disability. On 18 September 2012, a new school building in the city of Dangara, Tajikistan, was opened. Financial support for reconstruction of the school, initially built in 1972, was fully provided by TIKA.¹²²²

On 22 October 2012, during the opening of TIKA’s office in Sana, Yemen, Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu announced the recent projects implemented by TIKA in Yemen. They included support in the education and health spheres, namely the opening of a new training program on tourism and hospitality services at the University of Sana and donating ambulances.¹²²³

No actions aimed at implementing the World Bank Principles for International Remittance Services in Turkey have been registered.

Thus, Turkey received a score of 0 for supporting social protection programs in developing countries but not taking actions to implement the World Bank Principles on remittances.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Julia Deutsch, Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

The UK has taken measures to support nationally designed social protection floors in developing countries.

The Zambia Growth and Reduction Grant 2012-2014 was commenced on 1 January 2012. The project’s objective is to strengthen systems for sustained efficient and effective service delivery of government policies and services to poor Zambians.¹²²⁴

On 30 January 2012, the UK, US and United Arab Emirates governments together with 13 pharmaceutical companies, the World Bank and the World Health Organization announced in London an initiative aiming to eliminate 10 neglected tropical diseases by 2020 among the

¹²²¹ Vocational Education and Training Programme for the OIC Member Countries. Workshop on Innovative Social Assistance Strategies in Poverty Alleviation. 12-14 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 August 2012
<http://www.oicvet.org/event-detail.php?id=620>

¹²²² TACİKİSTAN EĞİTİMİNE BÜYÜK YATIRIM, Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.tika.gov.tr/haber/tacikistan-egitimine-buyuk-yatirim/363>

¹²²³ DIŞİŞLERİ BAKANİ AHMET DAVUTOĞLU YEMEN’DE TİKA OFİSİNİ AÇTI, Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.tika.gov.tr/haber/disisleri-bakani-ahmet-davutoglu-yemende-tika-ofisini-acti/398>

¹²²⁴ Project Details: Zambia Growth and Poverty Reduction Grant 2012-2014, Department for International Development. Date of Access: 25 April 2012. <http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/project.aspx?Project=201564>.

world's poorest populations.¹²²⁵ Also in January 2012, the UK committed to make a five-fold increase in Britain's support towards an international effort to enlarge the system of neglected tropical diseases treatments in developing countries.¹²²⁶

On 14 March 2012, UK Prime Minister David Cameron and US President Barack Obama renewed their joint commitment to work together to change the lives of 1.2 billion poor people in the world, including through the provision of healthcare and other social programs.¹²²⁷

On 15 March 2012, the Department for International Development announced its support of new training programs for more than 17 thousand health workers to provide emergency care for mothers and newborns in the world's poorest countries.¹²²⁸

On 3 October 2012, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced that the UK will work in partnership with the new Government of Somalia to build a more stable and prosperous future for the country by boosting its public services and operations. International Development Secretary Justine Greening and Minister for Africa Mark Simmonds, on their first visit to the country, laid out how Britain will help improve the Government's ability to manage its public resources while helping 20,000 Somalis benefit from better schools, sanitation, roads, health clinics, and safety and security.¹²²⁹

On 22 October 2012, the Department for International Development announced that the UK will establish a pooled fund to support primary health services in six of the ten states of South Sudan.¹²³⁰

On 20 September 2012, thirteen new programs that will focus on innovative ways to improve the health of people living in poor countries, as part of a program supported by the British Government, were announced. The projects will include the expansion of a web portal in India which disseminates information to visually impaired people, and a controlled trial in Bangladesh to address the treatment of the non-communicable disease, diabetic retinopathy.¹²³¹

On 5 September 2012, the UK announced that it will provide GBP196 million from 2012-2015 to the Social Fund for Development, to improve rural infrastructure and expand social protection in Yemen. Social protection will include essential health services for 170,000 people.¹²³²

¹²²⁵ UK and partners unite to combat tropical diseases, Department for International Development 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/UK-and-partners-unite-to-combat-tropical-diseases/>.

¹²²⁶ UK to protect 140 million people from tropical diseases, Department for International Development 21 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 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/>.

¹²²⁷ Global development: UK and US renew aid partnership, Department for International Development 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Global-development-UK-and-US-renew-aid-partnership/>.

¹²²⁸ UK medics to help save lives of more mums and babies, Department for International Development 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/British-medics-to-help-save-lives-of-more-mums-and-babies/>.

¹²²⁹ Somalia: UK support for new Government, Department for International Development 3 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Somalia-UK-aid-to-improve-health-and-education-for-thousands/>.

¹²³⁰ South Sudan: School books for the world's newest country, Department for International Development 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/South-Sudan-school-books-for-the-worlds-newest-country/>.

¹²³¹ Innovation: New ideas to improve health in poor countries, Department for International Development 20 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Innovation-New-ideas-to-improve-health-across-Africa-and-Asia/>.

¹²³² Yemen: British-led initiative gives new hope, Department for International Development 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Yemen-British-led-initiative-gives-new-hope/>.

On 12 May 2012 the British Government announced urgent support for the Malawian health system to prevent the cancellation of vital vaccination and bed net programs. The emergency support for the Malawian health system will provide: malaria and TB drugs; therapeutic feeding for malnourished children; training equipment for new health workers; support services delivered by the Christian Health Association of Malawi.¹²³³

The United Kingdom has average transfer costs below the global average for both USD200 and USD500 transfer amounts.

The United Kingdom's average transfer cost for the first quarter of 2012 is valued below the global average at 8.16% for a transfer amount of USD200. For a transfer amount of USD500, the UK's average transfer cost is valued slightly above the G20 target at 5.88%.¹²³⁴

According to the World Bank Remittance Prices portal, the UK's outgoing transfer costs did not change significantly for a transfer amount of USD200, and rose for a transfer amount of USD500. For a remittance amount of USD200, average transfer costs decreased by 0.01% between the third quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2012.¹²³⁵ For a remittance amount of USD500, average transfer costs increased by 0.41% in the same period.¹²³⁶

On 30 April 2011, the UK implemented the second Electronic Money Directive, which aims to encourage growth in the electronic money market.¹²³⁷ It is important to note that this legislation has major implications for cross-border mobile payments, particularly if a business is an established e-Money issuer, as it will then be able to offer all of the services of a payment institution.¹²³⁸ This initiative improves access to financial services and is consistent with General Principle 2.

Thus, the UK received a score of +1 since its average costs for both USD200 and USD500 transfer amounts are below the global average of 10%.

Analyst: Atifa Hasham & Michelle Li & Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

The US has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

The US has taken measures to support nationally designed social protection floors in developing countries.

On 17 November 2011, the United States formally announced the launch of the Nursing Education Partnership Initiative (NEPI) in Malawi. Under the NEPI, established in 2010, agreements by the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) were made with Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Representatives from Ministries of Health in these countries as well as leaders from nursing and midwifery schools, educators, professional associations, professional councils, and US officials participated in the launch. The discussion was focused on improving the education of nurses and midwives in

¹²³³ Malawi: Urgent support for vital health projects, Department for International Development 12 May 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Britain-stands-by-Malawi/>

¹²³⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

¹²³⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

¹²³⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, World Bank (Washington) 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/>

¹²³⁷ Electronic Money Regulations, Financial Services Authority 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2012. <http://www.fsa.gov.uk/about/what/international/emoney>

¹²³⁸ Constraints in the UK to Ghana Remittance Market, Developing Markets Associates Ltd & Department of International Development 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 11 March 2012.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/Constraints-UK-Ghana.pdf>

order to increase the number of qualified health professionals capable of meeting the health care needs of African communities and families.¹²³⁹

On 18 November 2011, under the US-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, the United States announced, “it is committed to supporting Indonesia’s efforts to improve quality of health care.” Guided by the key programming principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which streamlines and prioritizes US health efforts in countries, the United States and Indonesia are collaborating on three main goals: achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on health, expanding health research and science partnerships, and partnering on global health issues.¹²⁴⁰

On 22 November 2011, the US Government expanded its loan-financing program in Ethiopia through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Development Credit Authority (DCA). USAID, the Bank of Abyssinia, and NIB Bank, signed a new agreement to offer greater access to credit for projects in the health sector. Funded by the US President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the new health sector loan agreement will provide up to USD13.4 million in loans to private health sector enterprises outside of Addis Ababa, particularly those offering HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) services. These loans will enable clinics, pharmacies, and hospitals to make quality improvements and expand services that support public health goals.¹²⁴¹

In 2012, the US continued its program on rebuilding basic health services in Liberia, which aims to increase access to quality health care and to upgrade health facilities. Program measures include training, building community partnerships, improving clinical standards, etc.¹²⁴² The US has also been strengthening the health systems of a number of other countries, including El Salvador¹²⁴³ Cambodia,¹²⁴⁴ and Zambia.¹²⁴⁵

Remittance charges in the US are among the lowest in the world. In the third quarter of 2012, the average remittance cost increased by 0.05 percentage points, for smaller sums (USD200), to 6.91% of the sum being transferred, comparing to the first quarter of 2012, for the corridors where the US is a sending country. For larger sums (USD500), the average remittance charge decreased by 0.26 percentage points, to 4.58% of the sum being transferred.¹²⁴⁶

The United States is in the process of enacting an amendment to Electronic Fund Transfers (Regulation E) that is consistent with the World Bank’s Principles for International Remittance Services. It will be implemented by February 2013.¹²⁴⁷ This amendment will oblige providers to increase their transparency and will give cancellation rights to consumers.

Since the US has complied with both parts of the commitment, it is awarded a score of +1.

¹²³⁹United States addresses human resources in Africa with launch of the Nursing Education Partnership Initiative (NEPI), US Department of State 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 April 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/11/177307.htm>

¹²⁴⁰Global health initiative in Indonesia, US Department of State 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 17 April 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/11/177380.htm>

¹²⁴¹US Government partners with private Ethiopian Banks to increase access to credit in agriculture and health sectors, USAID 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 31 March 2012.

<http://transition.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr111122.html>.

¹²⁴²Rebuilding Basic Health Services (RBHS), USAID. Date of Access: 28 October 2012.

<http://liberia.usaid.gov/RBHS>.

¹²⁴³Health, USAID|El Salvador. Date of Access: 28 October 2012.

<http://elsalvador.usaid.gov/programa.php?categoria=20&seccion=4>.

¹²⁴⁴Health Systems Strengthening, USAID|Cambodia. Date of Access: 28 October 2012.

<http://cambodia.usaid.gov/node/154>.

¹²⁴⁵Health Project Descriptions, USAID|Zambia. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://zambia.usaid.gov/health-project-descriptions>.

¹²⁴⁶Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank. Date of Access: 28 October 2012.

<http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/Country-Corridors>.

¹²⁴⁷Electric Fund Transfers, Federal Register 7 February 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2012.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2012/02/07/2012-1728/electronic-fund-transfers-regulation-e#p-3>

European Union: +1

The EU has fully complied with the commitments on ensuring resilient growth.

The EU has taken actions to support the implementation of nationally designed social protection floors in developing countries.

During the monitoring period, the EU continued to support the health sector and programs addressing poverty in Vietnam. The European Commission support for the health sector in Vietnam includes 2 projects of EUR32.75 million, and one support program of EUR39.25 million. The EU supports the Vietnamese government's Health Care Fund for the Poor, which improves the quality of health services for the poor and provides financial support for the poor to buy these services.¹²⁴⁸

On 8 August 2012 the European Union adopted a new aid plan focusing on health, education and strengthening civil society in Madagascar. This aid will be implemented at the regional level through local and international NGOs, international organizations such as UNICEF, and directly by the European Union. Access to health will be improved particularly by training and recruiting additional specialist staff and re-equipping health centres in the most inaccessible areas. The programs to be implemented will also focus on training teaching staff and administrators, providing funding to pay the salaries of 9,000 teachers and purchasing teaching material.¹²⁴⁹

On 6 August 2012 the European Commission adopted a new project worth EUR12 million to reduce inequalities in access to healthcare in the 13 most disadvantaged regions in southern and western Tunisia, which account for 40% of Tunisia's population. The project will directly benefit 4 million people by significantly increasing access to basic healthcare, improving its quality and creating better conditions in healthcare centres. The project's main actions will cover purchasing equipment for out-patient services, acquiring new medical transport vehicles and building capacity for the Health Ministry.¹²⁵⁰

EU compliance with the remittances part of this commitment cannot be assessed because changes in average remittance transfers vary across member states. That being said, the European Commission has a number of initiatives in place that aim to reduce remittance costs and are consistent with the World Bank's Principles for International Remittance Services.

Since 2010, Eurostat regularly publishes data on EU remittances.¹²⁵¹ As part of its annual accountability report on Financing for Development, the European Commission produces information on the initiatives implemented in the field of financial transfers of migrants across the EU.¹²⁵² These initiatives improve transparency and consumer protection, payment systems, and market competition and are consistent with General Principles 1, 3, and 4 of the World Bank's Principles for International Remittance Services.

¹²⁴⁸ EU development cooperation with Vietnam, the official website of the European Union 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 14 April 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/222&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹²⁴⁹ Madagascar: European Union to resume its development aid and target health and education of the most vulnerable people, European Commission 8 August 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-890_en.htm

¹²⁵⁰ The European Union supports access to healthcare for four million people in Tunisia, European Commission 6 August 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-886_en.htm

¹²⁵¹ Workers' Remittances, European Commission (Brussels) 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/international/development_policy/remittance/index_en.htm

¹²⁵² Workers' Remittances, European Commission (Brussels) 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/international/development_policy/remittance/index_en.htm

Starting from April 2011, the Directive on Electronic Money allows electronic money institutions, such as telecom providers or companies providing prepaid cards, to conduct intra-EU financial transfers.¹²⁵³ This initiative improves access to financial services and is consistent with General Principle 2 of the World Bank's Principles for International Remittance Services.

On 15 October 2012, the EU's 27 development ministers concluded that supporting developing countries in mobilizing financing from all available sources is the key to reaching the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. On fostering private flows for development, the ministers urged the EU to do its utmost to ensure faster, easier and cheaper remittance transfers in order to maximize the development impact of migration and mobility, noting that remittances are a "key private source of financing for developing countries".¹²⁵⁴

The EU has been awarded a score of +1 for support to social protection floors in developing countries, and measures to lower remittance transfer prices in its member-countries and implement policies to comply with the World Bank's Principles for International Remittance Services.

Analysts: Ahmed Al-Sa'd & Natalia Churkina

¹²⁵³Workers' Remittances, European Commission (Brussels) 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 7 April 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/international/development_policy/remittance/index_en.htm

¹²⁵⁴Financing key to reaching MDGs by 2015, EUROPOLITICS 16 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.europolitics.info/external-policies/financing-key-to-reaching-mdgs-by-2015-art344109-43.html>

6. Financial Inclusion

2010-124: We reiterate our strong commitment to financial inclusion and recognize the benefits of improved access to finance to lift the lives of the poor and to support the contribution of SMEs to economic development. (development)

2010-125: Working with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor and the International Finance Corporation, we commit to launch the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) as an inclusive platform for all G20 countries, interested non-G20 countries and relevant stakeholders to carry forward our work on financial inclusion, including implementation of the Financial Inclusion Action Plan. (development)

The Seoul Summit Document

1. We will announce the 14 winning proposals of the SME Finance Challenge that offer innovative models for catalyzing private capital for SME finance. (November 2010)

2. We commit to establishing a finance framework that mobilizes grant and risk capital for winning proposals from the SME Finance Challenge and for scaling up successful SME financing models. The framework will use existing funding mechanisms and the SME Finance Innovation Fund, a newly created multilateral trust fund.

3. We will adopt the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan to promote the application of the Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion (the Principles) and the lessons learned from the SME stocktaking exercise. (November 2010) The actions to be implemented include (i) advancing the implementation of the Principles through a commitment by each G20 member to implement at least one of the Principles; (ii) encourage the Standard Setting Bodies to further incorporate financial inclusion objectives into their work; (iii) encouraging further private sector activities to increase access to financial services; (iv) strengthening and expanding data availability for measuring financial inclusion and methodologies for countries that wish to set financial inclusion targets; (v) supporting peer-learning capacity building and training; (vi) improving coordination at the national and international levels; and (vii) integrating financial inclusion into financial assessment programs. The GPFI will submit a progress report on implementation at the next Summit in France (November 2011).

Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development

2011-268: [We commend the ongoing work by the GPFI to foster the development of SME finance and to include financial inclusion principles in international financial standards.] We endorse the five recommendations put forward in its report, annexed to this Declaration, and commit to pursue our efforts under the Mexican Presidency.

Cannes Summit Final Declaration

Background and Commitment Features

The G20 members for the first time committed to promote financial inclusion at the Pittsburgh Summit along with announcing the establishment of the SME Finance Challenge. Selection of proposals for this initiative was completed prior to the G20 Seoul Summit, and the winners were announced at this meeting. A set of additional measures on financial inclusion was proposed, including the launch of the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion.¹²⁵⁵ The report assesses compliance performance on financial inclusion commitments made in Seoul and Cannes.

¹²⁵⁵ Our Progress, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.
<http://www.gpfi.org/our-work/our-progress>.

As comprehensive data on individual G20 members' compliance with the financial inclusion commitment is not available, and the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) work on creating conducive environments for stimulating financial inclusion is ongoing, assessment is provided only for the institutional part of the set of commitments.

Full compliance implies that the GPFI is established in accordance with the G20 mandate and the agreed timeline, the GPFI implements actions agreed within the framework of the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan, and the G20 makes subsequent decisions on the basis of GPFI further proposals.

Scoring guidelines:

-1	The G20 establishes the GPFI in accordance with the agreed timeline, BUT the GPFI does not implement actions in accordance with the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan.
0	The G20 establishes the GPFI in accordance with the agreed timeline, AND the GPFI implements actions in accordance with the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan, BUT the G20 fails to make any subsequent decisions on this basis.
+1	The G20 establishes the GPFI in accordance with the agreed timeline, AND the GPFI implements actions in accordance with the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan, AND the G20 makes subsequent decisions on this basis.

Analysis: +1

The G20 key decisions on financial inclusion focus on several initiatives: establishment of the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion, GPFI Action Plan implementation, identifying the best proposals to mobilize finance within the SME Finance Challenge, scaling up successful SME financing models, and knowledge sharing on best practices for small and medium enterprise (SME) finance.

At the Seoul G20 Summit, SME Finance Challenge winning projects were announced, and commitments to provide USD528 million for the SME Finance Framework were made.¹²⁵⁶ As well, G20 Leaders endorsed the Financial Inclusion Action Plan.¹²⁵⁷

The first meeting of the GPFI mandated to execute the Financial Inclusion Action Plan took place in Seoul, Korea in December 2010. Three subgroups were created within the GPFI, namely, Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion and Standard Setting Bodies (SSBs) Engagement, SME Finance, and Financial Inclusion Data and Measurement.

On behalf of the GPFI, the GPFI Implementing Partner, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), prepared a white paper on Global Standard-Setting Bodies and Financial Inclusion for the Poor,¹²⁵⁸ providing information on ongoing work by relevant international institutions (BCBS, CPSS, FATF, IADI and IAIS) to integrate financial inclusion into standards and guidance that can be effectively applied at the country level.

At the G20 Cannes Summit, the GPFI reported on its work to G20 Leaders. A consolidated report of the three subgroups focused on the main achievements of the GPFI, and recommendations for further actions were presented to the G20 Leaders. The recommendations

¹²⁵⁶ Competition News, Changemakers. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.changemakers.com/SME-Finance/winners#tab-section>.

¹²⁵⁷ G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/our-work/work-plans/g20-financial-inclusion-action-plan>.

¹²⁵⁸ Global Standard-Setting Bodies and Financial Inclusion for the Poor - Toward Proportionate Standards and Guidance, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion October 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/sites/default/files/documents/White-Paper-Global-Standard-Setting-Bodies-Oct-2011.pdf>.

focused on promoting further implementation of the nine Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion, consideration by the standard-setting bodies of the GPFI white paper, consolidating progress made in meeting the G20's commitment to establishing a finance framework that mobilizes grant and risk capital for winning proposals from the SME Finance Challenge and for scaling up successful SME financing models,¹²⁵⁹ and strengthening data collection efforts with the support of the IFC and CGAP.¹²⁶⁰ The GPFI has also elaborated on the SME Finance Policy Guide, which aimed at scaling up successful SME financing models, and was presented to G20 Leaders in Cannes. The subgroup on SME Finance provided research reports on agricultural SME finance¹²⁶¹ and strengthening access to finance for women-owned SMEs in developing countries.¹²⁶² The subgroup on Data and Measurement issued a progress report with recommendations on financial inclusion data analysis. These proposed key performance indicators for country-level actions on financial inclusion.¹²⁶³

In April 2012, the SME Finance Forum was officially launched. This Forum, managed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), is a «collaborative knowledge sharing platform for data, research and best practices for small and medium enterprise (SME) finance».¹²⁶⁴

At the G20 Los Cabos Summit, G20 Leaders welcomed progress on implementing the recommendations set out in the GPFI 2011 report and called on the GPFI to continue its work in this area. The G20 Leaders endorsed the GPFI-developed Basic Set of Financial Inclusion Indicators,¹²⁶⁵ aimed at improving the quantity and quality of data on financial inclusion. They also supported efforts to establish an additional GPFI subgroup which will be focused on «consumer protection and financial literacy issues» and acknowledged the «G20 Financial Inclusion Peer Learning Program». Under this program, both G20 and non-G20 countries committed to pay more attention to the issue of financial inclusion in their national agendas and create a high-level coordination platform for stimulating financial inclusion actions.¹²⁶⁶ Finally, the G20 Leaders welcomed the launch of the SME Finance Compact, which «will support developing innovative models and approaches to address the specific access to finance challenges and constraints faced by developing countries with regards to SME finance».¹²⁶⁷

Recent developments in the area include the first annual GPFI Conference on Standard-Setting Bodies and Financial Inclusion, held on 29 October 2012. The conference focused on promoting

¹²⁵⁹ SME Finance Policy Guide, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/knowledge-bank/publications/sme-finance-policy-guide>.

¹²⁶⁰ GPFI Report to the G-20 Leaders, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion 08 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/knowledge-bank/publications/gpfi-report-g-20-leaders>.

¹²⁶¹ Scaling-Up Access to Finance for Agricultural SMEs, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion 04 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/knowledge-bank/publications/scaling-access-finance-agricultural-smes>.

¹²⁶² Strengthening Access to Finance for Women-Owned SMEs in Developing Countries, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/sites/default/files/documents/Strengthening.pdf>.

¹²⁶³ Financial Inclusion Data: Assessing the Landscape and Country-Level Target Approaches, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/knowledge-bank/publications/financial-inclusion-data-assessing-landscape-and-country-level-target-approaches>.

¹²⁶⁴ Timeline of the G20's Commitment to Financial Inclusion, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/about-gpfi/about-the-g20/timeline-g20s-commitment-financial-inclusion>.

¹²⁶⁵ The G20 Basic Set of Financial Inclusion Indicators, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.gpfi.org/featured/g20-basic-set-financial-inclusion-indicators>.

¹²⁶⁶ Los Cabos Financial Inclusion Event, G20 2012 Mexico 17 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20mexico.org/index.php/en/press-releases/459-evento-de-inclusion-financiera-en-los-cabos>

¹²⁶⁷ Los Cabos G20 Leaders Declaration, G20 2012 Mexico 19 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-loscabos.html>.

financial inclusion through proportionate SSB standards.¹²⁶⁸ The Conference was followed by a Technical Meeting on 30 October 2012. The meeting was devoted to the practical aspects of promoting financial inclusion through SSB engagement and aimed to reveal the work plans of the GPMI Sub-Group on G20 Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion and Engagement with the Standard-Setting Bodies under the upcoming Russian G20 Presidency.¹²⁶⁹

Thus, the G20 receives a score of +1 for the following actions: launching the GPMI and SME Finance Forum; implementing the SME Finance Challenge and SME Finance Compact initiatives; stimulating engagement from global standard-setting bodies; promoting the implementation of the GPMI Progress Report recommendations; drawing on the GPMI propositions in making further commitments on consumer protection and financial literacy, inter alia. Drawing on accumulated experience and expertise, the G20 should consider making commitments on incorporating successful SME financing models into national practices, as well as concrete commitments by its members on policy measures stimulating financial inclusion, and raising standards of consumer protection and levels of financial literacy.

¹²⁶⁸ Financial Inclusion – A Pathway to Financial Stability? Understanding the Linkages, 29 October 2012. URL: <http://www.gpmi.org/knowledge-bank/publications/issues-paper-3-financial-inclusion-pathway-financial-stability-understanding-linkages>

¹²⁶⁹ First Annual GPMI Conference and Technical Meeting on Standard-Setting Bodies and Financial Inclusion. URL: <http://www.gpmi.org/featured/first-annual-gpmi-conference-and-technical-meeting-standard-setting-bodies-and-financial-inclusion>

7. Domestic Resource Mobilization

2010-118: [we will]: Build sustainable revenue bases for inclusive growth and social equity by improving developing country tax administration systems and policies and highlighting the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development;

Seoul Summit Document

Background

The Seoul Summit marked the first time that the G20 leaders made commitments on strengthening or developing tax administration systems, and committed to undertake tax reform as a means of increasing productivity and improving incentives to invest. The commitment analyzed in this report is the first and only commitment made by the G20 leaders to help developing countries improve tax administration capacities.

However, the G20 has a history of taking a strong stand against off-shore financial centers, or tax havens, which are said to promote «financial instability, money laundering, terrorist finance, and tax evasion». Moreover, these havens can create «harmful tax competition between states, carrying risks of distorting trade and investment», possibly leading to «the erosion of national tax bases».¹²⁷⁰ At the London Summit, the G20 leaders agreed to take action on tax havens and «deploy sanctions to protect public finances and financial systems».¹²⁷¹ Since London, this has been a consistent part of the G20's work. The commitment analyzed in this report is the first time the G20 leaders have drawn an explicit link between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

In the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development adopted at the Seoul Summit, the G20 leaders called upon the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes to «enhance its work to counter the erosion of developing countries' tax bases and, in particular, to highlight in its report the relationship between the work on non-cooperative jurisdictions and development».¹²⁷² The original Global Forum was initially established in 2001 by OECD member countries and certain participating partners and has been a driving force behind the development of the international standard of transparency and the exchange of information for tax purposes. Membership in the Global Forum is open to all jurisdictions willing to: (i) commit to implement the international standard on transparency and exchange of information; (ii) participate and contribute to the peer review process; and (iii) contribute to the budget.¹²⁷³

Commitment Features

The goal of this commitment is to help developing countries sustainably increase their revenue bases, so as to increase available public funding for government measures to promote inclusive growth and social equity. This is to be done in two ways: by member countries helping developing countries strengthen their tax administration systems, and by communicating that non-transparency and non-cooperation on tax collection do not promote development.

This commitment thus requires that G20 members address two issues. First, the member country must help developing countries improve their tax administration systems and policies, with a view to sustainably increasing public revenue. Measures to achieve this goal can include sharing experience in the sphere of tax administration, providing financing for tax reforms in the developing countries, etc. Some particular recommendations on improving developing countries'

¹²⁷⁰ Dries Lesage, *The G20 and Tax Havens: Maintaining the Momentum?*

¹²⁷¹ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communiqué0402.html>

¹²⁷² Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html#mobilization>

¹²⁷³ Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

www.oecd.org/tax/transparency

tax administration systems and policies were provided in the report prepared by the IMF, World Bank, OECD and UN prior to the G20 2011 Cannes Summit.¹²⁷⁴ It should be noted that international institutions put particular emphasis on tax-related improvements in the LICs. That is why even for the developing G20 members, only measures aimed at improving tax systems and policies in other developing countries should be considered as compliance.

Second, the member country must acknowledge the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development and take measures to enhance transparency in the developing countries' tax area. Compliance can include public statements encouraging developing countries to avoid actions that are non-cooperative or non-transparent, discussions with developing countries on the negative impacts of non-cooperative and non-transparent behavior, contributions to activities of the Financial Action Task Force and the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, and regional and international partnerships on financial integrity. Signing agreements on the exchange of information for tax purposes with the developing countries can also be instrumental both for improving developing countries tax administrative systems, and enhancing their transparency and strengthening cooperation, thus contributing to development.

Scoring Guidelines:

Score	Description
-1	Member country does not take measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems and policies AND does not highlight the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.
0	Member country takes measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems and policies OR highlights the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.
+1	Member country takes measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems and policies AND highlights the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

The country has taken measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems and policies.

In September 2011, tax officials from Argentina took part in a CIAT Seminar on Tax Collection Systems which included presentations and discussions on various aspects of tax collection, including relevant legislation and practice, and discussions of measures to improve international cooperation.¹²⁷⁵

On 18-19 January 2012, Argentina hosted the 7th meeting of the Forum on tax administration "Strengthening Tax Compliance through Cooperation," which supported the commitment to combat offshore tax abuse by helping repair the public finances of many countries, while encouraging economic growth.¹²⁷⁶

¹²⁷⁴ Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax Systems, IMF. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/110311.pdf>

¹²⁷⁵ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No. 6, 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n6.pdf>

¹²⁷⁶ Tax: 7th meeting of the Forum on Tax Administration "Strengthening Tax Compliance through Cooperation", OECD Official Site. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_49387124_1_1_1_1,00.html

On 13 September 2012, Argentina signed the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters aimed at cross border tax co-operation and information sharing. The Convention will enter into force for Argentina on 1 January 2013. Some developing countries, including Costa Rica, Ghana, Moldova and Tunisia, have also signed the Convention.¹²⁷⁷

Argentina has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Argentina is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Grupo de Acción Financiera de Sudamérica (GAFISUD),¹²⁷⁸ and of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT).¹²⁷⁹

To date, Argentina has signed 33 agreements providing for the exchange of information for tax purposes. On 23 May 2011, Argentina signed a taxation information exchange agreement (TIEA) with Ecuador. On 25 April 2012, Argentina and Uruguay signed a Tax Information Exchange Agreement. However, the agreement has not yet come into force. On 31 August 2012, a TIEA signed between Argentina and the Cayman Islands on 18 October 2011 entered into force.¹²⁸⁰

Argentina has supported developing countries in improving their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue, and highlighted the negative impact of non-cooperative behaviour on development. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Amy Kishek, Angela Zhang, Alec Khachatrian & Elizaveta Safonkina

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Australia has taken measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems and policies.

On 5 October 2012, Australia ratified the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. The Convention is designed to promote international cooperation between national revenue authorities, in order to help enforce national tax laws and prevent tax avoidance and evasion. Developed jointly by the OECD and the Council of Europe, the Convention allows for the exchange of taxpayer information, as well as for assistance in the recovery of taxes and for the service of documents.¹²⁸¹

The negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development has been highlighted by Australia.

¹²⁷⁷ Argentina becomes the first South American country to become a Party to the Multilateral Convention, OECD Official Site 13 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 October 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/taxargentinabecomesthefirstsouthamericancountrytobecomeapartytothemultilateralconvention.htm>

¹²⁷⁸ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹²⁷⁹ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No. 6, 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n6.pdf>

¹²⁸⁰ Argentina, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/AR#agreements>

¹²⁸¹ Australia has ratified the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, Assistant Treasurer Minister Assisting for Deregulation 5 October 2012. Date of Access: 17 October 2012.

<http://ministers.treasury.gov.au/DisplayDocs.aspx?doc=pressreleases/2012/114.htm&pageID=003&min=djba&Year=&DocType=>

According to the OECD, Australia is one of the eight countries that have all the elements of an effective tax information exchange “with no significant improvements needed.”¹²⁸² Australia is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).¹²⁸³ It is also a founding member of the Joint International Tax Shelter Information Centre (JITSIC)¹²⁸⁴ and a member of the Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators (CATA).¹²⁸⁵

Australia is the Chair of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. It also “has a long history of developing the capacity and international linkages needed to engage in effective exchange of information for tax purposes.”¹²⁸⁶

To date, Australia has signed 79 agreements providing for the exchange of information for tax purposes. In the period under review, Australia signed tax information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with the following developing countries: Mauritius, Costa Rica, Macao, Montserrat and Liberia.¹²⁸⁷

On 27 October 2011, Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd and Resources Minister Martin Ferguson announced that Australia would further support, both at home and abroad, global efforts to improve governance and financial transparency in the resources sector by undertaking a pilot project, the global Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Minister Rudd mentioned that “transparency and accountability are key for developing countries to reap the full benefits of their resource sector. If well regulated, the sector can provide economic growth.”¹²⁸⁸

On 31 July 2012, the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Center signed a memorandum of understanding with the financial intelligence unit of the Republic of Serbia to broaden the scope for international cooperation in financial intelligence. The signing is a significant step which will assist efforts to track illicit funds across the globe.¹²⁸⁹

Australia has been awarded a score of +1 for helping developing countries improve their tax administration systems and highlighting the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Analysts: Kathleen Broschuk, Alec Khachatrian & Yulia Ovchinnikova

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries improve their tax administration systems and highlight the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

The country has taken actions to improve developing countries’ tax administration systems and policies.

¹²⁸² Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹²⁸³ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹²⁸⁴ JITSIC Memorandum of Understanding. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ato.gov.au/corporate/content.aspx?doc=/content/00144788.htm>

¹²⁸⁵ CATA: Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.catatax.org/resources/membership>

¹²⁸⁶ Peer review: Australia, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://eoi-tax.org/peer_reviews/9e3371ee5839bf730a76e5161bcde828

¹²⁸⁷ Australia, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/AU#agreements>,

¹²⁸⁸ Australia Encourages Transparency in Oil, Gas and Mining, Department of Foreign Affairs 27 October 2011.

Date of Access: 24 February 2012. http://www.foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2011/kr_mr_111027.html

¹²⁸⁹ AUSTRAC agrees to exchange financial intelligence with Serbia, AUSTRAC 31 July 2012. Date of Access: 17 October 2012. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/31july2012.html>

In October 2011, Brazil hosted and sponsored an OECD-CIAT workshop on Tax Modeling – Micro-Simulation, organized in the framework of the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) tax initiative. The workshop targeted financial and tax officials from the region.¹²⁹⁰

In November 2011, Brazil hosted the II International Seminar of Tax Administrations of the Brazilian States, organized jointly with the CIAT and other partners. A number of international participants, including some from developing countries, took part. The seminar focused on fiscal policies as mechanisms for social development.¹²⁹¹

On 9 August 2012, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) signed a Memorandum of cooperation with developing countries in the sphere of taxation. The ABC will provide information on Brazil's experience in taxation, as well as finance capacity-building in developing countries' tax systems. Actions will first take place in Portuguese-speaking, African countries.¹²⁹²

Brazil has taken actions to highlight the link between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Brazil is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Grupo de Acción Financiera de Sudamérica (GAFISUD),¹²⁹³ and the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT).

In August 2011, Brazil hosted a CIAT seminar on combating tax fraud and tax evasion. Thirteen countries participated, while France, Italy, Spain, and Canada made presentations on the topic.¹²⁹⁴

To date, Brazil has signed 37 agreements providing for the exchange of information for tax purposes. During the period under review, Brazil has signed an agreement on the exchange of taxation information with Uruguay.¹²⁹⁵

Brazil has supported developing countries in improving their tax administration systems and policies and highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. It therefore receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Jeffrey Neto, Alec Khachatrian & Elizaveta Safonkina

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Canada has taken actions aimed at improving developing countries' tax administration systems and policies.

On 17 November 2010, Canada contributed to the Revenue Generation – Equipment project of the Inter-American Development Bank. The aim of the project was to support the Haitian government in increasing its ability to generate revenue by providing long-term technical assistance to both customs services, managed by the Customs Administration Services (AGD),

¹²⁹⁰ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No.8, 28 October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n8.pdf>

¹²⁹¹ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No.10, 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n10.pdf>

¹²⁹² Receita Federal firma Memorando com a ABC para cooperação com países em desenvolvimento, Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil Official Site 9 August 2012. Date of Access: 20 October 2012.

http://www.receita.fazenda.gov.br/AutomaticoSRFsinot/2012/08/09/2012_08_09_13_11_26_492346003.html

¹²⁹³ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹²⁹⁴ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No. 5, 16 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n5.pdf>

¹²⁹⁵ Brazil, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/BR#agreements>

and income tax services, managed by the Tax Administration Services (DGI). The support provided included technical assistance and the procurement of equipment used to modernize the two revenue-collecting institutions.¹²⁹⁶

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) conducts a project entitled “Support for the Mobilization of Internal Resources (PAMORI II)” in Mali, which is aimed at helping the Government of Mali to become less financially dependent on foreign aid. It does this by building the revenue mobilization capacities of two government tax administrations: the Directorate General of Taxation (DGI) and the National Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre (DNDC). This enables Mali to make progress in terms of increased revenue, tax fairness, and transparency in tax management. The project is due to be operational until 2017. However, due to the current situation in Mali, all CIDA projects that include working with the Malian government have been suspended.¹²⁹⁷

In 2012, CIDA began its participation in the project “Canada-Americas Business Environment Reform (CANAMBER).” It is aimed at improving the business environment in 21 Latin American countries, including through the establishment of “one-stop” tax service centers for small businesses.¹²⁹⁸

Canada has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Canada is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).¹²⁹⁹ It is also a founding member of the Joint International Tax Shelter Information Centre (JITSIC),¹³⁰⁰ and a member of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT). Canada also participates in the Partnership Panel of the Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development,¹³⁰¹ and is a member of the Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators (CATA).¹³⁰²

Canada is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, and has “provided training to countries with less experience in Exchange of Information (EOI) such as countries that are members of the Centre de Rencontres et d’Études des Dirigeants des Administrations Fiscales (CREDAF).”¹³⁰³ The majority of CREDAF members are developing countries.¹³⁰⁴

On 29 March 2011, Canada provided a financial contribution to the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, conducted by the Government of Tanzania. The aim of the project was to bring the Government of Tanzania into compliance with the global standard set by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Under the EITI arrangement, extractive companies disclose payments to the government while the government discloses the receipt of

¹²⁹⁶ Project profile for Revenue Generation – Equipment, Canadian International Development Agency. 15 July 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/projEn/A033349002>

¹²⁹⁷ Project profile for Support for the Mobilization of Internal Resources (PAMORI II), Canadian International Development Agency 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 12 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/8D75AEDD82A12A4585257553003CA307?OpenDocument>

¹²⁹⁸ Project profile for Canada-Americas Business Environment Reform (CANAMBER), Canadian International Development Agency 25 May 2012. Date of Access 13 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/C71A9A2B6959EE16852579C70035ADD5?OpenDocument>

¹²⁹⁹ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁰⁰ Anti Avoidance Group: JITSIC, HM Revenue & Customs. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/avoidance/aag-jitsic.htm>

¹³⁰¹ Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development: Partnership Panel. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.financialtaskforce.org/about/partnership-panel/>

¹³⁰² CATA: Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.catatax.org/resources/membership>

¹³⁰³ Peer review: Canada, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/CA#peerreview>

¹³⁰⁴ CREDAF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.credaf.org/pays.html>

payments from extractive companies; the EITI comes in for independent verification of tax and royalty payments.¹³⁰⁵

To date, Canada has signed 113 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. During the period under review, Canada has signed taxation information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with one developing country: Costa Rica, and a double taxation convention (DTC) with three developing countries: Barbados, Serbia and Poland.¹³⁰⁶

Thus, Canada has fully complied with its commitment and is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Sara Amini, Alec Khachatrian & Andrei Sakharov

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

China has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

China is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. As one of the three vice-chairs of the Global Forum, China participated in the Global Forum Meeting in Bermuda, from 31 May to 1 June 2011. To date, China has signed 109 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. During the period under review, China has signed TIEAs with the Cayman Islands and Guernsey.¹³⁰⁷

In 2010, China became a member of the Joint International Tax Shelter Information Centre (JITSIC).¹³⁰⁸ On 27 April 2011, Ambassador Liu Xiaoming hosted a Chinese Embassy-JITSIC event at the Chinese Embassy in the UK to celebrate China's joining the JITSIC. In his remarks, Ambassador Liu Xiaoming highlighted China's commitment to comply with JITSIC policies and promote them in other countries: "As a new member, China will abide by JITSIC policies and fulfill its obligations and engage other members both bilaterally and multilaterally in tax matters. This will help curb and prevent tax avoidance attempts and contribute to a sound global order of taxation."¹³⁰⁹

Moreover, the Chinese government has signed the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, which offers a wide range of tools for cross-border tax co-operation. It includes the automatic exchange of information, multilateral simultaneous tax examinations and international assistance in the collection of taxes. At the same time, the Convention imposes safeguards to protect the confidentiality of the information exchanged.¹³¹⁰

However, no facts of China helping developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue have been registered.

