



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

2014 Brussels G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

6 June 2014 to 30 May 2015

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6 June 2015 (pages 1-7 corrected on 7 June 2015;
commitments renumbered 15 July 2015)

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“We confirm our strong commitment to the Deauville Partnership.”

The Brussels G7 Summit Declaration

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.63		

Background

On 26-27 May 2011, the G8 launched the Deauville Partnership in reaction to the events of the Arab Spring, with the goal of securing transition “towards free, democratic and tolerant societies” for some of the Middle East and North African countries (MENA).⁴³⁷

Participation in the Partnership is not limited to G8 members and the transition countries (TCs), but also includes international financial institutions, international organizations, and other states. A list of the main participants is provided in Table D:

Table D: Countries and International Institutions in the Deauville Partnership

Donor Country Members	Transition Country Members	International Financial Institutions	International Organizations (Supporters)
G7, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates ⁴³⁸	Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen ⁴³⁹	African Development Bank, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Monetary Fund, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, World Bank ⁴⁴⁰	Arab League, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, United Nations organizations ⁴⁴¹

⁴³⁷ Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: 10 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

⁴³⁸ The Deauville Partnership and the MENA-OECD Initiative, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/thedeauvillepartnership.htm>.

⁴³⁹ The Deauville Partnership and the MENA-OECD Initiative, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/thedeauvillepartnership.htm>.

⁴⁴⁰ Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington DC) 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <https://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/deauville-partnership-arab-countries-transition>.

⁴⁴¹ Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington DC) 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <https://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/deauville-partnership-arab-countries-transition>.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 emphasized the idea that the democratic transitions of participating Arab countries needed to be supported both politically and economically. They noted that: “This Partnership is based on two pillars: a political process to support the democratic transition and foster governance reforms ... and an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth.”⁴⁴²

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to the Deauville Partnership by committing to take further specific actions in these two areas. In order to support the economies of transition states, the G8 agreed to work to promote economic stabilization and job creation in TCs, as well as to encourage trade and investment both between G8 countries and the TCs, and between the TCs themselves.⁴⁴³ They also decided to take steps to help the TCs make “reforms that promote transparency, accountability, and good governance.”⁴⁴⁴

In 2013, G8 members pledged to maintain their commitments to the Deauville Partnership through measures such as providing aid to the MENA Transition Fund and participating in the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.⁴⁴⁵

Commitment Features

The 2014 Brussels commitment reaffirms the G7’s belief in the importance of supporting TCs in their efforts to make both political and economic reforms. Given that these two elements of the Partnership are of equal significance, it is vital that analysis of the G7’s efforts consider whether members have taken efforts to strengthen old initiatives or developed new ones in both the political and economic areas of the Partnership.

In the political arena, the G7 has dedicated itself to helping TCs “improve governance.”⁴⁴⁶ Since no specific initiatives are mentioned, any efforts to aid a TC in the reduction of corruption or the intensification of political transparency and accountability will illustrate that the G7 has fulfilled the political aspect of this commitment.

Examples of concrete support can be drawn from previous G8 commitments regarding the Deauville Partnership. In 2012, the G8 noted that it would help the TCs attain membership in the Open Government Partnership (OGP).⁴⁴⁷ While Jordan and Tunisia already participate in this program, G7 members can help others achieve the conditions for eligibility, which includes evidence of a concerted effort towards the realization of: (1) fiscal transparency; (2) providing public access to

⁴⁴² Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: 10 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-arabsprings-en.html>.

⁴⁴³ Fact Sheet: G8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

⁴⁴⁴ Fact Sheet: G8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

⁴⁴⁵ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communiqué.html>.

⁴⁴⁶ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

⁴⁴⁷ Fact Sheet: G8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

information; (3) disclosing the salaries of public servants; and (4) permitting citizens to participate in the political process.⁴⁴⁸

In 2013, the G8 committed to reaffirming “our high level of commitment to return stolen assets... including through participation in the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.”⁴⁴⁹ This program was created in order to help Arab countries retrieve assets that were diverted for corrupt purposes by previous governments.⁴⁵⁰ Participation in the Third Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, which took place in November 2014, would thus also indicate continued support of a governance initiative.

The second part of the G7’s 2014 commitment involves a promise to continue supporting TCs economically by stimulating “inclusive growth and job creation” for young people and women.⁴⁵¹ At the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 outlined a number of ways of promoting job creation in general including: (1) making contributions to programs aimed at providing people with the skills and/or education that they need to attain jobs; and (2) supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).⁴⁵² However, G7 members will need to make contributions to similar initiatives targeted specifically at the aforementioned groups in order to meet this commitment. Examples of such programs that have already been launched include the Arab Women’s Enterprise Fund⁴⁵³ and Forsa.⁴⁵⁴

One avenue of support that would count as a contribution towards both the political and economic aspects of the commitment would be a pledge of aid towards the MENA Transition Fund. Created in 2012, the program finances TC initiatives that aim to meet at least one of the following objectives: (1) job creation; (2) economic growth; (3) economic integration; and (4) good governance.⁴⁵⁵

In conclusion, a G7 member must partner with TCs to both improve governance and support job creation for youth and/or women in recipient states in order to be in full compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

- 1	Member NEITHER supports transition countries to improve governance NOR supports job creation in these states for youth and/or women.
0	Member supports transition countries to improve governance OR supports job creation in these states for youth and/or women.
+1	Member helps transition countries to improve governance AND supports job creation in these states for youth and/or women.

Lead Analyst: Sarah Beard

⁴⁴⁸ Eligibility, Open Government Partnership (Washington DC). Date of Access: 7 March 2015. <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/node/1338>.

⁴⁴⁹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

⁴⁵⁰ Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition – Governance Pillar: Action Plan on Asset Recovery. US Department of State (Washington DC) 21 May 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/190483.htm>.

⁴⁵¹ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

⁴⁵² Fact Sheet: G8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

⁴⁵³ New UK Boost for Arab Businesses, Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (London) 29 October 2013. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-boost-for-arab-businesses>; Programme, Forsa. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.forsa-mena.org/programme.html>.

⁴⁵⁴ Programme, Forsa. Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <http://www.forsa-mena.org/programme.html>.

⁴⁵⁵ Objective and Scope, Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund (Washington DC). Date of Access: 11 March 2015. <https://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/objective-and-scope>.

Canada: +1

Canada's meaningful efforts to help transition countries (TCs) improve governance, and support job creation for youth and women in these states, result in the nation receiving a score of +1.

