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The
G20 Research Group
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto
presents the

2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance Report

16 November 2015 to 3 September 2016

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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Preface

Since the G20 leaders met at their first summit in 2008 in Washington, the G20 Research Group at the University of Toronto and the Center for International Institutions Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), formerly with the International Organizations Research Institute at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), in Moscow have produced reports on their progress in implementing the priority commitments made at each summit. These reports monitor each G20 member's efforts to implement a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments produced at each summit. The reports are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G20 more transparent, accessible and effective, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of the causes of compliance and the impact of this important informal international institution. Previous reports are available at the G20 Information Centre at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis>.

The G20 Research Group has been working with Marina Larionova's team at RANEPA and previously at HSE since initiating this G20 compliance research in 2009, after the Washington Summit in November 2008. The initial report, covering only one commitment made at that summit, tested the compliance methodology developed by the G8 Research Group and adapted it to the G20.

To make its assessments, the G20 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity, we encourage comments from stakeholders. Indeed, scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous. Responsibility for the contents of this report lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G20 Research Group. Due to extenuating circumstances, stakeholders had limited time to submit feedback. This report reflects feedback submitted as of 5 September 2016. It includes seven commitments that could not be distributed for stakeholder feedback.

The interim report, published in July 2016, assessed performance by G20 members with 10 priority commitments among the total of 113 commitments made at the 2015 Antalya Summit, held on 15-16 November 2015. It covered the first part of China's G20 presidency up to 5 April 2016.

This final report assesses performance by G20 members on those same 10 commitments plus the seven that did not receive stakeholder feedback, for a total of 17.

I am most grateful to Sarah Scott and our G20 Research Group team, as well as Marina Larionova, Mark Rakhmangulov and their team in Moscow at RANEPA.

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Introduction and Summary

The G20 2015 Antalya Final Compliance Report prepared by the G20 Research Group based at the University of Toronto and its Russian partners at the Center for International Institutions Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA) analyzes compliance by G20 members with a selection of 17 priority commitments of a total of 113 commitments made at the Antalya Summit on 15-16 November 2015. The report covers relevant actions taken by the G20 members between 16 November 2015 to 5 September 2016. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance of the full period between the 2015 Antalya Summit and the Hangzhou Summit, which will be hosted by China on 4-5 September 2016.

Methodology and Scoring System

This report draws on the methodology developed by the G8 Research Group, which has been monitoring G7/8 compliance since 1996 (the International Organisations Research Institute at the Higher School of Economics (IORI HSE) joined this multiyear project in 2005, and Bond University participated in 2014). The use of this methodology builds cross-institutional and cross-member consistency and also allows compatibility with compliance assessments of other institutions.

The methodology uses a scale from -1 to +1, where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, -1 indicates a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the stated instruments or goal of the commitment, and 0 indicates partial compliance or work in progress, such as initiatives that have been launched but are not yet near completion and whose full results can therefore not be assessed. Each member assessed receives a score of -1, 0 or +1 for each commitment. For convenience, the scores in the tables have been converted to percentages, where -1 equals 0% and +1 equals 100%.

A -1 compliance score does not necessarily imply an unwillingness to comply on the part of G20 members. In some cases, policy actions can take multiple compliance cycles to implement and measure. As the G20 Research Group and RANEPA (formerly the research team at IORI HSE) continue to monitor developments, progress made by members can be recorded in future compliance reports.

Commitment Breakdown

The G20 made a total of 113 commitments at the Antalya Summit. These commitments, as identified by the G20 Research Group and RANEPA, are drawn from the official G20 Leaders' Communiqué and the Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism.

Selection of Commitments

For each compliance cycle (that is, the period between summits), the research team selects commitments that reflect the breadth of the G20 agenda and also reflect the priorities of the summit's host, while balancing the selection to allow for comparison with past and future summits, following the methodology developed by the G8 Research Group. The selection also replicates the breakdown of issue areas and the proportion of commitments in each one. Primary criteria for priority commitment selection are the comprehensiveness and relevance to the summit, the G20 and the world, as well as individual and collective pledges. Selected commitments must also meet secondary criteria of performance measurability and ability to comply to some degree within a year, as well as tertiary criteria of significance as identified by scientific teams and relevant stakeholders in the host country.