¹³⁰⁵ Project profile for Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, Canadian International Development Agency 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/68D8E702DA7E8F1E8525785C0037288E?OpenDocument>

¹³⁰⁶ Canada, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/CA#agreements>

¹³⁰⁷ China, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/CN#agreements>

¹³⁰⁸ JITSIC. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.irs.gov/businesses/international/article/0,,id=223291,00.html>

¹³⁰⁹ Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Liu Xiaoming at the Chinese Embassy JITSIC Event, 2 May 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://big5.fmprc.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/wjb/zwjg/zwbdt819329.htm>

¹³¹⁰ Tax: G20 countries strengthen international tax co-operation, OECD 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 2 November 2012.

http://www.oecd.org/document/48/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_48981680_1_1_1_1,00.html

China has not helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue. However, it has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, China is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Zhiying Zhang & Alec Khachatryan

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

The country has taken measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems and policies.

France hosts the Secretariat of the Centre de Rencontres et d'Etudes des Dirigeants des Administrations Fiscales (CREDAF). The organization unites 30 francophone countries on 4 continents and provides a platform for support of tax policies and organizations, and for the relevant exchange of information.¹³¹¹

In March 2011, the Government of France established bilateral cooperation with the General Taxation Directorate of Albania, with the aim of organizing study visits, missions, seminars, conferences and other joint activities to exchange experience between the two countries.¹³¹²

The Government of France is a strategic partner to the Inter American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT).¹³¹³ In September 2011, tax officials from France took part in a CIAT Seminar on Tax Collection Systems. The seminar included presentations and discussions on various aspects of tax collection, including relevant legislation and practice, and on international cooperation in the area of taxes.¹³¹⁴

France has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

According to the OECD, France is one of the eight countries that have all of the elements of an effective tax information exchange “with no significant improvements needed.”¹³¹⁵ France is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). It supports the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), is an observer at the Grupo de Acción Financiera de Sudamérica (GAFISUD) and at the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL).¹³¹⁶ In 2011, France hosted three FATF meetings.¹³¹⁷

France is a member of the Partnership Panel of the Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development.¹³¹⁸ Being a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and the Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, and a host country for the Global Forum Secretariat, France is “an important partner for many members of the Global Forum, in particular within the

¹³¹¹ CREDAF: Statut, Adhésion, Bureau. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.credaf.org/bureau_e.html

¹³¹² Signing of Memorandum of Cooperation between Albanian and French Tax Administrations, IOTA News. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.iota-tax.org/iota-news/signing-of-memorandum-of-cooperation-between-albanian-and-french-tax-administrations-albania-39.html>

¹³¹³ CIAT: Strategic Alliances. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/international-cooperation/strategic-alliances.html>

¹³¹⁴ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No. 6, 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n6.pdf>

¹³¹⁵ Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹³¹⁶ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³¹⁷ Events Calendar Plenary year FATF-XXIII, FATF. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/name.2077.en.html>

¹³¹⁸ Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development: Partnership Panel. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.financialtaskforce.org/about/partnership-panel/>

EU.”¹³¹⁹ France “has played an active role in work on transparency and information exchange for tax purposes” and “its involvement in information exchange led to the development of specific assistance resources.”¹³²⁰ France committed to making a voluntary contribution to the Global Forum in 2011.¹³²¹

In the framework of the International Tax Compact (ITC), the French Government co-sponsored the Third Governmental Workshop and a dialogue session with civil society representatives, held in September 2011. Representatives from 33 countries took part. The meeting emphasized international cooperation in fighting tax evasion.¹³²² France co-hosted the Second ITC Core Group Meeting in February 2011 in Brussels. It was attended by representatives of the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF), the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT), France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the European Commission (EC), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN), and – as an observer – the International Development Law Organization (IDLO).¹³²³

To date, France has signed 142 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. During the period under review, France has signed taxation information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with 8 developing countries, including Belize, Costa Rica, Dominica, Anguilla, Liberia, Mauritius, Panama and Aruba.¹³²⁴

France has taken legislative action to support transparent tax operations abroad, specifically with regard to transactions with non-cooperative jurisdictions.¹³²⁵ In October 2011, France hosted the 4th Meeting of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes with over 250 delegates. At the meeting, the Forum adopted new peer review reports, and discussed assistance to developing countries.¹³²⁶ Also in 2011, France hosted three meetings of the Global Forum’s Peer Review Group (PRG) to discuss members’ peer review reports.

In December 2011 – March 2012, France hosted four FATF meetings: the 37th and 38th Plenary Meetings of MONEYVAL in December 2011 and March 2012 respectively, a Special Plenary Meeting of FATF in January 2012 and a Plenary Meeting of FATF in February 2012.¹³²⁷

France has helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, France has fully complied with its commitment and it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts Leanne Rasmussen, Alec Khachatrian & Lyudmila Tarasenko

Germany: +1

¹³¹⁹ Peer review: France, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/FR#peerreview>

¹³²⁰ Ibid.

¹³²¹ Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹³²² CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No. 6, 30 September 30 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n6.pdf>

¹³²³ Second ITC Core Group Meeting, International Tax Compact February 2011. Date Access: 21 August 2012. <http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/2nd-ITC-Core-Group-Meeting.html>

¹³²⁴ France, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/FR#agreements>

¹³²⁵ Peer review: France, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/FR#peerreview>

¹³²⁶ 4th meeting of Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes: Statement of Outcomes. 25-26 October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/21/48929580.pdf>

¹³²⁷ Events Calendar Plenary year FATF-XXIII, FATF. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/name.2077.en.html>

Germany has fully complied with the commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Germany has taken measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems.

In November 2011, the German Government supported publication of the report "Study on Appropriate Aid Modalities for Supporting Tax Systems". The report addresses the role of taxation in North-South partnerships and development aid, using multiple examples from the developing countries.¹³²⁸

The German international aid agency, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), is a partner to the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF).¹³²⁹ It also works with the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT). In November 2011, GIZ co-organized a workshop for the following CIAT members: Uruguay, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Peru. It focused on strengthening tax legislation in Latin American countries.¹³³⁰

In November 2011, GIZ and CIAT supported a study visit to the tax administration of Mexico City. A number of developing countries from Latin America took part in the study visit to exchange information in order to strengthen tax collection in their countries.¹³³¹

From 30 July to 3 August 2012, representatives of the tax administrations of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda discussed common procedures for an effective exchange of information to strengthen tax systems during an EAC workshop. The workshop was organized in partnership with the GIZ and the International Tax Compact (ITC) and with support from the African Tax Administration Forum and the OECD.¹³³²

From 13 to 14 August 2012, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in cooperation with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the German Development Cooperation, and other parties, hosted the seminar "Taxation and Economic Growth with Social Equity". The regional seminar focused on the analysis and discussion of fiscal policies and taxation in Latin America and their distributional and social impacts.¹³³³

On 19 October 2012, Germany together with other partners participated in the Fourth International Tax Compact Core Group Meeting, which was aimed at strengthening support for developing countries in improving tax policy and fighting tax evasion and tax avoidance. The ITC Core Group partners identified concrete steps to further support developing countries in facing problems of transfer pricing, double taxation, cross-border financial transactions, illicit financial flows and exchange of information between governments, and to enhance coordination and harmonization in respective projects and programs.¹³³⁴

Germany has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

¹³²⁸ Study on Appropriate Aid Modalities for Supporting Tax Systems: Draft Report. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.taxcompact.net/documents/2011-11-02_Appropriate-Aid-Modalities-for-Supporting-Tax-Systems_DRAFT.pdf

¹³²⁹ Development Partners, ATAF. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ataftax.net/about-us/development-partners.aspx>

¹³³⁰ Seminario: La Imposición de Grandes Empresas - Precios de Transferencia, CIAT. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/international-cooperation/international-activities/seminars-workshops/1854.html>

¹³³¹ Ibid.

¹³³² Seminar on Exchange of Information: Effective Processes and Peer Reviews – Accra, ITC 30 July 2012. Date of Access: 15 November 2012. http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/2012/Workshop-Arusha_Aug.html

¹³³³ Seminar on Taxation and Economic Growth with Social Equity, Santiago de Chile, ITC 13 August 2012. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/2012/Seminar-Santiago_Aug.html

¹³³⁴ Fourth ITC Core Group Meeting – 19 October 2012, ITC 19 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/2012/4th-ITC-Core-Group-Meeting.html>

Germany is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an observer at the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) and the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG),¹³³⁵ and a member of the Partnership Panel of the Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development.¹³³⁶ The country is Vice-Chair of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, a member of the Forum's Steering Group and Peer Review Group, and "is committed to implementing the international standards of transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes."¹³³⁷

To date, Germany has signed 121 agreements providing for the exchange of information for tax purposes. In 2011, Germany signed tax agreements with two developing countries: a taxation information exchange agreement (TIEA) with Grenada, and a double taxation convention (DTC) with Mauritius.¹³³⁸

In September 2011, the German Government hosted and co-sponsored the Third Governmental Workshop and a dialogue session with civil society representatives, held in Bonn, Germany, within the framework of the International Tax Compact. Representatives from 33 countries took part. The meeting emphasized international cooperation in fighting tax evasion.¹³³⁹ Germany also co-hosted the Second ITC Core Group Meeting in February 2011 in Brussels. It was attended by representatives of the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF), the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT), France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the European Commission (EC), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN) and – as an observer – the International Development Law Organization (IDLO).¹³⁴⁰

On 14 October 2012, Singapore and Germany agreed to tackle tax evasion by signing a bilateral agreement. The new agreement will come into effect once both countries ratify it domestically.¹³⁴¹

Germany has helped developing countries improve tax their administration systems for the purpose of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, Germany has fully complied with its commitment and is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Yulia Ovchinnikova

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

India has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

According to the OECD, India is one of the eight countries that have all the elements of an effective tax information exchange "with no significant improvements needed."¹³⁴² India is a

¹³³⁵ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³³⁶ Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development: Partnership Panel. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.financialtaskforce.org/about/partnership-panel/>

¹³³⁷ Peer review: Germany, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/DE#peerreview>

¹³³⁸ Germany, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/DE#agreements>

¹³³⁹ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No. 6, 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n6.pdf>

¹³⁴⁰ Second ITC Core Group Meeting, International Tax Compact February 2011. Date Access: 21 August 2012. <http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/2nd-ITC-Core-Group-Meeting.html>

¹³⁴¹ Singapore and Germany agreed a deal to tackle tax evasion, BBC news 15 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-19944057>

member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).¹³⁴³ In July 2011, India hosted a FATF plenary meeting.¹³⁴⁴ India is also a member of the Partnership Panel of the Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development¹³⁴⁵ and the Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators (CATA),¹³⁴⁶ and an associate member of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT).¹³⁴⁷

India is a member of the Steering Group of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. In February 2010, the Indian Government hosted a meeting of the Forum's Steering Group to support a peer review process.¹³⁴⁸ On request from the G20, the Global Forum has undertaken a peer review of the Forum's member countries' tax systems to ensure their compliance with international standards for transparency and to exchange tax related information. At the 4th Global Forum meeting in October 2011, India announced that it would contribute USD300,000 to support the institution's activities.¹³⁴⁹

To date, India has signed 103 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. During the period under review, India signed agreements with several developing countries: taxation information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with the Bahamas, Argentina, Bahrain, Cayman Islands, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey and Liberia, and double taxation conventions (DTC) with Colombia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Uruguay, Tanzania and Nepal.¹³⁵⁰

Some measures in the area of tax cooperation and tax administration development have been taken in India.

On 13-14 June 2011, a high level Seminar on "Adopting Tax System and International Tax Rules to the New Global Environment: A Shared Challenge for India and the OECD" was held in New Delhi. At the conference, India and the OECD launched a three-year partnership program. It aims to build upon existing cooperation on international taxation initiatives and to provide opportunities for structured dialogue and knowledge-sharing "to promote informed and coherent tax policy decision-making, and tax administration solutions between India, other key emerging economies and OECD countries."¹³⁵¹

On 7-9 December 2011, India hosted the fourth International Tax Dialogue, a joint initiative of leading organizations which began in 2002.¹³⁵² More than 400 senior tax policymakers and administrators from almost 90 developed and developing countries participated in this event. This New Delhi knowledge sharing forum focused on tax and inequality, identifying which

¹³⁴² Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 November 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹³⁴³ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁴⁴ Events Calendar Plenary year FATF-XXIII, FATF. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/name.2077.en.html>

¹³⁴⁵ Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development: Partnership Panel. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.financialtaskforce.org/about/partnership-panel/>

¹³⁴⁶ CATA: Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.catatax.org/resources/membership>

¹³⁴⁷ CIAT: Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/about-ciat/member-countries.html>

¹³⁴⁸ India Plays Key Role in Taking Forward the G20's Pledge to Ensure Greater Tax Transparency, OECD 12 February 2010. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/60/44594109.pdf>

¹³⁴⁹ 4th meeting of Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes: Statement of Outcomes, OECD 25-26 October 2011. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/21/48929580.pdf>

¹³⁵⁰ India, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/IN#agreements>

¹³⁵¹ A Three-Year Programme of Co-operation on Taxation between India and OECD 2011-2013, OECD 14 June 2011. Date of Access: 19 November 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/25/3/48177391.pdf>

¹³⁵² Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax Systems: A Report to the G-20 Development Working Group by the IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank, OECD 2011. Date of Access: 19 November 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/54/29/48993634.pdf>

policies have failed and which could play a greater role in reducing inequalities in the future. Conference participants thus addressed the tax issues raised by economic developments and globalization, which have affected the distribution of income, wealth, and living standards within and between countries over recent years.¹³⁵³

However, these actions have not directly contributed to the improvement of tax administration systems in developing countries.

India has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development, but failed to help developing countries improve their tax administrations systems for the purposes of increased revenue. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Vy Nguyen, Alec Khachatrian & Andrey Shelepov

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has failed to comply with the commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Indonesia is a member of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).¹³⁵⁴ According to the Government of Indonesia, the country “fully supports transparency on tax matters in line with G20 commitments.”¹³⁵⁵

Indonesia is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. To date, Indonesia has signed 73 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. During the period under review, no new agreements in this area with developing countries have been signed.¹³⁵⁶

On 16 February 2012, Indonesia was listed as a high-risk and non-cooperative jurisdiction by the The Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The FATF stated that “despite Indonesia’s high-level political commitment to work with the FATF...to address its strategic deficiencies, Indonesia has not made sufficient progress in implementing its action plan.”¹³⁵⁷

Indonesia has not helped developing countries to improve tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue. The country has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development, but its non-cooperative behaviour does not allow for its membership in international institutions dealing with tax issues to be considered as compliance. Thus, Indonesia is awarded a score of -1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Tatyana Lanshina

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Italy has taken measures to improve developing countries’ tax administration systems.

In October 2011, the Government of Italy hosted a study tour for member countries of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT): Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica,

¹³⁵³ Taxation Can Promote Equality, Says International Tax Dialogue, OECD 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. http://www.oecd.org/document/49/0,3746,en_2649_34897_49227057_1_1_1_1,00.html

¹³⁵⁴ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>.

¹³⁵⁵ Peer review: Indonesia, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/ID#p2>.

¹³⁵⁶ Indonesia, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 20 October 2012 <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/ID#agreements>.

¹³⁵⁷ FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 9 November 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/documents/fatfpublicstatement-16february2012.html>

Haiti, México, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and others. The study tour focused on studying the activities of the Guardia di Finanza, Italy's fiscal intelligence agency.¹³⁵⁸

On 5 May 2011, Italy presented "Profiling Small Businesses for Tax Purposes: The Italian "Studi di Settore" Approach" at the International Tax Dialogue (ITD) Conference on taxing micro and small businesses in Georgia. The Conference was aimed at sharing experiences among participating countries. Discussion focused on "identifying strategies to facilitate the formalization of small businesses, highlighting best practices in the design of simplified tax systems for micro and small businesses, and analyzing options to introduce a cost-efficient compliance management system."¹³⁵⁹

The country has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

According to the OECD, Italy is one of the eight countries that have all the elements of an effective tax information exchange "with no significant improvements needed."¹³⁶⁰ Italy was a founding member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and is an observer at the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG).¹³⁶¹ Italy is also a member of the Joint International Tax Shelter Information Centre (JITSIC).¹³⁶²

Italy is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes and its Peer Review Group.¹³⁶³ Throughout the second half of 2011, Italy presided over the FATF and hosted one of its meetings.¹³⁶⁴

To date, Italy has signed 109 agreements providing for the exchange of information for tax purposes. During the period under review, Italy signed two double taxation conventions (DTC) with developing countries: Mauritius and Panama.¹³⁶⁵

Italy has helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, Italy is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Tatyana Lanshina

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Japan has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative behavior and development.

¹³⁵⁸ Visita de estudio sobre Inteligencia Fiscal, CIAT. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/international-cooperation/international-activities/study-visits/1852.html>

¹³⁵⁹ Taxing Micro and Small Businesses - From Informality to Voluntary Tax Compliance - Georgia - 4-6 May 2011. Date of Access: 4 June 2012. <http://www.itdweb.org/Pages/Conferences.aspx>

¹³⁶⁰ Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹³⁶¹ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁶² Anti Avoidance Group: JITSIC. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/avoidance/aag-jitsic.htm>

¹³⁶³ Peer review: Italy, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/IT#peerreview>

¹³⁶⁴ Events Calendar Plenary year FATF-XXIII, FATF. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/name.2077.en.html>

¹³⁶⁵ Italy, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/IT#agreements>

According to the OECD, Japan is one of the eight countries that have all the elements of an effective tax information exchange “with no significant improvements needed.”¹³⁶⁶ Japan is a founding member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), and an observer at the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL).¹³⁶⁷

Japan “fully endorses the implementation of the international standards for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes” and is an active member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.¹³⁶⁸ Japan agreed to make a voluntary contribution to the Global Forum in 2011.¹³⁶⁹

To date, Japan has signed 70 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. In the period under review, Japan signed a taxation information exchange agreement (TIEA) with the Bahamas, and a double taxation convention (DTC) with Armenia.¹³⁷⁰

However, no facts of Japan taking measures to improve developing countries’ tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue have been registered.

Japan did not support developing countries in improving their tax administration systems, but it highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, Japan is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Andrei Sakharov

Korea: +1

The Republic of Korea has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Korea has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperative behavior and development.

Korea is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).¹³⁷¹ In 2010, Korea joined the Joint International Tax Shelter Information Centre (JITSIC).¹³⁷²

Korea is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes and of its Peer Review Group. According to the Global Forum, Korea “fully endorses the international standard for transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes.”¹³⁷³

To date, Korea has signed 90 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. In the period under review, Korea signed nine agreements with the developing countries: taxation information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with the Bahamas, Bermuda,

¹³⁶⁶ Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹³⁶⁷ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁶⁸ Peer review: Japan, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/JP#peerreview>

¹³⁶⁹ Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹³⁷⁰ Japan, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/JP#agreements>

¹³⁷¹ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁷² JITSIC. Date of Access: 16 November 2012.

<http://www.irs.gov/businesses/international/article/0,,id=223291,00.html>

¹³⁷³ Peer review: Korea, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/KR#peerreview>

Cook Islands, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu, and double taxation conventions (DTCs) with Bahrain, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.¹³⁷⁴

The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) conducts a fellowship program on advanced tax administration. Participants include 15 officials from DR Congo,¹³⁷⁵ 12 from the Philippines,¹³⁷⁶ 14 from Indonesia,¹³⁷⁷ 16 from Pakistan,¹³⁷⁸ and 16 from francophone African countries.¹³⁷⁹ The project provides participants with the opportunity to experience and evaluate the Korean tax administration system as well as Korea's tax administration strategies.

Korea has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development and assisted developing countries in improving their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue. Thus, Korea is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Andrey Shelepov

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Mexico has taken measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems and policies.

Mexico is a member of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT).¹³⁸⁰ In November 2011, the Mexico City tax administration hosted a CIAT study visit to help Latin American countries facilitate an information exchange on various aspects of tax administration strengthening.¹³⁸¹

The country has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Mexico is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Grupo de Acción Financiera de Sudamérica (GAFISUD). It supports the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) and is an observer at the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL).¹³⁸² Mexico is also a member of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT).¹³⁸³

Mexico is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. According to the Forum, Mexico is "committed to the internationally agreed standards for the exchange of information for tax purposes." To date, Mexico has signed 66 agreements

¹³⁷⁴ Korea, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/KR#agreements>

¹³⁷⁵ Advanced Tax Administration (DR Congo), Korea International Cooperation Agency 30 July 2012. Date of Access: 25 November 2012. https://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1281492_1967.html

¹³⁷⁶ Tax Administration Capacity Development(Philippines), Korea International Cooperation Agency 4 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 November 2012. https://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1285092_1967.html

¹³⁷⁷ Tax Administration (Indonesia), Korea International Cooperation Agency 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 November 2012. https://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1285393_1967.html

¹³⁷⁸ Fiscal Management and Reforms for Pakistan, Korea International Cooperation Agency 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 November 2012. https://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1288248_1967.html

¹³⁷⁹ Economic Development Strategy (for Francophone African Countries), Korea International Cooperation Agency 19 November 2012. Date of Access: 25 November 2012. https://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/new/1291891_1967.html

¹³⁸⁰ Member Countries, CIAT. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/about-ciat/member-countries.html#paises>

¹³⁸¹ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No.10, CIAT 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n10.pdf>

¹³⁸² FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁸³ CIAT: Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/about-ciat/member-countries.html#paises>

with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. In the period under review, Mexico signed agreements with ten developing countries: taxation information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with Costa Rica, Belize, Samoa, Guernsey and Isle of Man, and double taxation conventions (DTCs) with Peru, Ukraine, Qatar, Latvia and Lithuania.¹³⁸⁴

Mexico has helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems and policies have been taken by Russia.

In November 2011, the Government of Russia organized the conference "Thinking of Taxes in a New Way." The agenda included international cooperation in tax administration, with an additional focus on the former USSR. Among the participants were representatives from developing countries (Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, and others).¹³⁸⁵ Speaking at this conference, Russian Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin said that the increase of some taxes can inhibit economic growth as additional profits can be hidden in tax havens.¹³⁸⁶

During the monitoring period, Russia committed USD18 million to the Regional Public Finance Management Program "to support improvements in public financial management in Europe and Central Asia (ECA), with emphasis on IDA borrowing Countries."¹³⁸⁷

Russia has highlighted the negative relationship between non-cooperation and development.

Russia is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG), and the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL).¹³⁸⁸ In the period under review, a Russian representative chaired the EAG,¹³⁸⁹ and Russia hosted one of its meetings.¹³⁹⁰

Russia is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. To date, Russia has signed 88 agreements with other countries on the exchange of

¹³⁸⁴ Mexico, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/MX#peerreview>

¹³⁸⁵ Second International Tax Conference "Thinking of Taxes in a New Way", Federal Tax Service of Russia 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://nalog.ru/conf2011/en/>

¹³⁸⁶ Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin speaks at the international research and practices conference, "Taxation – A Modern Outlook". 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/12993/>.

¹³⁸⁷ Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the Russian Federation for the Period 2012-2016, 18 November 2011. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2011/11/15573196/russian-federation-country-partnership-strategy-period-2012-2016>.

¹³⁸⁸ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁸⁹ Executive Secretary, EAG. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.eurasiangroup.org/page_1323687611_29.php

¹³⁹⁰ Inter-session meeting of the EAG Working Groups took place in Moscow (Russia) on March 30-31 2011, EAG. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.eurasiangroup.org/detail/news1/inter-session_eag_working_groups_meeting_will_be_held/

taxation information.¹³⁹¹ During the monitoring period, Russia did not sign any new agreements on the exchange of tax information with developing countries.

On 18 May 2011, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russian Alexei Borodavkin met with a delegation from the Central Bank of Iran for consultations on “issues relating to the fight against transnational financial crime.” Russia expressed readiness to “share with the Iranian partners the experience of accession to and participation” in the FATF. The Iranian delegation also held consultations with the Russian Federal Service for Financial Monitoring and Russian Central Bank.¹³⁹²

Russia has helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, Russia is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian, Dilbar Sadykova & Mark Rakmangulov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

The country has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Saudi Arabia is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), including the Middle East & North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF).¹³⁹³ In March 2011, Saudi Arabia hosted the 3rd Annual Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Seminar within the FATF framework.¹³⁹⁴

Saudi Arabia is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. To date, it has signed agreements with 27 countries on the exchange of taxation information. During the period under review, Saudi Arabia signed DTAs with four developing countries: Bangladesh, Romania, Poland and Ukraine.¹³⁹⁵

Saudi Arabia has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. However, it has not helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue. Thus, Saudi Arabia is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian, Amy Kishek & Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

Measures to improve developing countries’ tax administration systems and policies have been taken by South Africa.

On 25-27 July 2012, South Africa held a meeting of 21 ATAF (African Tax Administration Forum) member countries where the Mutual Assistance Agreement in collecting taxes was finalized. Countries, including South Africa, agreed on the exchange of tax information and

¹³⁹¹ Russia, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/RU#agreements>

¹³⁹² Deputy Foreign Minister Alexei Borodavkin Meets with Iran Central Bank Delegation, 18 May 2011. Date of Access: 28 October 2012. http://www.mid.ru/bdcomp/brp_4.nsf/0/01C60BFA3DDB70E8C3257895003D223C.

¹³⁹³ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁹⁴ MENAFATF Newsletter. No. (3), June 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.menafatf.org/images/UploadFiles/MENAFATF_Newsletter_Issue3_English.pdf

¹³⁹⁵ Saudi Arabia, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/SA#agreements>

carrying out single and simultaneous tax examinations between African countries and abroad.¹³⁹⁶ Ron van der Merwe, from the South African Revenue Service, mentioned that the agreement “paves the way for greater and more systematic cooperation between African tax administrations, and opens the door for tax officials in ATAF member states to request the aid of their colleagues in tackling and rooting out fraud, tax evasion and other mechanisms which have a negative impact on revenue.”¹³⁹⁷ The Agreement also helps streamline tax collecting systems.

The country has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

South Africa is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), including the Eastern and South African Anti Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG).¹³⁹⁸ It is a member of the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) and hosts its Secretariat.¹³⁹⁹ South Africa is also a member of the Partnership Panel of the Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development,¹⁴⁰⁰ the Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators (CATA),¹⁴⁰¹ and an associate member of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT).¹⁴⁰²

South Africa is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. In June 2011, South Africa hosted a regional peer review seminar for Global Forum members to facilitate self-assessments of the legal and regulatory systems in their countries, and to make sure that national legislations comply with international standards.¹⁴⁰³

To date, South Africa has signed 88 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. During the period under review, it signed a number of agreements with developing countries: taxation information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with the Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Liberia, Costa Rica, Guernsey, Dominica and Jersey, and double taxation conventions (DTCs) with Chile, Kenya and Seychelles.¹⁴⁰⁴

South Africa has supported developing countries in improving their tax administration systems for the purpose of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Tatyana Lanshina

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

The country has taken measures to improve developing countries’ tax administration systems and policies.

¹³⁹⁶ Twenty one African Countries finalize Mutual Assistance Agreement in collecting taxes, ATAF 2 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 October 2012. <http://www.ataftax.net/news/ataf-in-the-media/twenty-one-african-countries-finalise-mutual-assistance-agreement-in-collecting-taxes-.aspx>.

¹³⁹⁷ Mutual assistance agreement a milestone for tax bodies in Africa, ATAF Newsletter September 2012. Date of Access: 21 October 2012.

<http://www.ataftax.net/SiteResources/documents/Newsletters/2012/ATAF%20Tabloid%20ENG.PDF>.

¹³⁹⁸ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹³⁹⁹ Republic of South Africa, ATAF. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ataftax.net/about-us/ataf-member-countries/republic-of-south-africa.aspx>

¹⁴⁰⁰ Task Force for Financial Integrity and Economic Development: Partnership Panel. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.financialtaskforce.org/about/partnership-panel/>

¹⁴⁰¹ Member Countries, CATA. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.catatax.org/resources/membership>

¹⁴⁰² Member Countries, CIAT. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/about-ciat/member-countries.html#paises>

¹⁴⁰³ Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹⁴⁰⁴ South Africa, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/ZA#agreements>

In November 2012, Turkey as a Chair of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC) hosted the First Annual BSEC High Level Tax Forum. The Forum brings together “finance ministers, tax experts, academia and representatives of the international organizations.” The main objective of the meeting was to share best practices in addressing challenges relating to tax systems.¹⁴⁰⁵ Members of the BSEC are mainly developing countries, including Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Serbia, and Ukraine.¹⁴⁰⁶

Turkey has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Turkey is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and an observer at the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG).¹⁴⁰⁷

To date, Turkey has signed 84 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information.¹⁴⁰⁸ In 2011, Turkey signed taxation information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with Bermuda and Guernsey. On 21 September 2012, Turkey signed an Agreement for the Exchange of Information relating to tax matters with the Isle of Man.¹⁴⁰⁹

Turkey has helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

The UK has taken measures to improve developing countries’ tax administration systems.

The UK is a member of the Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators (CATA) and hosts its office. The Association unites several developing countries, and its purpose is to “promote the improvement of tax administration in all its aspects within the Commonwealth with particular emphasis on developing countries.”¹⁴¹⁰

In 2010, the UK Government provided funding for the Tax Systems for Poverty Reduction Programme, implemented by the Tax Justice Network (TJN),¹⁴¹¹ to “raise awareness and activity amongst civil society actors regarding the role of taxation in promoting growth in developing countries.”¹⁴¹²

On 16 December 2010, the Department for International Development (DFID) initiated the launch of the International Centre for Taxation and Development, a research project to generate

¹⁴⁰⁵ Priorities, The Turkish Chairmanship-in-Office of Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://bsec.mfa.gov.tr/priorities.en.mfa>

¹⁴⁰⁶ Information, The Turkish Chairmanship-in-Office of Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://bsec.mfa.gov.tr/information.en.mfa>

¹⁴⁰⁷ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹⁴⁰⁸ Turkey, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/TR#agreements>

¹⁴⁰⁹ TIEA agreement has been signed between Isle of Man and Turkey on 21 Sep 2012, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.eoi-tax.org/agreements/6087899a5340b7131aacfe49d37228f6>

¹⁴¹⁰ Our mission, CATA. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.catatax.org/resources/our-mission>

¹⁴¹¹ Report and Accounts, The Tax Justice Network International Secretariat Limited 31 December 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.taxjustice.net/cms/upload/pdf/TJN-IS%20Certified%20Audited%20Accounts%202010.pdf>

¹⁴¹² Tax Systems for Poverty Reduction: Tax Justice Network Component. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. [http://www.taxjustice.net/cms/upload/pdf/DFID ToR Tax Systems for Poverty Reduction.pdf](http://www.taxjustice.net/cms/upload/pdf/DFID%20ToR%20Tax%20Systems%20for%20Poverty%20Reduction.pdf)

knowledge that will help developing countries mobilize domestic resources efficiently and develop tax systems that promote pro-poor economic growth and good governance.¹⁴¹³

On 8 February 2011, the Tax Administration Project was launched by DFID in Afghanistan, with the objective of increasing Afghanistan's domestic tax revenues.¹⁴¹⁴

On 22 October 2012, DFID reported that it would help South Sudan to strengthen its customs service in order to improve revenue collection and strengthen accountability and transparency.¹⁴¹⁵

On 3 October 2012, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced that the UK would work in partnership with the new Government of Somalia to tackle corruption and improve tax transparency and accountability.¹⁴¹⁶

The UK has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

The UK is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an observer at the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) and the Eastern and South African Anti Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), and a supporter of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). The UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) is a partner of the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF).¹⁴¹⁷ The UK is also a founding member of the Joint International Tax Shelter Information Centre (JITSIC).¹⁴¹⁸

The UK is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. In July 2011, to facilitate peer review among Global Forum members, the UK hosted a Global Forum Assessor Training Seminars to discuss the methodology of assessment of a country's situation.¹⁴¹⁹

To date, the UK has signed 145 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. In the period under review, the UK signed TIEAs with Brazil and the Marshall Islands, and double taxation conventions (DTCs) with Armenia and Ethiopia.¹⁴²⁰

In October 2011, the UK Government announced the launch of two pilot projects funded by the UK to help Ghana and Kenya "build capacity and reinforce the legal infrastructure necessary for tax transparency and international co-operation."¹⁴²¹ Also in October 2011, the OECD Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters went into force in the UK. It

¹⁴¹³ Project Details: The International centre for Taxation and Development, Department for International Development. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/project.aspx?Project=201097>

¹⁴¹⁴ Project Details: Tax Administration Project, Department for International Development. Date of Access: 25 April 2012. <http://projects.dfid.gov.uk/project.aspx?Project=202311>.

¹⁴¹⁵ South Sudan: School books for the world's newest country, Department for International Development 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/South-Sudan-school-books-for-the-worlds-newest-country/>

¹⁴¹⁶ Somalia: UK support for new Government, Department for International Development 3 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Somalia-UK-aid-to-improve-health-and-education-for-thousands/>.

¹⁴¹⁷ Development Partners, ATAF. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ataftax.net/about-us/development-partners.aspx>

¹⁴¹⁸ JITSIC. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/avoidance/aag-jitsic.htm>

¹⁴¹⁹ Tax Transparency 2011: Report on Progress, OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/48981620.pdf>

¹⁴²⁰ UK, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/GB#agreements>

¹⁴²¹ 4th meeting of Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes: Statement of Outcomes. 25-26 October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/21/48929580.pdf>

provides for cooperation between jurisdictions (including developing countries such as Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) on taxation matters, including tax evasion.¹⁴²²

On 8 October 2012, UK Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills Vince Cable highlighted the relationship between tax reform in Africa and the improvement of African countries' competitiveness, especially in Nigeria.¹⁴²³

The UK has helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Michelle Li, Alec Khachatrian & Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

The US has taken measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems.

In March 2011, during his visit to El Salvador, US President Barack Obama announced a new program, Domestic Finance for Development (DF4D), "which will assist countries to mobilize domestic resources by improving public tax administration, improving transparency and reducing corruption."¹⁴²⁴ In January 2012, in the framework of the DF4D program, the US announced the implementation of a 4-year long, USD7.6 million Fiscal Policy and Expenditure Management Program (FPMP) with the Government of El Salvador to "advance El Salvador's fiscal reform agenda by building capacity and improving systems for public expenditure management, tax revenue mobilization, and promoting private sector engagement." The US Government also announced its plans to work with tax authorities in Tunisia, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, and Zambia, as well as with "other countries, especially those receiving significant levels of US assistance, which are willing to adopt reforms to mobilize domestic resources for development."¹⁴²⁵

On 21 May 2012, the US announced an intention to cooperate with the G8 Deauville Partner countries, namely Libya, Morocco, Jordan, and Egypt, over the next 12 months, to increase their effectiveness in fiscal management and corruption prevention.¹⁴²⁶

On 30-31 May 2012, the DF4D initiative supported the MENA regional conference on "Better Governance and Fair Taxation," organized by the International Tax Dialogue in Tunis. At the conference, US Assistant Secretary of State Jose Fernandez announced that the United States would cooperate with the OECD through the DF4D initiative to create "Tax Advisers without Borders," aimed at improving economic governance in developing countries.¹⁴²⁷

¹⁴²² Peer review: UK, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/GB#peerreview>

¹⁴²³ Why Africa Matters, Department for Business Innovations and Skills 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.bis.gov.uk/news/speeches/vince-cable-lagos-business-school-october-2012>

¹⁴²⁴ Strengthening the US-El Salvador Economic Relationship, the White House 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/strengthening_the_us-el_salvador_economic_relationship.pdf

¹⁴²⁵ Domestic Finance for Development (DF4D) Helping Developing Countries Fund Their Own Development, US US Department of State. Date of Access: 27 November 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/183329.pdf>

¹⁴²⁶ Deauville Partnership With Arab Countries in Transition: Open Governance and Participation, US Department of State, 21 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 October 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/05/190495.htm>

¹⁴²⁷ Communique of the MENA Regional Conference on "Better Governance and Fair Taxation", International Tax Dialogue 31 May 2012. Date of Access: 21 October 2012. <http://www.itdweb.org/documents/Conferences/MENAConference2012/TunisiaPressReleaseEN.pdf>

On 29 June 2012, the US Government announced a USD2 million pilot program to improve El Salvador's economic development and security at the municipal level. 53 El Salvadorian municipalities would compete over a period of six months in crime and violence prevention. They would be evaluated on improvements in tax revenue generation and would present crime prevention projects. At the end of the competition, 15 to 20 municipalities would be awarded one-year grants for use in municipal-level crime prevention activities.¹⁴²⁸

The country has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

The US is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), a supporter of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), and an observer at the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG), the Eastern and South African Anti Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), the Grupo de Acción Financiera de Sudamérica (GAFISUD) and the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL).¹⁴²⁹ It is also a member of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT)¹⁴³⁰ and a founding member of the Joint International Tax Shelter Information Centre (JITSIC),¹⁴³¹ where it “actively participates in the exchange of information with its other members.”¹⁴³²

The US is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. To date, it has signed 90 agreements with other countries on the exchange of taxation information. In the period under review, the US signed a taxation information exchange agreement (TIEA) with Panama.¹⁴³³

According to Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, “partnering with developing countries on reforms in three interconnected areas – taxes, transparency, and corruption... will give us the tools needed to enable more countries to fund more of their own development. Corruption, lack of transparency, and poorly functioning tax systems are major barriers to long-term growth in many developing countries. Weak tax systems rob states and citizens of the resources needed.”¹⁴³⁴

The US has helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Tatyana Lanshina

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on domestic resource mobilization.