At the Fifth Steering Committee Meeting of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Transition Fund on 10 June 2014 and 11 June 2014, Canada pledged a sum of CAD5 million to the MENA Transition Fund.⁴⁵⁶ The objective of the MENA Transition Fund is to support socio-economic and political transformations in TCs, with a specific focus on advancing economic growth through policy and institutional reforms.⁴⁵⁷ Amongst other initiatives, contributions to the MENA Transition Fund are used to further financial inclusion and to enhance female labour force participation, which, in turn, aids job creation.⁴⁵⁸ This donation supplemented a sum of CAD15 million, which was pledged to the organizations on 21 November 2012.⁴⁵⁹ Canadian Donor Chair Michael Callan described this additional sum, along with the development of a new donor outreach strategy, as an effort to initiate contributions from previous and potential donors.⁴⁶⁰

From 1 November 2014 to 3 November 2014, Canada participated in the Third Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR III), leading a session concerning administrative freezes.⁴⁶¹ AFAR is an initiative in support of asset recovery efforts by Arab Countries in Transition.⁴⁶²

On 15 April 2015, Canadian Foreign Minister Rob Nicholson attended the G7 Foreign Minister's Meeting in Lübeck, Germany.⁴⁶³ In a communiqué released at the end of the meeting, the Canadian Foreign Minister joined with other G7 states to commend the Deauville Partnership's focus on "improving economic governance, enhancing financial inclusions, fostering job creation in particular for women and youth, closer regional integration and the involvement of civil society."⁴⁶⁴ The

⁴⁵⁶ Meeting Minutes from the MENA Transition Fund Fifth Steering Committee Meeting, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 10-11 June 2014. Date of Access: 7 May 2015.

http://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/SCM5%20Minutes%20FINAL.pdf.

⁴⁵⁷ Objective and Scope, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 2013. Date of Access: May 11 2015.

<https://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/objective-and-scope>.

⁴⁵⁸ Objective and Scope, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 2013. Date of Access: May 11 2015.

<https://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/objective-and-scope>.

⁴⁵⁹ Administration Arrangement. Between the Government of Canada as Represented by the Minister for International Cooperation Acting Through the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Concerning the Transition Fund, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 7 May 2015.

http://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/MTO069024%20CANADA%20Administration%20Arrangement%20-%20Fully%20Executed_11212012.pdf.

⁴⁶⁰ Meeting Minutes from the MENA Transition Fund Fifth Steering Committee Meeting, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 10-11 June 2014. Date of Access: 7 May 2015.

http://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/SCM5%20Minutes%20FINAL.pdf.

⁴⁶¹ Agenda: Two Years On: Are We Meeting Expectations?, Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR III), World Bank (Geneva) 1 November 2014. Date of Access: 7 May 2015.

https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/final_afar_iii_agenda_1-3_november_2014.pdf.

⁴⁶² Arab Forum on Asset Recovery: About the Forum, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015.

⁴⁶³ Minister Nicholson Wraps Up Successful Meeting with G7 Counterparts, Heads to Global Conference on Cyberspace in the Netherlands, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2015/04/15b.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁴⁶⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada (Ottawa) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 7 May 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/g8/g7_germany_communique-g7_allemagne_communique.aspx?lang=eng.

Government of Canada also joined other nations in welcoming “the focus of the Deauville Partnership on ... improving women’s economic role in the region.”⁴⁶⁵

In conclusion, Canada has contributed to the improvement of governance in the TCs through its participation in AFAR III. Canada has also made an effort to stimulate job creation in the TCs through its further donations to the MENA Transition Fund.

Therefore, Canada receives a +1 for its full compliance with the commitment on the Deauville Partnership.

Analyst: Aditya Rau

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to improve governance and support job creation for youth and/or women in transition countries (TCs).

Between 1 November 2014 and 3 November 2014, representatives from the Government of France attended the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR III).⁴⁶⁶ This initiative was developed out of the G8 Deauville Partnership Asset Recovery Action Plan, which aims to help TCs retrieve assets that have disappeared due to corruption. In the Chairs’ Statement on the meeting, the participants noted, “the recovery of the proceeds of corruption through international cooperation is essential in helping restore integrity and public trust in government, and in sending a strong message that there can be no impunity for those who abuse their official positions.”⁴⁶⁷ The French government’s participation in this conference illustrates its commitment to helping TCs improve governance.

On 10– 12 February 2015, representatives of the Government of France attended the Sixth Annual Conference of the Governance Institutes Forum for Training (GIFT)-MENA Network.⁴⁶⁸ This illustrates a commitment by France to improving governance because one of the priorities of the meeting was to “provide Arab countries with ideas...that would help achieve greater policy coherence and performance in support of improved governance.”⁴⁶⁹ Although the conference was not specifically directed at TCs involved in the Deauville Partnership, representatives of the Governments of Tunisia and Yemen attended the meeting.⁴⁷⁰

France has not made further contributions to the MENA Transition Fund during the compliance period. However, France has made efforts to improve governance and support job creation in TCs for women and youth through its contributions to the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM).

⁴⁶⁵ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada (Ottawa) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 7 May 2015. http://www.international.gc.ca/g8/g7_germany_communique-g7_allemande_communique.aspx?lang=eng.

⁴⁶⁶ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 12 May 2015. https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf.

⁴⁶⁷ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 12 May 2015. https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf.

⁴⁶⁸ Governance, State Building and the Rule of Law, GIFT-MENA (Beirut) 10-12 February 2015. Date of Access: 14 May 2015. <http://www.gift-mena.org/governance-state-building-and-rule-law>.

⁴⁶⁹ Governance, State Building and the Rule of Law, GIFT-MENA (Beirut) 10-12 February 2015. Date of Access: 14 May 2015. <http://www.gift-mena.org/governance-state-building-and-rule-law>.

⁴⁷⁰ The Meeting of the Network of Schools and Institutes and the 6th Annual Conference of the GIFT-MENA, GIFT-MENA (Beirut) 10-12 February 2015, Date of Access: 14 May 2015. <http://www.gift-mena.org/sites/default/files/List%20of%20Participants-GIFT%20MENA-FINAL.pdf>.

The UfM was created in 2008 as a means of reformulating the relationship between countries in Europe and the Mediterranean.⁴⁷¹ It is currently jointly led by the EU and Jordan,⁴⁷² and involves several of the TCs involved in the Deauville Partnership. These include Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia.⁴⁷³

In December 2014, the UfM announced the creation of the Mediterranean New Chance program (MedNC).⁴⁷⁴ This project, which is promoted in part by the French Ministry of Development, “aims at improving the employability of young people who dropped out of school before obtaining a degree and unemployed graduates” in Tunisia and Morocco.⁴⁷⁵ On 19 February 2015, the first group of students commenced the program, which teaches them skills including languages, information technology, and accounting.⁴⁷⁶ It will also provide them with working experience.⁴⁷⁷

On 26 March 2015, the UfM held a workshop entitled “Women’s Economic Participation and ICT [Information and Communications Technology] in the Mediterranean Region: Constraints and Opportunities.”⁴⁷⁸ The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided support for this event.⁴⁷⁹ The workshop provided a place for discussions on the barriers preventing women from entering the ICT sector.⁴⁸⁰ It also produced a number of suggestions to help women overcome these obstacles. Conference participants concluded that new initiatives should be created to help women, including projects that: (1) increase “access to seed and venture capital programmes for women entrepreneurs”;

⁴⁷¹ History, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 2013. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/history/>.

⁴⁷² Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean Partners Report, European Commission (Brussels) 25 March 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/2015/enp-regional-report-southern-mediterranean_en.pdf.

⁴⁷³ Union for the Mediterranean Countries, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 2013. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/ufm-countries/>.

⁴⁷⁴ Third Steering Committee of MedNC Programme Allows Creation of Transnational Links Among Local Partners from Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 27 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/%e2%80%8e3rd-steering-committee-of-the-of-the-mednc-programme-%e2%80%8eallows-the-creation-of-transnational-links-among-local-%e2%80%8epartners-from-algeria-morocco-and-tunisia/>.