For the 2015 G20 Antalya Final Compliance Report, 17 priority commitments were selected for assessment by the University of Toronto team from the 113 commitments made at the Antalya Summit (see Table 1).

Final Compliance Scores

The assessment is based on relevant, publicly available information relating to actions taken from 16 November 2015 to 5 September 2016. The final compliance scores by commitment are contained in Table 2. Country rankings are listed in Table 3 and commitment rankings are listed in Table 4.

For the period from 16 November 2015 to 5 September 2016, G20 members achieved an average final compliance score of +0.55, which translates to 77%.

Final Compliance by Member

For compliance with the Antalya Summit's priority commitments, the European Union has the highest rate of compliance at +0.81 (91%), followed by France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States at +0.71 (85%). Australia, Canada and India scored +0.65 (82%). The lowest scoring member is Indonesia at +0.18 (59%). The difference between the highest and lowest G20 member compliance scores is +0.64. For more information about compliance by G20 members, see Table 3.

Final Compliance by Commitment

This particular compliance cycle produced a high level of compliance for several areas. The commitment on labour and employment (gender) ranked highest at +0.95 (98%), followed by the commitments on aid for trade at +0.90 (95%). The commitment on reforming international financial institutions (International Monetary Fund reform) and development assistance (tax administration) came next at +0.85 (93%). The lowest score was on energy (fossil fuels subsidies) at -0.35 (33%). For more information on scoring by commitment, see Table 4.

Table 1: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Commitments Selected for Compliance Monitoring

1	Energy: Fossil Fuel Subsidies	We reaffirm our commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, over the medium term, recognising the need to support the poor. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
2	Refugees	We commit to continue further strengthening our support for all efforts to provide protection [for the unprecedented numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons in various parts of the world] (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
3	Macroeconomics: Fiscal Policies	We reiterate our commitment to implement fiscal policies flexibly to take into account near-term economic conditions, so as to support growth and job creation, while putting debt as a share of [gross domestic product] on a sustainable path. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
4	Reform of International Financial Institutions: International Monetary Fund	We reaffirm our commitment to maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced [International Monetary Fund]. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
5	Trade: Anti-protectionism	We further reaffirm our longstanding commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
6	Terrorism: Financial Action Task Force Recommendations	We will continue to implement relevant [Financial Action Task Force] recommendations and instruments. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
7	Development: Aid for Trade	We emphasize the important role of trade in global development efforts and will continue to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
8	Development: Remittances	Our G20 National Remittance Plans developed this year include concrete actions towards our commitment to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to five per cent with a view to align with the [Sustainable Development Goals] and Addis Ababa Action Agenda. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
9	Development: Tax Administration	We support the efforts for strengthening developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
10	Labour and Employment: Gender	We will continue monitoring the implementation of our Employment Plans as well as our goals to reduce gender participation gap. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
11	Terrorism: Information Exchange	We also remain committed to tackling the financing channels of terrorism, particularly by enhanced cooperation on exchange of information. (G20 Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism)

12	Financial Regulation: Information Exchange	[We are progressing towards enhancing the transparency of our tax systems and] we reaffirm our previous commitments to information exchange on-request as well as to automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018 (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
13	Information and Communication Technologies: Digital Divide	We commit ourselves to bridge the digital divide. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
14	Labour and Employment: Youth	Building on our previous commitments and taking into account our national circumstances, we agree to the G20 goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
15	Macroeconomics: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	We support policies that allow firms of all sizes, particularly [small and medium-sized enterprises], in countries at all levels of economic development to participate in and take full advantage of [global value chains] (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
16	Trade: Multilateral Trade System	We will continue our efforts to ensure that our bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements complement one another, are transparent and inclusive, are consistent with and contribute to a stronger multilateral trade system under [World Trade Organization] rules. (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)
17	Crime and Corruption: Asset Recovery	[We will further work to strengthen international cooperation, including where appropriate and consistent with domestic legal systems, on civil and administrative procedures, as an important tool] to support asset recovery (G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué)