The EU has taken measures to improve developing countries' tax administration systems.

¹⁴²⁸ US Government to Award \$2 Million for Crime Prevention in Municipalities, USAID El Salvador 29 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 October 2012. <http://elsalvador.usaid.gov/noticias.php?noticia=251&filtrar=1>.

¹⁴²⁹ FATF Member Countries. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/>

¹⁴³⁰ Member Countries, CIAT. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/about-ciat/member-countries.html#paises>

¹⁴³¹ JITSIC Expands and Opens a Second Office in the United Kingdom. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=170735,00.html>

¹⁴³² Peer review: US, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/US#peerreview>

¹⁴³³ US, Exchange of Tax Information Portal. Date of Access: 16 November 2012. <http://eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/US#agreements>

¹⁴³⁴ Remarks: Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton at the OECD Session on Development and Gender, US Department of State 26 May 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://usoecd.usmission.gov/clinton-remarks-development-gender3.html>

As an example, in 2010, the EU approved a budget of EUR24.2 million (about USD32 million) to support economic recovery in El Salvador, including the improvement of tax collection.¹⁴²⁰

In April 2010, the European Commission issued the EU communication “Tax and Development: Cooperating with Developing Countries on Promoting Good Governance in Tax Matters” in order to “improve synergies between tax and development policies by suggesting ways in which the EU could assist developing countries in building efficient, fair and sustainable tax systems and administrations.”¹⁴²¹ The European Commission made a number of concrete proposals in this communication, including on transfer pricing, country by country reporting, etc. An early output was the study on transfer pricing and development, in which four developing countries (Vietnam, Honduras, Ghana and Kenya) were subject of a pilot analysis. The study resulted in the report “Transfer pricing and developing countries”, outlining necessary changes in legislation and implementation of transfer pricing rules. Based on the study the EC together with the OECD and the World Bank set up a Tripartite Partnership to strengthen and coordinate international cooperation on Transfer Pricing efforts in a number of pilot countries.¹⁴³⁵

In 2011 the Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administration (IOTA) launched the project “Assistance to the Ministry of Taxes of Azerbaijan Republic in the Field of Computer-Based Audit System.”¹⁴³⁶

On 15 October 2012, the EU’s 27 development ministers concluded that supporting developing countries in mobilizing financing from all available sources is the key to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The ministers endorsed a comprehensive approach to assist developing countries in mobilizing financing and called on the EU executive to address these issues in its forthcoming proposal for a common EU position on a post-2015 development agenda. The Council’s comprehensive approach includes the mobilization of domestic resources, debt relief, fostering private flows, leveraging finance for development and making the bloc’s aid and development more effective. Development ministers confirmed that the EU will systematically incorporate tax administration into policy dialogue with partner countries and support reforms in tax policy, administration, and collection.¹⁴³⁷

The EU has highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

The EU is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, the International Tax Dialogue,¹⁴³⁸ the Financial Action Task Force (FATF),¹⁴³⁹ the International Tax Compact and is involved in partnerships with the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)¹⁴⁴⁰ and the Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administrations (IOTA).¹⁴⁴¹

In March 2011, the European Parliament adopted a report on the relationship between taxation and development. On that occasion, Eva Joly, Chair of the Parliament’s development committee, said: “Good tax governance is crucial to development and the EU should support developing

¹⁴³⁵ Transfer pricing and developing countries: Final Report, EuropeAid. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/economic-support/documents/transfer-pricing-study_en.pdf

¹⁴³⁶ Presentation of the Twinning Project (Azerbaijan), IOTA News. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.iota-tax.org/iota-news/presentation-of-the-twinning-project-azerbaijan-39.html>

¹⁴³⁷ Financing key to reaching MDGs by 2015, EUROPOLITICS 16 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.europolitics.info/external-policies/financing-key-to-reaching-mdgs-by-2015-art344109-43.html>

¹⁴³⁸ International Tax Dialogue: About us, International Tax Dialogue. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.itdweb.org/Pages/AboutUs.aspx>

¹⁴³⁹ FATF Member Countries and Observers FAQ. OECD. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://www.oecd.org/document/5/0,3746,en_32250379_32236869_34310917_1_1_1_1,00.html

¹⁴⁴⁰ Annual Report 2011 on the European Union’s development and external assistance policies and their implementation in 2010, European Commission. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/documents/annual-reports/annual-report-2011_en.pdf

¹⁴⁴¹ IOTA: International Cooperation, IOTA. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.iota-tax.org/content/view/24/40/>

countries to this end.”¹⁴⁴² In June 2011, EU Commissioner for Taxation A. Šemeta stated that the EU aims, “together with other international partners, to assist developing countries in building capacity in their own tax administrations and in designing efficient tax systems.”¹⁴⁴³

In the October 2012 Conclusions, the EU’s 27 development ministers declared that developing countries will receive EU assistance in combating illicit capital flows and committed to supporting the upgrading of capacities in developing countries and encouraging EU companies working in those countries to “pay their fair share in taxes” and “improve the transparency of their payments to governments.” This is in line with the guidelines set out by the OECD.¹⁴⁴⁴

The European Commission was a co-sponsor of the Third Governmental Workshop and a dialogue session with civil society representatives, held in Bonn, Germany, in September 2011 within the framework of the International Tax Compact (ITC). 120 representatives from 33 countries took part. The meeting focused on international cooperation in fighting tax evasion.¹⁴⁴⁵

The EU has helped developing countries improve their tax administration systems for the purposes of increased revenue and highlighted the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alec Khachatrian & Natalia Churkina

¹⁴⁴² EU must support developing countries to clamp down on tax havens and tax evasion, The Greens in the European Parliament 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.greens-efa.eu/development-policy-3350.html>

¹⁴⁴³ Algirdas Šemeta, EU Commissioner for Taxation and Customs Union, Audit and Anti-Fraud. “Transparency, competitiveness and innovative financing: Key Features of Taxation in the global governance”, International Tax Conference, Stockholm 16 June 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/11/442>

¹⁴⁴⁴ Financing key to reaching MDGs by 2015, EUROPOLITICS 16 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.europolitics.info/external-policies/financing-key-to-reaching-mdgs-by-2015-art344109-43.html>

¹⁴⁴⁵ CIAT Newsletter. Year 2 / No. 6, CIAT 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ciat.org/images/documents/boletines/a2/en/y2n6.pdf>

8. ODA and Support to Capacity Building

[2010-122]: “We also reaffirm our respective ODA [official development assistance] pledges and commitments to assist the poorest countries and mobilize domestic resources made following on from the Monterrey Consensus and other fora.”

Seoul Summit Document

Background

The G20, for the first time, reaffirmed its respective ODA commitments together with commitments to meeting the Millennium Development Goals at the London summit.¹⁴⁴⁶ At the Seoul summit, G20 leaders committed to take “concrete actions to increase our financial and technical support, including fulfilling the ODA commitments by advanced countries”.¹⁴⁴⁷ At the Cannes summit it was stated that while “aid commitments made by developed countries should be met ... emerging countries will engage or continue to extend their level of support to other developing countries”.¹⁴⁴⁸

ODA pledges are comprised of contributions of donor government agencies from all levels to developing countries from the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC) List of ODA Recipients (“bilateral ODA”) and to multilateral institutions. According to the Monterrey Consensus, which was the outcome of the UN International Conference on Financing for Development held on 22 March 2002 in Monterrey, countries have to allocate 0.7% of their GNP to ODA to developing countries by 2015 and must reach the level of at least 0.5% of their GNP to ODA by 2010 – including the specific target of contributing 0.15 to 0.20% of their GNP to ODA to the least developed countries.¹⁴⁴⁹

On 21 and 22 March 2002, in Monterrey, the heads of states and governments who participated in the International Conference on Financing for Development agreed that the Monterrey Consensus should focus on key actions that mobilize domestic financial resources for development. These actions include:

1. Enhancing the efficacy, coherence and consistency of macroeconomic policies;
2. Pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, and foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector;
3. Fighting corruption at all levels;
4. Avoiding inflationary distortions and abrupt economic fluctuations that negatively affect income distribution and resource allocation;
5. Securing efficient tax systems and administration, as well as improvements in public spending that do not crowd out productive private investment;
6. Supporting investments in basic economic and social infrastructure, social services and social protection, including education, health, nutrition, shelter and social security programs;

¹⁴⁴⁶ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 Information Centre 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communiqué0402.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁷ The Seoul Summit Document, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-doc.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁸ Communiqué: G20 Leaders Summit, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-communiqué-111104-en.html>.

¹⁴⁴⁹ Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, United Nations 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 November 2012. http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/documents/Doha_Declaration_FFD.pdf.

7. Encouraging the orderly development of capital markets through sound banking systems and other institutional arrangements aimed at addressing development financing needs, including the insurance sector and debt and equity markets, that encourage and channel savings and foster productive investments;
8. Supporting microfinance and credit for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including in rural areas, particularly for women, as well as national savings schemes;
9. Capacity building in such areas as institutional infrastructure, human resource development, public finance, mortgage finance, financial regulation and supervision, basic education in particular, public administration, social and gender budget policies, early warning and crisis prevention, and debt management.¹⁴⁵⁰

Commitment Features

This commitment consists of two parts. The first part calls for G20 members to meet their ODA pledges for assisting developing countries. The analysts track how members with officially stated ODA pledges (both in absolute or relative terms, i.e. % of GNI) deliver. If a member does not have specific ODA pledges which should be fulfilled during the compliance period, its compliance with this part of the commitment is assessed on the basis of its ODA volumes. The second part of the commitment calls on the G20 to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing their domestic resources. To comply with this part of the commitment a member should take significant actions in the areas identified by the Monterrey Consensus as these are key for resource mobilization.

Scoring Guidelines for members WITH specific ODA pledges:

-1	Member does not meet its ODA pledges AND does not assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.
0	Member meets its ODA pledges OR assists the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.
+1	Member meets its ODA pledges AND assists the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.

Scoring Guidelines for members WITHOUT specific ODA pledges:

-1	Member does not increase its ODA volumes AND does not assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.
0	Member increases its ODA volumes OR assists the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.
+1	Member increases its ODA volumes AND assists the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.

Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with the ODA commitment.

Argentina does not have specific ODA targets. There is no evidence that Argentina has made new, substantial ODA commitments or increased its ODA volumes.

¹⁴⁵⁰ Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations 22 March 2002. Date of Access: 30 November 2012. www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf.

It has indicated its intention to assist developing countries in mobilizing their domestic resources, but no significant actions have been taken during the monitoring period.

On 18 August 2011, Argentina and Colombia signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation of initiatives within the South-South cooperation. However, no details of the agreement were revealed.¹⁴⁵¹

On 11 July 2012, Argentina and Venezuela signed a bilateral agreement aimed at the exchange of experience in cooperation with developing countries in the social sphere. On the same day a fruit plant was opened in Bobare (western Venezuela). The project was co-financed by Argentina and supported 60 additional jobs.¹⁴⁵²

On 17 July 2012, Argentina signed an agreement of cooperation on scientific and innovation research with Morocco. The countries confirmed an experience exchange in clean technology and agriculture.¹⁴⁵³

On 18 July 2012, a bilateral agreement between Argentina and Bolivia was signed. The agreement outlines cooperation in trade, energy and digital TV, and the convention of mutual acceptance of diplomas.¹⁴⁵⁴

Argentina has indicated its intention to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources but no significant actions taken during the monitoring period have been registered. Also, it has not increased its ODA. Thus, it is awarded a score of -1.

Analysts: Polina Arkhipova & Elizaveta Safonkina

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with the ODA commitment. Australia did not reach ODA/GNI targets in 2010/11 and 2011/12 and deferred the full achievement of a 0.5% ODA/GNI target by one year.

According to the OECD, Australia committed in 2007 to an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.5% by 2015/16 with the interim targets 0.37% in 2010/11 and 0.38% in 2011/12.¹⁴⁵⁵ During the compliance period Australia failed to reach these interim targets as its ODA/GNI share equaled 0.32% and 0.35% in 2010/11 and 2011/12 respectively.¹⁴⁵⁶ In 2012, due to “a tight fiscal environment,”¹⁴⁵⁷ Australia changed the deadline for achieving the 0.5% ODA/GNI ratio to 2016-17, and set new

¹⁴⁵¹ La Presidenta firmó convenios de cooperación con su par de Colombia, Ministerio del Interior 18 August 2011. Date of Access: 30 September 2012.

<http://www.mininterior.gov.ar/prensa/noticiaDespliegue.php?Id=1154&<&idName=pre&idNameSubMenu=preComunicados&idNameSubMenuDer>

¹⁴⁵² Venezuela y Argentina firman acuerdo en material social. 11 July 2012.

<http://www.telesurtv.net/articulos/2012/07/11/venezuela-y-argentina-firman-acuerdo-en-material-social-8389.html>

Date of access: 3 October 2012

¹⁴⁵³ Argentina y Marruecos suscriben acuerdo de cooperación para investigación. 17 July 2012.

<http://noticias.universia.com.ar/ciencia-nn-tt/noticia/2012/07/17/951378/argentina-marruecos-suscriben-acuerdo-cooperacion-investigacion.html> Date of access: 3 October 2012

¹⁴⁵⁴ "El objetivo común es el bienestar de nuestros pueblos" afirmó la mandataria al firmar acuerdos con Bolivia. 18 July 2012 <http://www.presidencia.gov.ar/informacion/actividad-oficial/25989-qel-objetivo-comun-es-lograr-el-bienestar-de-nuestros-pueblosq-afirmo-la-mandataria-en-la-firma-de-acuerdos-con-bolivia> Date of access: 3 October 2012

¹⁴⁵⁵ Australia (2008) DAC Peer Review of Australia - Main Findings and Recommendations.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviewsofdacmembers/australia2008dacpeerreviewofaustralia-mainfindingsandrecommendations.htm>

¹⁴⁵⁶ Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012-13, Australian Government.

http://www.budget.gov.au/2012-13/content/ministerial_statements/ausaid/html/index_ausaid.htm

¹⁴⁵⁷ 2012-13 International Development Assistance Budget, Australia Minister of Foreign Affairs Senator the Hon Bob Carr 8 May 2012. Date of access: 18 October 2012.

http://www.foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2012/bc_mr_120508b.html

interim targets: 0.37% in 2013-14, 0.41% in 2014-15 and 0.45% in 2015-16.¹⁴⁵⁸ According to Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Bob Carr it “has not resulted in a cut to current aid levels or in reduced Australian aid to any region. Assistance to all regions will increase by 2015-16, with the exception of Latin America and the Caribbean which will be maintained around its current level. The deferral has been achieved through a more graduated increase in aid to most regions than originally planned, and a more graduated increase in our support for multilaterals”.¹⁴⁵⁹ However, given that the interim targets in 2010/11 and 2011/12 were not achieved and deferral of 0.5% ODA/GNI target achievement, Australia is assessed as non-complying with this part of commitment.

Australia has taken actions to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.

On 21 March 2011, the 3-day Leadership for Development Conference started in Canberra as part of the Leadership for Development Program. The program offers Australian Leadership Awards (ALA) Scholarships, which allow postgraduate study opportunities in Australia to exemplary scholars from developing nations. Recipients of the Awards receive up to USD25,000 for further professional development.¹⁴⁶⁰ The initiative aims at the development of human resources within developing countries.

On 31 August 2011, Western Australian Federal Minister Gary Gray announced that the Australian Government would help an extra 115 officials from African countries visit Australia in 2012 to learn from Australia's mining experience. This is in addition to 150 officials from 24 African countries who would visit Australia in 2011 — supported by the Australian aid program. It includes study tours being delivered in partnership with the Australian mining industry and over 60 Australia Award scholarships focused on mining governance.¹⁴⁶¹ This will contribute to raising the capacity of African officials in the mining industry and mining governance.

On 10 June 2012, Foreign Minister Bob Carr announced a new USD80 million Australian education package for Myanmar that would give millions of children the opportunity to finish primary school and more than double tertiary scholarships by 2015.¹⁴⁶²

On 17 July 2012, Australia committed to provide USD45 million to support efforts to strengthening national health programs in Ethiopia. This was part of the five-year, USD140 million, Australia–Africa Maternal and Child Health Initiative in Eastern Africa.¹⁴⁶³

On 20 August 2012, Senator Carr announced that Australia would provide AUD4 million for six wharves in the rural Solomon Islands to be rebuilt or repaired to ensure safe and reliable access to sea transport. Support for ongoing road maintenance under the project has generated 200,000 days of employment for communities that live along the roads, with at least 40 per cent of the opportunities undertaken by women.¹⁴⁶⁴

¹⁴⁵⁸ 1. Australia's International Development Assistance Program. http://www.budget.gov.au/2012-13/content/ministerial_statements/ausaid/html/ausaid-03.htm.

¹⁴⁵⁹ Senate debates. Questions on Notice. Foreign Affairs (Question No. 2024), OpenAustralia 5 February 2013. Date of access: 7 February 2013. <http://www.openaustralia.org/senate/?id=2013-02-05.141.1>.

¹⁴⁶⁰ Australia Awards supporting future leaders of developing countries, Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs, 21 March 2011. Date of access: 18 April 2011. http://ministers.dfat.gov.au/marles/releases/2011/rm_mr_110321.html

¹⁴⁶¹ Sharing Australian mining expertise to help Africa, Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, 31 August, 2011. Date of access: 27 September, 2011. http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2011/kr_mr_110831.html

¹⁴⁶² Supporting education in Myanmar, Australian Government AusAID 10 June 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=671>

¹⁴⁶³ Improvements to child and maternal health in Ethiopia, Australian Government AusAID 17 July 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=740>

¹⁴⁶⁴ Investing in transport infrastructure in Solomon Islands, Australian Government AusAID 20 August 2012. Date of access: 16 October 2012. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=775>

On 30 August 2012, at the 2012 Africa DownUnder mining conference in Perth, Foreign Minister Bob Carr supported the African Union's efforts to ensure sustainable economic growth and social development through the transparent and equitable use of mineral resources by providing USD5 million to support the establishment of the African Minerals Development Centre. The Centre will help African countries achieve economic growth and deliver social benefits to the people of Africa through effective governance of the mining sector. Areas of specific focus will be good governance, investments, including private investments, and the diversification of opportunities.¹⁴⁶⁵

From 4 to 5 September 2012, tax officials and experts from Australia together with another 20 participants attended the 2nd Asian Tax Authorities Symposium (ATAS) under the theme "Anti-Avoidance Rules in Taxation: Striking a Balance." The main focus of the ATAS was to contribute to capacity building in the field of public governance for tax administration and policy, by creating and enhancing Asian-Pacific tax administrations' and tax policy-makers' awareness for domestic and international tax issues, particularly those caused by the increasing globalization of economic activities. The ATAS provided a platform for Asian-Pacific tax authorities to address common problems and develop solutions through the invaluable sharing of country experiences.¹⁴⁶⁶

On 4 October 2012, AusAID Director General Peter Baxter and Papua New Guinea Minister for National Planning and Monitoring Charles Abel signed a joint statement on the zero tolerance of fraud and corruption approach in Australia's aid program to Papua New Guinea.¹⁴⁶⁷

Australia has not reached its national ODA pledges, but has taken significant actions to foster partner countries' mobilization of domestic resources. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Yuriy Zaytsev & Yulia Ovchinnikova

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its ODA commitment. No information that Brazil committed to specific ODA targets has been found, however, Brazil has made substantial, new commitments on ODA.

On 11 February 2011, Brazil donated USD7.1 million to Haiti for vaccines and equipment to improve its epidemiological system and to strengthen its immunization program.¹⁴⁶⁸

On 13 February 2011, the Government of Brazil contributed USD300 thousand to the UNDP in support of the second round of legislative and president elections of Haiti, which took place on 20 March.¹⁴⁶⁹

On 13 March 2012, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Serpro (a Foreign Ministry agency) to provide IT practices and technologies in developing countries.¹⁴⁷⁰

¹⁴⁶⁵ Australia partners with Africa to realize the benefits of its expanding mining sector, Australian Government AusAID 30 August 2012. Date of access: 21 October 2012.

<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=792>

¹⁴⁶⁶ Asian Tax Authorities Symposium, Kuala Lumpur, ITC 4 September 2012. Date of access: 17 October 2012.

http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/2012/ATA-Symposium_Sep.html

¹⁴⁶⁷ Zero tolerance to fraud in Australia's aid program to PNG, Australian Government AusAID 4 October 2012.

Date of access: 16 October 2012. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=828>

¹⁴⁶⁸ Haiti Gets US\$ 7.1 Million from Brazil to Buy Vaccines and Equipment, Portal Brasil 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/02/11/haiti-gets-us-7.1-million-from-brazil-to-buy-vaccines-and-equipment>.

¹⁴⁶⁹ Brazil Gives \$300,000 to Support Elections in Haiti, United Nation Development Programme 13 February 2011. Date of Access: 17 April 2011. <http://content.undp.org/go/newsroom/2011/february/brazil-gives-300000-to-support-elections-in-haiti.en>

On 21 September 2012, the Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) announced that Brazil would invest USD80 million in development projects in South America, Central America and the Caribbean. He also said that Brazil would invest USD72 million in projects on agriculture, health and vocational training in Africa in the next three years.¹⁴⁷¹

Brazil has taken measures to mobilize domestic resources in developing countries.

On 13 June 2012, Brazil and Cuba signed a cooperation agreement to implement a computerized system for lawsuits. Brazil will develop an online system for official lawsuit documents, in order to prepare statistical reports more quickly and provide information transparency. The project will be carried out by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and the Department of Information Technologies of the Superior Court of Justice.¹⁴⁷²

On 17 June 2012, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported that Brazil would donate USD1.2 million to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) projects to be implemented in eleven countries (Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, El Salvador, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda and Somalia) and for disaster risk reduction activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.¹⁴⁷³

On 20 June 2012 the Brazilian Government and the United Nations Program for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat) signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at stimulating South-South technical cooperation. The MoU will be applied in Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela. The Director of the ABC declared that the activities would include professional training to promote sustainable human development and stimulate economic growth.¹⁴⁷⁴

There is evidence that Brazil has increased ODA volumes and assisted the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Pavel Zhdanov & Elizaveta Safonkina

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the ODA commitment.

Canada achieved its Gleneagles ODA target, managing to double the volume of ODA in the decade between 2001 and 2010.¹⁴⁷⁵ In 2011 the volume of Canadian ODA reached a record high, amounting to USD5.29 billion or 0.31% GNI.¹⁴⁷⁶

Canada has also taken actions to assist its partner countries in mobilizing domestic resources.

¹⁴⁷⁰ Serpro e Agência Brasileira de Cooperação assinam acordo na área de TI. 13 March 2012.

http://www.abc.gov.br/abc_por/webforms/interna.aspx?campo=413 Date of access: 20 October 2012.

¹⁴⁷¹ Embaixador Brasil vai investir R\$ 80 milhões em cooperação na América Latina nos próximos três anos. 21 September 2012. http://www.abc.gov.br/abc_por/webforms/interna.aspx?campo=457 Date of access: 20 October 2012.

¹⁴⁷² Brasil e Cuba assinam projeto de cooperação técnica para implantação de sistema informatizado de processos judiciais. 13 June 2012. http://www.abc.gov.br/abc_por/webforms/interna.aspx?campo=425 Date of access: 20 October 2012.

¹⁴⁷³ O Brasil doará um milhão e duzentos mil dólares a projetos desenvolvidos pelo Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância (UNICEF). 17 June 2012. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/sala-de-imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/doacao-do-brasil-ao-unicef> Date of access: 20 October 2012.

¹⁴⁷⁴ Assinatura de Memorando de Entendimento Brasil ONU-Habitat. 20 June 2012.

http://www.abc.gov.br/abc_por/webforms/interna.aspx?campo=430 Date of access: 20 October 2012.

¹⁴⁷⁵ Canada. Development Assistance Committee Peer Review 2012, OECD 2012. Date of Access: 12 November 2012. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviewsofdacmembers/canadapeerreview2012.pdf>

¹⁴⁷⁶ DAC Official and Private Flows, OECD 2012. Date of Access: 12 November 2012.

<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1#>

On 30 November 2010, the Minister of International Cooperation announced 36 projects that would provide vocational training for African youth and help to establish strong technical and vocational education and training systems in Mozambique, Senegal and Tanzania. The Government of Canada is contributing CAD20 million (approximately USD19.5 million) to the Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC) for its Education for Employment (EFE) program in Africa, which is part of CIDA's Skills for Employment initiative.¹⁴⁷⁷

On 9 December 2010, the Minister for International Cooperation underlined Canada's ongoing commitment to fighting for accountability and supporting good governance by announcing two projects that will improve accountability in 16 developing countries. CIDA has committed CAD14 million (approximately USD14 million) over five years to support the Parliamentary Centre in Africa project, and CAD2.1 million (approximately USD2.1 million) over three years to support Transparency International.¹⁴⁷⁸

On 29 September 2011, the Canadian Minister of International Cooperation announced four new projects that will help developing countries in Africa and South America manage their natural resources, to ensure they are the source of long-term sustainable benefits for their populations. USD26 million will be allocated to support initiatives that enhance the capacities of developing countries in managing the development of their natural resources, in order to reduce poverty.¹⁴⁷⁹

Stimulating sustainable economic growth in developing countries is one of the three priority themes of the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) work. In the framework of efforts in this field, CIDA concentrates on:

- Strengthening public financial management at national, regional and local levels;
- Improving legal/regulatory frameworks and systems to stabilize economies;
- Supporting governments and private sector companies to expand their business and integrate into regional and global markets;
- Building capacities to sustainably manage natural resources;
- Strengthening support for micro, small and medium-sized private sector businesses, particularly those owned by women;
- Increasing productivity;
- Increasing availability of financial services (including microfinance);
- Increasing access to demand-driven skills training (including literacy and numeracy);
- Increasing workplace learning opportunities (particularly in agriculture);
- Supporting learning initiatives which lead to business growth, market expansion and increased productivity.¹⁴⁸⁰

The projects aimed at supporting domestic resource mobilization are being conducted by CIDA in Ghana,¹⁴⁸¹ Nepal,¹⁴⁸² Ukraine,¹⁴⁸³ Latin American countries,¹⁴⁸⁴ multiple African countries,¹⁴⁸⁵ etc.

¹⁴⁷⁷ Government of Canada Supports Skills for Employment Training Programs in Africa, Canadian International Development Agency 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-1130131519-PEM>

¹⁴⁷⁸ Canada Committed to Fighting for Global Accountability, Canadian International Development Agency 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-129161158-SV2>

¹⁴⁷⁹ Minister Oda announces initiatives to increase the benefits of natural resource management for people in Africa and South America, Canadian International Development Agency 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 October 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CAR-929105317-KGD>

¹⁴⁸⁰ Stimulating Sustainable Economic Growth, Canadian International Development Agency 5 October 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-101515146-QKD>

Canada has complied with both parts of the commitment. It fulfilled its national ODA pledges and helped to fostered domestic resources mobilization in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Vitaly Nagornov & Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the ODA commitment.

No information that China committed to specific ODA targets has been found, but China has increased its ODA volumes in the compliance period.

According to Chinese national sources, China's gross annual disbursements for development cooperation increased from USD1.9 billion in 2009 to USD2 billion in 2010.¹⁴⁸⁶ China has made new, substantial ODA commitments during the monitoring period.

On 21 February 2011, Cambodia and China signed six agreements on bilateral cooperation aimed at assisting Cambodia in developing its economy and alleviating poverty. The agreements were signed during the 2nd China-Cambodia Strategic Economic Dialogue. The grant and loan agreements included: a grant to the Cambodian Ministry of Economy and Finance; a donation of air-conditioners and desktop computers to the Senate; a project to dispatch Chinese experts to study the feasibility of the construction of an agricultural laboratory in Cambodia; a loan agreement for the construction of a 22 kilovolt electricity transmission line of 1.9 km in length through several provinces.¹⁴⁸⁷

On 17 June 2012, China provided grant assistance in the form of medical equipment to Nepal.¹⁴⁸⁸

On 19 July 2012, at the 5th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, the Chinese Minister of Commerce said that China planned to provide equipment and materials for 35 hospitals and 29 malaria control centers in Africa. Nine batches of equipment and materials had been shipped or delivered to the hospitals and seven to the anti-malaria centers.

¹⁴⁸¹ Project profile for Land Administration Project - Phase II, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 12 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/81493E962B31DDEE852579D00035AA9A?OpenDocument>

¹⁴⁸² Project profile for Local Governance and Community Development Program, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 12 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/67B610D81D6534E785257A5500359F38?OpenDocument>

¹⁴⁸³ Project profile for Judicial Education for Economic Growth, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 12 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/390B615868D4863A852579A3003B4A94?OpenDocument>

¹⁴⁸⁴ Project profile for Support to the Regional Infrastructure Integration Fund 2012, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 12 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/7B7387D28E191573852579D20035C524?OpenDocument>

¹⁴⁸⁵ Project profile for African Water Facility - Phase II, Canadian International Development Agency. Date of Access: 12 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/AAE320298C41D7FA852579C80035AD16?OpenDocument>

¹⁴⁸⁶ OECD (2012), Development Co-operation Report 2012: Lessons in Linking Sustainability and Development, OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2012-en>.

¹⁴⁸⁷ China to help Cambodia boost social, economic development, Chinese Online Information Service 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 February 2011. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-02/21/c_13742242.htm

¹⁴⁸⁸ "China Provides Medical Aid to Nepal" (21 June 2012) <http://np2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/chinanews/201206/20120608194947.html>

The remaining part would be shipped or delivered before the end of 2012. The training of 3,000 African doctors and nurses will also be completed by the end of 2012.¹⁴⁸⁹

On 15 October 2012, China opened the first-ever training course on agricultural machinery and equipment in Zimbabwe, as the first step to put into action the China-aid agricultural technology demonstration center. The Chinese government has so far dispatched 15 senior agricultural experts to Zimbabwe and, in the second half of this year, there will be 10 more Chinese senior agricultural experts coming to work in Zimbabwe.¹⁴⁹⁰

China has taken actions to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.

On 23 December 2010, China pledged to extend its loan support for African nations to improve their backward infrastructure, a bottleneck that hinders development in the continent. The Chinese government will provide USD100 billion in preferential loans to Africa between 2010 and 2012.¹⁴⁹¹

On 5 January 2011, Fiji received 24 pieces of new machinery worth USD2.2 million from China, which is expected to assist the island nation's rural development programs.¹⁴⁹²

On 21 November 2010, China Development Bank (CDB) chairman Chen Yuan announced, in Luanda, that the CDB concluded a USD400 million loan agreement with the Ministry of Finance of Angola to address food security issues and promote urban infrastructure construction in the country. Furthermore, the CDB and Angola's African Investment Bank signed a USD100 million SME loan agreement.¹⁴⁹³

On 22 March 2011, Chinese ambassador to Ecuador Yuan Guisen said that China would invest about USD2.5 million in Ecuador on projects in telecommunication, technology, agriculture and clean energy projects.¹⁴⁹⁴

On 24 July 2012, President Hu Jintao announced that China would provide USD20 billion in credit loans to help African countries to develop infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing, and small and medium-sized enterprises. China will also help African countries enhance their capacity for overall development, and work to promote peace and stability in Africa, in order to create a secure environment for the continent's development. China's assistance measures for Africa also include a program to train 30,000 personnel in various sectors, offering 18,000 government scholarships, sending more Chinese medics and health workers to the continent and taking up projects to provide safe drinking water to the African people.¹⁴⁹⁵

China has complied with both parts of the commitment, increasing its ODA volumes and assisting the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Svetlana Nikitina

¹⁴⁸⁹ "Chen Deming's Speech at the FOAC's 5th Ministerial Conference" (27 September 2012)

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/newsrelease/counseloroffice/westernasiaandaficareport/201209/20120908362911.html>

¹⁴⁹⁰ "China opens first agricultural technology training course in Zimbabwe" (15 October 2012)

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-10/16/c_131908224.htm

¹⁴⁹¹ China to continue loan support for Africa to improve infrastructure, Chinese Online Information Service 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 December 2010. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2010-12/23/c_13661681.htm

¹⁴⁹² Fiji receives machines from China for development projects, Chinese Online Information Service 5 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2011-01/05/c_13677442.htm

¹⁴⁹³ CDB will Continue to Support China-Africa Pragmatic Cooperation, China Development Bank 21 November 2010. Date of Access: 21 November 2010. <http://www.cdb.com.cn/english/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=3479>

¹⁴⁹⁴ China to invest 2.5 mln USD in projects for Ecuador, Government of China 22 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 March 2011. http://www.gov.cn/misc/2011-03/23/content_1830109.htm

¹⁴⁹⁵ "China's bond of commitment" (25 July 2012) <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zflt/eng/xsjl/xzxs/t955446.htm>

France: 0

France has partially complied with the commitment on ODA pledges and assisting the poorest countries in mobilizing their domestic resources.

France committed to reach an ODA/GNI target of 0.51% by 2010 and 0.7% by 2015 and an ODA/GNI target to LDCs of 0.15-0.2% by 2010 (and onwards).¹⁴⁹⁶ In 2010, total French aid to LDCs reached 0.14% of GNI, thus failing to reach the minimum target of 0.15%.¹⁴⁹⁷ According to the European Commission “France is on track to achieve this target; to achieve it, the country decided in 2011 to focus its concessional aid on a list of priority poor countries, 13/14 of which are LDCs”.¹⁴⁹⁸ However, the data on French ODA to LDCs in 2011 is not yet available. According to the OECD DAC, the French ODA/GNI ratio increased in 2010 to 0.5% but decreased in 2011 to 0.46%, which is lower than the 2009 level of 0.47%.¹⁴⁹⁹ Thus, France has failed to reach its interim ODA targets.

France has taken measures aimed at fostering the mobilization of partner countries’ domestic resources.

On 1 April 2011, the Awoshie-Pokuase Road & Urban Development project in Ghana was launched. Out of a total project cost of EUR100 million (approximately USD145 million), the African Development Bank (AfDB) is providing EUR63 million (approximately USD91 million), while France, through the AFD, is contributing EUR30 million (approximately USD43 million), and the Government of Ghana is providing EUR7 million.¹⁵⁰⁰

On 18 April 2011, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs launched three initiatives aimed at harnessing the expertise of local authorities in emerging countries.¹⁵⁰¹

On 26 April 2011, the Minister of the Economy and Finance of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire and the Chief Executive Officer of the AFD signed a EUR350 million (approximately USD507 million) agreement to help put the country’s public finances in order and revive its economy.¹⁵⁰²

On 1 March 2012, France extended its Ziga Project, aimed at increasing drinking water production capacity by 50%, to cover “a 300 km expansion of the distribution network, involving innovative management systems” in Burkina Faso.¹⁵⁰³

¹⁴⁹⁶ France – Donor Profile - European Commission. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/financing_for_development/documents/france-donor-profile.pdf

¹⁴⁹⁷ France – Donor Profile - European Commission. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/financing_for_development/documents/france-donor-profile.pdf

¹⁴⁹⁸ France – Donor Profile - European Commission. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/financing_for_development/documents/france-donor-profile.pdf

¹⁴⁹⁹ DAC1 Official and Private Flows. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>.

¹⁵⁰⁰ Sod-cutting ceremony of the Awoshie-Pokuase road and urban development project. Date of Access: 28 April 2011.

http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_0?engineName=search&requestCategories=tech_news_home_site_afd

¹⁵⁰¹ Cooperation decentralisee : de nouveaux outils au service de la politique d’influence de la France. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/entrees-thematiques_830/aide-au-developpement-gouvernance-democratique_1060/dispositifs-enjeux-aide-au-developpement_20515/institutions-francaises_19758/dispositif-institutionnel-francais_19759/cooperation-decentralisee-nouveaux-outils-au-service-politique-influence-france-18.04.11_91614.html

¹⁵⁰² €350m loan to revive Côte d’Ivoire’s economy and put its public finances in order. Date of Access: 1 October 2011.

http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/bypass/lang/en/home/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_0?engineName=search&requestCategories=tech_news_home_site_afd

¹⁵⁰³ Helping Ouagadougou to address its increasing water supply needs

20/03/2012 <http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/afrique/geo-af/burkina-faso?actuCtnId=77573>

In September 2012, a loan agreement between the Vietnamese Government and AFD was signed. It will be used to construct new water infrastructure. This will increase water supply for domestic, agricultural and industrial consumers in five Vietnamese provinces.¹⁵⁰⁴

France has partially complied with the commitment: it failed to meet its interim ODA targets but has fostered domestic resource mobilization in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Vitaly Nagornov & Lyudmila Tarasenko

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on development.