⁴⁷⁵ Innovative Training to Increase Employability – UfM Project Kicks Off in Tunisia, European Commission, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 18 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/innovative-training-to-increase-employability-ufm-project-kicks-off-in-tunisia/>.

⁴⁷⁶ Innovative Training to Increase Employability – UfM Project Kicks Off in Tunisia, European Commission, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 18 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/innovative-training-to-increase-employability-ufm-project-kicks-off-in-tunisia/>.

⁴⁷⁷ Innovative Training to Increase Employability – UfM Project Kicks Off in Tunisia, European Commission, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 18 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/innovative-training-to-increase-employability-ufm-project-kicks-off-in-tunisia/>.

⁴⁷⁸ Women’s Economic Participation and ICT in the Mediterranean Region: Constraints and Opportunities, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 26 March 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ICT-Workshop-Report.pdf>.

⁴⁷⁹ Women’s Economic Participation and ICT in the Mediterranean Region: Constraints and Opportunities, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 26 March 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ICT-Workshop-Report.pdf>.

⁴⁸⁰ Women’s Economic Participation and ICT in the Mediterranean Region: Constraints and Opportunities, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 26 March 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ICT-Workshop-Report.pdf>.

(2) create job placements specifically for female students; (3) support media campaigns to create positive perceptions of women in the ICT sector.⁴⁸¹

Similarly, between 19 May 2015 and 21 May 2015, the UfM hosted a conference on “Fostering Women’s Participation in Economic Life” with the support of the French government.⁴⁸²

France has also undertaken a number of bilateral initiatives to improve the economies of TCs. While these initiatives will promote economic growth in general, those listed below do not specifically aid job creation for women and/or youth. Thus, they cannot count towards France’s compliance score on this commitment.

On 26 November 2014, France hosted the Egyptian President Abdul Fattah al-Sisi in Paris. Both countries discussed deepening bilateral cooperation in the field of education and on economic, military, and cultural issues.⁴⁸³ France and Egypt signed several agreements that commit the Government of France to supporting their Egyptian counterparts with democratic transition processes as well as economic recovery.⁴⁸⁴ This cooperation is further exemplified by the Government of France’s assistance with the construction process of the Cairo underground system, in addition to the French Development Agency’s work in disadvantaged districts.⁴⁸⁵

On 27 November 2014, Matthias Fekl, French Minister of State for Foreign Trade, the Promotion of Tourism and French Nationals Abroad, participated alongside Mounir Abdel Nour, the Egyptian Minister of Industry, Trade and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, in the seventh meeting of the Franco-Egyptian Business Council.⁴⁸⁶ Both officials discussed the increase of French exports to Egypt in 2014, along with future plans to continue the expansion of trade between both countries.⁴⁸⁷ In addition to reviewing current projects, the ministers focused their attention at bolstering cooperation in the areas of transport and energy.⁴⁸⁸

⁴⁸¹ Women’s Economic Participation and ICT in the Mediterranean Region: Constraints and Opportunities, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 26 March 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ICT-Workshop-Report.pdf>.

⁴⁸² Fostering Women’s Participation in Economic Life, Union for the Mediterranean () 19-21 May 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. http://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Booklet_-Women_2015-v23.pdf.

⁴⁸³ Latest news: Egypt, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt-288/visits-3467/article/egypt-official-visit-by-president>.

⁴⁸⁴ Latest news: Egypt, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt-288/visits-3467/article/egypt-official-visit-by-president>.

⁴⁸⁵ Latest news: Egypt, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt-288/visits-3467/article/egypt-official-visit-by-president>.

⁴⁸⁶ Latest News: Egypt, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt-288/events-5891/article/egypt-participation-of-matthias>.

⁴⁸⁷ Latest News: Egypt, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt-288/events-5891/article/egypt-participation-of-matthias>.

⁴⁸⁸ Latest News: Egypt, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 November 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt-288/events-5891/article/egypt-participation-of-matthias>.

On 14 March 2015, France, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates issued a declaration on trilateral cooperation in support of development projects in Egypt.⁴⁸⁹ This agreement focuses on energy and urban transport sectors, as well as in the newly created Egyptian information and communication technology sector.⁴⁹⁰

In conclusion, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to improve governance and job creation in the MENA region. It has taken action to improve governance by participating in AFAR III. It has also taken steps to promote job creation for women and youth in TCs through its work with the UfM.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

Germany: +1

Germany is in full compliance with the commitments of the Deauville Partnership by supporting the transition countries (TCs) in improving governance and job creation.

Germany assumed presidency of both the G7 and the Deauville Partnership in June 2014.⁴⁹¹

From 1-3 November 2014, representatives from the Government of Germany attended the Third Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR III).⁴⁹² While the meeting was chaired by Egypt, Switzerland, and Tunisia, Germany participated in the Steering Committee that lent assistance to the hosts.⁴⁹³ By supporting this event, Germany illustrated a commitment to improving governance in TCs, since the return of misappropriated funds “is essential in helping restore integrity and public trust in government, and in sending a strong message that there can be no impunity for those who abuse their official positions.”⁴⁹⁴

Germany has also illustrated a commitment to job creation in TCs for youth and/or women by contributing to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Transition Fund. On 11 December 2014, Germany pledged EUR4 million to the organization.⁴⁹⁵ KfW promised an additional EUR5 million

⁴⁸⁹ Latest News: Egypt, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 February 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt-288/events-5891/article/egypt-economic-development-joint>.

⁴⁹⁰ Latest News: Egypt, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 February 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt-288/events-5891/article/egypt-economic-development-joint>.

⁴⁹¹ Encouraging transformation in North Africa and the Middle East: the Deauville Partnership, Bundesministerium Für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (Berlin) 2014-2015. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. http://www.bmz.de/g7/en/Entwicklungspolitische_Schwerpunkte/Deauville-Partnerschaft/index.html

⁴⁹² Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf.

⁴⁹³ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf.

⁴⁹⁴ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf

⁴⁹⁵ Contribution Agreement Between the Federal Republic of Germany, Acting Through Its Federal Foreign Office, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Concerning the Transition Fund, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 11 December 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. http://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/Signed%20CA%20FRGermany%2012-11-14.pdf.

on 23 December 2014.⁴⁹⁶ KfW is a German-owned development bank that acted as an “implementing agency of the Federal Republic of Germany” when contributing to the MENA Transition Fund.⁴⁹⁷

On 28 April 2015, the Government of Germany hosted a High Level Conference on Responsible Financial Inclusion for Social Inclusion and Stability.⁴⁹⁸ This meeting was part of an effort by Germany to achieve one of the priorities of their presidency of the G7. Financial inclusion is an important element of job creation because “access to responsible financial services...can help the unserved segments of the population, and SMEs [small and medium-sized enterprises] in particular, create and bolster savings, access credit and insurance, as well as transfer money in a cheaper and safer way.”⁴⁹⁹ The conference closed with the acceptance of the Deauville Partnership Action Plan for Financial Inclusion, which specifically noted that financial inclusion would provide women and youth with greater opportunities for employment.⁵⁰⁰

Germany has also chaired meetings of the Deauville Partnership within the compliance period. On 25 September 2014, a Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ meeting was held under the German Presidency in New York.⁵⁰¹ The finance ministers of states involved in the Deauville Partnership also met on 9 October 2014.⁵⁰²

Thus, Germany receives a +1 for its contributions to MENA, and for its participation in AFAR III. Moreover, Germany’s work on financial inclusion during its presidency of the G7 illustrates a strong commitment to the Deauville Partnership.