Table 2: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance Scores

		Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Canada	China	France	Germany	India	Indonesia	Italy	Japan	Korea	Mexico	Russia	Saudi Arabia	South Africa	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	European Union	Average		
1	Energy: Fossil Fuel Subsidies	+1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	+1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	-0.35	33%	
2	Refugees	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	-1	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.60	80%
3	Macroeconomics: Fiscal Policy	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	0	+1	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.60	80%	
4	IFI Reform: IMF Reform	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.85	93%	
5	Trade: Anti-protectionism	0	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	0	+0.30	65%	
6	Terrorism: FATF Recommendations	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.80	90%
7	Development: Aid for Trade	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.90	95%
8	Development: Remittances	-1	0	0	-1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	0	0	-1	-1	+1	-1	0	0	+1	0.00	50%	
9	Development: Tax Administration	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.85	93%
10	Labour and Employment: Gender	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.95	98%
11	Terrorism: Information Exchange	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.65	83%	
12	Financial Regulation: Information Exchange	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	n/a	+0.79	89%	
13	ICT: Digital Divide	0	0	0	+1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	+1	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	-1	+1	+0.10	55%	
14	Labour and Employment: Youth	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	-1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.75	88%	
15	Macroeconomics: SMEs	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+0.80	90%	
16	Trade: Multilateral Trade System	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	-1	+1	0	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.60	80%	
17	Crime/Corruption: Asset Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.15	58%	
		+0.53	+0.65	+0.53	+0.65	+0.59	+0.71	+0.71	+0.65	+0.18	+0.71	+0.35	+0.53	+0.53	+0.47	+0.35	+0.24	+0.41	+0.71	+0.71	+0.81	+0.55	77%	
		76%	82%	76%	82%	79%	85%	85%	82%	59%	85%	68%	76%	76%	74%	68%	62%	71%	85%	85%	91%	+0.77		

Note: FATF = Financial Action Task Force; ICT = information and communication technologies; IFI = international financial institutions; IMF = International Monetary Fund; SMEs = small and medium-sized enterprises. n/a = not applicable.

Table 3: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance by Member

Rank	Member	Average	
1	European Union	+0.81	91%
2	France	+0.71	85%
	Germany		
	Italy		
	United Kingdom		
	United States		
7	Australia	+0.65	82%
	Canada		
	India		
10	China	+0.59	79%
11	Argentina	+0.53	76%
	Brazil		
	Korea		
	Mexico		
15	Russia	+0.47	74%
16	Turkey	+0.41	71%
17	Japan	+0.35	68%
	Saudi Arabia		
19	South Africa	+0.24	62%
20	Indonesia	+0.18	59%

Table 4: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance by Commitment

Rank	Commitment	Average	
1	Labour and Employment: Gender	+0.95	98%
2	Development: Aid for Trade	+0.90	95%
3	IFI Reform: IMF Reform	+0.85	93%
	Development: Tax Administration		
5	Terrorism: FATF Recommendations	+0.80	90%
	Macroeconomics: SMEs		
7	Financial Regulation: Information Exchange	+0.79	89%
8	Labour and Employment: Youth	+0.75	88%
9	Terrorism: Information Exchange	+0.65	83%
10	Refugees	+0.60	80%
	Macroeconomics: Fiscal Strategies		
	Trade: Mutliateral Trade System		
13	Trade	+0.30	65%
14	Crime and Corruption: Asset Recovery	+0.15	58%
15	Information and Communication: Digital Divide	+0.10	55%
16	Development: Remittances	0	50%
17	Energy: Fossil Fuels	-0.35	33%

Note: FATF = Financial Action Task Force; ICT = information and communication technologies; IFI = international financial institutions; IMF = International Monetary Fund; SMEs = small and medium-sized enterprises.