In 2011 Germany became the second largest donor after the United States. Germany's net ODA exceeded EUR10 billion and represents 0.4% of its GNI. The target for Germany was established as 0.7% of GNI by 2015.¹⁵⁰⁵ According to the OECD, the Germany's ODA/GNI ratio increased from 0.35% in 2009, to 0.4% in 2011.¹⁵⁰⁶

On 12 September 2012, the Federal Government (Bundestag) began first reading of the 2013 budget for the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). According to the draft Budget, the BMZ will receive EUR6.42 billion in 2013, which is EUR37.5 million more than in the current budget year.¹⁵⁰⁷ The Draft Budget also stated and confirmed the aim of the Federal Government to further raise ODA funds to achieve its goal of 0.7% of GNI by 2015.¹⁵⁰⁸ Thus, Germany is generally on track to meet its ODA commitments.

Germany has also taken actions to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.

On 9 February 2011, the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology introduced its 10-point action plan for North Africa. One of the measures of the plan is to forward Germany's partnerships with Morocco, Algeria and Egypt. The objective of these partnerships is to provide assistance in building transparent and efficient administrative structures.¹⁵⁰⁹

On 18 February 2011, Parliamentary State Secretary Gudrun Kopp during her visit to Kenya announced that Germany would support the promotion of good governance in Kenya and set up a fund comprised of USD20.2 million. The main objectives of the fund are tackling corruption and promoting transparency.¹⁵¹⁰

On 21 May 2012, Germany committed to provide EUR7 million for the reconstruction and renovation of schools that had been destroyed or damaged during and after the internal crisis in

¹⁵⁰⁴ Water in Vietnam : Optimizing the River Bé's water resources for stressed river basins

14/09/2012. http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/asia/geo-asia/vietnam?actuCtnId=85629#.UKH_1-RWySo.

¹⁵⁰⁵ Germany second largest donor, with ODA exceeding 10 billion euros for the first time, notes Niebel, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 4 April 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/April/20120404_pm_87_oda/index.html

¹⁵⁰⁶ DAC1 Official and Private Flows. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>.

¹⁵⁰⁷ Leichter Zuwachs für Dirk Niebels Etat vorgesehen, German Federal Government 12 September 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012.

http://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2012/40376979_kw37_sp_hh_bmz/index.html

¹⁵⁰⁸ BMZ-Haushalt 2013: Das Zukunftsministerium, FDP 12 September 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012

<http://www.gudrun-kopp.de/BMZ-Haushalt-2013-Das-Zukunftsministerium/1156c3207i1p28/index.html>

¹⁵⁰⁹ 10-point action plan for North Africa, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology of Germany 9 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/external-economic-policy.did=382182.htmlKOn>.

¹⁵¹⁰ BMZ helps strengthen good governance in Kenya, Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/February/20110218_pm_27_kenia/index.html.

Yemen. The project aims to support the interim government's efforts to give all children and adolescents a good school education.¹⁵¹¹

On 13 June 2012, the German Government established the Sustainable Cocoa Forum and brought together all relevant players from the private sector, civil society and the development arena in order to maintain effective improvements for small farmers in cocoa producer countries like Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Sustainable Cocoa Forum is intended to create links between individual projects in the sector and to foster sector-wide cooperation. This is to be achieved in the long term by providing, if possible, nationwide training programs on sustainable production methods in producer countries.¹⁵¹²

On 13 June 2012, Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz, the State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, presented the new anti-corruption strategy for Germany's development cooperation. Based on the new strategy, anti-corruption and integrity will be given more attention in project design and implementation. This especially applies to developing partner countries where corruption is particularly widespread. Germany has made an international commitment that its development cooperation will strengthen partner systems and institutions as well as economic and legal environments, so as to improve aid effectiveness.¹⁵¹³

On 10 July 2012, during her five-day visit to Tunisia, BMZ Parliamentary State Secretary Gudrun Kopp launched a sustainable tourism project. The project is being implemented jointly by GIZ (on behalf of BMZ) and by the TUI company. The project's purpose is to strengthen the tourism sector, on which political unrest in North Africa has taken a toll. The project has a special focus on the empowerment of women.¹⁵¹⁴

On 19 October 2012, Germany together with other partners participated in the Forth ITC Core Group Meeting, which aimed to discuss strengthening support to developing countries in improving tax policy and fighting tax evasion and tax avoidance. The ITC Core Group partners identified concrete steps to further support developing countries in facing problems of transfer pricing, double taxation, cross-border financial transactions, illicit financial flows and exchange of information between governments and in further enhancing the coordination and harmonization of respective projects and programs.¹⁵¹⁵

Germany has complied with both parts of the commitment, meeting its ODA targets and having fostered partner countries' mobilization of domestic resources. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Marina Klintsova & Yulia Ovchinnikova

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment on development.

No information that India committed to specific ODA targets has been found. At the same time it has made new, substantial commitments on ODA funding during the monitoring period.

¹⁵¹¹ Schools for Yemen, KfW Bankengruppe 24 May 2012. Date of access: 13 October 2012. http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/ebank/EN_Home/About_Us/News/News_2012/20120524_42067.jsp

¹⁵¹² Ministers Aigner and Niebel campaign for sustainable cocoa production in developing countries, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 13 June 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/June/20120613_pm_148_kakao/index.html

¹⁵¹³ Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz calls for increased anti-corruption efforts worldwide, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 13 June 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/June/20120613_pm_147_antikorruption/index.html

¹⁵¹⁴ Opening doors for Tunisian women – Gudrun Kopp visits Hammamet, launches tourism initiative with German tourism company TUI, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 10 July 2012. Date of access: 15 October 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2012/July/20120710_pm_170_tunesien/index.html

¹⁵¹⁵ Fourth ITC Core Group Meeting – 19 October 2012, ITC 19 October 2012. Date of access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/2012/4th-ITC-Core-Group-Meeting.html>

According to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, the country's "development co-operation and loan program" increased from USD488 million in 2009-10 fiscal year to USD639.1 million in 2010-11.¹⁵¹⁶ Thus, India complied with the first part of the commitment.

India has taken actions to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.

On 27 November 2010, former Indian External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna said at the inauguration of the reconstruction of a northern railway that as part of Government's effort to provide for the reconstruction of Northern Sri Lanka, the Government of India had pledged a credit line of USD800 million at significantly concessional rates for various aspects of the Northern Railway project. These include the reconstruction of railway lines, the installation of signaling and telecom systems and the procurement of rolling stock.¹⁵¹⁷

On 18 February 2011, Indian External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna, at the India-Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Ministerial Conference, declared that 5 additional scholarships would be granted every year under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme for each Least Developed Country. Mr. Krishna also declared that a special fund of USD5 million would be established over the next five years to follow up on the UN LDC Four. Mr. Krishna announced that a USD500 million credit line facility over the next five years be used specifically for projects and program in Least Developed Countries.¹⁵¹⁸

On 18-19 February 2011, in New Delhi, at the India-LDC Ministerial Conference, the Delhi Declaration was adopted. This declaration emphasized the strengthening of international support mechanisms for LDCs to augment their resources, productive capacity, institutional strength and policy space in order to lead their respective national development processes. In this call, the declaration called for increasing ODA, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation for a comprehensive implementation of the Istanbul Program of Action.¹⁵¹⁹

On 29 March 2011, Shri Anand Sharma, the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, in a bilateral meeting with Professor Welshman Ncube, the Minister of Industry & Commerce Zimbabwe, said that the Indian Government planned to set up a Vocational Training Centre (VTC) in Zimbabwe to further develop skills and capacity in Zimbabwe. Mr. Shri Sharma noted that possibilities in cooperation in science and technology exist between India and Zimbabwe, particularly in appropriate technologies in agriculture, agro-processing and renewable energy.¹⁵²⁰

On 23 April 2011, Indian Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Anand Sharma, during his visit to Bangladesh addressed the need to further strengthen economic integration between the two countries. During the meeting, India offered assistance in the construction of the bridge over river Feni, including the construction of the connecting road on the Bangladesh side. India also offered a tariff-free quota of 10 million pieces of apparel exports from Bangladesh, marking an increase of 25% over previous years. Both countries agreed on the strengthening of infrastructure at borders, including the construction of Land Custom Stations and Integrated Check Posts,

¹⁵¹⁶ OECD (2012), Development Co-operation Report 2012: Lessons in Linking Sustainability and Development, OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2012-en>.

¹⁵¹⁷ EAM's remarks at Inauguration of Works for the Reconstruction of Northern Railway Lines, Ministry of External Affairs of India 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 12 April 2011.

<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=530116726>

¹⁵¹⁸ Inaugural Address by External Affairs Minister at India-Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Ministerial Conference, Ministry of External Affairs 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011.

<http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=530117194>

¹⁵¹⁹ India-LDC Ministerial Conference, Ministry of External Affairs 19 February 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=530517199>

¹⁵²⁰ India-Zimbabwe to Cooperate in Mining, Power Generation, Agricultural Sector for BIPA, Ministry of Commerce and Industry 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011.

http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2753

particularly at Petrapole and Agartala, to facilitate trade. A Working Group on Infrastructure will coordinate this implementation.¹⁵²¹

On 20 September 2011, Indian Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Jyotiraditya Scindia, during his bilateral meeting with Vice President of Botswana Mompoti Merafhe, offered technical assistance to Botswana towards the strengthening of its rail network and other transport logistics, given their importance to Botswana, which has huge natural reserves but is a land locked country.¹⁵²²

In September 2011, India contributed USD1.5 million to the AU Trust Fund on Somalia and USD 0.5 million to the UN Trust Fund. This is part of the assistance, announced by the Indian Prime Minister at the India-Africa Forum Summit-II in Addis Ababa, in May of this year, for enhancing the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). India would be cooperating with Somalia in capacity building in areas such as fisheries, IT and agriculture. India is also considering extending technical assistance to Somalia to develop a counter piracy policy and strategy.¹⁵²³

India has complied with the both parts of the commitment on development. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Alexey Mironov & Andrey Shelepov

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment on ODA pledges and assisting the poorest countries to mobilize domestic resources.

No information that Indonesia committed to specific ODA targets has been found.

Indonesia has been engaged in humanitarian aid provision, but no facts that Indonesia has made new, substantial ODA commitments during the monitoring period have been found. The information on volume and dynamics of Indonesian ODA during the monitoring period has not been found.

On 3 January 2011, it was announced that Indonesia had sent humanitarian aid to Palestinians living in the Gaza Strip. The aid totaled approximately USD83 thousand, or IDR750 million. The aid, in the form of medical equipment, was provided by the Indonesian Committee for Solidarity with Palestine (KISPA), the Amuntai Community (South Kalimantan), the Indonesian Health Department and Indonesian citizens living in Egypt.¹⁵²⁴

On 8 September 2011, an official said that the Indonesian government was committed to providing humanitarian aid to overcome Somalia's famine problem, caused by a prolonged drought. "Indonesia is committed to giving aid to Somalia. The Social Affairs Ministry agreed to provide aid for Somalia, along with a number of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)," Social Affairs Minister Salim Segaf Al-Jufri said.¹⁵²⁵

¹⁵²¹ India-Bangladesh Border Haats to be Inaugurated in June, Ministry of Commerce and Industry 23 April 2011. Date of Access: 15 May 2011. http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2762

¹⁵²² Scindia Offers Assistance for Strengthening Botswana Rail Network, Ministry of Commerce and Industry 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 25 September 2011. http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2822

¹⁵²³ India to provide humanitarian assistance to Horn of Africa nations, Ministry of Commerce and Industry 14 September 2011. Date of Access: 25 September 2011. <http://meaindia.nic.in/mystart.php?id=530218255>

¹⁵²⁴ Indonesian People Donated Rp.750 Million for Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia 3 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011 <http://www.deplu.go.id/Pages/News.aspx?IDP=4314&l=en>

¹⁵²⁵ RI committed to helping Somalia overcome famine. 8 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 September 2011. <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/75468/ri-committed-to-helping-somalia-overcome-famine>

On 20 September 2011, Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Agung Laksono said that the Indonesian government, through its Ministry of Health, was going to send a humanitarian medical team to Pakistan to help victims of dengue fever outbreaks there.¹⁵²⁶

Indonesia has taken actions to foster the mobilization of partner countries' domestic resources during the compliance period.

On 10 April 2012, Indonesia launched six South-South and triangular cooperation programs for developing countries: Indonesia's South-South and Triangular cooperation Forum, Publications on Indonesia's Technical Cooperation Capacities, an International Training Programme on Post-Harvest Technologies on Fruits and Vegetables, an International Training Programme on Water Management for African countries, a Workshop on the Strengthening of Technical Cooperation through Public Private Partnership, and the Dissemination of Implementing Agencies' Facilities to Development Partners. Indonesian Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa said that the programs were an "Indonesia's contribution to the common effort to achieve global prosperity," including achieving the MDGs by 2015. According to the press reports 14 countries (Fiji, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Timor Leste, Cambodia, Algeria, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Iran, Mexico, Madagascar, Sudan, and Zimbabwe) joined the programs.¹⁵²⁷

During the monitoring period Indonesia has taken actions to foster the mobilization of partner countries' domestic resources but no facts that Indonesia has made new, substantial ODA commitments during the monitoring period nor the information on ODA dynamics have been found. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Elena Martynova & Tatyana Lanshina

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its development commitment.

Italy committed to providing 0.51% of its GNI as ODA by 2010,¹⁵²⁸ but failed to reach it with 0.15% of its GNI being spent as ODA in 2010, as significant development spending cuts were introduced in 2009 and 2010.¹⁵²⁹ However, ODA substantially increased in 2011 (0.19%), as compared to 2010 (0.15%).¹⁵³⁰

Italy has taken several steps to foster the mobilization of domestic resources in its partner countries.

On 24 November 2010, the Ambassador of Italy in Addis Ababa, Renzo Mario Rosso, and Ethiopian Finance Minister, Ato Ahmed Shide, have signed a bilateral accord on a project to contribute to the Ethiopian 2010-2012 healthcare sector development plan, through a donation of EUR8.2 million (approximately USD11.1 million) by the Italian Cooperation. The goal is to expand healthcare coverage and upgrade services and treatment, and also to boost the capacity to generate and use strategic information.¹⁵³¹

¹⁵²⁶ RI sending humanitarian medical team to flood-hit Pakistan. 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 September 2011. <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/75833/ri-sending-humanitarian-medical-team-to-flood-hit-pakistan>

¹⁵²⁷ Indonesia launched South-South and triangular cooperation programs. Date of Access: 15 April 2012 <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/81246/indonesia-launched-south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-programs>

¹⁵²⁸ Italy (2009) DAC Peer Review - Main Findings and Recommendations. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviewsofdacmembers/italy2009dacpeerreview-mainfindingsandrecommendations.htm>.

¹⁵²⁹ DAC1 Official and Private Flows. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>

¹⁵³⁰ DAC1 Official and Private Flows. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>

¹⁵³¹ Cooperation: Ethiopia, over EUR8 million for healthcare, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 5 April 2011.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101124_CooperazioneEtiopia.htm?LANG=EN

On 8 March 2011, the Italian Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) has confirmed the commitment of Italy's entire "country system" to support and encourage Tunisia's economic recovery. It has extended a new credit line worth EUR73 million (approximately USD101 million) for Tunisian SMEs.¹⁵³²

On 7 May 2011, the authorities of the Province of Trento, the Italian Ambassador in Mozambique and the Governor of Sofala Province signed an agreement on opening a new hospital in Caia (Mozambique). The DGDC would provide EUR250,000 (approximately USD357.000) towards medical supply purchases and the construction of accommodations for hospital staff. Trento Province would provide about EUR390,000 (approximately USD557.000) for staff training.¹⁵³³

On 27 July 2011, the Italian Cooperation approved EUR14 million (approximately USD20 million) in funding for a secondary road network in the Province of Herat. The initiative fell within the context of the National Rural Access Program (NRAP), one of the Afghan government's priority rural development programs.¹⁵³⁴

On 2 May 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) announced that the "RAN" Emergency Programme conducted by the Italian Embassy in Guatemala was funding 12 projects to reduce food, nutritional and environmental risks for vulnerable categories of the population (first and foremost, women and children). The project was implemented by ICU, an Italian NGO, in collaboration with the Guatemalan Health Ministry.¹⁵³⁵

On 4 May 2012, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs signed a memorandum of understanding on healthcare with the Ethiopian Ministry of Health. The project aims to create a network between the different levels of existing health services to strengthen the whole system of maternal care and child health services, ensuring quality and increasing the possibility of access.¹⁵³⁶

In May 2012, the Italian ambassador to Manila, Luca Fornari, and the Philippines Finance Minister, Cesar Purisima, signed a 5-year Italo-Philippine debt-conversion agreement that will allow approximately EUR3 million (about USD3.9 million) to be redirected to poverty-reduction, sustainable development and environmental protection programs. This agreement will make it possible for Manila to redirect its debt payments toward job creation projects, particularly in the poorest provinces.¹⁵³⁷

¹⁵³² Cooperation: Credit line worth 73 million euros extended to Tunisia for small- and medium-sized enterprises, MFA 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 April 2011.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/03/20110308_CooperazioneTunisia.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁵³³ Cooperation: New hospital in Mozambique soon to open its doors, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 10 May 2011. Date of Access: 17 July 2011.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/05/20110510_CooperazioneMozambico.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁵³⁴ Cooperation: Afghanistan, new rural road development project, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 24 September 2011.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/07/20110727_CooperazioneAfghanistan.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁵³⁵ Cooperation: Guatemala: Nutritional Recovery Centre now opened, MFA 2 May 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/05/20120502_Guatemala.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁵³⁶ Cooperazione nel Corno d' Africa, Italian Development Cooperation 4 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pgcs/italiano/news/viewnews.asp?idx=5111>

¹⁵³⁷ Italia-Filippine: accordo di conversione del debito, MFA 18 June 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/06/20120618 ItaliaFilippine.htm?LANG=IT>

Italy has partially complied with the commitment, as it failed to reach its ODA targets but has taken actions to foster domestic resource mobilization in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its ODA commitment.

In 2005, Japan committed to increase its ODA volume “by USD 10 billion in aggregate over the next five years”.¹⁵³⁸ According to the Camp David Accountability Report, “Japan increased its ODA volume by USD6.4 billion in the aggregate from 2005 to 2009.”¹⁵³⁹ Its 2010 ODA volume increased by USD1.5 billion, as compared to the 2009 level.¹⁵⁴⁰ Thus, it has not reached a USD10 billion increase and has not fulfilled the commitment.

However, Japan has taken actions to mobilize the domestic resources of its partner countries.

On 14 February 2011, the 2nd PPP Council for Overseas Road and Water Infrastructure was held in Tokyo under the auspices of the METI, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. For this meeting, delegates from Asian governments, namely Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, were invited to share their needs on road and water infrastructure with Japanese companies interested in PPP business abroad.^{1541,1542}

On 18 February 2011, Japan’s Foreign Affairs Minister Maehara said that Japan intended to extend ODA loans equivalent to USD100 million for Indonesia’s Third Infrastructure Reform Sector Development Program, a program to develop Indonesia’s investment environment, with a main focus on public-private partnership (PPP) projects.¹⁵⁴³

On 27 July 2011, the JICA agreed to cooperate with the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), the world's largest international non-governmental organization. The parties will mobilize financial resources and technical expertise to focus on the economic and social development of Africa, Bangladesh and other countries and regions.¹⁵⁴⁴

On 14 August 2012, a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement for 20 years was signed with Jordan. It aims to contribute to “stability of the Middle East Region through human resource development and social infrastructure improvements.”¹⁵⁴⁵

Japan has partially complied with the commitment. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

¹⁵³⁸ Africa. Gleneagles, July 8, 2005. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html>

¹⁵³⁹ Camp David Accountability Report: Actions, Approach, Results.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-cdar.html>.

¹⁵⁴⁰ DAC1 Official and Private Flows. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>.

¹⁵⁴¹ Brief Summary of Outcomes and Official Information Materials of the Second “PPP Council for Overseas Road Infrastructure,” Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 16 February 2011. Date of access: 10 April 2011. www.mlit.go.jp/report/press/sogo07_hh_000130.html

¹⁵⁴² Simultaneous Announcement with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and METI of the Brief Summary of Outcomes and Official Information Materials of the Second “PPP Council for Overseas Water Infrastructure,” Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 16 February 2011. Date of access: 10 April 2011. www.mlit.go.jp/report/press/sogo07_hh_000131.html

¹⁵⁴³ Japan-Indonesia Foreign Ministers’ Meeting (First Ministerial-Level Strategic Dialogue), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 18 February 2011. Date of Access: 2 April 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/2/0218_01.html

¹⁵⁴⁴ Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with BRAC to Facilitate Collaboration, Japan International Cooperation Agency 5 August 2011. Date of access: 30 September 2011. www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/110805.html

¹⁵⁴⁵ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan August 14, 2012. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2012/120814.html>

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with the ODA commitment.

Korea has an ODA/GNI Ratio Expansion Plan for 2007-2015. The ratio is planned to increase from 0.07% in 2007 to 0.25% in 2015.¹⁵⁴⁶ However, according to the OECD, Korea failed to reach preliminary targets of 0.13% and 0.14% for 2010 and 2011 respectively.¹⁵⁴⁷

Korea has taken actions to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources.

On 23 December 2010, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) reported it was engaged in facilitating the return of internally displaced people (IDP) in Pakistan, by addressing the basic needs of the IDPs such as water, access to roads, schools and community infrastructure.¹⁵⁴⁸

After visiting Ethiopia with the Economic Cooperation Delegation to Africa in January 2011, Mr. Kim Eun-seok, the Ambassador for Energy and Resources of Korea, proposed to help Ethiopia strengthen its capabilities through various means. These include providing technology support, and specifically, using Korea's environmentally-friendly, sustainable, mineral resources development model to draw up a detailed geological map and proposed cooperative ways to implement a joint exploration project. The delegation launched negotiations on agreements between the two countries to promote and protect investments, and prevent double taxation. The officials of both countries also discussed energy projects in the areas of hydropower and other resources, and various ways to implement cooperative projects in the fields of textiles, agriculture and infrastructure building.¹⁵⁴⁹

On 20 January 2011, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) announced that it had selected new joint projects with six international organizations such as UNEP, UNESCAP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), WHO, and the World Bank as part of the East Asia Climate Partnership (EACP). The six new projects have been selected for 2010 and 2011 with a total budget of KRW5.5 billion (USD4.95 million). They place a greater focus on transferring green technology and knowhow, so that developing countries can independently address and respond to climate change, and encourage sustainable growth in the region.¹⁵⁵⁰

Korea has partially complied with the commitment. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Arina Shadrikova & Pavel Zhdanov

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the ODA commitment.

No information that Mexico committed to specific ODA targets has been found.

¹⁵⁴⁶ Korea International Cooperation Agency. 20 Years of KOICA.

http://www.koica.go.kr/upload/pr/annual/20anniversary_eng.pdf.

¹⁵⁴⁷ DAC1 Official and Private Flows. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>.

¹⁵⁴⁸ KOICA and UN-HABITAT facilitates the return of IDPs, KOICA 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011 http://www.koica.go.kr/english/resources/news/1240390_1962.html.

¹⁵⁴⁹ Korea and Ethiopia Agree to Launch a Joint Project on the Exploration and Development of Precious Minerals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Republic of Korea January 23, 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011 <http://www.mofat.go.kr/english/press/pressrelease/index.jsp>

¹⁵⁵⁰ Press Release January 20, 2011, East Asia Climate Partnership. Date of access: 10 April 2011 <http://eacp.koica.go.kr/news/0202.jsp>.

However, Mexico has substantially increased amount of its ODA during the monitoring period: from USD50.8 million in 2010 to USD101.5 in 2012 (despite a drop to USD34.5 million in 2011). The major share of Mexican ODA is allocated to the region of Central America (Belize, Honduras and Nicaragua).¹⁵⁵¹

Mexico has also taken actions to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources. On 6 December 2011, then Mexican President Felipe Calderon announced the creation of the Infrastructure Fund for Mesoamerica and Caribbean countries (FIMCA). The Fund is coordinated by the National Bank of Foreign Trade (BANCOMEXT) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. The fund is aimed at supporting infrastructure projects in the region by loans and grants.¹⁵⁵² On 18 March 2012, the Fund was launched by Mexican Finance Minister José Antonio Meade Kuribreña. Minister Kuribreña emphasized that the fund will elaborate a new flexible system for infrastructure projects investments.¹⁵⁵³ The fund will finance 20 projects in Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Dominican Republic with the total cost of more than USD150 million.¹⁵⁵⁴

On 6 October 2011, I Mesoamerican Forum for SMEs took place in Mexico as part of the Mesoamerican strategy to increase competitiveness of SMEs in the region. Participants exchanged experience on enhancing SMEs competitiveness and development of free trade agreements to facilitate SMEs inclusion in foreign trade. On 23 April 2012, Mexico participated in II Mesoamerican Forum for SMEs, which was held in Costa Rica.¹⁵⁵⁵

During the monitoring period Mexico has increased its ODA volumes and taken actions to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources. Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Polina Arkhipova & Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on ODA.

Russia has already met its G8 Gleneagles summit commitment to “cancel the debts owed by African countries in the amount of USD11.3 billion, including USD2.2 billion of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative.”¹⁵⁵⁶ The Concept on Russia’s Participation in International Development Assistance, adopted in 2007, states that “in the next several years Russia plans to increase its participation in international development assistance up to USD400-500 million per

¹⁵⁵¹ The information was sent to the report authors by the International Financial Affairs Unit of the Secretary of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico.

¹⁵⁵² Crean Fondo de Infraestructura para Mesoamérica, BANCOMEXT 6 December 2012. Date of Access: 4 February 2013. <http://www.bancomext.com/Bancomext/secciones/sala-de-prensa/noticias/crean-fondo-de-infraestructura-para-mesoamerica.html>

¹⁵⁵³ ANUNCIA EL SECRETARIO DE HACIENDA EL LANZAMIENTO DEL FONDO DE INFRAESTRUCTURA PARA MESOAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE, Finance Ministry of Mexico 18 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 February 2013.

http://www.shcp.gob.mx/SALAPRENSA/doc_comunicados_prensa/2012/marzo/comunicado_027_2012.pdf

¹⁵⁵⁴ LAS INFRAESTRUCTURAS Y LA INTEGRACIÓN, Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs 28 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 February 2013. http://segib.org/actividades/files/2012/05/Panel2_Jesus_Schucry.pdf

¹⁵⁵⁵ Aumento de la Competitividad y Apoyo a las PYMES, Proyecto Mesoamerica Official Site. Date of Access: 4 February 2013.

http://www.proyectomesoamerica.org/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=279&Itemid=148

¹⁵⁵⁶ Camp David Accountability Report: Actions, Approach, Results, G8 Information Centre 19 May 2012. Date of access: 11 November 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-cdar.html>.

year.”¹⁵⁵⁷ Russia fulfilled this pledge, as its annual ODA was USD472 million and USD513 million in 2010 and 2011 respectively.¹⁵⁵⁸

Russia has taken actions to foster domestic resource mobilization in developing countries.

On 8 December 2010, the Russian Government allocated USD28.4 million for implementation of the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) in 2010-2014. USD22.5 million will be allocated to the World Bank for a joint Russia-World Bank program on agriculture development and food security and RUB177.1 million (approximately USD5.9 million) will be allocated to Moscow State University for the establishment of an institute on food security and sustainable agriculture issues.¹⁵⁵⁹ According to the Ministry of Finance, the Russia-World Bank program includes assisting the development of small farmers and sharing new technologies with the CIS and other neighboring countries.¹⁵⁶⁰

On 11 - 13 October 2011, the First International Forum “Ways to Reduce Infant Mortality: the Russian Experience” was held in Moscow. The Forum's key objective was “to develop strategic and practical recommendations for the reduction of infant mortality” with due regard to specific national circumstances of the partner countries. Representatives of 12 developing countries took part in seminars and training sessions in order to improve their skills and capacity.¹⁵⁶¹ The Russian Government allocated RUB26 million (USD0.8 million) to organizing this event and creating a special training center in Moscow that will be used to train healthcare specialists from Russia and developing countries.¹⁵⁶²

On 6 July 2012, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB93.2 million (about USD3 million) towards creating and organizing the second international forum “Ways to Reduce Infant Mortality due to Infectious and Parasitic Diseases: the Russian Experience,” in December 2012. Four training seminars were to be held and a special simulation-training center was to be created in St. Petersburg.¹⁵⁶³ The center will be a “unique” facility for training specialists from developing countries in pediatrics, obstetrics, infectious diseases and epidemiological surveillance.¹⁵⁶⁴

During the monitoring period, Russia disbursed USD32 million within the framework of the Russia Education Aid for Development (READ) program, which aims “to support the improvement of education quality and student learning outcomes through the design, implementation, and use of robust student assessment systems” in developing countries.¹⁵⁶⁵

¹⁵⁵⁷ The Concept of Russia's participation in international development assistance. Ministry of Finance of Russia 23 September 2012. Date of access: 11 November 2012.

http://www1.minfin.ru/en/financial_affairs/Dev_Assis/concept_rus/.

¹⁵⁵⁸ The Russian Federation ODA. National Report, Ministry of Finance of Russia 16 May 2012. Date of access: 11 November 2012. <http://www1.minfin.ru/common/img/uploaded/library/2012/05/PresentationEng2012-0.pdf>.

¹⁵⁵⁹ Executive Order No. 2226 of 8 December 2010, Government of Russia 8 December 2010. Date of access: 11 November 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13560/>.

¹⁵⁶⁰ A.Bokarev: “It is Important to Reach New Quality Standards of Russia’s Development Assistance Programmes”, RCICD.org 27 April 2010. Date of access: 11 November 2012.

http://rcicd.org/news/minfin_press_conference/.

¹⁵⁶¹ About, First International Forum “Ways to Reduce Infant Mortality: the Russian Experience”. Date of access: 11 November 2012. http://g8.oparina4.ru/en_about.php.

¹⁵⁶² Executive Order No. 855-r of 17 May 2011, Government of Russia 17 May 2011. Date of access: 11 November 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/15263/>.

¹⁵⁶³ Executive Order No. of, Government of Russia. Date of access: 11 November 2012.

<http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1618400>.

¹⁵⁶⁴ About, The Second International Forum “Ways to Reduce Infant Mortality due to Infectious and Parasitic Diseases: the Russian experience”. Date of Access: 11 November 2012. <http://g8.niidi.ru/en/about>.

¹⁵⁶⁵ Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the Russian Federation for the Period 2012-2016, World Bank 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 November 2012.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2011/11/15573196/russian-federation-country-partnership-strategy-period-2012-2016>.

During the monitoring period, Russia committed USD20 million to two World Bank administered trust funds, aimed at, inter alia, facilitating domestic resources mobilization in developing countries. These are the Regional Public Finance Management Program “to support improvements in public financial management in Europe and Central Asia (ECA), with emphasis on IDA borrowing Countries” and Public Expenditure Management and Peer-Assisted Learning (PEMPAL), to “facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience on public expenditure management (PEM) with a particular focus on IDA countries” in the ECA region.¹⁵⁶⁶

Russia has complied with both parts of the commitment, as it fulfilled national ODA targets and has taken significant actions to foster domestic resource mobilization in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its ODA commitment.

No information that Saudi Arabia committed to specific ODA targets has been found. However, during the monitoring period it increased its ODA spending. According to the OECD, Saudi ODA increased from USD3.5 billion in 2010 to 5.1 billion in 2011.¹⁵⁶⁷

Saudi Arabia has taken actions to help mobilize domestic resources in developing countries.

In 2011, Saudi Arabia pledged a USD4 billion aid package to Egypt, including a USD1 billion deposit at the Central Bank of Egypt and USD500 million in bond purchases, USD500 million for general budget support and a USD500 million soft loan. Another part of the package contains USD500 million in soft loans for development programs from the Saudi Fund for Development and a grant of USD200 million to finance projects such as small and medium-sized enterprises.¹⁵⁶⁸ On 19 April 2012, Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal al-Ganzouri said that Saudi Arabia had allocated aid package that included a USD1 billion deposit into the Egyptian central bank; USD500 million from Saudi sovereign wealth fund to finance water, sanitation and grain silo development projects; a USD750 million purchase of Egyptian treasury bonds; USD250 million in gasoline subsidies; and USD200 million to support small- and medium-sized enterprises.¹⁵⁶⁹

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Al Baraka banking group and other Saudi investors have formed a joint investment company for Bosnia, said Saudi Arabia’s Sheikh Saleh Kamel, the chairman of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry: “The USD50 million will be our investment by the next forum to enhance the development and investment in Bosnia.”¹⁵⁷⁰

Saudi Star Agricultural Development Plc, a food company owned by Sheikh Mohammed Al-Amoudi, said it plans to invest USD2.5 billion by 2020 into developing a rice-farming project in

¹⁵⁶⁶ Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the Russian Federation for the Period 2012-2016, World Bank 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 November 2012.
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2011/11/15573196/russian-federation-country-partnership-strategy-period-2012-2016>.

¹⁵⁶⁷ DAC1 Official and Private Flows, OECD. Date of access: 11 November 2012.
<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>.

¹⁵⁶⁸ Kingdom aid to Egypt includes USD1 billion central bank deposit, The Saudi Gazette 23 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 July 2011.
<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20110523101336&archiveissuedate=23/05/2011>.

¹⁵⁶⁹ Saudi Arabia Lends Helping Hand to Egyptian Economy, Al-Shorfa 23 April 2012. Date Of Access: 21 November 2012. http://al-shorfa.com/en_GB/articles/meii/features/main/2012/04/23/feature-02.

¹⁵⁷⁰ Saudi business groups in JV to invest in Bosnia, The Saudi Gazette 9 April 2011. Date of Access: 6 June 2011.
<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=2011040997842&archiveissuedate=09/04/2011>

Ethiopia in lowland areas, in order to make Ethiopia self-sufficient in food.¹⁵⁷¹ Saudi Arabia is also encouraging its private sector to develop farming projects in Sudan.¹⁵⁷²

In January 2011, Arab leaders at the summit of the Arab League 2nd Economic Forum in Sharm El-Sheikh committed to launching a USD2 billion program for Middle East countries' development. Saudi Arabia promised to allocate USD500 million.¹⁵⁷³

On 23 May 2012, Saudi Arabia pledged USD3.25 billion in aid to Yemen during a Friends of Yemen meeting held in Riyadh.¹⁵⁷⁴

On 15 July 2012, it was reported that Saudi Arabia would give USD100 million to the Palestinian Authority to help "alleviate a stinging budget crunch."¹⁵⁷⁵

On 12 August 2012, it was reported that Saudi Arabia gave a USD50 million package of aid to a Muslim minority in Myanmar.¹⁵⁷⁶

Thus, Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the ODA commitment and has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Arina Shadrikova & Pavel Zhdanov

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the G20 commitment on development.

South Africa has long been considered a recipient of international assistance. Now, it is emerging as a donor providing assistance mainly to other African countries. In January 2011, South Africa announced the intention to create its own dedicated development aid agency in 2011 – the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA).¹⁵⁷⁷ Later, SADPA creation was suspended until 2012, and it has not been established yet.

The African National Congress, which is South Africa's governing political party, has proposed a commitment to increasing foreign assistance to 0.2-0.5% of GNI, but no target date has been set.¹⁵⁷⁸ Since South Africa has no systematic tracking of its aid flows, the volume of foreign assistance and its percentage of GNI is unknown. According to the South African National Treasury, South Africa's development co-operation flows decreased from USD119.5 million in

¹⁵⁷¹ Al-Amoudi to invest \$2.5b in Ethiopia farm, The Saudi Gazette 24 March 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=2011032496586&archiveissuedate=24/03/2011>

¹⁵⁷² Kingdom boosts Sudan agriculture investment, The Saudi Gazette 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=2010120988887&archiveissuedate=09/12/2010>

¹⁵⁷³ Arab leaders approve \$2 billion fund, The Saudi Gazette 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=2011012091691&archiveissuedate=20/01/2011>

¹⁵⁷⁴ Donors pledge \$6.4bn in aid to Yemen, Financial Times 4 September 2012. Date of Access: 26 November 2012. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/2b1da2de-f6ac-11e1-827f-00144feabdc0.html#axzz2E4skqASA>.

¹⁵⁷⁵ Saudis to Give \$100 Million to Palestinians, Ynetnews 15 July 2012. Date of Access: 25 November 2012. <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4255782,00.html>.

¹⁵⁷⁶ Saudi Arabia Gives \$50 Million Aid to Myanmar Muslims, Reuters 12 August 2012. Date of Access: 25 November 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/08/12/us-saudi-myanmar-muslims-idUSBRE87B06V20120812>.

¹⁵⁷⁷ South Africa to Launch a Development Aid Agency, Huffington Post, 17 February 2011. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/vijaya-ramachandran/south-africa-to-launch-a_b_816598.html.

¹⁵⁷⁸ SA Knowledge - new South African aid agency should support science, SA Knowledge, 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://saknowledge.blogspot.com/2011/03/sa-knowledge-new-aid-agency-must.html>.

the 2009-10 fiscal year to USD98.4 million in 2010-11.¹⁵⁷⁹ Thus, it has not complied with the first part of the commitment.