Analyst: Kate Motluk

⁴⁹⁶ Contribution Agreement Between KfW, Acting As Implementing Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany for Financial Cooperation Projects, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Concerning the Transition Fund, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 23 December 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. https://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/Signed%20CA%20KfW%2012-23-14.pdf.

⁴⁹⁷ Contribution Agreement Between KfW, Acting As Implementing Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany for Financial Cooperation Projects, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Concerning the Transition Fund, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 23 December 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. https://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/Signed%20CA%20KfW%2012-23-14.pdf.

⁴⁹⁸ G7 Deauville Partnership High Level Conference on Responsible Financial Inclusion for Social Inclusion and Stability, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 6 May 2015. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/International_affairs/G7/Articles/2015-05-06-g7-deauville-partnership-high-level-conference.html

⁴⁹⁹ Deauville Partnership Action Plan for Financial Inclusion, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 27-28 April 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/International_affairs/G7/Articles/2015-05-06-g7-deauville-partnership-pdf-action-plan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4.

⁵⁰⁰ Deauville Partnership Action Plan for Financial Inclusion, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 27-28 April 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/International_affairs/G7/Articles/2015-05-06-g7-deauville-partnership-pdf-action-plan.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4.

⁵⁰¹ Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Bundesministerium Für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (Berlin) 26 September 2015. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/688042/publicationFile/197708/140926-Statement.pdf>

⁵⁰² Deauville Partnership Meeting in Washington D.C., Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 10 October 2014. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/International_affairs/G7/Articles/2014-10-10-chair%20statement.html?view=renderPrint.

Italy: +1

Italy is in full compliance with the commitment to improve governance and support job creation for women and youth in transition countries (TCs).

Between 1 November 2014 and 3 November 2014, Italy participated in the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, and agreed upon a set of asset recovery procedures.⁵⁰³ By supporting this event, Italy illustrated a commitment to improving governance in TCs, since the return of misappropriated funds “is essential in helping restore integrity and public trust in government, and in sending a strong message that there can be no impunity for those who abuse their official positions.”⁵⁰⁴

In December 2014, Italy submitted its second Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan covering the years 2014 to 2016 to the organization.⁵⁰⁵ The OGP was founded in 2011 for the purpose of attaining “concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.”⁵⁰⁶ Italy joined in 2011, and presented its first action plan in 2012.⁵⁰⁷ However, while its continued work as a part of the OGP provides an excellent example for TCs, this action cannot count towards the scoring of this report because it does not directly contribute to improved governance in the MENA region.

On 17 June 2014, Italy formally established the first center for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) International Academy for Tax Crime Investigation in Ostia.⁵⁰⁸ The Academy seeks to educate tax officials from several nations, including those from the transitional countries of the Deauville Partnership.⁵⁰⁹ The program consists of training officials in tracing the flow of money through complex systems involving both public and private enterprises.⁵¹⁰ This initiative will help promote fiscal transparency in the region.

Between 23 September 2014 and 24 September 2014, Maria Ludovica Agrò, Italy’s director general for industrial policy and competitiveness, co-chaired the seventh regional meeting of the Working Group on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Policy, Entrepreneurship, and Human Capital

⁵⁰³ Chairs’ Statement by Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia at the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 19 May 2015.

https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/recent/20141103-Geneva-Chairs-Statement-by-Switzerland-Egypt-Tunisia-on-the-third-meeting-of-the-Arab-Forum-on-Asset-Recovery_EN.pdf.

⁵⁰⁴ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 15 May 2015.

https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf

⁵⁰⁵ Open Government Partnership National Action Plan, Open Government Partnership (Washington DC) 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Second%20OGP%20National%20Action%20Plan.pdf>.

⁵⁰⁶ About, Open Government Partnership (Washington DC) 2015. Date of Access: 16 May 2015.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/about>.

⁵⁰⁷ Italy, Open Government Partnership (Washington DC) 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015.

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/country/italy>.

⁵⁰⁸ International Academy for Tax Crime Investigation, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 2015. Date of Access: 16 May 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/crime/tax-crime-academy.htm>.

⁵⁰⁹ UN: G7 Deauville Partnership, Farnesina (Italy) 26 September 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2014/09/20140925_g7_deauville_partnership.html.

⁵¹⁰ Foundation Programme: Conducting Financial Investigations, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 2015. Date of Access: 16 May 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/crime/foundation-programme-conducting-financial-investigations-brochure.pdf>.

Development with a representative from the Government of Tunisia.⁵¹¹ The objective of this meeting, which involved over seventy participants, was to discuss “issues of key relevance for job creation, economic growth, and productivity through the promotion of entrepreneurship and SME development in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).”⁵¹²

Two sessions of the meeting specifically focused on job creation for women and youth. The first of these was entitled “Fostering women’s entrepreneurship in the MENA region,” and recognized that access to higher education for women does not translate into increased participation in the labour force.⁵¹³ The participants concluded that policies such as financial incentives and training were needed to increase the number of female entrepreneurs.⁵¹⁴

Another session concentrated on the issue of youth unemployment in the MENA region.⁵¹⁵ The working group stated that youth unemployment partially stemmed from the weakness of the private sector in many MENA states.⁵¹⁶

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for their contributions to improving governance and job creation in the MENA region. Italy has taken action to improve governance in TCs through its participation in AFAR III and through their creation of the International Academy for Tax Crime Investigation. They have aided job creation in TCs through their co-chairmanship of the Working Group on SME Policy, Entrepreneurship, and Human Capital Development.

Analyst: Tannishtha Pramanick

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to improve governance and support job creation for youth and/or women in transition countries (TCs) involved with the Deauville Partnership.

Between 1 November 2014 and 3 November 2014, representatives from the Government of Japan attended the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR III).⁵¹⁷ This initiative was developed out of the G8 Deauville Partnership Asset Recovery Action Plan, which aims to help TCs retrieve assets that have disappeared due to corruption. In the Chairs’ Statement on the meeting, the participants noted that “the recovery of the proceeds of corruption through international

⁵¹¹ Small and Medium-Sized Policy, Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 23 May 2015.

<http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/smepolicyentrepreneurshipandhumancapitaldevelopment.htm>.

⁵¹² Working Group on SME Policy, Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 23-24 September 2014. Date of Access: 23 May 2015.

<http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/Conclusions%20WG%20SME-v2.pdf>.

⁵¹³ Working Group on SME Policy, Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 23-24 September 2014. Date of Access: 23 May 2015.

<http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/Conclusions%20WG%20SME-v2.pdf>.

⁵¹⁴ Working Group on SME Policy, Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 23-24 September 2014. Date of Access: 23 May 2015.

<http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/Conclusions%20WG%20SME-v2.pdf>.

⁵¹⁵ Working Group on SME Policy, Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 23-24 September 2014. Date of Access: 23 May 2015.

<http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/Conclusions%20WG%20SME-v2.pdf>.

⁵¹⁶ Working Group on SME Policy, Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 23-24 September 2014. Date of Access: 23 May 2015.

<http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/Conclusions%20WG%20SME-v2.pdf>.