Table 5: G20 Compliance by Member, 2008-2015

Member	Final		Final		Final		Final		Final		Final		Final		Final		Final		Interim		Final	
	Washington 2008		London 2009		Pittsburgh 2009		Toronto 2010		Seoul 2010		Cannes 2011		Los Cabos 2012		St. Petersburg 2013		Brisbane 2014		Antalya 2015			
Argentina	0	50%	-0.60	20%	-0.13	44%	0	50%	-0.08	46%	0	50%	+0.31	66%	+0.06	53%	+0.06	53%	0	50%	+0.53	76%
Australia	n/a	-	+0.60	80%	+0.50	75%	+0.56	78%	+0.85	93%	+0.67	84%	+0.94	97%	+0.63	81%	+0.59	79%	+0.60	80%	+0.65	82%
Brazil	+1.00	100%	+0.20	60%	-0.63	19%	+0.29	65%	+0.42	71%	+0.60	80%	+0.56	78%	+0.31	66%	+0.12	56%	-0.30	35%	+0.53	76%
Canada	+1.00	100%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%	+0.78	89%	+0.69	85%	+0.73	87%	+0.75	88%	+0.44	72%	+0.71	85%	+0.50	75%	+0.65	82%
China	0	50%	-0.40	30%	+0.13	57%	+0.38	69%	+0.42	71%	+0.53	77%	+0.38	69%	+0.19	59%	+0.59	79%	+0.50	75%	+0.59	79%
France	+1.00	100%	+0.80	90%	+0.63	82%	+0.56	78%	+0.77	89%	+0.60	80%	+0.69	85%	+0.69	84%	+0.63	81%	+0.30	65%	+0.71	85%
Germany	+1.00	100%	+0.80	90%	+0.63	82%	+0.56	78%	+0.54	77%	+0.67	84%	+0.56	78%	+0.75	88%	+0.69	84%	+0.60	80%	+0.71	85%
India	0	50%	-0.40	30%	-0.38	31%	-0.29	36%	+0.42	71%	+0.60	80%	+0.50	75%	+0.63	81%	+0.59	79%	+0.30	65%	+0.65	82%
Indonesia	n/a	-	-0.40	30%	-0.63	19%	-0.13	44%	+0.36	68%	+0.14	57%	+0.47	74%	+0.50	75%	+0.12	56%	0	50%	+0.18	59%
Italy	+1.00	100%	0	50%	+0.13	57%	+0.56	78%	+0.77	89%	+0.80	90%	+0.19	60%	+0.44	72%	+0.13	56%	+0.30	65%	+0.71	85%
Japan	+1.00	100%	+0.20	60%	+0.50	75%	+0.56	78%	+0.62	81%	+0.47	74%	+0.50	75%	+0.31	66%	+0.65	82%	+0.10	55%	+0.35	68%
Korea	n/a	-	0	50%	+0.75	88%	+0.56	78%	+0.46	73%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%	+0.38	69%	+0.65	82%	0	50%	+0.53	76%
Mexico	+1.00	100%	0	50%	+0.25	63%	-0.14	43%	+0.58	79%	+0.67	84%	+0.69	85%	+0.38	69%	+0.47	74%	-0.20	40%	+0.53	76%
Russia	0	50%	+0.40	70%	+0.38	69%	+0.13	57%	+0.59	80%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%	+0.44	72%	+0.47	74%	-0.20	40%	+0.47	74%
Saudi Arabia	n/a	-	+0.20	60%	-0.13	44%	-0.13	44%	+0.08	54%	+0.21	61%	+0.50	75%	+0.06	53%	-0.24	38%	+0.10	55%	+0.35	68%
South Africa	+1.00	100%	+0.40	70%	+0.63	82%	-0.14	43%	+0.33	67%	+0.47	74%	+0.47	74%	+0.25	63%	-0.12	44%	+0.10	55%	+0.24	62%
Turkey	n/a	-	+0.20	60%	-0.25	38%	-0.14	43%	+0.17	59%	+0.20	60%	+0.25	63%	+0.25	63%	0	50%	+0.30	65%	+0.41	71%
UK	+1.00	100%	+1.00	100%	+0.50	75%	+0.78	89%	+0.77	89%	+0.87	94%	+0.81	91%	+0.75	88%	+0.76	88%	+0.40	70%	+0.71	85%
US	0	50%	+0.40	70%	+1.00	100%	+0.33	67%	+0.38	69%	+0.53	77%	+0.81	91%	+0.69	84%	+0.76	88%	+0.80	90%	+0.71	85%
EU	+1.00	100%	+0.60	80%	+0.38	69%	+0.57	79%	+0.82	91%	+0.85	93%	+0.75	88%	+0.63	81%	+0.75	88%	+0.40	70%	+0.81	91%
Average	+0.67	83%	+0.23	62%	+0.24	62%	+0.28	64%	+0.50	75%	+0.54	77%	+0.57	79%	+0.44	72%	+0.42	71%	+0.23	62%	+0.55	77%