On 8 March 2011, the Foreign Ministers of India, Brazil and South Africa met in New Delhi for the VII India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA) Trilateral Ministerial Commission. They reiterated their commitment to contribute at least USD1 million per year to the IBSA Trust Fund (a fund created by the IBSA countries to enhance South-South cooperation by funding projects in developing countries). The Ministers also underscored the importance of sustaining long-term capital flows to developing countries to stimulate investment, especially in infrastructure, to address the development deficit and increase global demand. Furthermore, the Ministers endorsed the decision of the 15th IBSA Focal Points meeting to review relevant guidelines and to discuss ways and means for IBSA Member States to ensure that there is greater effectiveness, visibility and utilization of their own resources wherever possible. They also decided to support the construction of a Center for People with Special Needs in Nablus, Palestine.¹⁵⁸⁰

On 3 August 2011, the Government of South Africa agreed to provide a conditional guarantee for a loan of ZAR2.4 billion (USD30 million) from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) to the Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS). The repayment of the loan will take the form of a debit order against a Southern African Customs Union (SACU) account that will be held by SARB on behalf of the Government of Swaziland. The repayment will coincide with the quarterly payment schedule of SACU transfer payments by South Africa in its capacity as the manager of the SACU Common Revenue Pool.¹⁵⁸¹

According to the statement made by South African Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation Marius Fransman, at the AU Pledging Conference on Somalia, on 25 August 2011, the South African government pledged an initial amount of USD280,000 towards the African Union Special Fund that has been created for Africa's relief efforts in Somalia, with a focus on contributing towards food aid.¹⁵⁸²

In 2011-2012, South Africa's African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund provided ZAR268 million (USD35.7 million) in aid to 19 countries.¹⁵⁸³ In 2012, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) remained committed to security, stability and regional peace promotion. The Fund supported the improvement of veterinary laboratory capacities in Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, DRC, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Namibia and funded the International Diplomatic Training Program.¹⁵⁸⁴

¹⁵⁷⁹ OECD (2012), Development Co-operation Report 2012: Lessons in Linking Sustainability and Development, OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2012-en>.

¹⁵⁸⁰ India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum, Seventh Trilateral Commission Meeting, Ministerial Communiqué, 8th March 2011, the web site of the Department for International Relations and cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 27 September 2011.

<http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/ibsa0309.html>

¹⁵⁸¹ Media statement on an agreement to provide financial assistance to the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Department for International Relations and cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 3 August, 2011. Date of access: 27 September 2011. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/swaz0803.html>

¹⁵⁸² Statement by the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Mr Marius Fransman, at the AU Pledging Conference on Somalia, Addis Ababa, the Department for International Relations and cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 25 August, 2011. Date of access: 27 September 2011.

<http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/speeches/2011/frans0825.html>

¹⁵⁸³ SA contributes R268m in foreign aid, SouthAfrica.info, 12 July 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012.

<http://www.southafrica.info/news/international/foreign-aid-120712.htm#.UIzt1W9mKvc>.

¹⁵⁸⁴ The African Renaissance Fund contributes to sustainable development on the Continent, International Relations and Cooperation, 6 September 2012. Date of Access: 23 October 2012.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2012/arf0907.html>.

On 23 July 2012, South Africa and Angola signed a technical cooperation agreement which will support infrastructure development in Angola.¹⁵⁸⁵

Though South Africa has made new ODA commitments, it has not taken substantive measures to assist the poorest countries in mobilizing their domestic resources. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Yuriy Zaytsev & Tatyana Lanshina

Turkey: +1

No information that Turkey committed to specific ODA targets has been found. However, the country's ODA steadily increases. In 2010 it increased by 23.8%¹⁵⁸⁶ and in 2011 grew by 38.2%.¹⁵⁸⁷ According to the Turkish Ministry of Economy, ODA grew by 31.6% in 2011 and its volume reached USD1.2 billion, showing the highest growth among the OECD members.¹⁵⁸⁸

Some steps have been taken to foster mobilization of domestic resources of partner countries.

On 18 May 2011, Sudanese and Turkish delegations concluded a session of the joint political consultation committee, co-chaired by Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Rahmatullah Mohammed Osman and his Turkish counterpart. The Sudanese delegation met with the Director of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, who affirmed the continuation of medical assistance to Sudan. The Sudanese delegation also met with the Director of the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency, saying that the two sides agreed to expand the projects being implemented in Sudan, particularly in aspects of development and exchange of expertise.¹⁵⁸⁹

On 18 September 2011, Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan announced that Turkey will help reconstruct infrastructure in Libya: "We will reconstruct the damaged schools, courthouses and police stations in Libya. We will instruct [Turkish] contractors in these areas to take action right away. Moreover, we will also build a new Parliament building [for Libya]."¹⁵⁹⁰

On 28 September 2011, it was announced that 309 Somali students would come to Turkey for education under Prime Minister Erdoğan's initiative to provide 500 students with an education in Turkey.¹⁵⁹¹

In 2012, the Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) organized a series of study visits to Sudan. The aim of the visits was sharing experiences and providing consultations on establishing a treasury single account (TSA) in Sudan.¹⁵⁹²

¹⁵⁸⁵ SA, Angola sign infrastructure pact, SouthAfrica.info, 23 July 2012. Date of Access: 23 October 2012.

<http://www.southafrica.info/news/international/angola-230712.htm#.UIx9729mKvc>.

¹⁵⁸⁶ Development aid reaches an historic high in 2010, OECD. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/developmentaidreachesanhistorichighin2010.htm>

¹⁵⁸⁷ Development: Aid to developing countries falls because of global recession, OECD 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/developmentaidtodevelopingcountriesfallsbecauseofglobalrecession.htm>

¹⁵⁸⁸ Turkey's Aid Extended 1.2 Billion USD, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Economy 25 October 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.economy.gov.tr/index.cfm?sayfa=ulusticgundem&kat=CF7F6B08-D8D3-8566-45201198F4CA29D0&icerik=F7FA097D-F5F5-164B-46493A691EC852CD>

¹⁵⁸⁹ Sudan Govt and Turkey to Boost Bilateral Relations, Economic Cooperation, AllAfrica.com 18 May 2011. Date of Access: 28 May 2011. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201105190293.html>.

¹⁵⁹⁰ Erdogan: Turkey to Help Build New Libya, Sunday's Zaman 18 September 2011. Date of access: 21 September 2011. <http://www.todayszaman.com/news-257136-erdogan-turkey-to-help-build-new-libya.html>.

¹⁵⁹¹ 309 Somali Students Come to Turkey for Education, Sunday's Zaman 28 September 2011. Date of access: 29 September 2011. <http://www.todayszaman.com/news-258272-309-somali-students-come-to-turkey-for-education.html>.

On 14-16 August 2012, TİKA and the Capital Markets Board of Turkey (CMB) organized a three-day training for representatives of the Mongolian Financial Regulatory Commission. Experts from Mongolia visited the Istanbul Stock Exchange and the Istanbul Gold Exchange, and studied Turkish experience in the spheres of investor protection, regulating mutual funds and security market.¹⁵⁹³

On 17 September 2012, Turkey agreed on providing a USD2 billion aid package to Egypt. Money will be spent on strengthening Egypt's currency reserves and supporting infrastructural development.¹⁵⁹⁴

On 30 March 2011, the Turkish Ambassador in Kosovo attended the ceremony of a new Turkey-sponsored school building in the Municipality of Prizren. The building is planned to become operational in September; nearly one thousand students are expected to study there.¹⁵⁹⁵

On 25 March 2011, the Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency reported that recently it had been actively engaged in a wide scope of activities providing agricultural assistance to nearly 20,000 families from 12 communities in Darfur that have suffered from the drought.¹⁵⁹⁶

On 25 March 2011, the Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency announced the signing of a memorandum of intent with Pakistani authorities concerning health care and water purification assistance.¹⁵⁹⁷

On 12 May 2011, Prime Minister Erdogan announced that Turkey would allocate to LDCs USD200 million annually, starting in 2012, for technical cooperation projects and programs as well as scholarships to developing countries. Moreover, Erdogan announced Turkey's commitment to provide scholarships to 1,000 students from Least Developed Countries over the next 10 years in particular on postgraduate studies in the fields of agriculture, engineering and medicine.¹⁵⁹⁸

On 13 May 2011, Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu pointed out that the Turkish Government aims to increase the level of direct investment into LDCs, in particular by the Turkish private sector, to a total of USD5 billion by 2015 and to USD10 billion by 2020. It is also said that Turkey will grant USD5 million for the purpose of the monitoring of the Istanbul Program Action implementation.¹⁵⁹⁹

¹⁵⁹² TİKA, SUDAN'DA TEK HAZINE HESABI KURULMASI ÇALIŞMALARINA ÖNCÜLÜK EDİYOR, Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency 09 October 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012.

<http://www.tika.gov.tr/haber/tika-sudanda-tek-hazine-hesabi-kurulmasi-calismalarina-onculuk-ediyor/382>

¹⁵⁹³ Türkiye, Sermaye Piyasası Konusunda Bilgi Ve Tecrübesini Moğolistan'la Paylaşıyor, Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency 17 August 2012. Date of Access: 30 October 2012. <http://www.tika.gov.tr/haber/turkiye-sermaye-piyasasi-konusunda-bilgi-ve-tecrubesini-mogolistanla-paylasiyor/352>

¹⁵⁹⁴ Turkey Agrees on \$2 Bln Package for Egypt, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Economy 25 October 2012. Date of Access: 17 September 2012. <http://www.economy.gov.tr/index.cfm?sayfa=ulusticgundem&icerik=49AB3648-FBFE-DE2B-047E9E5CF543F9B2>

¹⁵⁹⁵ Türk Okulu Mehmet Akif Koleji? Ne Yeni Bina, HABERLER.COM 30 March 2011. Date of Access: 04 April 2011. <http://www.haberler.com/turk-okulu-mehmet-akif-koleji-ne-yeni-bina-2624722-haberi/>.

¹⁵⁹⁶ DARFURLU İHTİYAÇ SAHİBİ ÇİFTÇİLERE TOHUM DESTEĞİ SAĞLANDI, Turk işbirliği ve Kalkınma idaresi Başkanlığı 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 03 April 2011.

http://www.tika.gov.tr/TR/Icerik_Detay.asp?Icerik=1566.

¹⁵⁹⁷ PAKİSTAN'IN PENCAP EYALETİ'NDE YAPILACAK OLAN HASTANE İÇİN İLK ADIM ATILDI, Turk işbirliği ve Kalkınma idaresi Başkanlığı 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 03 April 2011.

http://www.tika.gov.tr/TR/Icerik_Detay.asp?Icerik=1565.

¹⁵⁹⁸ Turkey's Economic and Technical Cooperation Package for the LDCs for the Next Decade as Announced by H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, Istanbul Newsletter, 12 May 2011. Date of access: 20 May 2011. http://ldc4istanbul.org/uploads/special_supplement120511.pdf.

¹⁵⁹⁹ Istanbul, Closing Statement by H.E. Ahmet Davutoglu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, 13 May 2011. Date of access: 20 May 2011. <http://www.ldc4istanbul.org/icerik.php?no=56>.

On 13 May 2011, Foreign Minister Davutoglu said that Turkey planned to graduate as many countries as possible via the Istanbul Action Plan on the Least Developed Countries and envisages nearly USD3 billion in contributions through trade and investment in agriculture, health and education.¹⁶⁰⁰

On 4 June 2011, it was reported that the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) had sent medical supplies and equipment, including ultrasound devices, laptops, furniture and other materials, to Uzbekistan.¹⁶⁰¹

Turkey has increased its ODA funding and helped to foster the mobilization of partners' domestic resources. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Victor Kobyletskiy & Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with its ODA commitment.

The UK committed to reach a 0.7% ODA/GNI ratio in 2013.¹⁶⁰² Relevant legislation has been introduced to Parliament but has not been approved yet.¹⁶⁰³ The UK has already met the EU's interim individual 2010 target of 0.56%.¹⁶⁰⁴

The UK is also focusing more on the mobilization of domestic resources of the partner countries in its programs.

In February 2011, the UK launched a new African free trade initiative (AFTi) to boost African trade through reduced bureaucracy, improved transport infrastructure and more efficient border crossings.¹⁶⁰⁵

On 11 April 2011, the UK Government committed GBP7 million (USD4.1 million) to support the World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness to help developing countries set up their own carbon trading systems to cut emissions.

On 9 May 2012, CDC, the UK's development finance institution owned by Department for International Development, announced a new investment in the first-ever international private equity fund focused exclusively on Ethiopia to encourage growth in sustainable businesses and create jobs and opportunities for people in the country. The fund will make equity investments in a range of sectors, including agro-processing, industries and manufacturing. Through the fund's investments it will deliver not only capital, but also operational and managerial support to ensure sustainable growth.¹⁶⁰⁶

¹⁶⁰⁰ Davutoglu says countries agree on Istanbul Action Plan despite hard bargains, Today's Zaman, 13 May 2011. Date of access: 20 May 2011. <http://www.todayszaman.com/news-243755-davutoglu-says-countries-agree-on-istanbul-action-plan-despite-hard-bargains.html>.

¹⁶⁰¹ Turkey Extends Medical Support to Uzbekistan, World Bulletin 4 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 June 2011. <http://www.worldbulletin.net/?aType=haber&ArticleID=74654>.

¹⁶⁰² Honour International commitments. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-us/How-we-measure-progress/DFID-Business-plan-2011-2015/International-commitments/>.

¹⁶⁰³ International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Bill 2012-13, UK Parliament. <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2012-13/internationaldevelopmentofficialdevelopmentassistancetarget.html>.

¹⁶⁰⁴ United Kingdom (2010) DAC Peer Review - Main Findings and Recommendations. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviewsofdacmembers/unitedkingdom2010dacpeerreview-mainfindingsandrecommendations.htm>

¹⁶⁰⁵ Trading in Africa to Be Ramped Up Through New UK Government Initiative, Department for International Development 9 February 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2011/Trading-in-Africa-to-be-ramped-up-through-new-UK-Government-Initiative/>

¹⁶⁰⁶ Business: CDC backs first Ethiopian fund, Department for International Development 9 May 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Business-CDC-backs-first-Ethiopian-fund/>

On 29 August 2012, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell announced that the UK will help 50,000 local producers in the North of Ghana to access business services to boost production and bring their products to market.¹⁶⁰⁷

On 4 July 2012, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell indicated that Britain would continue to support Afghanistan through a 'transformation decade' up to 2025 and would maintain its current funding level of GBP178 million a year for the next five years. In return, the Afghan Government must make efforts to fight corruption, encourage private investment and regional integration.¹⁶⁰⁸

On 5 September 2012, the UK government announced that it will provide access to finance for 44,700 people (60% women) in Yemen between 2012-2015, to enable them to work their way out of poverty by setting up or expanding small businesses. Moreover, the UK will support the private sector in creating 2,700 new jobs in Yemen by 2015, through the provision of expertise and financing to businesses.¹⁶⁰⁹

On 12 September 2012 the UK's Development Finance Institution, CDC, received a new range of tools, such as debt, direct investments and guarantees to enable CDC to work more flexibly and creatively to help the poorest countries pull themselves out of poverty.¹⁶¹⁰ CDC's mission is to encourage growth in sustainable businesses, helping raise living standards in developing countries. To do this, CDC provides much needed capital to investments in promising businesses in developing countries, where a lack of capital is holding back growth.¹⁶¹¹

On 22 October 2012, the UK government announced that it would continue to support a wide range of projects in South Sudan, particularly in agribusiness and in communities so that South Sudan can diversify its economy and break out of the cycles of hand-outs and imported food.¹⁶¹²

The United Kingdom has complied with both parts of the commitment: it is meeting its ODA pledges and has taken action to foster domestic resource mobilization. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

The US has fully complied with its development commitment.

The US has surpassed its Gleneagles commitment of doubling aid to sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2010 to USD8.67 billion.¹⁶¹³ The US has not committed to the UN target of allocating

¹⁶⁰⁷ Ghana: Britain to help reach final stages of poverty reduction, Department for International Development 29 August 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Ghana-Britain-to-help-reach-final-stages-of-poverty-reduction/>

¹⁶⁰⁸ Afghanistan: Future at risk if development not prioritised, Department for International Development 4 July 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Afghanistan-Future-at-risk-if-development-not-prioritised/>

¹⁶⁰⁹ Yemen: British-led initiative gives new hope, Department for International Development 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Yemen-British-led-initiative-gives-new-hope/>

¹⁶¹⁰ Business: Reformed CDC to help poorest countries, Department for International Development 12 September 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Business-Reformed-CDC-to-help-poorest-countries/>

¹⁶¹¹ Business: CDC backs first Ethiopian fund, Department for International Development 9 May 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Business-CDC-backs-first-Ethiopian-fund/>

¹⁶¹² South Sudan: School books for the world's newest country, Department for International Development 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 25 October 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/South-Sudan-school-books-for-the-worlds-newest-country/>

¹⁶¹³ Camp David Accountability Report: Actions, Approach, Results. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-cdar.html>.

0.7% of its GNI as ODA and other targets.¹⁶¹⁴ The US official point out that “such a target would detract from the more important issues of the effectiveness and quality of aid and the policies in the recipient country.”¹⁶¹⁵

In 2011, the US remained the biggest contributor with a total of USD30.7 billion, the largest aid disbursement ever recorded by a single donor (an increase as compared to USD30.5 billion in 2010).¹⁶¹⁶ However, proportional to the US GNI, aid decreased to 0.2% from 0.21% in 2010.¹⁶¹⁷

On 21 June 2011, USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah announced Feed the Future's “Borlaug 21st Century Leadership” program, a USD32.5 million investment to help shape the next generation of leaders in agriculture. This program will help strengthen over 65 African agricultural research institutions. And it will directly reach more than 2,300 students with fellowships, training and mentoring.¹⁶¹⁸

On 21-22 June, the Young African Women Leaders Forum, a two-day workshop and conference for women from across Africa, took place in Johannesburg and Soweto, South Africa. The forum was sponsored by the US Department of State, the US Embassy in South Africa, the US Agency for International Development, and the White House.¹⁶¹⁹

On 21 September 2011, USAID, PepsiCo, the PepsiCo Foundation, and the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) announced a groundbreaking public-private partnership called EthioPEA to dramatically increase chickpea production and promote long-term nutritional and economic security in Ethiopia.¹⁶²⁰

The US has taken measures to advance the development of the poorest countries. The US continued to support the United Nations’ goal of reducing global poverty and hunger by half by 2015 through the USD3.5 billion Feed the Future program, originally announced in 2009. The aim of the initiative is to create sustainable agricultural development.¹⁶²¹ In 2012, the initiative attracted USD1 billion from US civil society organizations.¹⁶²²

In May 2011, US President Barack Obama promised to relieve Egypt of up to USD1.0 billion of the USD3.2 billion debt it owes the US and to provide another USD1 billion in loans for infrastructure development and jobs creation.¹⁶²³ However, in September 2012, the plan for

¹⁶¹⁴ The United States (2011), DAC Peer Review: Main Findings and Recommendations.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviewsofdacmembers/theunitedstates2011dacpeerreviewmainfindingsandrecommendations.htm>

¹⁶¹⁵ Statements for the Record by the United States of America at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, US Department of State, 22 June 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/195683.pdf>.

¹⁶¹⁶ Net ODA in 2011, OECD. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://webnet.oecd.org/oda2011/>.

¹⁶¹⁷ Net ODA in 2010, OECD. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://webnet.oecd.org/oda2010/>.

¹⁶¹⁸ US Announces Feed the Future “Borlaug 21st Century Leadership” Program, USAID 21 June 2011, Date of Access: 28 September 2011. <http://transition.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110621.html>.

¹⁶¹⁹ Building Women's Leadership in Africa: The Young African Women Leaders Forum, US Department of State 20 June 2011, Date of Access: 20 September 2011. <http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/fs/2011/166609.htm>.

¹⁶²⁰ USAID, PepsiCo, and World Food Programme Partner to Increase Food Production and Address Malnutrition in Ethiopia, USAID 21 September 2011, Date of Access: 28 September 2011.

<http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110921.html>.

¹⁶²¹ Feeding the Future, Today, US Global Leadership Coalition, 27 July 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://www.usglc.org/2012/07/27/feeding-the-future-today/>.

¹⁶²² US Global Food Security Program Receives \$1 Billion Pledge, IIP Digital, 27 September 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012.

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2012/09/20120927136721.html#axzz2AXBweHSF>.

¹⁶²³ US debt relief plan for Egypt could go to Congress soon, Reuters, 7 September 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/09/07/us-usa-egypt-debt-idUSBRE8860T220120907>.

USD1 billion in debt relief was brought to Congress, and subsequently blocked on 28 September 2012.¹⁶²⁴

In May 2012, US president Barack Obama announced the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, representing a commitment by G8 countries, African nations and the private sector to lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next 10 years through agricultural growth. In August 2012, the US supported the start of workshops for the implementation of this initiative. The US supports the New Alliance through its Feed the Future program.¹⁶²⁵

On 22 June 2012, the US announced plans to provide up to USD53 million in additional humanitarian and development assistance to Yemen to help in its ongoing political transition after war conflicts.¹⁶²⁶

Much attention has been paid to providing access to financial services in poorest countries. On 8 June 2012, the US signed a sovereign loan guarantee agreement with Tunisia which will help this country access international private capital and provide its citizens such critical services as training, higher education and credits for small businesses.¹⁶²⁷ On 12 June 2012, the US and the Philippines created a new partnership aimed at providing access to financial services through the mobile phones.¹⁶²⁸

The US has invested in research and education in the poorest countries. On 10 May 2012, USAID, the US State Department, the African Development Bank and multinational corporations created a new partnership to enhance innovation and entrepreneurship in Africa. The new initiative will provide training, help in accessing capital, events for startups, etc.¹⁶²⁹

Supporting agriculture is one of the US priorities in the poorest countries. On 11 September 2012, the US and Brazil announced a partnership with Honduras to increase agricultural production and promote renewable energy in Honduras. The US and Brazil have also been working together to promote food security and agricultural research in Mozambique and Haiti.¹⁶³⁰

During the monitoring period, the US has increased ODA volumes in absolute terms but slightly decreased ODA as a percentage of GNI. However, it has fulfilled its Gleneagles commitment and has assisted the poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

¹⁶²⁴ US House Blocks Egypt From Receiving \$450 Million In Aid, Huffington Post, 28 September 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/09/28/us-house-kay-granger-blocks-egypt-aid_n_1924303.html.

¹⁶²⁵ Advancing the new Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, USAID, 20 August 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/advancing-new-alliance-food-security-and-nutrition>.

¹⁶²⁶ United States Provides Additional Assistance to Yemen, USAID, 22 June 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/united-states-provides-additional-assistance-yemen-0>.

¹⁶²⁷ United States and Tunisia Sign Loan Guarantee Agreement, USAID, 8 June 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/united-states-and-tunisia-sign-loan-guarantee-agreement>.

¹⁶²⁸ US-Philippines Partnership to Make Financial Services More Accessible, USAID, 12 June 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/us-philippines-partnership-make-financial-services-more-accessible>.

¹⁶²⁹ USAID and Partners Announce New Collaboration to Promote African Innovation and Entrepreneurship, USAID, 10 May 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/usaid-and-partners-announce-new-collaboration-promote-african>

¹⁶³⁰ US and Brazil Partner with Honduras to Promote Food Security, USAID, 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 22 October 2012. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/us-and-brazil-partner-honduras-promote-food-security>.

European Union: 0

The EU has partially complied with the ODA commitment.

In 2005, the EU committed to achieve a collective ODA/GNI ratio of 0.7% by 2015 with an interim target of 0.56% by 2010 (0.51% ODA/GNI by 2010 for members which had not reached this level by 2005). The EU failed to achieve the 2010 target (actual ratio was 0.44%). According to the OECD DAC, “projections show that there is a high risk of also falling short of the 2015 target.”¹⁶³¹

On 4 April 2012, the preliminary data on ODA in 2011 was published by the OECD DAC. As the Euro had appreciated by about 5% against the US Dollar between 2010 and 2011, the same amount of EUR converted to USD gave a higher figure in 2011 than in 2010. DAC data in USD in current prices showed an increase in EU27 ODA (from USD70.8 to USD73.6 billion) while the EU presentation in EUR showed a decline (from EUR53.5 to EUR53 billion). The ODA/GNI ratio declined to 0.42%, compared with 0.44% in 2010.¹⁶³²

On 14 May 2012, the European Council confirmed this data. The Council expressed serious concerns about ODA levels and reaffirmed its continuous commitment and political leadership to achieve EU development aid targets. To reach the collective EU target of 0.7% of GNI by 2015, the EU and its Member States will have to mobilize an additional amount of approximately EUR46 billion, which would practically double the 2011 ODA.¹⁶³³

On 15 October 2012, the EU’s Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States noted that the EU has reached the target of spending at least 0.15% of GNI on Least Developed Countries and that the share of EU collective ODA to Africa increased in 2011.¹⁶³⁴

The EU has taken measures to foster the mobilization of domestic resources in its partner countries.

In March 2011, a pooling mechanism in the framework of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)-EU Water Facility was launched. EUR40 million (approximately USD55.6 million) had been made available under this mechanism, which was created to blend grants from the European Development Fund (EDF) with loans from EU multilateral and bilateral finance institutions to finance projects for access to water and sanitation services in ACP countries. This financial instrument should increase the leverage effect of the financial aid and will trigger private sector participation.¹⁶³⁵ Thus, the action contributed to domestic resource mobilization.

On 12 April 2011, during the Foreign Affairs Council’s discussions on Ivory Coast, Commissioner Piebalgs announced that the Commission would prepare a first comprehensive recovery package of EUR180 million (approximately USD259 million) in cooperation with the

¹⁶³¹ European Union (2012), DAC Peer Review: Main Findings and Recommendations.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviews/dacmembers/europeanunion2012dacpeerreviewmainfindingsandrecommendations.htm>

¹⁶³² Publication of preliminary data on Official Development Assistance, 2011, Europe 4 April 2012. Date of access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-243_en.htm

¹⁶³³ Council conclusions on Annual Report 2012 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets, Council of the European Union 14 May 2012. Date of access: 25 October 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/130239.pdf

¹⁶³⁴ Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on Financing for Development, Council of the European Union 15 October 2012. Date of

Access: 2 November 2011. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/132865.pdf

¹⁶³⁵ World Water Day: Commission launches EUR40 million to improve access to water in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific, Europa Press Release Rapid, 21 March 2011. Date of access: 27 April 2011.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/338&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

government of Ivory Coast. The EU recovery package will notably provide support to ensure basic social needs, such as health, water and sanitation, and the agriculture sector.¹⁶³⁶

On 17 October 2012, EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs and President of Malawi Joyce Banda signed two agreements which are aimed at helping Malawi reach the Millennium Development Goals. The EU will contribute to a new government program designed to increase productivity in the agricultural sector, especially of small farmers. Among other things, it will provide maize and legume seeds at reduced prices and fight land degradation.¹⁶³⁷

On 10 October 2012, the European Investment Bank signed a contract for a EUR25 million loan for SMEs and other projects in Montenegro. The loan will be provided to the Investment and Development Fund of Montenegro.¹⁶³⁸

On 4 October 2012, the European Investment Bank provided EUR100 million for technology parks in Morocco to foster innovation and business competitiveness in Moroccan businesses and their integration into the global economy.¹⁶³⁹

On 21 June 2012, the European Investment Bank agreed to provide a EUR7 million facility to K-Rep Bank Ltd. for onward lending to its micro and small enterprise customers in Kenyan Shillings and at competitive interest rates. The funding has been provided from the European Investment Bank's East African Microfinance Facility and each final beneficiary could qualify for up to 50% financing for their business investment needs, with K-Rep Bank providing the balance. This enables K-Rep to enhance its lending capacity by leveraging the European Investment Bank funding. The loan will be available for maturities of up to 5 years.¹⁶⁴⁰

The EU failed to reach its 2010 ODA target and decreased ODA in 2011, but has taken actions to foster domestic resource mobilization in developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

¹⁶³⁶ Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs announces a recovery package of €180 million for Ivory Coast, Europa Press Release Rapid, 12 April 2011. Date of access: 27 April 2011.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/241&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁶³⁷ EU and Malawi to work together to help the poorest and improve agricultural production, European Commission 17 October 2012. Date of access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-1103_en.htm

¹⁶³⁸ Montenegro: EUR 49 million for SMEs and other projects, European Investment Bank 10 October 2012. Date of access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_BEI-12-139_en.htm

¹⁶³⁹ Morocco: EUR 100 million for technology parks, European Investment Bank 4 October 2012. Date of access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_BEI-12-134_en.htm

¹⁶⁴⁰ Kenyan business to benefit from EUR 7 million EIB funding to K-REP Bank, European Investment Bank 21 June 2012. Date of access: 25 October 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_BEI-12-83_en.htm

9. Multilateral Development Banks Resources Replenishment

2010–77: We reiterate our commitment to completing an ambitious replenishment for the concessional lending facilities of the MDBs, especially the International Development Association, to help ensure that LICs have access to sufficient concessional resources.

Seoul Summit Document

Background

The international economic crisis affected growth and access to capital in many countries, especially developing ones. Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) play important roles in overcoming the crisis as they provide both necessary financial resources and essential expertise.

At the first leaders G20 Summit in Washington, they stated: “We should review the adequacy of the resources of the IMF, the World Bank Group and other multilateral development banks and stand ready to increase them where necessary.”¹⁶⁴¹ At the London Summit, the G20 leaders agreed to triple the IMF’s funding capacity to USD750 billion as a part of a larger USD1.1 trillion package to increase funding and enhance the development process.¹⁶⁴² In the London communiqué they stated “we support a substantial increase in lending of at least USD100 billion by the MDBs, including to low income countries, and ensure that all MDBs have the appropriate capital.”¹⁶⁴³

During the Pittsburgh Summit, the leaders focused their attention on increasing the resources of the MDBs, which were “on track to deliver the promised USD100 billion in additional lending”, encouraging them to “continue making full use of their balance sheets” and “the temporary use of callable capital contributions from a select group of donors.”¹⁶⁴⁴

At the Toronto summit, the G20 stated that it had fulfilled the commitment on MDBs’ resource replenishment, having ensured together with other countries a 85% capital increase in the major MDBs, which are the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the World Bank Group, notably the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). They also reiterated the commitment “to ensure an ambitious replenishment for the concessional lending facilities of the MDBs, especially the International Development Association (IDA) and the African Development Fund.”¹⁶⁴⁵

Commitment Features

This commitment is focused on completing the replenishment pledges of the lending facilities of MDBs in order to guarantee that low income countries (LICs) have access to sufficient concessional loans. While there are a number of institutions providing financial support and professional advice for economic and social development activities in developing countries, the MDBs are characterized by “a broad membership, including both borrowing developing countries and developed donor countries, and not limited to member countries from the region of a regional development bank” and “independent legal and operational status.”¹⁶⁴⁶

¹⁶⁴¹ G20 Information Centre “Washington Communique”

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>

¹⁶⁴² G20 Information Centre, “London Communique” <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0402.html>

¹⁶⁴³ G20 Information Centre, “London Communique” <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0402.html>

¹⁶⁴⁴ G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html>

¹⁶⁴⁵ The G20 Toronto Summit Declaration. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/to-communique.html>.

¹⁶⁴⁶ “Affiliates” (31 January 2012) Date of Access: 29 May 2012. <http://go.worldbank.org/CGC782MDY0>.

The World Bank enumerates the following Regional Development Banks (RDBs), which fall under the MDBs category: AsDB, AfDB, EBRD, IADB. The World Bank Group itself is comprised of three organizations that provide loans: IBRD, IFC and IDA. This list coincides with the set of MDBs which the G20 had committed to support at previous summits, and thus is used for assessing compliance with this commitment. However, specific commitments made by EBRD member-countries in the framework of the Fourth Capital Resources Review (CRR4)¹⁶⁴⁷ in 2010 have not been published, hence it was excluded from the analysis. As the need for IDA replenishment was particularly mentioned in the commitment, it is regarded as a separate part of the commitment, with RDBs' replenishment constituting the other part. All G20 countries are members of the IDA but several countries are members of only one RDB (Table 2). Thus, participation in replenishment of one RDB constitutes compliance with this part of the commitment.

Timetables of actual disbursements made by countries are not published in most cases and replenishment periods exceed the monitoring period of this report. Moreover, countries' national timetables for disbursements are allowed to exceed replenishment periods. For example, Russia will be making its contributions for the sixteenth IDA replenishment (IDA16), "which covers the period from July 2011 to June 2014,"¹⁶⁴⁸ until 2019.¹⁶⁴⁹ Thus, for the purposes of this analysis, commitments not disbursements are registered as facts of compliance. Although pledges for the AfDB were made in September 2010, before the Seoul Summit,¹⁶⁵⁰ they are included in the analysis.

Given the aforementioned arguments, to achieve full compliance, the member country must commit to the replenishment of at least one RDB and the IDA.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not participate in replenishment of EITHER any RDB OR the IDA.
0	Member participates in replenishment of at least one RDB OR the IDA.
+1	Member participates in replenishment of at least one RDB AND the IDA.

Table 9.1. G20 Countries Membership in MDBs

	AsDB	AfDB	EBRD	IADB	IDA
Argentina		*		*	*
Australia	*		*		*
Brazil		*		*	*
Canada	*	*	*	*	*
China	*	*		*	*
France	*	*	*	*	*
Germany	*	*	*	*	*
India	*	*			*
Indonesia	*				*
Italy	*	*	*	*	*
Japan	*	*	*	*	*
Korea	*	*	*	*	*

¹⁶⁴⁷ Capital Increase Announced. 14 May 2010. <http://www.ebrd.com/pages/news/press/2010/100514b.shtml>.

¹⁶⁴⁸ World Bank's Fund for The Poorest Receives Almost \$50 Billion in Record Funding. December 15, 2010. <http://go.worldbank.org/F5A0QOJ8K0>.

¹⁶⁴⁹ Executive Order No. 2406-p of 27 December 2010. Government of Russia. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13739/>.

¹⁶⁵⁰ "ADF-12 Replenishment, Final Consultation" (September 2010) Date of Access: 29 May 2012. http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/BoG_Report%20on%20the%20Twelfth%20General%20Replenishment%20of%20the%20Resources%20of%20the%20African%20Development%20Fund.pdf

Mexico			*	*	*
Russia			*		*
Saudi Arabia		*			*
South Africa		*			*
Turkey	*		*		*
United Kingdom	*	*	*	*	*
United States	*	*	*	*	*
European Union			*		
Total	13	14	13	12	19

Table 9.2. G20 Members Participation in MDBs Replenishments

	AsDB	AfDB	IADB	IDA	Score
Argentina		+	+	+	+1
Australia	+			+	+1
Brazil		+	+	+	+1
Canada	+	+	+	+	+1
China	+	+	+	+	+1
France	+	+	+	+	+1
Germany	+	+	+	+	+1
India	-	+		-	0
Indonesia	-			-	-1
Italy	+	+	+	+	+1
Japan	+	+	+	+	+1
Korea	+	+	+	+	+1
Mexico			+	+	+1
Russia				+	0
Saudi Arabia		+		+	+1
South Africa		+		+	+1
Turkey	+			+	+1
United Kingdom	+	+	+	+	+1
United States	+	+	+	+	+1
European Union					n/a
Average					0.79

International Development Association (IDA)

The provisions of the sixteenth IDA replenishment (IDA16) were approved on 15 December 2010.¹⁶⁵¹ Funding for the IDA16 reached USD49.3 billion, which is up 18% on the previous round and “follows pledges not only from traditional donors but also funding from within the World Bank Group and from current and former IDA borrowers.” A total of 51 donors pledged to IDA16, “which covers the period from July 2011 to June 2014”.¹⁶⁵²

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

The XI ADF replenishment negotiations were concluded on 30 April 2012, with a total replenishment of SDR7.9 billion (USD12.4 billion) to provide critical financial support to fight poverty in the Asia and Pacific region over the period 2013 to 2016. This replenishment represents an increase of 11.1% in SDR (9.5% in USD terms) over X ADF replenishment

¹⁶⁵¹ Table 1: Contributions to the Sixteenth Replenishment.

http://www.worldbank.org/ida/papers/IDA16_Donor_Contributions_Table_1.pdf

¹⁶⁵² World Bank’s Fund for The Poorest Receives Almost \$50 Billion in Record Funding. December 15, 2010.

<http://go.worldbank.org/F5A0QOJ8K0>.

negotiations.¹⁶⁵³ The May 2012 ADB Donor's Report sums up individual country commitments.¹⁶⁵⁴

African Development Bank (AfDB)

On 21 October 2010, donors concluded negotiations of the Twelfth Replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF-12), which is the AfDB Group concessional window that provides grants and concessional loans to Africa's low income countries. They agreed on a replenishment level of USD9.5 billion for the ADF over the next three years (2011-2013), a 10.6% increase in donor contributions over ADF-11.¹⁶⁵⁵ ADF-12 Report sums up individual pledges.¹⁶⁵⁶

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

On 21 July 2010, the IADB Board of Governors agreed to the terms of the proposed increase of the Bank's Ordinary Capital by USD70 billion, "the largest expansion of resources in the Bank's history." The agreement also includes a proposal to increase, by USD479 million, the Fund for Special Operations (FSO), which finances operations in the region's poorest nations. Member countries authored increases in the Bank's Ordinary Capital on 18 January 2012, and the increase entered into the effect on 29 February 2012. The resolution to approve the FSO was endorsed on 31 October 2011. The resolution provides that the Bank's capital increase be fully implemented through 2015 as parliaments in each of its member countries appropriate the necessary funds. The capital increase was accompanied by a process of institutional reforms "aimed at strengthening the Bank, making it more transparent, accountable and efficient."¹⁶⁵⁷ Individual country commitments for IDB-9 are summarized in the May 2010 IDB Ninth (IDB-9) General Increase Document.¹⁶⁵⁸

Thus, the G20 compliance performance on replenishment of the IDA and MDBs' funds has been generally high, and most G20 members have made pledges to both the IDA and one or more RDBs.

The G20 countries, especially emerging economies, need to boost their participation in regional development banks.

¹⁶⁵³ Asian Development Bank, "Asian Development Fund XI," 30 April, 2012. Accessed 16 August, 2012, <http://www.adb.org/site/adf/replenishments/adf-11>

¹⁶⁵⁴ Asian Development Bank, "Asian Development Fund XI Donor's Report: Empowering Asia's Most Vulnerable," page 25, May 2012. Accessed 16 August, 2012, <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/adf-xi-donors-report.pdf>

¹⁶⁵⁵ African Development Fund Replenished with USD 9.5 Billion. 22/10/2010. <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/african-development-fund-replenished-with-usd-9-5-billion-7335/>.