⁵¹⁷ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 12 May 2015.

https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf.

cooperation is essential in helping restore integrity and public trust in government, and in sending a strong message that there can be no impunity for those who abuse their official positions.”⁵¹⁸ Japan’s participation in this conference illustrates its commitment to helping TCs improve governance.

On 26 October 2014, Kazuyuki Nakane, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan made a brief visit to Tunisia in order to monitor Tunisian election activities as part of the Japanese observer mission.⁵¹⁹ These efforts coincide with Japan’s commitment to ensuring fair, transparent and peaceful parliamentary elections as a means of generating better governance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.⁵²⁰

While Japan has taken the aforementioned steps to improve governance in TCs, it does not appear to have contributed new funds to the MENA Transition Fund within the compliance period. In 2012, Japan signed a contribution agreement with the MENA Transition Fund in which it pledged to donate USD4 million in 2013, 2014, and 2015.⁵²¹ However, since Japan has not made a commitment to continue funding the MENA Transition Fund during the compliance period, these contributions cannot be considered as compliance with the commitment.

Japan has participated in a series of multilateral and bilateral meetings related to the Deauville Partnership and TC stability during the compliance period.

On 25 September 2014, Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida participated in the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting.⁵²² In their final communiqué, the ministers ‘pledged to continue the urgent work of the Partnership’ because of its key role in promoting economic growth and “in developing accountable, effective and transparent institutions, protecting human rights, [and] building open and inclusive societies.”⁵²³ The representatives also recognized the importance of providing further donations to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Transition Fund. Finally, the G7 states agreed to hold a meeting with members of civil society during 2015 for the purpose of increasing awareness of the Deauville Partnership within TCs.⁵²⁴

⁵¹⁸ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 12 May 2015.
https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf.

⁵¹⁹ Visit to the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Tunisia by Mr. Kazuyuki Nakane, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 October 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000469.html.

⁵²⁰ Visit to the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Tunisia by Mr. Kazuyuki Nakane, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 22 October 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000469.html.

⁵²¹ Contribution Arrangement Between the Government of Japan, Represented By Its Ministry of Finance, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Concerning the Transition Fund, MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 11 December 2012. Date of Access: 14 May 2015.
http://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/MENA%20-%20Japan%20Contribution%20Agreement%20-%20Fully%20Executed_12112012.pdf.

⁵²² Foreign Affairs Kumio Kishida’s Attendance at the 69th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 September 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp/page18e_000105.html.

⁵²³ Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2014, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000054374.pdf>.

⁵²⁴ Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2014, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000054374.pdf>.

The Government of Japan also participated in the G7 Finance Ministers' meeting regarding the Deauville Partnership on 9 October 2014.⁵²⁵ All G7 states, including Japan, noted their support for the priority of creating “access to responsible financial services, including microfinance and start-up financing” because it “can help the unserved segments of the population and [Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises] MSMEs in particular to create and bolster savings, access credit and insurance as well as transfer money more cheaply and safely.”⁵²⁶ Therefore, the G7 declared its intention to collaborate with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) and to research ways to meet this priority.⁵²⁷

On 19 July 2014, Nobuo Kishi, the Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, visited Egypt.⁵²⁸ He reaffirmed the Government of Japan's support for Egypt in its efforts to increase democracy and create a stable society and economy.⁵²⁹

On 24 September 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly meetings in New York.⁵³⁰ During the Japan-Egypt Summit meeting, Prime Minister Abe acknowledged his government's desire to help Egypt achieve stability and progress in view of Egypt's important role in the region.⁵³¹ Abe also pledged that Japan would assume a more proactive role in helping Egypt achieve further democratization.⁵³² In addition to these assurances, Prime Minister Abe indicated that his government would consider further loans to help Egypt mitigate its energy issues.⁵³³

On 18-22 November 2014, King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan made an official state visit to Japan where he met with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe.⁵³⁴ Abe informed King Hussein that Japan would be providing Jordan with JPY2.238 billion in grant aid for the refurbishment and expansion of the Balqa water networks, in addition to another JPY200 million

⁵²⁵ Deauville Partnership Meeting in Washington D.C., German Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 9 October 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/International_affairs/G7/Articles/2014-10-10-chair%20statement.html.

⁵²⁶ Deauville Partnership Meeting in Washington D.C., German Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 9 October 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/International_affairs/G7/Articles/2014-10-10-chair%20statement.html.

⁵²⁷ Deauville Partnership Meeting in Washington D.C., German Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 9 October 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/International_affairs/G7/Articles/2014-10-10-chair%20statement.html.

⁵²⁸ Japanese Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi's Visit to Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 July 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page4e_000112.html.

⁵²⁹ Japanese Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi's Visit to Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 July 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page4e_000112.html.

⁵³⁰ Japan-Egypt Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page3e_000243.html.

⁵³¹ Japan-Egypt Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page3e_000243.html.

⁵³² Japan-Egypt Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page3e_000243.html.

⁵³³ Japan-Egypt Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page3e_000243.html.

⁵³⁴ Japan-Jordan Joint Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 November 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000060647.pdf>.

grant aid for the provision of Japanese small and medium enterprise products.⁵³⁵ Both leaders discussed the importance of empowering women and agreed to promote cooperation in this area in order to create sustainable and healthy economic development.⁵³⁶

On 16 January 2015, during the Egyptian leg of his MENA region tour, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Egyptian Prime Minister Ibrahim Mahlab where he expressed Japan's appreciation with Egypt's progress in improving democratic procedures.⁵³⁷ In addition, Prime Minister Abe thanked the Government of Egypt for making efforts to reform as well as promote "comprehensive developments regarding poverty, healthcare, and education."⁵³⁸ Accompanying Prime Minister Abe on his tour of the region was an economic mission, which took part in the Ninth Joint Meeting of the Japan-Egypt Business Committee.⁵³⁹ President El-Sisi thanked Prime Minister Abe for his country's support in the "construction of the...Egypt-Japan University for Science and Technology (E-JUST)."⁵⁴⁰

On 18 January 2015, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met His Majesty King Abdullah II of Jordan.⁵⁴¹ During this meeting, Abe announced his government's intention to provide Jordan with another loan of USD100 Million, "to support the stability of Jordan," as well as further financial aid totalling USD28 Million through an unspecified international organization.⁵⁴²

On 22 April 2015, Prime Minister Abe met with Egyptian Prime Minister Ibrahim Mahlab on the sidelines of the Asian-African Summit.⁵⁴³ During their meeting, Abe informed Mahlab that the Government of Japan would be providing Egypt with a grant of approximately JPY1.5 billion for the expansion of Cairo University Hospital.⁵⁴⁴ This aid comes on the heels of pre-existing loans issued in January 2015, which combined amount to approximately JPY43 Billion since the beginning of 2015.⁵⁴⁵ The Japanese Prime Minister also expressed his hope that the Egyptian parliamentary elections would be held without delay in a fair and transparent manner, ushering in a system of governance, "based on the will of the people."⁵⁴⁶

While Japan made statements supporting improved governance and job creation for women and youth at many of these conferences, it has not taken concrete action to support job creation for

⁵³⁵ Japan-Jordan Joint Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 November 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000060647.pdf>.

⁵³⁶ Japan-Jordan Joint Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 November 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000060647.pdf>.

⁵³⁷ Prime Minister Abe Visits Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page3e_000292.html.

⁵³⁸ Prime Minister Abe Visits Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page3e_000292.html.

⁵³⁹ Prime Minister Abe Visits Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page3e_000292.html.

⁵⁴⁰ Prime Minister Abe Visits Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Japan-Egypt Relations (Tokyo) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page3e_000292.html.

⁵⁴¹ Prime Minister Abe Visits Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/jo/page3e_000293.html.

⁵⁴² Prime Minister Abe Visits Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 18 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/jo/page3e_000293.html.

⁵⁴³ Japan-Egypt Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 April 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page22e_000674.html.

⁵⁴⁴ Japan-Egypt Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 April 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page22e_000674.html.

⁵⁴⁵ Japan-Egypt Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 April 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page22e_000674.html.

⁵⁴⁶ Japan-Egypt Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 April 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/eg/page22e_000674.html.

vulnerable populations. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with the commitment.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

United Kingdom: 0

While the United Kingdom has contributed to improving governance in transition countries (TCs), it has failed to generate meaningful new programs focusing on job creation during the compliance period. For these reasons, the UK receives a score of 0.

Representatives from the UK attended the Third Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR III) from 1-3 November 2014.⁵⁴⁷ By supporting this event, the UK illustrated a commitment to improving governance in TCs because the return of misappropriated funds “is essential in helping restore integrity and public trust in government, and in sending a strong message that there can be no impunity for those who abuse their official positions.”⁵⁴⁸

The UK has not pledged money to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Transition Fund during the compliance period.

While the UK focused strongly on women’s economic participation during its presidency of the G8 in 2013, its actions in this area during the current compliance period have been reduced. For example, the UK hosted an Arab Women’s Conference in June 2013 that discussed efforts to increase women’s economic participation in the MENA region.⁵⁴⁹ Moreover, the UK launched a mentoring program for youth and women in TCs in June 2013.⁵⁵⁰ On 31 January 2015, however, the Forsa program was officially concluded and no program has been proposed to replace it.⁵⁵¹

The UK has participated in a number of meetings of the Deauville Partnership where the importance of increasing employment opportunities for women and youth has been noted. On 25 September 2014, representatives from the UK participated in the Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ meeting in New York.⁵⁵² In the Chairs’ Statement, the states agreed that “The Partnership should concentrate its efforts on...great political and economic participation of women and youth.”⁵⁵³ Britain was also represented at a meeting of finance ministers on the Deauville Partnership in

⁵⁴⁷ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014.
https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf.

⁵⁴⁸ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 15 May 2015.
https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/co_chairs_english.pdf.

⁵⁴⁹ Chair’s Summary of the Meeting on “Supporting Open Economies and Inclusive Growth – Women’s Role in Arab Countries,” GOV.UK (London) 25-26 June 2013. Date of Access: 15 May 2015.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/236500/Conference_Report.pdf.

⁵⁵⁰ Programme, Forsa. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. <http://www.forsa-mena.org/programme.html>.

⁵⁵¹ Deauville Partnership SME Mentoring Initiative for MENA, Adam Smith. Date of Access: 13 May 2015.
<http://www.forsa-mena.org/content/documents/Forsa%20final%20report,%20March%202015,%20web%20optimised,%20body%20text.pdf>.

⁵⁵² Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Bundesministerium Für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (Berlin) 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/688042/publicationFile/197708/140926-Statement.pdf>.

⁵⁵³ Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Bundesministerium Für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (Berlin) 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/688042/publicationFile/197708/140926-Statement.pdf>.

October 2014.⁵⁵⁴ Here, the chairs emphasized that creating employment opportunities for women and youth was vital in order to strengthen the economies of the TCs.⁵⁵⁵

In conclusion, the UK has contributed to improving governance in TCs, but has not made further contributions to the MENA Transition Fund or other initiatives aimed at increasing job creation amongst women and youth in TCs. Thus, the UK receives a 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Kate Motluk

United States: 0

The United States has made significant efforts to support improved governance in transition countries (TCs), but it has not made further pledges to support the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Transition Fund or other initiatives aimed at supporting job creation for youth and women during the compliance period. As a result, the United States is awarded a score of 0 for its partial compliance with the country's commitment to the Deauville Partnership.

Between 1 and 3 November 2014, representatives of the US attended the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR III).⁵⁵⁶ Moreover, the US was a member of the Steering Committee that supported the chairs of conference.⁵⁵⁷ The main aims of the discussions were to review the progress of states on the issue of asset recovery, and to suggest ways of improving this progress.⁵⁵⁸ During the talks, participants including the US reaffirmed their support for members of the Deauville Partnership in this area, and committed to providing technical assistance to these states for the purpose of asset recovery.⁵⁵⁹ Attendance at this conference illustrates an effort to improve governance in TCs because “the recovery of the proceeds of corruption through international

⁵⁵⁴ 2010 to 2015 Government Policy: Peace and Stability in the Middle East and North Africa, Department for International Development, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Ministry of Defence (London) 7 May 2015. Date of Access 15 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-peace-and-stability-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/2010-to-2015-government-policy-peace-and-stability-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa#appendix-8-the-deauville-partnership-with-arab-countries-in-transition>.

⁵⁵⁵ Deauville Partnership Meeting in Washington D.C., Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 10 October 2014. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/International_affairs/G7/Articles/2014-10-10-chair%20statement.html?view=renderPrint.

⁵⁵⁶ Chairs' Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015. https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/recent/20141103-Geneva-Chairs-Statement-by-Switzerland-Egypt-Tunisia-on-the-third-meeting-of-the-Arab-Forum-on-Asset-Recovery_EN.pdf.

⁵⁵⁷ Chairs' Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015. https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/recent/20141103-Geneva-Chairs-Statement-by-Switzerland-Egypt-Tunisia-on-the-third-meeting-of-the-Arab-Forum-on-Asset-Recovery_EN.pdf.

⁵⁵⁸ Chairs' Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015. https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/recent/20141103-Geneva-Chairs-Statement-by-Switzerland-Egypt-Tunisia-on-the-third-meeting-of-the-Arab-Forum-on-Asset-Recovery_EN.pdf.

⁵⁵⁹ Chairs' Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015. https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/recent/20141103-Geneva-Chairs-Statement-by-Switzerland-Egypt-Tunisia-on-the-third-meeting-of-the-Arab-Forum-on-Asset-Recovery_EN.pdf.

cooperation is essential in helping to restore integrity and public trust in government, and in sending a strong message that there can be no impunity for those who abuse their official positions.”⁵⁶⁰

In 2014, the US Department of Justice’s Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section (AFMLS) and the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) delivered courses on issues including “the investigation and prosecution of complex financial crimes, economic crimes, money laundering, and corruption; the use of asset forfeiture as a law enforcement tool...and international mutual legal assistance.”⁵⁶¹ Over the course of 2014, they held one course on the margins of AFAR III, in addition to several courses in Egypt, and Yemen.⁵⁶² However, while the program was specifically undertaken for the Deauville Partnership initiative, it was designed and began in 2013. Thus, it falls outside of the compliance period.

On 24 September 2014, President Obama addressed the Open Government Partnership (OGP). The OGP was founded in 2011 by eight states including the US for the purpose of attaining “concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.”⁵⁶³ During his statement, President Obama argued that the OGP needed to maintain its focus on the prevention of corruption and the retrieval of stolen assets in order to prevent instability, and to promote economic development and public trust in governments.⁵⁶⁴ Obama also emphasized the fact that “Here in the United States, we’ve been trying to lead by example.”⁵⁶⁵ Thus, the US committed to a series of initiatives including an effort to increase the transparency of government spending, and creating an action plan to deter corruption amongst American companies operating internationally.⁵⁶⁶ However, while this work illustrates a strong commitment by the US to improving its own governance, its efforts will not directly impact TCs.