¹⁶⁵⁶ ADF-12 Report. Delivering Results and Sustaining Growth. September 2010. http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Boards-Documents/BoG_Report%20on%20the%20Twelfth%20General%20Replenishment%20of%20the%20Resources%20of%20the%20African%20Development%20Fund.pdf

¹⁶⁵⁷ Inter American Development Bank, "Report on the Ninth General Increase in the Resources of the Inter-American Development Bank, 21 May, 2010. Accessed 16 August, 2012, <http://www.iadb.org/en/capital-increase/ninth-capital-increase-idb-9,1874.html>, page 35.

¹⁶⁵⁸ Report on the Ninth General Increase in the Resources of the Inter-American Development Bank. <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=35291148>.

10. Energy Efficiency

2010-135: we will take steps to create, as appropriate, the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies, including policies and practices in our countries and beyond, including technical transfer and capacity building.

The Seoul Summit Document

2011-244: [In order to optimize the potential for green growth and ensure sustainable development in our countries and beyond.] We support the deployment of clean energy and energy efficiency (C3E) technologies.

Cannes Summit Final Declaration

Background

G20 leaders made their first commitment to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies at the Pittsburgh summit in 2009, where they agreed to stimulate investment in clean energy, renewables, and energy efficiency and provide financial and technical support for such projects in developing countries. They also agreed to take steps to facilitate the diffusion or transfer of clean energy technologies, including by conducting joint research and building capacity.¹⁶⁵⁹

At the Seoul summit in 2010, the G20 leaders agreed to take steps to create enabling environments conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in G20 countries and beyond.¹⁶⁶⁰ At the Cannes summit in 2011, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to support the development of clean energy and energy efficient technologies.¹⁶⁶¹

Commitment Features

This is a two-part commitment. To achieve full compliance members needed to take appropriate actions both in the country and abroad.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not take steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in its own country AND other countries.
0	Member takes steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in its own country OR other countries.
+1	Member takes steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in its own country AND other countries.

Argentina: +1

¹⁶⁵⁹ The Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Information Centre 25 September 2009. Date of Access 20 November 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/2009/2009communique0925.html>.

¹⁶⁶⁰ The Seoul Summit Document, G8 Information Centre 12 November 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/2010/g20seoul-doc.html>.

¹⁶⁶¹ Cannes Summit Final Declaration, G20 Information Centre 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>.

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to promote clean energy technologies domestically include:

As of 23 March 2011, 23 billion low energy consumption bulbs were distributed among 6.5 million households, which was equal to 600-750 MW of saved energy or 3% of the total energy production capacity in Argentina. The initiative was undertaken within the framework of the National Program of Rational and Efficient Use of Energy (PRONUREE).¹⁶⁶²

According to the Ministry of Planning, the country is on the way to achieve its target of generating 8% of energy consumption by 2016 from renewable sources of energy.¹⁶⁶³

On 30 May 2011, a new resolution on energy efficiency (Resolution 198/2011 of Ministry for Energy) established energy efficiency standards for domestic refrigerators and electric appliances.¹⁶⁶⁴

On 30 September 2011, Rawson Wind Energy Park was inaugurated in the province of Chubut. Energy generation is based on renewable sources and it is to become the largest energy-producing facility in the country with the largest total capacity in the South American region, of 80MW. The project involves the construction of 43 windmills, 28 of which have already been installed. As well, a solar energy plant was launched in the province of San Juan with a total of 4,836 solar panels.¹⁶⁶⁵

On 15 December 2011, the National Agency of Science and Technology announced that innovations in the sphere of renewable energy would be supported. The maximum cost of one project was USD35 million. The expected beneficiaries included non-governmental institutions, private businesses, etc.¹⁶⁶⁶

On 5 January 2012, the Argentinian Ministry of Energy launched a campaign in the Buenos Aires region to provide information about rational energy use for children and their families. The campaign was a part of the National Program of Rational and Efficient Use of Energy (RONUREE).¹⁶⁶⁷

On 26 March 2012, the Argentinian Ministry of Science announced the construction of a 100KW thermoelectricity solar plant in the province Catamarca. This project will be a public-private consortium. The Ministry of Science granted ARS4 million to it. The plant facilities will be constructed by a team from the National Universities of Catamarca and La Plata.¹⁶⁶⁸

¹⁶⁶² Argentina dispondrá de un 8% de energías renovables en 2016, Ministry of Planning of Argentina 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.minplan.gov.ar/notas/333-argentina-dispondr-un-8--energias--renovables--2016>.

¹⁶⁶³ Ya Son 23 Millones Las Lámparas De Bajo Consumo Entregadas A 6,5 Millones De Hogares, Ministry of Planning of Argentina 27 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.minplan.gov.ar/notas/328-ya-son-23-millones-las-lmparas-consumo-entregadas-65-millones-hogares>.

¹⁶⁶⁴ Nueva resolución de Eficiencia Energética - Res. SE n° 198/2011, Ministry of Planning of Argentina 30 May 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://energia3.mecon.gov.ar/contenidos/verpagina.php?idpagina=3410>.

¹⁶⁶⁵ La Presidenta inauguró el mayor Parque Eólico del país, Presidency of Argentina 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.caserosada.gov.ar/informacion/actividad-oficial/25431-la-presidenta-inauguro-el-mayor-parque-eolico-del-pais>.

¹⁶⁶⁶ Convocatorias en proceso de evaluación Energía. National Agency of Science and Technology Development 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.agencia.gov.ar/spip.php?page=convocatorias_articulo&mostrar=1549.

¹⁶⁶⁷ Campaña de Verano sobre El Uso Responsable de La Energía Año 2012 "Hagamos Click Cuidemos la Energía", Ministry of Energy of Argentina. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://energia3.mecon.gov.ar/contenidos/verpagina.php?idpagina=3515>.

¹⁶⁶⁸ Parque Solar Termoeléctrico en Catamarca, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/782-parque-solar-termoeléctrico-en-catamarca.php>.

On 18 September 2012, a biomass-energy production plant (the biomass being waste products of forest industry) was launched in Chaco province. This project was carried out with the support of the National Institute of Industrial Technology.¹⁶⁶⁹

On 23 September 2012, a solar energy exhibition took place in the capital of Santa Fe province. This exhibition had been preceded by a series of exhibitions within the Network of Solar Cities Project, which had been organized by the civil society organization Taller Ecologista. The main aim of the project is to stimulate the development of the solar energy industry.¹⁶⁷⁰

Actions to promote clean energy technologies in other countries:

On 19 August 2011, an agreement on cooperation in science, technology and innovation, including the research of renewable energy, was signed between Argentina and Colombia. The agreement proposed the exchange of experience in nanotechnology and biotechnology through seminars and round tables, aimed at the sustainable use of soil and water, and support of joint projects with participation from private businesses.¹⁶⁷¹

Argentina has promoted clean energy technologies domestically and in developing countries, so it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Elizaveta Safonkina & Polina Arkhipova

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Australia has taken several actions within the country.

On 20 January 2011, the Australian Government's Automotive Transformation Scheme was launched to help vehicle and component makers get cleaner and greener products to the market. This AUD3.4 billion scheme for the period up to 2020 is the centerpiece of the Australian Government's New Car Plan for a Greener Future.¹⁶⁷²

On 23 August 2011, legislation to underpin the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) was passed by the Parliament.¹⁶⁷³ The CFI aims to give farmers, forest growers and land holders access to domestic and international carbon markets, providing an investment incentive for environmental conservation and greenhouse gas emission reduction.

On 8 November 2011, the Clean Energy Future legislation, proposed by the Australian Government on 10 July 2011,¹⁶⁷⁴ passed through the Senate, paving the way for one of the most important environmental and economic reforms in Australia's history. This legislation will put a

¹⁶⁶⁹ Planta Gasificadora de Biomasa en Chaco, Presidency of Argentina 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/1357-planta-gasificadora-de-biomasa-en-chaco.php>.

¹⁶⁷⁰ Santa Fe Solar, Official Site Ciudades Solares 23 September 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.ciudadessolares.org.ar/index.php/santa-fe-solar/>.

¹⁶⁷¹ Argentina y Colombia firmaron un acuerdo en ciencia y tecnología, Ministry of Science of Argentina 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.mincyt.gob.ar/noticias/noticias_detalle.php?id_noticia=240.

¹⁶⁷² New Automotive Transformation Scheme Hits the Road Running, Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science and Research of Australia 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://archive.innovation.gov.au/ministersarchive2011/Carr/MediaReleases/Pages/NEWAUTOMOTIVETRANSFORMATIONSCHEMEHITSTHEROADRUNNING.html>.

¹⁶⁷³ Carbon Farming legislation passes the Parliament, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 24 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. www.climatechange.gov.au/en/media/whats-new/passage-of-cfi-legislation.aspx.

¹⁶⁷⁴ Implementation timeframe, Securing a clean energy future: Implementing the Clean Energy Legislation, Australian Government, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/clean-energy-future/timeframe.aspx>.

a price on pollution, foster renewable energy technologies, encourage energy efficiency and create opportunities to reduce pollution on land.¹⁶⁷⁵

On 16 November 2011, the Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Greg Combet, announced that the Clean Energy Regulator would begin operating from 2 April 2012. The Regulator will be a statutory authority responsible for administering a carbon pricing mechanism, the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme, the Renewable Energy Target and the Carbon Farming Initiative.¹⁶⁷⁶ The Regulator has already started its activities.¹⁶⁷⁷

On 13 February 2012, the Government announced a package of energy efficiency programs designed to make it easier for all Australians to access assistance and support in the transition to a low carbon future.¹⁶⁷⁸

On 8 May 2012, the Australian Government adopted the Commonwealth Budget 2012-13 and committed AUD2.8 million over 4 years in additional funding for building energy efficiency.¹⁶⁷⁹

On 18 May 2012, Australian Government declared more than AUD20 million in grants to improve energy efficiency in small and medium businesses and community groups under the Energy Efficiency Information Grants (EEIG) program, as part of the Clean Energy Future package.¹⁶⁸⁰

On 1 July 2012, Australia introduced a scheme involving the payment for pollution under a carbon price. That means that by 2020, Australia's carbon pollution would be at least 159 million tonnes per annum less than it would be without the policy. That is the equivalent of taking 45 million cars off of the road.¹⁶⁸¹

On 23 August 2012, the House of Representatives passed the Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (GEMS) legislation. The GEMS legislation is an important initiative that implements a 2009 commitment by the Council of Australian Governments to introduce national legislation to regulate equipment energy efficiency, and to expand energy efficiency regulation into new product areas.¹⁶⁸²

Australia has launched a few initiatives to promote energy efficiency and clean technologies in other countries.

On 9 December 2010, the Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Greg Combet, announced the allocation of an additional AUD45 million to support Indonesia's efforts to address climate change as part of Australia's AUD599 million climate change fast-start funding

¹⁶⁷⁵ Clean Energy Future legislation is passed, Australian Government, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 October 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/en/media/whats-new/clean-energy-legislation.aspx>.

¹⁶⁷⁶ Clean Energy Regulator, Australian Government, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 16 November 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/media/whats-new/clean-energy-regulator.aspx>.

¹⁶⁷⁷ About the Clean Energy Regulator. <http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/About-us/Pages/default.aspx>.

¹⁶⁷⁸ New energy efficiency programs provide opportunity, Australian Government, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/media/whats-new/energy-efficiency-programs.aspx>.

¹⁶⁷⁹ Budget Paper No.2, Budget Measures, Australian Government. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://budget.gov.au/2012-13/content/bp2/html/bp2_expense-05.htm.

¹⁶⁸⁰ \$20 million granted to help small business and community groups save on energy costs, Australian Government, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 18 May 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/media/whats-new/20-million-in-grants.aspx>.

¹⁶⁸¹ Another important stride towards a Clean Energy Future, Australian Government, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 3 June 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/media/whats-new/towards-cef.aspx>.

¹⁶⁸² House of Representatives passes GEMS legislation, Australian Government, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 23 August 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/media/whats-new/gems-passed.aspx>.

which was announced in June 2010. AUD30 million will be invested to accelerate joint work on Indonesia's National Carbon Accounting System.¹⁶⁸³

On 28 August 2012, the Australian Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Greg Combet, and the European Commissioner for Climate Action, Connie Hedegaard, announced the future linkage of their emissions trading systems. A full two-way link, by means of the mutual recognition of carbon units between the two cap and trade systems, is to commence no later than 1 July 2018. Under this arrangement, businesses would be allowed to use carbon units from the Australian emissions trading scheme or the European Union Emissions Trading System for compliance under either system.¹⁶⁸⁴

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1 for taking steps to introduce and develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Analysts: Ekaterina Maslovskaya & Anna Vekshina

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to promote energy efficient technologies domestically include:

The Government of Brazil demonstrated its commitment to energy efficiency and clean energy technologies development through its National Plan of Energy 2030.¹⁶⁸⁵ One of the targets is that 10% of electricity demand will be met by efficient energy sources (106.000GWh).¹⁶⁸⁶

On 5 January 2011, one of Brazil's state-owned banks, the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES), allocated BRL588.9 million (about USD360 million) towards the construction of nine wind farms in the state of Bahia.¹⁶⁸⁷

On 21 February 2011, the Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL) issued several publications aiming to inform society on topics relating to the electricity sector.¹⁶⁸⁸ The collection consists of six small booklets containing illustrated tips on saving and efficient use of electricity. The task of the booklets is to teach Brazilians to save energy resources.¹⁶⁸⁹

On 12 March 2012, the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture announced that 5000 farmers' organizations from northern regions, which produced the biofuels, would be supported with

¹⁶⁸³ Strengthening Australia's climate change partnership with Indonesia, Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2010/media-releases/December/mr20101209.aspx.

¹⁶⁸⁴ Australia and European Commission agree on pathway towards fully linking Emissions Trading Systems, Australian Government, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 28 August 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/media/whats-new/linking-ets.aspx>.

¹⁶⁸⁵ National Energy Plan 2030 (PNE 2030), Ministry of Energy, Date of Access: 20 November 2012.

http://www.brasil.gov.br/energia-en/planning/national-energy-plan-2030-pne-2030/br_model1?set_language=en.

¹⁶⁸⁶ Regulación en Eficiencia Energética en Brasil, ARIAE 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.ariae.org/download/reuniones/XVI_Reunion_ARIAE_2012/Oswaldo%20Calisto-%20XVI_ARIAE-2012_ANEEL%20-%20EE%20en%20Brasil.pdf.

¹⁶⁸⁷ BNDES Approves Finance for Construction of Nine Wind Farms in Bahia, Portal Brasil 5 January 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/01/05/bndes-approves-finance-for-construction-of-nine-wind-farms-in-bahia>.

¹⁶⁸⁸ Pamphlets Explain ANEEL Operations and Give Tips on Saving Power, Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/noticias_area/dsp_detalheNoticia.cfm?idNoticia=3764&idAreaNoticia=347.

¹⁶⁸⁹ Pamphlets Energy Day by Day, Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.aneel.gov.br/area.cfm?idArea=551&idPerfil=6>.

various grants within the National Program of Production and Use the Biofuels (PNPB). In 2011, the Government invested BRL67 million in this program.¹⁶⁹⁰

On 28 June 2012, the Federal Government (Decree 7.768) abolished taxes on the production and marketing of biofuels. Import duties will be reduced from BRL31.75 to BRL26.41 per m².¹⁶⁹¹

On 21 August 2012, the Federal Government signed the Plan of CO₂ Emissions Reduction with the National Industrial Confederation (CNI). The objective of the plan is to reduce emissions by 5% in 2020. The companies signing the plan, from major pollutant industrial fields (chemicals, cement, glass production, etc.), will receive low interest rate loans.¹⁶⁹²

Actions to promote energy efficient technologies in other countries:

On 26 March 2011, the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) entered into a financing agreement in the amount of USD300 million within the scope of the Green Line. The Green Line (Global Action for Reconciling Economic Growth and Environmental Preservation) is aimed at supporting projects that benefit the global preservation of the environment and fostering the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.¹⁶⁹³

On 25 June 2012, Brazil and Italy signed an agreement to promote sustainable energy use in developing countries. The Brazilian Foreign Minister declared that the Brazilian Program Luz para Todos (implemented by the Federal Government since 2008) was a great experience in clean and energy efficient technology development. Brazil and Italy agreed to support mutual initiatives in the spheres of bioenergy and renewable energy. The Italian Foreign Minister declared that Italy would support energy efficiency projects realized by Brazil in Mozambique, Ethiopia and Eastern Africa. The same day an agreement with Nigeria in the sphere of efficient energy was signed.¹⁶⁹⁴

Brazil has taken steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and beyond. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina & Pavel Zhdanov

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to promote energy efficiency domestically include:

On 22 March 2011, Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty tabled a new federal budget. Investments of almost CAD870 million (approximately USD868 million) for Canada's Clean Air Agenda, CAD97 million (approximately USD96.8 million) to renew funding for technology and innovation in the areas of clean energy and energy efficiency and CAD8 million (approximately

¹⁶⁹⁰ MDA seleciona projetos para cooperativas de biodiesel da agricultura familiar, Presidency of Brasil 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/imprensa/noticias-de-governo/mda-seleciona-projetos-para-cooperativas-de-biodiesel-da-agricultura-familiar>.

¹⁶⁹¹ Decreto reduz tributos sobre produção e venda de biodiesel, Brasil 28 June 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/imprensa/noticias-de-governo/decreto-reduz-tributos-sobre-producao-e-venda-de-biodiesel>.

¹⁶⁹² Governo dará incentivos à indústria para reduzir emissões de CO₂ e poluentes em 5% até 2020, Presidency of Brazil 21 August 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/imprensa/noticias-de-governo/governo-dara-incentivos-a-industria-para-reduzir-emissoes-de-co2-e-poluentes-em-5-ate-2020>.

¹⁶⁹³ BNDES Enters into \$300 Million Agreement with JBIC, The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) 6 April 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.bndes.gov.br/SiteBNDES/bndes/bndes_en/Institucional/Press/Destaques_Primeira_Pagina/20110406_BNDES_JBIC.html.

¹⁶⁹⁴ Brasil firma acordos na área de energia com Itália e Nigéria, Presidency of Brasil 25 June 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/imprensa/noticias-de-governo/brasil-firma-acordos-na-area-de-energia-com-italia-e-nigeria>.

USD7.98 million) to renew funding to promote the deployment of clean energy technologies in Aboriginal and Northern communities are expected to be made over two years in accordance with this document.¹⁶⁹⁵

On 8 June 2011, The Honourable Joe Oliver, Minister of Natural Resources, announced that Invenergy's Raleigh Wind Energy Centre would receive up to CAD24 million (approximately USD23.95 million) over ten years through the ecoENERGY for Renewable Power program.¹⁶⁹⁶

On 11 June 2011, Natural Resources Canada's Clean Energy Fund provided an investment of CAD7.5 million (approximately USD7.48 million) to BC Hydro's innovative clean energy project.¹⁶⁹⁷

On 28 June 2011, Dave Van Kesteren, Member of Parliament for Chatham-Kent-Essex, on behalf of the Honourable Joe Oliver, Minister of Natural Resources, announced the ecoENERGY for Renewable Power program was delivering an investment of up to CAD31 million (approximately USD30.9 million) over ten years to the Kruger Energy Chatham Wind Project.¹⁶⁹⁸

On 28 July 2011, the Minister of Natural Resources announced an investment of CAD53 million (approximately USD52.9 million) in clean technology through Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC). The investment, from SDTC's SD Tech Fund, includes 17 new clean technology projects across Canada in the areas of agriculture, transportation, mining and energy.¹⁶⁹⁹

On 2 August 2011, the Minister of Natural Resources launched the Government of Canada's new ecoENERGY Innovation Initiative. The CAD97 million (approximately USD96.8 million) program will invest in research, development and demonstration projects for clean energy technologies that will create high-quality jobs for Canadians.¹⁷⁰⁰

On 7 September 2011, the Minister of Natural Resources announced that the Government of Canada is investing CAD78 million (approximately USD77.8 million) over the next two years to improve energy efficiency in Canada's buildings, homes, industries, vehicles and consumer appliances. The new set of ecoENERGY Efficiency initiatives will help improve energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save money for Canadians and Canadian businesses.¹⁷⁰¹

On 29 January 2012, The Honourable Joe Oliver, Minister of Natural Resources, announced additional funding of CAD117 million (approximately USD116.7 million) over three years for the ecoENERGY Efficiency Initiatives. These initiatives will benefit Canadians directly by improving energy efficiency through Canada's building codes, new housing standards, industrial practices, vehicle labels and consumer appliances.

¹⁶⁹⁵ Federal Government Released New Budget, Clean Energy & Technology Blog 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.cleanenergyandtechnologyblog.com/canada-federal/federal-government-releases-new-budget/>.

¹⁶⁹⁶ Government of Canada Invests in Wind Energy in Ontario, Natural Resources Canada 8 June 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/54/1745>.

¹⁶⁹⁷ Golden and Field home to a Canadian first BC Hydro breaks ground on innovative clean energy project, Natural Resources Canada 11 June 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2011/201154-eng.php>.

¹⁶⁹⁸ Government of Canada Invests in Wind Energy in Southern Ontario, Natural Resources Canada 28 June 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/56/2006>.

¹⁶⁹⁹ Harper Government Announces Clean Technology Projects Across Canada, Natural Resources Canada 28 July 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/71/1648>.

¹⁷⁰⁰ Harper Government Launches New Clean Energy Innovation Initiative, Natural Resources Canada 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/72/1783>.

¹⁷⁰¹ Harper Government Invests in New Energy Efficiency Initiatives, Natural Resources Canada 7 September 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/72/1783>.

Actions to promote energy efficiency in other countries include:

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) co-finances a project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government of Peru to plan and manage energy resources efficiently between 2012-2016. CIDA's contribution to the project is CAD19 million (approximately USD18.96 million). The project supports the implementation of the Peruvian National Energy Policy, which aims to improve energy planning, enhance the use of renewable energy sources and strengthen the capacity of sub-national institutions involved in the sector.¹⁷⁰²

Canada is the fifth largest contributor to the GEF under its Fifth Replenishment (GEF5), covering the period of 2010-2014. Canada helps developing countries implement their environmental priorities and multilateral environmental agreements. Results achieved since the inception of the GEF, through the support of CIDA and other international donors, include: support for more than 30 climate-friendly technologies for energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable urban transport, and methane reduction.¹⁷⁰³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps for the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country and beyond.

Analysts: Vitaly Nagornov & Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

China has undertaken actions to promote energy efficient technologies domestically:

On 5 March 2011, the draft of China's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) was submitted to the National People's Congress, with the key targets:

- 1) Carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP should be cut by 40 to 50% by 2020 from 2005 levels; the portion of non-fossil fuels in overall primary energy use should be decreased to 15% by 2020.¹⁷⁰⁴ Energy consumption per unit of GDP to be cut by 16%;¹⁷⁰⁵
- 2) China will build 235 million kilowatts of power generation capacity in clean energy; launch nuclear energy projects with a combined generation capacity of 40 million kw; build nuclear power plants in central regions; build hydropower stations along major rivers such as the Jinsha River, Yalong River and Dadu River with an installed capacity of 120 million kw; construct oil and gas pipelines of about 150,000 kilometers. Thus, at least 70 million kw of wind power capacity and 5 million kw of solar power capacity will be created in the next five years.¹⁷⁰⁶
- 3) China will allocate funds to support energy saving and emission reductions in road and waterway transport. The program may receive up to CNY10 million (USD1.55 million) in awards for its energy-saving and emission-reduction efforts. Companies and public

¹⁷⁰² Project profile for Sustainable and Efficient Management of Peru's Energy Resources, Canadian International Development Agency 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/4AD724164EABC4AD852579D20035A853>.

¹⁷⁰³ Project profile for Fifth Replenishment (2010-2014) - Global Environment Facility (GEF), Canadian International Development Agency 20 September 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/9DFD961BB48DC51985257801003C9255>.

¹⁷⁰⁴ China more energy efficient, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/newsrelease/counseloroffice/westernasiaandaficareport/201103/20110307471773.html>.

¹⁷⁰⁵ Key targets of China's 12th five-year plan, Government of China 5 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2011-03/05/content_1816822.htm.

¹⁷⁰⁶ China announces ambitious clean energy plans for next five, Chinese Online Information Service 5 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://chinatibet.people.com.cn/96057/7310149.html>.

institutions will be awarded with as much as CNY600 for each metric ton of the equivalent of coal they save each year. Meanwhile, those using alternative fuels will be awarded up to CNY2000 for each ton of standard oil they substitute.¹⁷⁰⁷

- 4) China will provide more than CNY2 trillion (USD315 billion) in investment opportunities for the country's burgeoning energy-saving sector. The aim is to generate a total output of CNY4.5 trillion from energy-saving and environmental protection industries by 2015.¹⁷⁰⁸

On 23 June 2011, Han Wenke, director of the Energy Research Center at the National Development and Reform Commission, said China would invest CNY400 billion (USD62 billion) in the construction of four hydroelectric dams, to help the government boost the share of non-fossil fuels in national energy consumption.¹⁷⁰⁹

On 16 March 2012, the Chinese National Energy Administration stated that China plans to produce 6.5 billion cubic meters of shale gas by 2015 and make breakthroughs in exploring relevant technologies in a bid to pursue greener energy.¹⁷¹⁰

On 5 June 2012, China announced a second wave of tax cuts for clean-energy cars, specifying 64 new energy-saving vehicles covered by the scheme. The government has decided to halve vehicle taxes for buyers in these cases, in a bid to boost slow sales of green cars in the country. According to a document jointly released by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the State Administration of Taxation, the fees for users of seven types of electric automobiles will be removed.¹⁷¹¹

On 9 September 2012, the Ministry of Finance announced that China will earmark CNY14 billion (USD2.22 billion) in subsidies to encourage the purchases of six types of energy-saving products, including desktop computers, air-conditioners, fans, water pumps, compressors and transformers. The subsidy program will help save 31.3 billion kwh of electricity every year and boost sales of energy-saving products by CNY55.6 billion.¹⁷¹²

On 4 October 2012, Huaneng Tibet Power Generation Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the state-owned China Huaneng Group, signed multiple agreements with the Tibetan autonomous regional government regarding the development of clean energy. A national energy company is planning to invest CNY100 billion (USD15.87 billion) within 10 years to tap into abundant solar and hydroelectric power resources in Tibet.¹⁷¹³

Actions to promote energy efficient technologies in other countries:

On 28 February 2011, a series of agreements were signed between Fu Ziyang, Vice Minister of commerce of China and Rameshore Prasad Khanal, Secretary of the Ministry of Finance of Nepal, on behalf of their respective governments in Kathmandu. According to the agreements,

¹⁷⁰⁷ China steps up energy saving, emission reductions in transport, Government of China 6 July 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2011-07/06/content_1900628.htm.

¹⁷⁰⁸ China to invest \$315b in energy-saving, 5 July 2012. Sino-Swedish Corporate Social Responsibility Cooperation. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://csr2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/cooperation/201207/20120708228779.html>.

¹⁷⁰⁹ Nation to build new hydroelectric power plants, Xinhua News Agency 23 June 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/business/2011-06/23/c_13945787.htm.

¹⁷¹⁰ China eyes 6.5 bln cubic meters of shale gas output in 2015, Embassy of China in Nigeria 16 March 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://nigeria2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/Chinanews/201208/20120808297072.html>.

¹⁷¹¹ Chinese tax cuts for more new-energy cars, Embassy of China in Singapore 5 June 2012.

<http://sg2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/chinanews/201206/20120608166534.html>.

¹⁷¹² China to subsidize energy-saving desktops, air conditioners, Embassy of China in the Netherlands 9 September 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012.

<http://nl2.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/chinanews/201209/20120908334045.html>.

¹⁷¹³ Company taps clean energy in Tibet, Xinhua News Agency 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-10/04/c_131888055.htm.

China, through the Export-Import Bank of China, has agreed to provide loan assistance of CNY640 million (USD96 million) for the construction of the Upper Trisuli 3A Hydropower Project of Nepal. The project capacity of 60 MW is expected to help reduce the power deficit existent within a present power crisis across the country. The construction work is expected to be completed within four years.¹⁷¹⁴

On 14 September 2012, the China-constructed Nadarivatu Hydroelectric Scheme was officially commissioned in Fiji. The scheme will meet the government's primary objective of lifting the standard of living for all Fijians, which is expected to save the country about FJD42 million (USD24 million) per year from the importation of diesel fuel. The Nadarivatu hydroelectric project was constructed by Sinohydro Corporation Limited at a cost of around USD150 million. It was funded by the China Development Bank and some others.¹⁷¹⁵

China has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps towards the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies within the country and in other countries.

Analyst: Svetlana Nikitina

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

France has taken measures to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in its own country.

On 30 December 2010, a new legislation on energy savings certificates in France was published. It provides for the obligation of achieving a certain level of energy savings by energy suppliers. These obligations are subject to a financial penalty for energy suppliers who do not achieve the specified level.¹⁷¹⁶

On 5 March 2011, the French Government adopted a new regulatory framework for photovoltaic development, which provides for “a system of quarterly price adjustments for installations of less than 100 kW and bidding for other facilities.”¹⁷¹⁷

In November 2011, the French Ministry of Sustainable Development and the Caisse des Dépôts (CDC; a public investment group) signed an agreement for support of CDC energy efficiency and renewable energy development for the period 2011-2013. The agreement provides funding of more than EUR135 million for investment in renewable energy over the period of 2011-2013.¹⁷¹⁸

¹⁷¹⁴ China agrees to provide assistance to Nepal for different projects, Chinese Online Information Service 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-02/28/c_13754461.htm.

¹⁷¹⁵ China-constructed hydroelectric scheme commissioned in Fiji”, Xinhua News Agency 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-09/14/c_131851542.htm.

¹⁷¹⁶ Une nouvelle étape pour les certificats d'économies d'énergie, Sceren. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://crdp.ac-amiens.fr/textesofficielsedd/index.php/energies/929>.

¹⁷¹⁷ Le Gouvernement met en place le nouveau cadre de régulation du photovoltaïque, Tecsol 5 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://tecsol.blogs.com/mon_weblog/2011/03/le-gouvernement-met-en-place-le-nouveau-cadre-de-r%C3%A9gulation-du-photovolta%C3%AFque.html.

¹⁷¹⁸ Revitaliser les territoires grâce aux énergies renouvelables, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Revitaliser-les-territoires-grace.html>.

On 26 July 2012, the French Government revealed the results of two tenders for the construction of photovoltaic solar installations, which “will generate a cumulative investment of nearly a EUR1 billion (about USD1.3 billion) in the next two years.”¹⁷¹⁹

In October 2012, the French Government announced measures to support the photovoltaic energy sector. These measures include: a new call for tenders to be launched in late 2012 for larger systems (over 250 kW), continuation of a series of quarterly tenders for medium-sized systems (100 to 250 kW), and a significant increase in volume targets for small installations (100 kW or less).¹⁷²⁰

France has taken measures to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries.

According to the French Development Agency (AFD) 2011 Annual Report, in 2011, AFD financed several innovative projects promoting energy efficiency in enterprises and cities (energy efficient buildings, urban heating) and renewables development (small hydropower facilities). For example, AFD supported, through a loan of EUR35 million (USD45.5 million), the implementation of programs on energy conservation and use of biogas in households in the Chinese province of Yunnan.¹⁷²¹

On 25 – 28 September 2012, the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (MEDDE) co-organized the fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Smart Grid Action Network (ISGAN).¹⁷²² ISGAN is “a mechanism for multilateral government-to-government collaboration to advance the development and deployment of smarter electric grid technologies”. Smart electric grids “play a key role in enabling greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions through”, inter alia, application of energy efficient technologies.¹⁷²³

The meeting brought together hundreds of experts from more than twenty countries and helped partners to share experiences on the deployment of smart grids.¹⁷²⁴

France has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps towards the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country and in other countries.

Analysts: Lyudmila Tarasenko & Vitaly Nagornov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Various measures have been undertaken to encourage the development and deployment of energy efficiency within Germany.

¹⁷¹⁹ Nouvelles installations solaires photovoltaïques et thermodynamiques, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Nouvelles-installations-solaires_29185.html.

¹⁷²⁰ Nouvelle mesure de soutien au photovoltaïque, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Nouvelle-mesure-de-soutien-au_29629.html.

¹⁷²¹ Agence Française de Développement Rapport Annuel 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/ELEMENTS_COMMUNS/pdf/Rapport-annuel-AFD2011.pdf.

¹⁷²² 4ème réunion du comité exécutif du International Smart Grid Action Network (ISGAN), Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/4eme-reunion-du-comite-executif-du.html>.

¹⁷²³ What is ISGAN?, IEA. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.iea-isan.org/c/1>.

¹⁷²⁴ 4ème réunion du comité exécutif du International Smart Grid Action Network (ISGAN), Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/4eme-reunion-du-comite-executif-du.html>.

On 8 December 2010, two acts concerning energy came into force. The Nuclear Fuel Tax Act is the first of these, according to which a tax is imposed on nuclear-energy producers from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2016. Tax revenues will be used to promote alternative energy sources in Germany and to finance the “Energy and Climate Fund.”¹⁷²⁵ Secondly, the establishment of an Energy and Climate Fund was approved on 1 January 2011. The fund is designed to finance the development of renewable energy sources in Germany.¹⁷²⁶

On 17 December 2010, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety granted EUR1.2 million (USD1.68 million) under the Environmental Innovation Programme for an energy efficiency project, which deals with expanding the use of biomass energy.¹⁷²⁷

On 16 February 2011, the German Federal Cabinet adopted a draft amendment to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Act (TEHG). The amendment to the Act transposes comprehensive amendments to the EU Emissions Trading Directive into national law. The TEHG amendment serves the purpose of incorporating the rules of EU emissions trading into the German legal system and regulates the enforcement of the Act.¹⁷²⁸

On 15 March 2011, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety approved the adoption of new conditions for the Market Incentive Programme in Germany. The Programme has been implemented since March 2008 and is aimed at achieving a share of 14% of renewable energies in the heating market by 2020. The new conditions comprise providing extended renewable energy subsidies, including subsidies for developing solar and biomass energy.¹⁷²⁹

On 30 June 2011, the German Bundestag approved the plan of the Federal Government of Germany to close down all of Germany’s nuclear power plants by the end of 2022, thereby adopting a new law ending nuclear power in Germany. According to German parliamentarians, the decision to abandon nuclear power plants sets Germany on the road to an ambitious build-up of renewable energy.¹⁷³⁰

On 27 June 2012, the German Parliament (Bundestag) and the Federal Council (Bundesrat) finally reached an agreement on the issue of solar feed-in tariff cuts. Cuts shall enter into force retroactively on 1 April 2012.¹⁷³¹ The Bundesrat also announced that the government pledged to set up a new support programme providing loans at reduced rates of interest for decentralised

¹⁷²⁵ Kernbrennstoffsteuergesetz, Federal Ministry of Finance 13 December 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2012.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr_67366/DE/BMF_Startseite/Aktuelles/Aktuelle_Gesetze/Gesetze_Verordnungen/001.html?_nn=true.

¹⁷²⁶ Energie- und Klimafonds, Federal Government of Germany 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nr_1524/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/09/2010-09-28-energie-klimafonds.html.

¹⁷²⁷ Aus Biomasse wird Strom und Wärme, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/46844.php.

¹⁷²⁸ Federal Cabinet adopts draft act revising emissions trading, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47039.php

¹⁷²⁹ Verbesserte Förderkonditionen für erneuerbare Energien im Marktanzreizprogramm treten in Kraft, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/47109.php

¹⁷³⁰ Bundestag beschließt Atomausstieg und Energiewende, the German Bundestag 30 June 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012.

http://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2011/34938007_kw26_de_energiewende/index.html

¹⁷³¹ Beschlussempfehlung des Vermittlungsausschusses, Deutscher Bundestag 27 June 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://dipbt.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/17/101/1710103.pdf>

solar storage facilities. To this end, the government intends to provide funds totalling EUR50 million.¹⁷³²

On 8 August 2012, the Federal Environment Ministry announced an increase in its support for investment in the market incentive programme promoting renewable energy systems that provide heating, hot water, cooling and process heat. The new market incentive programme will stimulate the use of renewable heat and lay the foundations for more private investment by house owners.¹⁷³³

On 29 August 2012, the German government adopted the draft for the Third Act Revising the Legislation Governing the Energy Sector. The new legislation aims to improve coordination of grid connections and speed up the expansion of offshore wind farms. The draft act is planned to enter into force before the end of 2012.¹⁷³⁴

On 4 September 2012, Annette Schavan, Federal Minister of Research, and Peter Altmaier, Federal Minister of Environment announced a joint initiative aiming to speed up transformation towards a sustainable green economy.¹⁷³⁵

On 10 September 2012, Roland Berger Strategy Consultants, on behalf of the Federal Environment Ministry, released the third environmental technology atlas "GreenTech made in Germany 3.0". According to the "GreenTech Atlas 3.0," Germany plans to increase its reliance on renewable sources of power such as solar and wind as it phases out nuclear generation.¹⁷³⁶

On 1 October 2012, the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMW i) launched a new support programme aiming to reduce investment obstacles in implementing new energy efficient technologies for SMEs.¹⁷³⁷

Germany also took actions to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries.

On 9 February 2011, the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology introduced its 10-point action plan for North Africa. As stated in the plan, the Ministry is increasing its support for cooperative ventures between German and North African companies within the framework of its Renewable Energy Export Initiative. Planned activities include information events in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt on the topics of wind power, solar thermal energy, biogas and photovoltaics.¹⁷³⁸

On 22 February 2011, the largest-ever photovoltaic system in sub-Saharan Africa started operating in Nairobi, Kenya. The system was based on German solar technology built by the German company Energiebau Solarstromsysteme GmbH. The project was supported by the

¹⁷³² Mediation Committee Compromise for Solar Feed-in Tariff Reduction, German Energy Blog 27 June 2012.

Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.germanenergyblog.de/?p=9708>

¹⁷³³ Federal Environment Ministry improves support conditions for renewable heat, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 8 August 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/49174.php

¹⁷³⁴ Federal cabinet adopts offshore liability regime and introduction of offshore grid development plan, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 29 August 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/49089.php

¹⁷³⁵ Green Economy - A new economic miracle, Federal Ministry of Education and Research 4 September 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.fona.de/de/15370>

¹⁷³⁶ GreenTech Atlas 3.0 release, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 10 September 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/49179.php

¹⁷³⁷ New BMW i support programme helps companies invest in highly efficient technologies, German Energy Agency 1 October 2012. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.dena.de/en/news/news/new-bmwi-support-programme-helps-companies-invest-in-highly-efficient-technologies.html>

¹⁷³⁸ 10-point action plan for North Africa, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology of Germany 9 February 2011. Date of Access: 20 November 2012. <http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/external-economic-policy.did=382182.htmlKOn>

German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology through its Renewable Energy Export Initiative and by the German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development through a development partnership with the private sector under its developPPP.de programme.¹⁷³⁹

On 21 November 2011, the Federal Environment Ministry supported a project on the energy-related modernization of buildings in Latvia by providing EUR1 million. EUR 760,000 was provided to modernize nine typical system-built residential buildings in line with German energy standards. Another EUR240,000 went to the training of managers for the modernization of buildings.¹⁷⁴⁰

On 15 December 2011, the Federal Government contributed to financing the first large solar power station in Morocco. The Federal Environment Ministry provided a grant of EUR15 million from the International Climate Initiative to the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy.¹⁷⁴¹

On 17 January 2011, as part of its International Climate Initiative, the German Environment Ministry provided EUR10 million as endowment capital for the “Future of the Carbon Market” foundation. The foundation issues start-up funding for climate change mitigation programs under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), one of the Kyoto Protocol’s climate financing instruments.¹⁷⁴²

On 13 June 2012, the German government’s International Climate Initiative provided the African Carbon Asset Development facility with EUR1 million. The funding will support 20 projects that boost local financial capacity to invest in green projects and increase access to cleaner energy services, while generating cost-competitive emission reductions.¹⁷⁴³

On 10 September 2012, the Federal Environment Ministry announced an increase in assistance for climate policy in the Philippines by another EUR3 million. The new assistance aims to improve framework conditions for renewable energy in the Philippines.¹⁷⁴⁴

Germany has taken a wide range of measures to develop energy efficiency both in Germany and other countries. Thus, Germany was awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Yulia Ovchinnikova & Marina Klintsova

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to promote energy efficient technologies domestically:

On 25 November 2010, the State-owned power generator, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), the Asian Development Bank and the Kyuden International Corporation of Japan

¹⁷³⁹ Largest-ever photovoltaic system in sub-Saharan Africa has started operating based on German solar technology, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/February/20110222_pm_29_solar/index.html

¹⁷⁴⁰ Federal Environment Ministry boosts energy-related modernisation of buildings in Latvia with 1 million euros, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48120.php

¹⁷⁴¹ Germany supports Morocco’s solar plan, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 15 December 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48190.php

¹⁷⁴² Start-up financing for climate investment, National Climate Initiative 17 January 2012. Date of access: 14 October 2012. <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/press?p=3&d=29>

¹⁷⁴³ African facility gets €1m boost from German government, Africa Carbon Asset Development 13 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.acadfacility.org/news-archive2012-06.php>

¹⁷⁴⁴ Germany and the Philippines expand cooperation on climate protection and renewable energies, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/49180.php

signed a joint venture (JV) agreement to develop renewable power projects in the country. The JV will set up 500MW of non-conventional power generation capacity in India over 3 years. NTPC and its partner companies will develop wind power and small hydroelectricity projects.¹⁷⁴⁵

On 10 December 2010, the Central Government assigned projects of 505MW of capacity to Rajasthan out of the total shortlisted projects of 630MW. The State is set to tap the immense potential of solar energy in this part of the country and an investment of USD1.4 billion in the solar energy sector is the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission¹⁷⁴⁶.

On 6 March 2011, Minister of Finance of Jammu and Kashmir Abdul Rahim Rather in his Budget Speech proposed to ear-mark a provision of USD500 thousand in the following year's budget for supplying solar panels and equipment at highly subsidized prices to public buildings like hospitals, educational institutions and cultural complexes.¹⁷⁴⁷

On 5 April 2011, India offered to set up an international centre in energy to boost the provision of energy to remote and inaccessible areas. The offer was made by Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister for New and Renewable Energy.¹⁷⁴⁸

In January 2012, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) upgraded energy efficiency standards for room air-conditioners. New standards are aimed at increasing energy efficiency by at least 8%, raising public awareness on energy efficiency issues and stimulating producers to create energy-saving appliances.¹⁷⁴⁹

On 27 August 2012, Indian Minister of New and Renewable Energy Farooq Abdullah announced that the government will provide financial assistance to establish additional small hydro projects with a capacity of 2100 MW during the period of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).¹⁷⁵⁰

On 7 September 2012, the Union Minister of State for Power announced that the BEE had started to develop the Super Energy Efficient Programme (SEEP) aimed at «accelerating the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors and encouraging innovation in the manufacturing sector in India so that such appliances become more affordable».¹⁷⁵¹

India has undertaken actions to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries.

On 8 July 2011, India offered to expand and strengthen its cooperation with African countries in the field of renewable energy. Speaking at the IRENA-Africa High Level Consultative Forum meeting in Abu Dhabi on Accelerating Renewable Energy Uptake for Africa's Sustainable Development, Minister of New and Renewable Energy Dr. Farooq Abdullah said that India was

¹⁷⁴⁵ Renewable Energy Achay Uria Volume 4 Issue 2-3, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy December 2011.

Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.mnre.gov.in/akshayurja/nov-dec2010e.pdf>

¹⁷⁴⁶ Renewable Energy Achay Uria Volume 4 Issue 2-3, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy December 2011.

Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.mnre.gov.in/akshayurja/nov-dec2010e.pdf>

¹⁷⁴⁷ Budget Speech by Finance Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Government of jammu and Kashmir Finance Department 6 march 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://jakfinance.nic.in/BudgetSpeech2011.pdf>

¹⁷⁴⁸ India to Host International Centre on Energy Access: Dr Abdullah, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 05 April 2011. Date of Access: 19 May 2011. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=28>

¹⁷⁴⁹ Energy Performance Standards for Air Conditioners Comprehensively Upgraded in India, Bureau of Energy Efficiency 2 May 2012. Date of Access: 9 November 2012.

http://beeindia.in/news_and_media/documents/events/2012/5_2012/BEE%20-%20English%20Press%20Release.pdf.

¹⁷⁵⁰ Government Provides Central Financial Assistance to Set Up Small Hydro Projects Both in Public and Private Sectors, Press Information Bureau, Government of India 27 August 2012. Date of Access: 9 November 2012.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=86861>.

¹⁷⁵¹ Energy Efficient Appliances, Press Information Bureau, Government of India 7 September 2012. Date of Access: 9 November 2012. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=87594>.

already assisting African countries in the electrification of villages through solar energy and aimed to set up 40 solar charging stations and 40 biomass gasifiers.¹⁷⁵²

On 23 August 2011, Dr. Fouad Ahmed Aye, Minister of Energy, Water and Natural Resources, of the Republic of Djibouti, held bilateral discussions with Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy in New Delhi. The Minister from Djibouti requested Indian assistance in providing training to the country's nationals to harness geothermal energy. Dr. Abdullah assured him of all possible assistance.¹⁷⁵³

On 6 September 2011, an agreement on Cooperation for Development between Bangladesh and India was signed. The agreement includes investment and economic cooperation, water resources, generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, including from renewable sources, sub regional cooperation in the power sector, water resources management, physical connectivity, environment and sustainable development, etc.¹⁷⁵⁴

On 10 February 2012, India and the EU signed a Joint Declaration for Enhanced Cooperation on Energy. Priorities in energy cooperation identified in this document include, inter alia, development and deployment strategies in clean energy, improvements in energy efficiency across different sectors, and promoting new alternative energy sources.¹⁷⁵⁵

On 6 November 2012, the Indian Minister of New and Renewable Energy and the Malaysian Minister of Energy, Green Technology and Water Data Sri Peter Chin Fah Kui signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on renewable energy cooperation between the two countries. Under the MoU, a Joint Working Group will be established to facilitate joint research projects, training and the exchange of personnel, technologies and data transfer in the area of energy efficiency and renewable energy.¹⁷⁵⁶

India has taken a wide range of measures to develop energy efficiency both domestically and abroad. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Andrey Shelepov & Alexey Mironov

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to promote energy efficient technologies domestically include:

On 30 January 2011, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Darwin Zahedy Saleh initiated awards for companies generating electricity from waste.¹⁷⁵⁷

On 10 February 2011, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Darwin Zahedy Saleh announced that Indonesia will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 26% by 2020.¹⁷⁵⁸ On 26

¹⁷⁵² India calls for increasing cooperation with African Countries in the field of renewable energy, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=28>.

¹⁷⁵³ Djibuti asks for Assistance from India to Harness its Renewable Energy Sources, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 23 August 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=28>.

¹⁷⁵⁴ Factsheet on agreement signed between India and Bangladesh, Prime Minister of India 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://pmindia.nic.in/press-details.php?nodeid=1291>.

¹⁷⁵⁵ India - EU Joint Declaration for Enhanced Cooperation on Energy, Ministry of External Affairs of India 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/18347/India++EU+Joint+Declaration+for+Enhanced+Cooperation+on+Energy>.

¹⁷⁵⁶ India and Malaysia Agreed to Promote Cooperation in Renewable Energy, Press Information Bureau, Government of India 7 November 2012. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=88936>.

¹⁷⁵⁷ Pemerintah Dorong Industri Hasilkan Listrik Sendiri 30 January 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.djlpe.esdm.go.id/modules.php?mod=news&sub=news_media.

September 2011, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono signed a decree formalizing an action plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions in the country.¹⁷⁵⁹ On 12 January 2012, the government allocated IDR750 billion to reduce greenhouse emissions until 2020.¹⁷⁶⁰

On 7 May 2012, Director General of Fiscal Balance Marwanto Harjowiryono representing the Ministry of Finance signed an agreement to forward a grant for the construction of a geothermal power plant in Seulewah, conducted by PT Investasi Aceh, a local enterprise established through a Public Private Partnership. The source of the grant is the Government of Germany, through Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau.¹⁷⁶¹

On 16 May 2012, the Indonesia Investment Agency (PIP) and PT PLN (Persero) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation for funding renewable energy projects. PIP will support financing the project development of renewable-energy-based power plants. In 2012, PIP has provided funds in amount of IDR3.4 trillion to support financing the construction of renewable-energy-based power plants.¹⁷⁶²

In May 2012, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources performed an audit of thirty governmental buildings through the Energy Conservation Partnership Program. It will supervise energy and water saving activities conducted by the ministries in order to achieve a saving target of 20% – 30 %.¹⁷⁶³

On 7 August 2012, President of the Republic of Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono said that the government will increase its investment in sustainable energy. In addition, the government will also adjust sustainable energy tariffs on electricity, including geothermal, micro hydro, solar, wind power, etc., to make it competitive.¹⁷⁶⁴

On 7 September 2012, the Ministry of Finance announced that an incentive facility will be provided by the government if the development of sustainable energy vehicles, such as hybrids and environmentally friendly vehicles, is conducted domestically. The incentive facility might be in the form of tax reduction.¹⁷⁶⁵

Indonesia has taken actions to support promotion of energy efficiency in other countries.

Indonesia hosts in Jakarta the ASEAN Centre for Energy (CFE), which is an intergovernmental organization, “coordinating and facilitating regional as well as joint and collective activities on energy”. Its goals include promotion of “ASEAN cooperation in energy efficiency and

¹⁷⁵⁸ KESDM Optimis Bantu Kurangi Emisi Karbon 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.djlpe.esdm.go.id/modules.php?mod=news&sub=news_media.

¹⁷⁵⁹ President signs decree on gas emission reduction action plan. 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 September 2011 <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/76003/president-signs-decree-on-gas-emission-reduction-action-plan>.

¹⁷⁶⁰ Government Prepares 750 billion Rupiahs to Lower Greenhouse Emission, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 12 January 2012. Date of access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=22238&thn=2012&name=ne_120112_4.htm.

¹⁷⁶¹ MoF Hands Over Foreign Grant for Government of Aceh, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 7 May 2012. Date of access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=23417&thn=2012&name=en_07052012_3.htm.

¹⁷⁶² PIP and PLN Signed MoU on Funding Support for Renewable Energy Projects, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 16 May 2012. Date of access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=23536&thn=2012&name=en_16052012_3.htm.

¹⁷⁶³ Free Energy Audit for 30 Governmental Buildings, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, 8 May 2012. Date of access: 22 November 2012. <http://www.esdm.go.id/news-archives/electricity/46-electricity/5700-free-energy-audit-for-30-governmental-buildings-.html>.

¹⁷⁶⁴ Government Stimulates Sustainable Energy Development through Incentive, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 7 August 2012. Date of access: 22 November

2012. http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=24286&thn=2012&name=en_07082012_4.htm.

¹⁷⁶⁵ MoF To Support Development of Environmentally-Friendly Vehicle, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia 7 September 2012. Date of access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/Read/?type=ixNews&id=24659&thn=2012&name=en_07092012_5.htm.

conservation as effective mechanisms for demand-side management”.¹⁷⁶⁶ This goal is pursued by different actions, including, for example, Renewable Energy Support for ASEAN (ASEAN-RESP) project launched in 2010. Indonesia contributes to the CFE activities by giving office premises and facilities, core staff personnel and experts. Indonesian officials participate in the CFE governing bodies.¹⁷⁶⁷

On 18-19 October 2011, Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources hosted the ASEAN Regional Energy Efficiency Policy Dialogue and Capacity Building Workshop in Jakarta. Over 85 participants from nine ASEAN countries and China, Japan, and India took part in the workshop. Various aspects of energy efficiency development and promotion in the South-East Asia’s emerging economies were discussed in the framework of the two events.¹⁷⁶⁸

Indonesia has taken steps to create the enabling environment conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and in other countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Natalia Churkina & Elena Martynova

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to promote energy efficient technologies domestically:

On 4 March 2011, the Council of Ministers approved the Decree on photovoltaic power¹⁷⁶⁹ to give incentive to the energy production from renewable sources. The Minister of Economic Development, Paolo Romani, outlined that the Decree is in line with the national energy objective to reduce energy costs for enterprises and citizens that are about 30% higher than in other European countries.¹⁷⁷⁰

On 7 April 2011, in the framework of the initiative of the Interregional Operational Programme “Renewable Energy and Energy Saving 2007-2012,” EUR20 million (USD30 million) was allocated to financing innovation projects in manufacturing equipment for generating energy from renewable sources in public buildings.¹⁷⁷¹

On 5 May 2011, Minister of Economic Development Paolo Romani and Minister for the Environment Stefania Prestigiacomo, signed the Ministerial Decree, defining a new incentive scheme for the production of energy from photovoltaic equipment by citizens and enterprises.¹⁷⁷²

¹⁷⁶⁶ ACE Establishment Agreement, ASEAN Centre for Energy.

<http://aseanenergy.org/index.php/about/introduction>.

¹⁷⁶⁷ Consolidated Rules and Procedures of the Asean Centre for Energy (ACE) and the ACE Governing Council (adopted by the 5th Meeting of ACE Governing Council on 16 January 2003)

http://aseanenergy.org/media/filemanager/2012/10/11/c/o/consolidated_rules_and_procedures.pdf.

¹⁷⁶⁸ ASEAN Regional Energy Efficiency Policy Dialogue and Capacity Building Workshop, IEA 19 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 February 2013.

<http://www.iea.org/newsroomandevents/workshops/workshop/name,25414,en.html>.

¹⁷⁶⁹ Oggetto: conto energia per il fotovoltaico, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 4 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/energia/decretoenergia.pdf>.

¹⁷⁷⁰ Rinnovabili, Romani: nuova stagione per l’energia pulita, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 21 November 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2017605:rinnovabili-romani-nuova-stagione-per-lenergia-pulita.

¹⁷⁷¹ POI Energia: Italia investe in solare, quarto posto nel mondo, POI Energia 29 September 2012. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. <http://www.poienergia.it/>.

¹⁷⁷² Fotovoltaico, al via nuovo regime incentivi, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 5 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2018913.

As a result, in two subsequent months, 600 megawatts of energy produced from photovoltaics were put to use.¹⁷⁷³

On 8 November 2011, the call EuroTransBio¹⁷⁷⁴ was published in the Official Gazette. The MED allocated EUR5 million (USD6.46 million) under the FIT (Fund for Technological Innovation) to support transnational projects of industrial innovation in all fields of biotechnology. The call aims to support projects of applied research and experimental development carried out by Italian companies in collaboration with other European companies, with the involvement of research organizations.¹⁷⁷⁵

On 6 July 2012, the Minister of Economic Development, Corrado Passera, the Minister of the Environment, Corrado Clini, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mario Catania, signed two Ministerial Decrees regarding renewable energy, launched previously on 11 April 2012. The two measures set new incentives for photovoltaic (PV) and non-renewable power (hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, biomass, biogas). The system will provide EUR6 billion in incentives for PV (expected between July and October 2012) and non-PV (January 1, 2013) power.^{1776 1777}

On 20 July 2012, the Legislative Decree of 28 June 2012 implemented a proposal of the MED that dealt with indications of energy consumption on labels, published in the Official Gazette. This system guides the consumer in the choice of energy-related products through labels and consistent information.¹⁷⁷⁸

Italy has also taken steps to develop and deploy energy efficiency abroad.

On 26 May 2011, Italy started development of 57 sites selected for the installation of solar energy panels in Lebanon. The installation is part of the “Mitigation of Climate Change – Renewable Energy” initiative funded by the DGDC for a total of EUR1 million (USD1.3 million).¹⁷⁷⁹

On 25 October 2011, the Italian Minister of Economic Development, Paolo Romani, and the Minister of Infrastructure and Energy of Serbia, Milutin Mrkonjic, signed an agreement amended in 2009. One of the main points of the agreement is the development of renewable energy.¹⁷⁸⁰

On 21 March 2012, on the occasion of Italian Minister for the Environment, Corrado Clini’s, visit to Beijing, the Italian Ambassador to Beijing Massimo Iannucci signed an eco-sustainability agreement with the City of Beijing involving the city and its outskirts, and for the development of low ecological-impact housing. The pilot project falls within the framework of the “Green

¹⁷⁷³ Quarto Conto Energia: Romani “installati 250mila impianti per 8500, Italian Ministry for Economic Development 28 July 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2020151.

¹⁷⁷⁴ EuroTransBio (ETB) is an international funding initiative supported by European program owners. It has established itself as the preferred funding instrument for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), collaborating in the area of modern biotechnology. Source: www.eurotransbio.eu.

¹⁷⁷⁵ Bando EUROTRANS-BIO: 5 mln euro per progetti di innovazione industriale, MED 20 October 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2021071.

¹⁷⁷⁶ Rinnovabili: al via nuovi incentivi per sviluppo settore oltre obiettivi Ue 2020, MED 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2022921.

¹⁷⁷⁷ Rinnovabili: via libera a nuovi incentivi con la firma dei Ministri Catania, Clini, Passera, MED 6 July 2012. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2023791.

¹⁷⁷⁸ Etichettatura energetica: pubblicato il decreto legislativo di recepimento della direttiva europea, MED 4 July 2012. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2023975.

¹⁷⁷⁹ Cooperation: Lebanon, betting on renewable energy, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/05/20110527_LibanoEnergieRinnovabili.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁷⁸⁰ Energia, Romani: “Alleanza strategica con la Serbia sulle rinnovabili”, MED 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&id=2021135.

Embassy” initiative aimed at promoting the progressive improvement of environmental standards and eco-sustainable undertakings by the ministry’s central headquarters and foreign offices.¹⁷⁸¹

On 21-22 March 2012, the Italian Trade Commission (ICE) office in Bangkok organized a seminar on “Italian Renewable Energy and Green Technology,” with workshops focusing on innovative and best practices in solar and biomass energy. The issues discussed included: Italian status of renewable energies and energy efficiency; Technologies and best practices in Italy; Sustainable Mobility; Technologies and Italian Experiences in biomass to energy conversion; Italian Ways to Low Carbon Society; Smart Grid.¹⁷⁸²

On 24 August 2012, the MFA announced that the “Green Embassy” Project set the pace in Brazil and introduced new prospects for Italian firms. Thanks to the pilot project launched by the diplomatic mission in Brazil, the national electrical power agency is ready to issue a new directive, allowing all users, both public and private, to follow its example and utilize alternative energy sources. Any energy produced in excess can be put back into the national grid – in the case of the embassy, the power produced by solar panels – in exchange for an equal quantity of energy during lower output hours, with a resulting saving in costs. The new law goes into effect from January 2013.¹⁷⁸³

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies within the country and implementing measures for promoting these initiatives in other countries.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to promote clean energy technologies domestically:

On 24 January 2011, the Energy Efficiency Standards Subcommittee at its 16th meeting decided to add three-phase induction motors (which account for over 50% of the total power consumption in Japan) to the list of devices to be subjected to the Top Runner standard, the key energy efficiency program in Japan.¹⁷⁸⁴ The Subcommittee also agreed on new and higher target values for commercial refrigerators and freezers to be achieved by FY16, and decided to review energy consumption standards for computers and magnetic disks.¹⁷⁸⁵

¹⁷⁸¹ Pechino: Amb. Iannucci firma intesa per ‘Ambasciata Verde’ e progetti eco-sostenibili, MFA 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/03/20120321_Pechino.htm.

¹⁷⁸² ICE: seminario di formazione sulle energie rinnovabili in Thailandia, MFA 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/03/20120323_Energie_Rinnovabili_in_Thailandia.htm?LANG=IT.

¹⁷⁸³ BRASILIA: “Green Embassy” project sets the pace, MFA 24 August 2012. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/08/20120824_Brasilia.htm?LANG=IT.

¹⁷⁸⁴ Top Runner Program searches for the most efficient model on the market and then stipulates that the efficiency of this top runner model should become the standard within a certain number of years.

¹⁷⁸⁵ Results of the 16th Meeting of the Energy Efficiency Standards Subcommittee, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0124_01.html.

On 11 March 2011, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan decided to submit a “Bill to Partially Amend the Electricity Business Act and the Gas Business Act” and a “Bill on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Renewable Energy Sourced Electricity by Electric Utilities” to the 177th session of the Diet. The former bill is aimed at rationalizing utility regulations in a manner that helps increase the use of renewable energy,¹⁷⁸⁶ while the latter responds to this task by setting forward a new feed-in tariff scheme.¹⁷⁸⁷

Actions to promote clean energy technologies in other countries include:

On 13 November 2010, the US and Japan launched several initiatives on further cooperation in the areas of clean energy and innovation. The US-Japan Clean Energy Policy Dialogue brought together American and Japanese experts to discuss policies on the development and deployment of clean energy technologies.¹⁷⁸⁸ Discussion of next steps in cooperation and financing continued at the second round of Clean Energy Policy Dialogue, which took place on 29 July 2011.¹⁷⁸⁹ Under the Energy-Smart Communities Initiative, the two countries expressed their support for energy-efficient buildings, transport, and electric power grid projects in the Asia-Pacific region.¹⁷⁹⁰

On 3 June 2011, Japan and the US agreed to cooperate on the smart grid demonstration project in Hawaii, aimed at establishing a smart community model powered with clean energy.¹⁷⁹¹

On 11-12 December 2010, at the Japan-Arab Economic Forum, the two sides announced 40 new projects including several cooperation projects related to renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies with Tunisia and Algeria, and a solar energy project in collaboration with Tunisia and Morocco.¹⁷⁹²

On 1 April 2011, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) launched the Enhanced Facility for Global Cooperation in Low Carbon Infrastructure and Equity Investment. The objective of the Facility is to support foreign investments by Japanese private companies into clean energy projects abroad.¹⁷⁹³

¹⁷⁸⁶ Bill to Partially Amend the Electricity Business Act and the Gas Business Act, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0311_02.html.

¹⁷⁸⁷ Bill on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Renewable Energy Sourced Electricity by Electric Utilities, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0311_03.html.

¹⁷⁸⁸ Summary of the First Japan-US Clean Energy Policy Dialogue, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 14 February 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0214_02.html.

¹⁷⁸⁹ Summary of the Second Japan-US Clean Energy Policy Dialogue, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 1 August 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0801_05.html.

¹⁷⁹⁰ Japan and the United States Launched New Initiatives, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 13 November 2010. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101113_01.html.

¹⁷⁹¹ Hawaii-Okinawa Partnership on Clean and Efficient Energy Development and Deployment, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 3 June 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0603_01.html.

¹⁷⁹² Results of the Second Japan-Arab Economic Forum for Trade Promotion and Cooperation, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 11 December 2010. Date of Access: 22 November 2012.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101216_01.html.

¹⁷⁹³ Launching JBIC Enhanced Facility for Global Cooperation in Low Carbon Infrastructure and Equity Investment (E-FACE) Mobilizing Private Funding for Supporting the New Growth Strategy, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation 1 April 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. www.jbic.go.jp/en/about/press/2011/0401-02/index.html.

On 22 May 2011, at the Fourth Japan-China-Korea Trilateral Summit Meeting, the parties agreed to cooperate in promoting policies and programs that advance renewable energy technology and energy efficiency domestically and globally.¹⁷⁹⁴

On 28 May 2011, at the joint press statement following the 20th Japan-EU Summit Meeting, the parties expressed their intention to strengthen dialogue on energy policy and, inter alia, deepen information exchange on approaches to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, as well as joint research in these fields, and to lead international efforts in green economy.¹⁷⁹⁵

On 12 and 13 September 2011, public and private leaders from Japan, the United States and Finland attended the first Workshop for the Global Superior Energy Performance Partnership (GSEP), an international framework concerning public-private partnerships for superior energy performance. Through the activities at the GSEP, Japan intends to promote public-private partnerships globally and to disseminate clean energy technologies.¹⁷⁹⁶

The Japanese Government promotes the Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism (BOCM), which aims:

- To facilitate diffusion of leading low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure, as well as implementation of mitigation actions, and contributions to sustainable development of developing countries.
- To appropriately evaluate contributions to GHG emission reductions or removals from developed countries in a quantitative manner, through mitigation actions implemented in developing countries, and to use those emission reductions or removals to achieve emission reduction targets of the developed countries.
- To contribute to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for emission reductions or removals.

The implementation of the BOCM is due to begin in the fiscal year 2013.¹⁷⁹⁷

Japan has achieved a score of +1 for promoting energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Analysts: Ekaterina Maslovskaya & Andrei Sakharov

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies have been carried out domestically.

On 24 March 2011, the Ministry of Environment, local governments and the Korea Environment Corporation agreed to promote the ‘environmental infrastructure carbon neutrality program’ to

¹⁷⁹⁴ Cooperation Toward Sustainable Growth Through Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 22 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/jck/summit1105/energy.html.

¹⁷⁹⁵ EU-Japan Cooperation Following the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Accident at the Fukushima-Daiiti Nuclear Power Plant (Annex to Joint Press Statement), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 28 May 2011. Date of Access: 22 November 2012. www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/pdfs/annex1105.pdf.

¹⁷⁹⁶ 1st Workshop for the Global Superior Energy Performance Partnership (GSEP), the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0906_02.html.

¹⁷⁹⁷ Potential of Japan’s Technology to Solve Climate Change Issues, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 10 July 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/climate_change/pdf/policy_sids_07.pdf.

reduce GHG emissions and expand production of clean and renewable energy. The ministry plans to invest about KRW1.8 trillion (USD1.8 billion) from 2011 to 2020 in producing 565GWh of new and renewable energy per year and reducing 360,000 tons of GHG.¹⁷⁹⁸

On 10 March 2011, the Ministry of Environment agreed to support four large construction companies and their 40 partner firms in energy efficiency improvements.¹⁷⁹⁹

The country is currently in the process of developing the world's largest offshore wind farm with a capacity of 2.5 GW. It is expected to be operational by 2019. A consortium of government and private companies led by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy is developing this ambitious project that will catapult the country's wind energy to levels at par with many countries in the world. The government has already committed KRW 373.7 billion (USD 344 million) in renewable energy developments in 2012 and gives further details of this money being invested in various projects to help the country reach its target of having 10% of all power generated from renewable energy by 2022.¹⁸⁰⁰

On 2 May 2012, South Korea approved a national emissions trading scheme, becoming the latest country to deploy a cap-and-trade system to control its greenhouse gas output. It is expected that the new scheme will cover around 60 per cent of the country's carbon output by focusing on industrial operations producing more than 25,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year.¹⁸⁰¹

Actions to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries include:

In November and December 2010, representatives of the Ministry of Environment of Korea visited Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to share information on natural gas vehicle (NGV) and each nation's policies to distribute NGV.^{1802,1803}

On 2-4 March 2011, Korea and nine countries including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mozambique, Peru and Vietnam met to present each nation's infrastructure for GHG reduction and made an agreement to realize cooperative projects such as joint research and training and hold meetings twice a year. Financial resources will be provided mainly by Korea.¹⁸⁰⁴

¹⁷⁹⁸ MOU on Carbon Neutrality Program for Environmental Infrastructure Signed, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9175&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=2&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode.

¹⁷⁹⁹ MOE and Construction Companies Make an Agreement on Green Management, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9148&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=2&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode.

¹⁸⁰⁰ Wind Energy to Dominate South Korea Renewable Energy Efforts, Revista Eolica y del Vehiculo Electrico, 9 September 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.evwind.es/2012/09/08/wind-energy-to-dominate-south-korea-renewable-energy-efforts/23123/>.

¹⁸⁰¹ South Korea approves carbon trading from 2015, Business Green, 3 May 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/news/2172111/south-korea-approves-carbon-trading-2015>.

¹⁸⁰² Korea and Kazakhstan Make an Agreement on NGVs Policy and Technology, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 25 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=8947&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=5&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode.

¹⁸⁰³ Korea-Uzbekistan Natural Gas Vehicle Forum Held in Tashkent, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=8914&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=6&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode.

¹⁸⁰⁴ Meeting is Held to Discuss an International Forum on Greenhouse Gas Reduction Model, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9127&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=3&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode.

Korea has held several other forums facilitating partnership and clean technologies transfer among countries, for example, the 33rd International Exhibition on Environmental Technology & Green Energy on 6-8 June 2011,¹⁸⁰⁵ the Asia Green Business Partnership Forum on 21 June 2011,¹⁸⁰⁶ the 6th Policy Consultation Forum of the Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth on 4-6 July 2011¹⁸⁰⁷ and the Korea-Africa Environmental Cooperation Seminar in Seoul on 19 July 2011.¹⁸⁰⁸

On 15 August 2012, President of Korea Lee Myung-bak reported that as part of the efforts to respond to climate change, Korea established the Global Green Growth Institute. The Institute's mission, the first international organization established at Korea's initiative, includes such objectives as mitigation of climate change and biodiversity loss and security of access to clean energy and water.¹⁸⁰⁹

In September 2012, new solar panel facilities were installed in Cambodia within the framework of a project funded by the Korean government and endorsed by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).¹⁸¹⁰

Korea is actively developing and deploying energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both in the country and beyond. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Natalia Churkina & Pavel Zhdanov

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Mexico has taken actions to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically.

On 26 November 2010, Mexican President Felipe Calderón led the inauguration of the Biodiesel Plant Chiapas, an environmentally friendly plant that modifies heating processes through solar energy. The plant forms part of the Center for Biodiesel Research and Production Technology, established between the Government of the State of Chiapas and the Colombian Corporation of Agricultural Research. Biodiesel will be produced with *jatropha curcas*, palm and recycled oil

¹⁸⁰⁵ The largest environmental exhibition of Korea, ENVEX 2011 Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 6 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9370&bbsCode=new_infocus¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText.

¹⁸⁰⁶ Asia green business partnership event held in Seoul, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 21 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9388&bbsCode=new_infocus¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText.

¹⁸⁰⁷ The 6th Policy Consultation Forum of SINGG held, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 4 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9406&bbsCode=new_infocus¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText.

¹⁸⁰⁸ Korea-Africa Environmental Cooperation Seminar Held, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9414&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=3&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode=

¹⁸⁰⁹ Address by President Lee Myung-bak on the 67th Anniversary of Liberation, Cheong Wa Dae Office of the President 15 August 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://english.president.go.kr/pre_activity/speeches/speeches_view.php?uno=7100&board_no=E03&search_key=&search_value=&search_cate_code=&cur_page_no=1.

¹⁸¹⁰ What it takes to make solar power shine, The Korea Times 14 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/biz/2012/10/123_122199.html.

and has an initial production capacity of 20,000 litres per day, with the possibility of expansion of up to 10 times its initial capacity.¹⁸¹¹

On 28 November 2010, Felipe Calderón inaugurated the Cancún Air Generator, to provide approximately 3,000 MW-hour of clean energy during the 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP16) in Cancún.¹⁸¹² On 10 December 2010, a Low CO2 Emission Pavilion built with the participation of the governments of China and Mexico was inaugurated at the Technological University of Cancún.¹⁸¹³

On 11 July 2011, the Mexican Ministry of Energy announced a MXN252 million (USD21.7 million) investment in projects on sustainable energy development. 58% of investments are targeted at bioenergy and biofuel technologies, 14% at solar energy, 11% at energy efficiency development, 6% at geothermal power, 4% at wind energy and around MXN17 million (USD1.5 million) are aimed at diversification of the energy mix.¹⁸¹⁴

On 6 January 2012, a solar energy system was launched by the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources in the National Forestal Commission (Conafor) offices in Zapopan, Jalisco. Its capacity provides energy for 418 houses. Exploitation of the solar energy system could prevent 18 tons of emissions of CO2. The system includes a net of solar panels with a total area of 2595 meters. The project was started with the support of private business.¹⁸¹⁵

On 16 January 2012, the Program of Bilateral Cooperation in Green Growth and Climate Change was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico) and USAID (the US). Total investments will amount to USD70 million by 2016. The bilateral strategy of clean energy technologies adaptation in developing countries will be developed within the Program.¹⁸¹⁶

On 28 February 2012, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources announced that Mexico intended to increase the clean energy sector to 35% of the total energy sector by 2024.¹⁸¹⁷

On 5 June 2012, the Mexican President signed the General Law of Climate Change. Three main objectives of the new law include: the implementation of all international treaties and protocols in the area of clean energy and climate change; the establishment of new legislative regulations

¹⁸¹¹ Biodiesel Plant, Mexico's Commitment In Fight Against Climate Change, Presidency of Mexico 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=61705>.

¹⁸¹² Inauguration Of Cancún Electric Airgenerator, Presidency of Mexico 28 November 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=61734>.

¹⁸¹³ Inauguration Of Low Co2 Emission Pavilion, Presidency of Mexico 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62062>.

¹⁸¹⁴ SENER anuncia inversión por 252 millones de pesos en proyectos de investigación e innovación en tecnología energética sustentable, Mexican Federal Government Ministry of Energy 11 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.sener.gob.mx/portal/Default.aspx?id=1987>.

¹⁸¹⁵ Com.003/12.- Inauguró Elvira Quesada el estacionamiento solar más grande de México, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 6 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://saladeprensa.semarnat.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4358:com00312-inauguro-elvira-quesada-el-estacionamiento-solar-mas-grande-de-mexico-&catid=50:comunicados&Itemid=110.

¹⁸¹⁶ Com. 016/12.- Con una inversión de 70 mdd, México y EU impulsan Programa de Cooperación en Cambio Climático al 2016, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 16 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://saladeprensa.semarnat.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4422:com-1612-con-una-inversion-de-70-mdd-mexico-y-eu-impulsan-programa-de-cooperacion-en-cambio-climatico-al-2016&catid=50:comunicados&Itemid=110.

¹⁸¹⁷ Com. 057/12.- Elabora Semarnat NOM para explotación de energía eólica, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://saladeprensa.semarnat.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4585:com-05712-elabora-semarnat-nom-para-explotacion-de-energia-eolica-&catid=50:comunicados&Itemid=110.

(National Emissions Register, etc.) and economic regulations (system of emissions permissions trade) to reduce emissions.¹⁸¹⁸

On 14 September 2012, the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources announced the Plan of Elimination of Hydrochlorofluorocarbonos (HCFC) Use (up to 15 % in 2015, up to 30% in 2018) in accordance with the Montreal Protocol.¹⁸¹⁹

Actions to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries have also been undertaken.

From 29 November to 10 December 2010, Mexico hosted the 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Cancún.¹⁸²⁰ Delegates agreed on the goal of limiting the increase in average global temperatures to below two degrees centigrade, formalized the transfer of an initial package of USD30 billion for actions until 2012, adopted measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions above the levels agreed at Kyoto and established a Green Fund for mobilizing USD100 billion a year until 2020 for mitigation efforts in developing countries.¹⁸²¹ The aim of the Green Fund is to expand the participation of all the countries undertaking actions to achieve clean development and to support, both financially and technologically, measures for mitigation and adaptation to global warming.¹⁸²²

On 16 February 2012, Mexico, the US, Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana and Sweden confirmed the creation of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. The objective of the Coalition is to decrease the temperature by 0.5°C by 2050, through methane emission capture technologies.¹⁸²³

On 12 April 2012, Mexico and Cuba signed an agreement of cooperation in the sphere of energy efficiency. According to the agreement, Mexican state-owned petroleum company PEMEX will promote the exploitation of hydrocarbons in Cuba.¹⁸²⁴

Mexico has taken steps to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Elizaveta Safonkina & Polina Arkhipova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitments on energy efficiency.

Various measures have been undertaken to support energy efficiency development in Russia.

¹⁸¹⁸ Decreto de la Ley General de Cambio Climático, Presidency of Mexico 5 June 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/2012/06/decreto-de-la-ley-general-de-cambio-climatico/>.

¹⁸¹⁹ Com. 121/12.- México mantiene su liderazgo en el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://saladeprensa.semarnat.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5157:com-11212-mexico-mantiene-su-liderazgo-en-el-cumplimiento-del-protocolo-de-montreal-&catid=50:comunicados&Itemid=110.

¹⁸²⁰ COP 16 (Cancun). Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.cc2010.mx/en/>.

¹⁸²¹ President Reports On Achievements And Results Agreed At Cop16, Presidency of Mexico 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62118>.

¹⁸²² Delegates Agree Green Fund At Cop16, Presidency of Mexico 12 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62079>.