The US has not pledged further contributions to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Transition Fund during the compliance period. It is important to note that the US committed to

⁵⁶⁰ Chairs’ Statement By Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia on the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015.

https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/recent/20141103-Geneva-Chairs-Statement-by-Switzerland-Egypt-Tunisia-on-the-third-meeting-of-the-Arab-Forum-on-Asset-Recovery_EN.pdf.

⁵⁶¹ International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Volume II, United States Department of State (Washington DC) March 2015. Date of Access: 16 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/239561.pdf>, 9.

⁵⁶² International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Volume II, United States Department of State (Washington DC) March 2015. Date of Access: 16 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/239561.pdf>, 9.

⁵⁶³ About, Open Government Partnership (Washington DC) 2015. Date of Access 16 May 2015. <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/about>.

⁵⁶⁴ Open Government Partnership: Citizen Action, Responsive Government, Open Government Partnership (Washington DC) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015.

http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/2014%20OGP%20HLE%20-%20Full%20Transcript%20FINAL_0.pdf.

⁵⁶⁵ Open Government Partnership: Citizen Action, Responsive Government, Open Government Partnership (Washington DC) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015.

http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/2014%20OGP%20HLE%20-%20Full%20Transcript%20FINAL_0.pdf.open govern

⁵⁶⁶ Open Government Partnership: Citizen Action, Responsive Government, Open Government Partnership (Washington DC) 24 September 2014. Date of Access: 16 May 2015.

http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/2014%20OGP%20HLE%20-%20Full%20Transcript%20FINAL_0.pdf.

making a USD50 million grant on 23 April 2013.⁵⁶⁷ However, since this pledge falls outside of the compliance period, it cannot be counted as an effort to improve job creation for women and youth in TCs.

The US does fund a significant number of other programs specifically aimed at improving governance and empowering women in the MENA region. These programs include the US-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI). MEPI's projects include training for female entrepreneurs,⁵⁶⁸ and support for civil society organizations.⁵⁶⁹ Another example is USAID's Business Reform and Competitiveness Project, which operates in Tunisia, and has trained female entrepreneurs.⁵⁷⁰ However, these projects commenced prior to the compliance period, and no information regarding further financial contributions towards the projects during the compliance period could be found. Thus, they cannot be included when measuring compliance for the US.

The US has participated in meetings of the Deauville Partnership where statements were made supporting job creation for women and youth.

On 25 September 2014, Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment Catherine Novelli participated in the G7 Deauville Partnership Meeting for foreign ministers.⁵⁷¹ The German Chair's Statement from this meeting described the G7's support for TCs in the development of policy programs to stabilize local economies, with a focus on "priority measures for growth with lasting job creation impact."⁵⁷² In particular, they pointed to the creation of economic opportunities for women and youth as a priority area.⁵⁷³ In addition, the foreign ministers concurred that the Deauville Partnership should seek greater engagement for civil society and private partnerships in order to heighten the Partnership's effectiveness in TCs.⁵⁷⁴

On 15 April 2015, US Secretary of State John Kerry attended the G7 Foreign Minister's Meeting in Lübeck, Germany.⁵⁷⁵ In a communiqué released at the end of the meeting, Secretary Kerry joined with other G7 states to commend the Deauville Partnership's focus on "improving economic

⁵⁶⁷ Contribution Arrangement Between the United States of America, Acting through the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Concerning the Transition Fund (MTO 069024), MENA Transition Fund (Washington) 23 April 2013. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. http://www.menatransitionfund.org/sites/mena_trans_fund/files/documents/MTO069024%20US%20Department%20of%20the%20Treasury%20Contribution%20Arrangement%20.pdof%20.pdf.

⁵⁶⁸ US-Middle East Partnership Initiative Supporting Women, The US-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) (Washington DC). Date of Access: 16 May 2015. http://photos.state.gov/libraries/tunis/5/PDFs/Women_FACT_SheetFINAL0513.pdf.

⁵⁶⁹ Supporting Democracy Builders, The US-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) (Washington DC). Date of Access: 16 May 2015. <http://mepi.state.gov/mepi/english-mepi/what-we-do/supporting-democracy-builders.html>.

⁵⁷⁰ USAID Helps Women Launch Their Businesses, Embassy of the United States in Tunisia (Tunis) 13 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://tunisia.usembassy.gov/u.s.-assistance-to-tunisia/usaid-helps-women-launch-their-businesses-february-13-2015/>.

⁵⁷¹ Public Schedule for 25 September 2014, United States Department of State (Washington) 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/appt/2014/09/232085.htm>

⁵⁷² Statement by the German Chair of the Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers' Meeting, G7 Germany 2015. 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/688042/publicationFile/197708/140926-Statement.pdf>.

⁵⁷³ Statement by the German Chair of the Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers' Meeting, G7 Germany 2015. 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/688042/publicationFile/197708/140926-Statement.pdf>.

⁵⁷⁴ Statement by the German Chair of the Deauville Partnership Foreign Ministers' Meeting, G7 Germany 2015. 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/688042/publicationFile/197708/140926-Statement.pdf>.

⁵⁷⁵ Joint Communiqué, G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, United States Department of State (Washington) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015 <http://www.state.gov/s/cyberissues/releasesandremarks/240955.htm>.

governance, enhancing financial inclusions, fostering job creation in particular for women and youth, closer regional integration and the involvement of civil society.”⁵⁷⁶ The US government also joined other nations in welcoming “the focus of the Deauville Partnership on...improving women’s economic role in the region.”⁵⁷⁷

The US has taken clear steps to improve governance in TCs, as evidenced through its participation in AFAR III. However, it has not pledged further money to the MENA Transition Fund during the compliance period.

As a result, this report awards the US a score of 0 for its partial compliance with Deauville Partnership commitments.

Analyst: Aditya Rau

European Union: +1

The European Union is in full compliance with its commitments to improve governance and support job creation for women and/or youth in transition countries (TCs).

Between 1 November 2014 and 3 November 2014, the EU attended the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR III), and agreed upon a set of asset recovery procedures.⁵⁷⁸ These included: (1) establishing a defined framework for conducting intra-agency coordination to further the goals of asset recovery; (2) protecting assets from illegal dissipation and unaccountability by the creation of relevant instruments at financial centers; (3) allocating USD5 million collectively towards regional capacity building programs focusing on asset recovery.⁵⁷⁹ These measures will help improve fiscal transparency in the region by promoting greater accountability in asset management and protection in the Middle East and North African (MENA) region.

On 22 December 2014, the EU and the Council of Europe signed an agreement to create a program entitled “Towards Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Southern Mediterranean.”⁵⁸⁰ The two groups made a contribution of EUR7.4 million towards the program.⁵⁸¹ The EU provided EUR7 million of these funds.⁵⁸² The program is meant to act as the second phase of another program that concluded in 2014,⁵⁸³ and generally focused on Tunisia, Jordan, and Morocco.⁵⁸⁴ One

⁵⁷⁶ Joint Communiqué, G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, United States Department of State (Washington) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/s/cyberissues/releasesandremarks/240955.htm>

⁵⁷⁷ Joint Communiqué, G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, United States Department of State (Washington) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 11 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/s/cyberissues/releasesandremarks/240955.htm>.

⁵⁷⁸ Chairs’ Statement by Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia at the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/recent/20141103-Geneva-Chairs-Statement-by-Switzerland-Egypt-Tunisia-on-the-third-meeting-of-the-Arab-Forum-on-Asset-Recovery_EN.pdf.

⁵⁷⁹ Chairs’ Statement by Switzerland, Egypt and Tunisia at the Third Meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (Washington) 1-3 November 2014. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/recent/20141103-Geneva-Chairs-Statement-by-Switzerland-Egypt-Tunisia-on-the-third-meeting-of-the-Arab-Forum-on-Asset-Recovery_EN.pdf.

⁵⁸⁰ EU Cooperation, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://www.coe.int/en/web/programmes/eu-cooperation>.

⁵⁸¹ EU Cooperation, Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://www.coe.int/en/web/programmes/eu-cooperation>.

⁵⁸² Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean Partners Report, European Commission (Brussels) 25 March 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/2015/enp-regional-report-southern-mediterranean_en.pdf.

⁵⁸³ Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean Partners Report, European Commission (Brussels) 25 March 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/2015/enp-regional-report-southern-mediterranean_en.pdf.

of its objectives was to prevent corruption and money laundering by improving legislation, and offering training workshops.⁵⁸⁵

The EU has also undertaken initiatives to improve job creation for youth through its continued involvement with the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). The UfM was created in 2008 as a means of reformulating the relationship between countries in Europe and the Mediterranean.⁵⁸⁶ It is currently jointly led by the EU and Jordan,⁵⁸⁷ and involves several of the TCs involved in the Deauville Partnership. These include Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia.⁵⁸⁸

The European Commission and UfM jointly hosted a conference on engaging the private sector to stimulate inclusive growth in the economies of the Mediterranean countries on 24 October 2014.⁵⁸⁹ One of the topics discussed was youth unemployment.⁵⁹⁰

The EU has also contributed to job creation for youth in TCs through other measures.

On 2 April 2015, high-level officials from the European Union (EU) and other UfM member states participated in a meeting of the UfM where they agreed to approve a project on youth employability in the Mediterranean.⁵⁹¹ The UfM announced that the initiative is “aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of both SMEs [small and medium-sized enterprises] and recent graduates, fostering youth employment ... by providing structured training on employability skills.”⁵⁹²

On 29 April 2015 and 30 April 2015, Johannes Hahn, the member of the European Commission responsible for European neighbourhood policy and enlargement negotiations, announced the contribution of EUR28 million for the improvement of housing and infrastructure in 119 districts of

⁵⁸⁴ Strengthening Democratic Reform in the Southern Neighbourhood, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) December 2014. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://south-programme-eu.coe.int/Source/Strengthening%20democratic%20reform%20WEB.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁵ Strengthening Democratic Reform in the Southern Neighbourhood, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) December 2014. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://south-programme-eu.coe.int/Source/Strengthening%20democratic%20reform%20WEB.pdf>.

⁵⁸⁶ History, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 2013. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/history/>.

⁵⁸⁷ Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean Partners Report, European Commission (Brussels) 25 March 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/2015/enp-regional-report-southern-mediterranean_en.pdf.

⁵⁸⁸ Union for the Mediterranean Countries, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 2013. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/ufm-countries/>.

⁵⁸⁹ Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat to Boost Private Sector’s Role on Inclusive Growth in Euro-Mediterranean Countries, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 24 October 2014. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/ufm-secretariat-to-boost-private-sectors-role-on-inclusive-growth-in-euro-mediterranean-countries-2-2/>.

⁵⁹⁰ Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat to Boost Private Sector’s Role on Inclusive Growth in Euro-Mediterranean Countries, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 24 October 2014. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/ufm-secretariat-to-boost-private-sectors-role-on-inclusive-growth-in-euro-mediterranean-countries-2-2/>.

⁵⁹¹ 30 Union for the Mediterranean-Labelled Projects to Foster Regional Cooperation in the Mediterranean, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 2 April 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/%E2%80%8E30-ufm-labelled-projects-to-foster-regional-cooperation-in-the-%E2%80%8Emediterranean-%E2%80%8E/>.

⁵⁹² 30 Union for the Mediterranean-Labelled Projects to Foster Regional Cooperation in the Mediterranean, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 2 April 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://ufmsecretariat.org/%E2%80%8E30-ufm-labelled-projects-to-foster-regional-cooperation-in-the-%E2%80%8Emediterranean-%E2%80%8E/>.

Tunisia. The European Commission noted, “part of those employed on renovation projects live in these neighbourhoods, thus allowing young people to enter the labor market.”⁵⁹³

The European Commission, along with other donors, contributed a total sum of EUR5 million to launch the EUROMED Invest initiative in May 2014.⁵⁹⁴ In a press release, the European Commission stated, “The project’s general purpose is to support the creation and the international development of MSMEs [micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises] in the five most promising sectors for job creation and economic spillovers: agrifood, transport and logistics, cultural and creative industries, water and green energies and tourism.”⁵⁹⁵ Some of EUROMED Invest’s projects are targeted at youth, illustrating a commitment to job creation for young people. For example, the program offers training for “young and new entrepreneurs.”⁵⁹⁶ However, as this initiative was created prior to the compliance period, it cannot be counted towards the EU’s compliance score.

The EU has also participated in meetings of the Deauville Partnership and reaffirmed their commitment to it.

For example, on 15 April 2015 the High Representative of the European Union attended the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in Lübeck, Germany to re-affirm the EU’s commitment to the principles of the Deauville Partnership.⁵⁹⁷ Here, the EU and the states of the G7 made a commitment to “fostering job creation in particular for women and youth.”⁵⁹⁸

Thus, the EU has earned a score of +1 for its full compliance with the commitment. It has improved governance by participating in AFAR III, as well as by investing in programs to reduce corruption in TCs. It has also taken steps to support job creation for youth in TCs through its active participation in the UfM and through other bilateral initiatives.

Analyst: Tannishtha Pramanick

⁵⁹³ Signing Five Financing Agreements of 63 Million Euros in Favour of Tunisia, European Commission (Brussels) 29-30 April 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015.

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/news_corner/news/2015/04/20150430_2_en.htm.

⁵⁹⁴ Official Launch of EUROMED Invest Project, EUROMED Invest Project, 28-29 May 2014. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. http://www.euromedinvest.eu/sites/default/files/kcfinder/files/Press_release_kick_off_Euromed_Invest_.pdf.

⁵⁹⁵ Official Launch of EUROMED Invest Project, EUROMED Invest Project, 28-29 May 2014. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. http://www.euromedinvest.eu/sites/default/files/kcfinder/files/Press_release_kick_off_Euromed_Invest_.pdf.

⁵⁹⁶ Official Launch of EUROMED Invest Project, EUROMED Invest Project, 28-29 May 2014. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. http://www.euromedinvest.eu/sites/default/files/kcfinder/files/Press_release_kick_off_Euromed_Invest_.pdf.

⁵⁹⁷ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin150415.html>.

⁵⁹⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin150415.html>.