¹⁸²³ Com. 046/12.- México y Estados Unidos lideran coalición internacional de clima y aire limpio, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://saladeprensa.semarnat.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4540:com-04612-mexico-y-estados-unidos-lideran-coalicion-internacional-de-clima-y-aire-limpio&catid=50:comunicados&Itemid=110.

¹⁸²⁴ Firman México y Cuba 8 instrumentos de cooperación, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/es/prensa/comunicados/1367-firma-mexico-cuba-8-instrumentos-cooperacion-amexcid-educacion-economico-cultural-tecnico-cientifico>.

On 24 November 2010, the President of Russia approved measures taken by the Russian Government to develop energy efficiency by using local and renewable energy sources.¹⁸²⁵

On 21 December 2010, a bilateral partnership between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change under the Kurchatov Institute and Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was discussed. This partnership will foster the “development of the renewable energy sector in the Russian Federation.”¹⁸²⁶

On 27 December 2010, the Russian Government approved the State Programme on Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency for the Period up to 2020.¹⁸²⁷ One of the anticipated results of its implementation is a reduction of energy intensity in the Russian economy by 40% in ten years. This will be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and implementing new technologies in energy generation and transmission, infrastructure, industry, agriculture, transportation and housing.¹⁸²⁸

On 27 December 2010, the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia’s Economy considered measures aimed at creating incentives for the production of high-performance energy equipment in Russia.¹⁸²⁹

On 30 December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved a list of 18 clean energy projects. The list was realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, and considers projects in areas such as oil extraction, public utilities, hydro energy, waste processing and others.¹⁸³⁰

On 25 January 2011, the Russian Government issued a regulation setting new energy efficiency requirements on buildings and installations.¹⁸³¹

On 27 June 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev announced pilot projects in some regions to replace local public transport vehicles with electric vehicles and promote the use of cars with hybrid engines.¹⁸³²

On 5 September 2011, the Russian Government adopted rules for providing subsidies from the federal budget to Russian regional budgets, for the purposes of implementing energy saving projects and promoting energy efficiency programs.¹⁸³³

¹⁸²⁵ On Executing the Assignment of the President Concerning Measures aimed at Increasing Investment in Enhancing Energy Efficiency, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 24 November 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/assignments/10057>.

¹⁸²⁶ On Cooperation between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/DB2C9247F280073AC32578020034308A.

¹⁸²⁷ Executive Order No. 2446-r of 27 December 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13912/>.

¹⁸²⁸ State Programme on Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency for the Period up to 2020, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://government.ru/media/2011/1/20/38402/file/2446.doc>.

¹⁸²⁹ On Executing the Assignment of the President on Developing Measures aimed at Stimulating High-Performance Energy Equipment Production, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/assignments/10627>.

¹⁸³⁰ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 709 of 30 December 2010, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 30 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://merit.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=15130>.

¹⁸³¹ Regulation No. 18 of 25 January 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13985/>.

¹⁸³² Meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia’s Economy, Office of the President (Moscow) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2470>.

¹⁸³³ Regulation No. 746 of 5 September 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 5 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16467/>.

On 15 June 2012, the Russian Federation Presidential Commission for Strategic Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector and Environmental Security was established. It is aimed, inter alia, at ensuring effective use of energy resources.¹⁸³⁴ At a meeting on 23 October 2012, the Commission members discussed the draft Doctrine of Russia's Energy Security, aimed at addressing "a wide range of tasks, including innovative development of the fuel and energy sector and energy efficiency of all sectors of the Russian economy."¹⁸³⁵

On 10 July 2012, the Federal Law on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency was amended to promote gas fuel usage in vehicles.¹⁸³⁶

Russia has also taken some steps to develop and deploy energy efficiency abroad.

Since 2006 Russia has participated in the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) International, a partnership that "works to increase access to modern energy and reduce poverty in developing countries."¹⁸³⁷ One of the activities carried out within the GVEP framework by the Russian hydro energy company JSC "RusHydro," which is controlled by the Russian Government, was the construction of small hydropower stations in Latin America.¹⁸³⁸ This is a contribution to clean energy development. As part of its 4-year USD30 million commitment, Russia contributed USD10 million in 2010 to the GVEP.¹⁸³⁹

Russia has undertaken measures both domestically and abroad to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies. Thus, it has been rewarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment on energy efficiency.

Saudi Arabia has undertaken actions to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically.

From 7 February 2011 to 8 February 2011, the second meeting of the International Advisory Council (IAC) of the King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC) was held in Riyadh. The meeting was chaired by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ali L-Naimi. One of the aims of the meeting was to present an overview and report on the progress of the four research projects undertaken in the Research Center: Solar Energy Market Incentives for the Kingdom, Review of National Energy Efficiency Initiatives, Framework for Carbon Capture Sequestration Program in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Oil Price Drivers and Movements.¹⁸⁴⁰

¹⁸³⁴ Establishment of the Presidential Commission for Strategic Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector and Environmental Security. June 15, 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/4023>.

¹⁸³⁵ Meeting of the Commission for Strategic Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector and Environmental Security. October 23, 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/4553>.

¹⁸³⁶ Federal Law On Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency amended. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/news/15951>.

¹⁸³⁷ About GVEP, GVEP International. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.gvepinternational.org/en/business/about-gvep>.

¹⁸³⁸ Assessing action and results against development – related G8 commitments. The Russian Federation contribution. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www1.minfin.ru/common/img/uploaded/library/2010/06/Presentation-Eng.doc>.

¹⁸³⁹ A. Bokarev's Press-Conference 21 June 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://minfin.ru/ru/press/transcripts/index.php?id4=10066>.

¹⁸⁴⁰ Second International Advisory Council (IAC) Meeting, King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://kapsarc.org/imagegallery/SecondInternationalAdvisoryCouncilIACMeetingFebruary2011>.

On 3 April 2011, the 3rd Saudi Solar Energy Forum was hosted by King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy (KA-CARE), Saudi Arabia. At the meeting, Dr. Khalid Al-Sulaiman, Vice-President of the King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy, stressed the importance for the Kingdom of increasing its power generating capacity while reducing the amount of fossil fuels used to produce electricity. Participants of the forum were representatives of the public and private sectors, including leading international energy firms and investors. The forum's agenda focused on discussing ways to use solar energy to help diversify Saudi Arabia's energy.¹⁸⁴¹

On 27 July 2011, the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (scientific organization) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology signed a Research Collaboration Agreement to Establish the Center for Complex Engineering Systems (CCES) in Riyadh and Cambridge to conduct advanced research in the fields of urbanism, transportation and the sustainability of resources. The CCES is expected to contribute to providing new solutions and innovations in methods of planning and financing large and complex engineering projects and systems such as city infrastructure, energy, water and transportation systems.¹⁸⁴²

On 8 August 2011, the Saudi Center for Energy Efficiency (SCEE) announced that it would carry on its previously started awareness campaign on raising the energy efficiency of household appliances. The campaign is aimed at raising awareness in the field of energy conservation.¹⁸⁴³

On 25 September 2012, Saudi Oil Minister Ali Al-Naimi predicted that the nation could technically produce enough solar power to meet four times current world electricity demand. Saudi Arabia plans to build nearly 40GW of solar power capacity in Mecca by 2032. Mecca could soon be powered by a giant solar farm, as part of plans to drastically scale up the country's renewable energy capacity over the next 20 years. Mecca attracts millions of visitors each year, including Muslims making a pilgrimage to the site known as the Hajj. The 100MW solar plant would help to light 35 tunnels and other key infrastructure, reducing the city's SAR100 million (USD26.66 million) annual electricity bill.¹⁸⁴⁴ Moreover, during the Global Economic Symposium in Brazil, Saudi Arabian authorities announced plans for the city to become 100 percent powered by renewable and low carbon energy.¹⁸⁴⁵

No actions to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries have been registered.

Saudi Arabia has explored ways and means of developing sustainable and alternative energy, however, no facts of Saudi Arabia's steps to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries during the compliance period have been registered. Thus, Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Pavel Zhdanov & Marina Klintsova

¹⁸⁴¹ 3rd Saudi Solar Energy Forum opens, Saudi Gazette 4 April 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=2011040497498>.

¹⁸⁴² KACST & MIT Sign a Research Collaboration Agreement to Establish The Center for Complex Engineering Systems, King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012..

<http://www.kacst.edu.sa/en/about/media/news/Pages/news2710730-2647.aspx>.

¹⁸⁴³ The Saudi Center for Energy Efficiency Resumes its Awareness Campaign to Rationalize Home Appliances Energy Consumption, King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology 8 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.kacst.edu.sa/en/about/media/news/Pages/news273.aspx>.

¹⁸⁴⁴ Holy City of Mecca Turns to Power of the Sun, BusinessGreen 25 September 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/news/2207907/holy-city-of-mecca-turns-to-power-of-the-sun>.

¹⁸⁴⁵ Saudi Arabia Plans to Be Entirely Powered by Renewable Energy, Globalpost 19 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/regions/middle-east/saudi-arabia/121019/saudi-arabia-plans-be-entirely-powered-renewab>.

South Africa: + 1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Actions to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically include:

On 10 February 2011, in his state of the nation address at the Joint Sitting of Parliament, Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa, declared that the government of South Africa would start generating energy from renewable energy power sources, which will demonstrate its commitment to renewable energy development.¹⁸⁴⁶

South Africa plans to substantially increase investment in renewable energy and, as an outcome, to enhance the share of renewables in its total electricity generation. In March 2011, the South African Integrated Resource Plan 2010 was approved. It requires 42% of the electricity generated in the country to come from renewable resources by 2030.¹⁸⁴⁷

On 21 June 2011, the Government of South Africa signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MofU) with the IEA. Areas covered under this MofU include renewable energy, data management and analysis, energy efficiency, clean technologies, and policy analysis, amongst others things. The MofU also emphasized the need for South Africa to cooperate with the IEA on diversifying its energy mix and to move to modern forms of generating and using energy.¹⁸⁴⁸

On 1 August 2011, the Government of South Africa declared the launch of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme. Its implementation is a part of a national commitment to introduce renewable energy as part of the nation's energy generation mix. The Government of the Republic of South Africa decided to embark on this massive renewable energy program by inviting the private sector to participate.¹⁸⁴⁹

On 7 December 2011, South Africa approved 28 bidders for a renewable energy tender which proposed solar photovoltaics, concentrated solar power and wind energy projects.¹⁸⁵⁰ Under the original schedule, the projects were expected to reach financial closure by mid-June. But, the process was delayed to enable the government to finalize a support framework for Eskom, the largest electricity producer in South Africa, which will purchase the power produced by the wind and solar developers.¹⁸⁵¹

¹⁸⁴⁶ State of the Nation Address By His Excellency Jacob G Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa, at the Joint Sitting Of Parliament, Cape Town, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/speeches/2011/jzum0210.html>.

¹⁸⁴⁷ Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity 2010-2030, Revision 2, Final Report. Department of Energy, Republic of South Africa 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.energy.gov.za/IRP/irp%20files/IRP2010_2030_Final_Report_20110325.pdf.

¹⁸⁴⁸ Minister's Remarks – Press Conference for Signing of the MofU with the IEA, the official web site of the Department for Energy of the Republic of South Africa 21 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.energy.gov.za/files/media_frame.html.

¹⁸⁴⁹ Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme, the Department for Energy of the Republic of South Africa 1 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.energy.gov.za/files/aboutus/au_strategic.html.

¹⁸⁵⁰ South Africa Approves Renewable-Energy Bidders, The Wall Street Journal 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970203413304577084381732313726.html>.

¹⁸⁵¹ Fresh renewables delay, but DoE insists projects will be signed off in October, Engineering News 28 August 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/fresh-renewables-delay-but-doe-insists-projects-will-be-signed-off-in-october-2012-09-28>.

By February 2012, South Africa had installed more than 220 000 solar geysers nationwide. On 9 February 2012, in his State of the Nation Address, President Jacob Zuma announced that the Government target was to install 1 million solar geysers by 2014-2015.¹⁸⁵²

On 20 August 2012, South Africa's Minister of Energy Dipuo Peters said that a key element of the country's plan to diversify its electricity generation remains renewable energy. She reaffirmed the government's position that the energy sector in South Africa must comprise both public and private actors.¹⁸⁵³

On 9 October 2012, addressing a South Africa-Spain Business Summit in Johannesburg, Department of Energy (DoE) acting chief director Thabang Audat said South Africa would procure an additional 3,200 MW of renewable energy capacity by 2020, above the 3,725 MW being procured currently under the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme (REIPPP).¹⁸⁵⁴

On 30 October 2012, Energy Minister Dipuo Peters announced a decision to purchase thousands of megawatts of extra electricity capacity from independent power producers (IPPs). The Department of Energy will spend ZAR47 billion (USD5.5 billion) on contracting private firms to produce 3,725MW of renewable energy power by 2016.¹⁸⁵⁵

South Africa has also undertaken actions to promote energy efficiency in other countries.

The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa, Marius Fransman, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, Mr. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo, led the 7th Session of the South Africa-Spain Annual Consultations held in Pretoria from 1 to 2 February 2011. The parties paid special attention to the potential for cooperation existing in certain priority sectors including renewable energy.¹⁸⁵⁶

The Minister of External Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, and the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, H.E. Ambassador Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, met in New Delhi on 8th March 2011 for the VII IBSA Trilateral Ministerial Commission. The Ministers noted that energy is an area of great mutual interest for cooperation under the IBSA. They welcomed the signing of a MoU for cooperation on solar energy at the 4th IBSA Summit in April 2010. They welcomed the holding of a Workshop on Biofuels Production Technologies to be organized by the Indian Government, during the VI Energy WG Meeting.¹⁸⁵⁷

On 2 – 3 March 2011, on the occasion of a state visit to France by the President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr. Jacob Zuma, at the invitation of the President of the French Republic, Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, the two Heads of State in their Joint Communiqué pledged to enhance their cooperation in the field of energy and have reaffirmed their shared commitment to an innovative,

¹⁸⁵² State of the Nation Address By His Excellency Jacob G Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa on the occasion of the Joint Sitting of Parliament, South African Government Information 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=24980&tid=55960>.

¹⁸⁵³ SA energy minister reaffirms commitment to 17,800 MW of renewables, ESI-Africa 20 August 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.. <http://www.esi-africa.com/node/15130>.

¹⁸⁵⁴ SA's renewables procurement programme to be enlarged by a further 3 200 MW, South African Integrated Energy 9 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://irp2.wordpress.com/2012/10/10/sas-renewables-procurement-programme-to-be-enlarged-by-a-further-3-200-mw/>.

¹⁸⁵⁵ State moves on R47bn green power plan for SA, Business Day 30 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.bdlive.co.za/business/energy/2012/10/30/state-moves-on-r47bn-green-power-plan-for-sa>.

¹⁸⁵⁶ Joint Communiqué: Seventh Annual Consultations between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Spain, Pretoria, 2 February 2011, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 3 February 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/spai0203.html>.

¹⁸⁵⁷ India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum, Seventh Trilateral Commission Meeting, Ministerial Communiqué, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/ibsa0309.html>.

broad-based and dynamic partnership, especially in the fields of renewable energy and civil nuclear energy. The meeting in Paris on February 2011, of the French and South African Ministers of Energy, in the framework of the bilateral Cooperation Agreement on Energy, represents a significant milestone. In the follow-up to this meeting, the parties agreed to a Road Map on Energy to guide future cooperation in this field.¹⁸⁵⁸

South Africa has taken steps to create an enabling environment conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and in other countries. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Tatiana Lanshina & Yuriy Zaytsev

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Turkey has taken actions towards creating the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country.

On 29 December 2010, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey adopted amendments on a law previously issued on 10 May 2005, concerning Renewable Energy Resources for Electricity Generation.¹⁸⁵⁹ The Renewable Energy Law aims to encourage energy production from renewables by providing incentives for the generation of energy from sources such as wind, solar power, biomass, hydropower and geothermal power. The legislative framework adjusts prices for the sale of electricity to the state according to the generation method.¹⁸⁶⁰

On 11 January 2011, Turkey's Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) President Hasan Koktas stated that a total of USD4.5 billion will be invested in Turkey's electricity and natural gas sector in 2011. Koktas said that for the first time in Turkey's history, over half of the share of energy investments will go towards renewable energy generation.¹⁸⁶¹

On 22 February 2011, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey ratified a Law on International Renewable Energy Agency status.¹⁸⁶²

On 15 March 2011, Turkey's Undersecretariat of Treasury and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development signed a memorandum of understanding. In the memorandum, both sides outlined their intention to develop and implement measures aimed at building a more energy efficient economy and strengthening Turkey's competitiveness through the increased use of green technologies. The action plan outlines key areas for cooperation between the EBRD and Turkey for investments and policy initiatives in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects

¹⁸⁵⁸ Joint Communiqué on the occasion of the State Visit to France by the President of the Republic of South Africa, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 2 – 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/fran0303.html>.

¹⁸⁵⁹ Kanun No. 6094 of 29 December 2010, Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynaklarının Elektrik Enerjisi Üretimi Amaçlı Kullanımına İlişkin Kanunda Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun, Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi 29 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/kanunlar/k6094.html>.

¹⁸⁶⁰ Turkish parliament approves renewable energy law, Invest in Turkey 30 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.invest.gov.tr/en-US/infocenter/news/Pages/301210-turkish-renewable-energy-law-approved.aspx>.

¹⁸⁶¹ 2011 to see nearly TRY 7 billion investment in energy market, Invest in Turkey 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.invest.gov.tr/en-US/infocenter/news/Pages/110111-turkish-energy-sector-usd-7-billion-investments.aspx>.

¹⁸⁶² Kanun No. 6122 of 22 February 2011, Uluslararası Yenilenebilir Enerji Ajansının Statüsünün Onaylanmasının Uygun Bulduğuna Dair Kanun, Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/kanunlar/k6122.html>.

in various sectors, including power and energy, industry, municipal and environmental infrastructure, transport, and agriculture.¹⁸⁶³

On 27 March 2012, the Third Programmatic Environmental Sustainability and Energy Sector (ESES) Development Policy Loan (DPL) Program was approved by the World Bank.¹⁸⁶⁴ The ESES DPL3 is the third and final operation in the series of energy/environment DPLs, which are grounded in the development goals announced in Turkey's Ninth Development Plan. The DPL series supports the Turkish government in achieving long-term sustainable growth across the economy and in the energy sector in particular. The DPL1 and DPL2 were implemented in 2009 and 2010 respectively.¹⁸⁶⁵

For implementing the final program, the Turkish government borrowed USD600 million from the World Bank. The project will last for one year and is aimed at improving energy security by promoting private sector clean technology investments and environmental management processes, and integrating principles of environmental sustainability.¹⁸⁶⁶ As it is a joint project conducted by the Turkish government and the World Bank, this fact can be registered as compliance.

Turkey has taken steps to promote energy efficiency in the country. However, no facts of the country's support for clean energy technology development abroad have been registered. Thus, Turkey is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Victor Kobyletskiy & Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with the commitment on energy efficiency.

The UK published several framework documents to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country.

On 12 July 2011, the Department of Energy and Climate Change published the Electricity Market Reform White Paper, which contained measures to attract investment into clean energy.¹⁸⁶⁷ On 5 August 2011, the UK Government published the new report "Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy: Government and Business Working Together," which will form the basis for continuing dialogue between the government, businesses and communities on climate change, resource efficiency and offshore wind generation until 2020.¹⁸⁶⁸

¹⁸⁶³ Anthony Williams. EBRD and Turkey Sign Sustainable Energy Action Plan, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://www.ebrd.com/english/pages/news/press/2011/110316.shtml>.

¹⁸⁶⁴ The World Bank: Environmental Sustainability and Energy Sector (ESES) DPL3, The World Bank. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P121651/environmental-sustainability-energy-sector-eses-dpl3?lang=en>.

¹⁸⁶⁵ Program Information Document (PID) Appraisal Stage, The World Bank 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/01/23/000001843_20120125173744/Rend/INDEX/Appraisal0PID0ESES0DPL30Jan023002012.txt.

¹⁸⁶⁶ The World Bank: Environmental Sustainability and Energy Sector (ESES) DPL3, The World Bank. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P121651/environmental-sustainability-energy-sector-eses-dpl3?lang=en>.

¹⁸⁶⁷ Electricity Market Reform: keeping the lights on in the cheapest, cleanest way, Department of Energy and Climate Change 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_061/pn11_061.aspx.

¹⁸⁶⁸ Green Growth for British Business, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (London) 5 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.bis.gov.uk/news/topstories/2011/Aug/encouraging-green-growth>.

The UK increases public financing and works on attracting additional private investments in energy efficiency and clean energy technologies. On 23 March 2011, the establishment of the Green Investment Bank was included in the Plan for Growth launched by the HM Treasury. The Bank had to support private investment in clean energy and green technologies.¹⁸⁶⁹

In August 2011, the UK Government opened the new, GBP15 million “Renewable Heat Premium Payment” scheme, which will help to install eco-heaters, including biomass boilers, solar hot water panels and heat pumps, in houses.¹⁸⁷⁰ On 11 November 2011, the Chancellor announced around GBP100 million of additional funding for the development of renewable energies, including marine renewables, in Scotland.¹⁸⁷¹

On 24 November 2011 GBP200 million of new Government funding was allocated to boost the early take up of the Government's Green Deal energy efficiency scheme, which helps people pay for home improvements like insulation through savings on their energy bills.¹⁸⁷²

The UK created new research centers and educated new scientists to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies. On 31 August 2011, the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills, Vince Cable, announced a GBP6.5 million investment to provide training for up to 50 of the best engineering students, as part of a new Industrial Doctorate Centre in Offshore Renewable Energy.¹⁸⁷³ On 9 February 2012, Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills Vince Cable announced a GBP50 million “Green centre” in Glasgow. The new national centre will focus on technologies for offshore wind, wave and tidal power. It is designed to bridge the gap between university research and the commercialization of technologies.¹⁸⁷⁴

The UK government helps local authorities improve energy efficiency. On 7 December 2011, Energy Secretary Chris Huhne announced funding of GBP10 million for local community energy projects.¹⁸⁷⁵ On 26 July 2012, new guidance to help local authorities in England improve the energy efficiency of their residential housing was published by the Government.¹⁸⁷⁶ On 21 September 2012, seven cities across England received a share of GBP12 million to help them kick-start the Green Deal.¹⁸⁷⁷

On 2 April 2012, a new telephone line was open to give the public advice on how to save energy in their homes and businesses.¹⁸⁷⁸

¹⁸⁶⁹ The Plan for Growth, HM Treasury March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/2011budget_growth.pdf.

¹⁸⁷⁰ DECC Gives Money off Green Heaters, Department of Energy and Climate Change 21 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_064/pn11_064.aspx.

¹⁸⁷¹ UK Government announces extra £100 million for Scottish renewable, HM Treasury 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_125_11.htm.

¹⁸⁷² £200m funding boost for Green Deal, Department of Energy and Climate Change of the UK 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_099/pn11_099.aspx.

¹⁸⁷³ £6.5m Boost for Renewable Energy Skills, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (London) 31 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.bis.gov.uk/news/topstories/2011/Aug/renewable-energy-skills-65m-boost>.

¹⁸⁷⁴ Vince Cable targets green growth, Department for Business, Innovations & Skills of the UK 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.bis.gov.uk/news/topstories/2012/Feb/vince-cable-targets-green-growth>.

¹⁸⁷⁵ £30 million announced for community green schemes and public sector energy efficiency, Department of Energy and Climate Change of the UK 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_107/pn11_107.aspx.

¹⁸⁷⁶ New guidance for local authorities to improve energy efficiency of homes, Department of Energy and Climate Change of the UK 26 July 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_090/pn12_090.aspx.

¹⁸⁷⁷ £12m boost to help cities kick-start Green Deal, Department of Energy and Climate Change of the UK 21 September 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_107/pn12_107.aspx.

¹⁸⁷⁸ New energy saving advice line launches, Department of Energy and Climate Change of the UK 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_037/pn12_037.aspx.

The UK also promotes development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries.

On 18 November 2010, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell also announced that the UK was working on two new public-private partnership projects to generate renewable energy in developing countries in Asia and Africa.¹⁸⁷⁹ On 27 January 2012, UK International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell announced the first steps of the UK's Climate Public Private Partnership fund. The UK offered GBP100 million in capital to attract private finance to invest in commercial solar, wind and hydroelectric power plants, generating more than 7,000 MW of clean energy in developing countries.¹⁸⁸⁰

On 8 September 2011, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the UK, George Osborne and the Chinese Vice Premier, Wang Qishan, signed a Memorandum of Understanding on energy cooperation, to further develop practical co-operation on renewable energy issues, particularly offshore wind.¹⁸⁸¹

On 24 October 2011 the UK and Hungarian Governments brought together key finance experts, business leaders and policy makers to discuss how best to unlock private funding and stimulate investment in low carbon infrastructure, technologies and renewable energy, with a geographic focus on Central and Eastern Europe.¹⁸⁸²

On 28 February 2012 the Department of Energy and Climate Change, the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) and the Government of Bangladesh signed a Memorandum of Understanding on energy research. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, UK universities and institutes will partner with colleagues in Bangladesh to develop research projects on renewable energy.¹⁸⁸³

In April 2012, additional GBP25 million (USD39.2 million) support to the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP) was announced. UK funds will help to mobilise greater private sector involvement in renewable energy projects and in access to energy for the poor in developing countries. This programme is one of two global Climate Investment Funds - trust funds managed by donors and recipients to support developing countries' plans for low carbon, climate resilient development. Climate Investment Funds are helping 45 developing countries to pilot low-emissions and climate-resilient development, and supporting country level action to achieve growth and reduce poverty.¹⁸⁸⁴

In April 2012, UK International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell announced a new results-based financing facility that is expected to help 2.5 million poor people access clean energy in low income countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Under this new fund, a company could receive a top-up for every clean cookstove sold or new customer connected to a

¹⁸⁷⁹ Mitchell: UK to Help Drive Low Carbon Revolution in Poorest Countries, Department for International Development 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Mitchell-UK-to-help-drive-low-carbon-revolution-in-poorest-countries/>.

¹⁸⁸⁰ Private investment to help tackle climate change, Department for International Development of the UK 27 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Private-investment-to-help-tackle-climate-change/>.

¹⁸⁸¹ Fourth UK-China Economic and Financial Dialogue: Chancellor's Remarks at Joint Press Conference, HM Treasury (London) 8 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/int_ukchina_remarks.htm.

¹⁸⁸² Hungary and UK join forces to break down low carbon finance barriers, Department of Energy and Climate Change of the UK 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_086/pn11_086.aspx.

¹⁸⁸³ UK and Bangladesh to collaborate on energy research, Department of Energy and Climate Change of the UK 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_015/pn12_015.aspx.

¹⁸⁸⁴ Energy: Britain backs renewable sources for 2m poor people, Department of International Development 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 1 February 2013. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Britain-backs-clean-energy-for-2m-poor-people/>.

local energy grid powered by renewables. It will help accelerate market growth and increase the local provision of clean energy, which can then be offered at a discount to consumers.¹⁸⁸⁵

In October 2012, Minister of State Greg Barker led a delegation of UK business leaders to East Africa. The trade delegation met key senior public and private sector figures to discuss opportunities on renewable energy and investment.¹⁸⁸⁶

The United Kingdom is developing and deploying energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both domestically and in other countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

The US has made efforts to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies within its borders.

The US has invested in research in the sphere of renewable energy and energy efficiency. On 5 April 2011, the DOE announced USD112.5 million in funding over 5 years for the development of advanced solar photovoltaic (PV)-related manufacturing processes.¹⁸⁸⁷ On 5 April 2011, the DOE also announced USD26.6 million in funding for the development of advanced hydropower technologies that are more efficient.¹⁸⁸⁸

In July 2011, the US Department of Energy announced the SunShot Initiative, which is aimed at reducing the cost of solar energy by 75% by 2020. The program supports research, manufacturing and marketing solutions. Up to November 2012, more than 150 projects had been funded.¹⁸⁸⁹

On 17 November 2011, the US Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood announced USD112 million in funding for 46 innovative projects aimed at building sustainable, energy-efficient transit vehicles.¹⁸⁹⁰

On 23 May 2012, US Deputy Secretary of Energy Daniel Poneman announced USD11 million in innovative research and technology grants to nearly 70 small businesses nationwide.¹⁸⁹¹

¹⁸⁸⁵ Green growth: UK to help 2.5m access clean energy, Department of International Development 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 1 February 2013. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Green-growth-UK-to-help-25m-poor-people-access-clean-energy/>.

¹⁸⁸⁶ Greg Barker leads low carbon trade delegation to East Africa, Department of Energy and Climate Change of the UK 28 September 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_110/pn12_110.aspx.

¹⁸⁸⁷ Secretary Chu Announces Over USD110 Million in SunShot Projects to Advance Solar Photovoltaic Manufacturing in the US, US Department of Energy 5 April 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10256.htm>.

¹⁸⁸⁸ Departments of Energy and Interior Announce USD26.6 Million in Funding to Develop Advanced Hydropower Technologies, US Department of Energy 5 April 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10255.htm>.

¹⁸⁸⁹ SunShot Initiative, US Department of Energy. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/sunshot/about.html>.

¹⁸⁹⁰ US Transportation Secretary LaHood Announces Over \$100 Million to Promote Innovative and Clean-Fuel Transit Projects, United States Department of Transportation 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.dot.gov/briefing-room/us-transportation-secretary-laheed-announces-over-100-million-promote-innovative-and>.

¹⁸⁹¹ US Deputy Energy Secretary Poneman Announces New Steps to Support Clean Energy Small Businesses, US Department of Energy 23 May 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/us-deputy-energy-secretary-poneman-announces-new-steps-support-clean-energy-small>.

The US has supported renewable energy businesses. On 29 March 2011, US Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the “America’s Next Top Energy Innovator” challenge, which would let start-ups license technologies developed by the National Laboratories for USD1,000 and build successful businesses.¹⁸⁹²

On 27 June 2012, US Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced funding of USD104 million to 104 small businesses that were developing promising technologies with a strong potential for commercialization.¹⁸⁹³

The US has also taken other steps to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy. On 26 June 2012, the Department of the Treasury issued new public tax guidance. The guidance aimed to encourage access to more than USD2 billion in low-cost financing, through Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds (QECCBs), for state and local governments that need to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.¹⁸⁹⁴

On 27 June 2012, the Energy Department awarded nearly USD14 million to 22 states and territories through its State Energy Program. This funding will help to conduct energy efficiency upgrades in public facilities and develop local policies and programs to help reduce energy waste.¹⁸⁹⁵

The United States has also taken steps to develop energy efficiency in other countries.

The Africa Infrastructure Program (AIP) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provides transaction advisory services to Southern African governments, agencies and project developers in clean energy projects, such as hydro, wind, solar, geothermal and some biomass. USAID is also partnering with the South African Government to enhance capacity for low-emissions.¹⁸⁹⁶

On 6 April 2011, the US and Qatar signed an agreement to strengthen cooperation on clean energy. The two countries agreed to promote collaboration on the development and deployment of cost-effective and sustainable clean energy technologies.¹⁸⁹⁷

On 9 March 2012, US Energy Secretary Steven Chu and Ghana Finance Minister Kwabena Duffuor signed a Statement of Principles which included an agreement on increasing investment and reforming the electricity sector.¹⁸⁹⁸

On 23 April 2012, the US and Iraq reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate in the sphere of energy, including electricity. The US expressed its continued commitment to provide training in

¹⁸⁹² Department of Energy Launches "America's Next Top Energy Innovator", US Department of Energy 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10202.htm>.

¹⁸⁹³ US Department of Energy Announces \$102 Million for Small Business Research and Development, US Department of Energy 27 June 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/us-department-energy-announces-102-million-small-business-research-and-development>.

¹⁸⁹⁴ Obama Administration Announces Major Steps Forward to Advance Energy Efficiency Efforts, Improve Access to Low-Cost Financing for States and Local Communities, US Department of Energy 26 June 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/obama-administration-announces-major-steps-forward-advance-energy-efficiency-efforts>.

¹⁸⁹⁵ Energy Department Announces Building Energy Efficiency Investments in Twenty-Two States, US Department of Energy 27 June 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-building-energy-efficiency-investments-twenty-two-states>.

¹⁸⁹⁶ Remarks by the Deputy Mission Director at the Energy Efficiency Workshop, USAID 24 May 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://sa.usaid.gov/south_africa/content/south-africa-energy-efficiency-workshop.

¹⁸⁹⁷ US Department of Energy and Qatar Sign Agreement to Strengthen Cooperation on Clean Energy, US Department of Energy 6 April 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10257.htm>.

¹⁸⁹⁸ United States Announces New Bilateral Partnership with Ghana, US Department of Energy 16 March 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/united-states-announces-new-bilateral-partnership-ghana>.

operations and maintenance of the electricity sector, to support the development of the Iraq Electricity Master Plans and to assist in its implementation.¹⁸⁹⁹

On 26 April 2012, at the joint conference of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) and the UN Sustainable Energy for All initiative (SE4All), the US and Italy announced the launch of the Lighting India program. The program will provide off-grid lighting for up to 2 million people by the end of 2015. The US also announced a national “Women in Clean Energy” program, as part of its commitment to the Clean Energy Education & Empowerment Initiative (C3E).¹⁹⁰⁰

USAID co-sponsored the South Africa Energy Efficiency Workshop, held on 24 May 2012. The USAID Southern Africa Trade Hub is also collaborating with the Regional Electricity Regulation Association (RERA) to promote clean energy.¹⁹⁰¹

The United States has taken steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies within the country and beyond. Therefore, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

European Union: +1

The EU has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Several measures have been undertaken to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the EU.

On 31 January 2011, the European Commission presented its Communication on the progress of renewable energy in the EU. It showed that the 2020 renewable energy policy goals were likely to be met and exceeded if Member States fully implemented their national renewable energy action plans and ensured a doubling in annual capital investments in renewable energy from EUR35 billion (approximately USD46.5 billion) per year to EUR70 billion (approximately USD93 billion) per year.¹⁹⁰²

On 8 March 2011, the European Commission adopted a plan for saving more energy through energy efficiency standards for public sector and public procurement, renovation processes in private buildings, improvement of the efficiency of power and heat generation, energy efficiency requirements for industrial equipment, improved information provision for small and medium-sized enterprises and energy audits and energy management systems for large companies.¹⁹⁰³

In December 2011, the European Investment Bank (EIB) supported a development project to be carried out by BSH Bosch und Siemens Hausgeräte GmbH (BSH) involving energy efficiency in

¹⁸⁹⁹ Joint Statement of the US-Iraq Joint Coordinating Committee on Energy, US Department of Energy 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/joint-statement-us-iraq-joint-coordinating-committee-energy>.

¹⁹⁰⁰ Coalition of World Energy Ministers Commit to Improvements in Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Energy Access, US Department of Energy 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/coalition-world-energy-ministers-commit-improvements-energy-efficiency-renewable-energy>.

¹⁹⁰¹ Remarks by the Deputy Mission Director at the Energy Efficiency Workshop, USAID 24 May 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://sa.usaid.gov/south_africa/content/south-africa-energy-efficiency-workshop.

¹⁹⁰² Renewable Energy Targets: Commission Calls on Member States to Boost Cooperation, The European Union 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/113&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁹⁰³ European Energy Efficiency Plan: Commission Gears up for More Savings with Renovation and Smart Meters, The European Union 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/271&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

the home. The EIB is involved in financing the project with a EUR300 million (USD390 million) loan.¹⁹⁰⁴

On 14 June 2012, the European Parliament, the Council and the EU Commission reached a political agreement on the Energy Efficiency Directive.¹⁹⁰⁵ On 4 October 2012, the Council endorsed an agreement on the Energy Efficiency Directive. The Directive brings forward legally binding measures to step up Member States' efforts to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain – from the transformation of energy and its distribution to its final consumption. It also requires Member States to set indicative national targets for 2020.¹⁹⁰⁶

The EU has taken steps to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries.

On 22 November 2010, the Coordinators of the EU – Russia Energy Dialogue, Commissioner Günther H. Oettinger and Minister Sergey Shmatko, held a high-level conference to mark the 10th anniversary of the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue, where both sides agreed to cooperate in the development of new technologies and energy efficiency.¹⁹⁰⁷

On 24 January 2011, a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the field of energy, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and modern clean technologies, was signed in Brussels between the EU and the Republic of Uzbekistan.¹⁹⁰⁸

On 2 February 2011, the European Commission co-organized an expert roundtable conference on the topic “Engaging China on Climate Change: Crossroads of 21st-century Foreign Policy” in Brussels.¹⁹⁰⁹ On 20 September 2012, the Commissioner for Development, Andris Piebalgs, and Chen Deming, the Minister of Commerce of the Republic of China, signed a financing agreement promoting the environment, transition towards a low-carbon economy and a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in China. The EU will help China in meeting its environmental, energy- and carbon-intensity targets. EU support will, through pilot projects, result in the provision of technical assistance, and training and fostering exchanges of experience, best practice and know-how. The three projects, for which the EU contribution amounts to EUR25 million (USD45.5 million), will be implemented over a period of 4 years.¹⁹¹⁰

The European Union has taken actions to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both in the EU and in other countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

¹⁹⁰⁴ EIB finances energy efficiency in the home, Europa 20 December 2011. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_BEI-11-208_en.htm. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

¹⁹⁰⁵ Commissioner Günther Oettinger welcomes political agreement on the Energy Efficiency Directive, European Commission 14 June 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-433_en.htm.

¹⁹⁰⁶ Commissioner Oettinger welcomes final adoption of Energy Efficiency Directive, European Commission 4 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-1069_en.htm.

¹⁹⁰⁷ 10th Anniversary of the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue, European Commission 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/events/2010_11_22_eu_russia_anniversary_en.htm.

¹⁹⁰⁸ Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Energy between the European Union and the Republic of Uzbekistan, European Commission 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/international_cooperation/doc/2011_01_24_uzbekistant_mou.pdf.

¹⁹⁰⁹ Conference on China and Climate Change, the European Union 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 23 November 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/119&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹⁹¹⁰ The European Union and China join forces to address environment, urbanisation and climate change challenges, European Commission 20 September 2012. Date of Access: 23 November 2012. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-989_en.htm.