n/a = not available

Conclusions

G20 compliance performance for the chosen priority commitments, measured as a summit average, improved incrementally from the 2009 London Summit and 2009 Pittsburgh Summit (both at 62%) to the 2010 Toronto Summit (64%) and then rose with the 2010 Seoul Summit (75%), the 2011 Cannes Summit (77%) and the 2012 Los Cabos Summit (79%). With the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit, compliance dropped to 72% and the compliance with the 2014 Brisbane Summit commitments dropped to 71%. The interim average of 62% for the 2015 Antalya Summit is even lower. However, the final score for 2015 increased significantly to 77%, which is higher than the average of 72% for all 10 summits. If the G20 can improve its performance on delivering on its promises, it may validate its claim for legitimacy as a global governance institution.

Many of the commitments assessed in this report have timelines that extend beyond the 2015 Antalya Summit or reflect medium- and long-term priorities. A unique feature of this report is the incorporation of deadlines for commitments monitored over multiple compliance cycles. The convergence of medium- and long-term commitments and those with deadlines in the near future reflects the nature of G20 decisions as a crisis management forum and a global governance steering institution. It also illustrates the multifaceted nature of compliance assessment. As the relationship among short, medium, and long-term commitments becomes clearer, the compliance landscape for many of these priority commitments may change over the course of future compliance periods.

Future Research and Reports

The information contained in this report provides G20 members and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance in the period immediately following the Antalya Summit. This report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on compliance during the period under study. Feedback should be sent to g20@utoronto.ca.

Considerations and Limitations

Several elements affect the findings contained in this report. While the purpose of the report is to monitor compliance with G20 commitments, it is necessary to ensure that the monitoring mechanism is realistic and considers the context within which the commitments are made. With new commitments, more attention must be paid to the initial implementation constraints faced by members. One way to accommodate these constraints is to regard the intent to implement policy measures as an illustration of compliance, or being “on track” towards compliance. This initial leeway should only be granted for new commitments; intent is not a suitable indicator of compliance for medium-term or longstanding commitments. Over time as commitments become integrated in the G20 compliance mechanism, compliance guidelines should become more stringent (as members become more accustomed to the nature of the issue and the requirements for compliance).

See also Appendix: General Considerations.

Appendix: General Considerations

In evaluating the results of this report, the following considerations should be kept in mind.

Assessments contained in this report apply to commitment-related actions taken by G20 members only since the commitments were declared publicly at the last summit.

Compliance has been assessed against a selected set of priority commitments, rather than all commitments contained in the summit documents. The selection is intended to produce a representative subset of the total body of commitments. An ideal set of priority commitments represents proportionally the amount of attention paid to each policy area in summit documents, reflects the relative ambition of summit commitments, and holds as many G20 members to account for compliance as possible.

In addition to producing commitments, summits provide value by establishing new principles and norms, creating and highlighting issues and issue areas and altering the traditional discourse used to discuss priorities. Some of the most important decisions reached at summits may be done in private and not encoded in the public record of the summit documents.

Some commitments cover several years and thus compliance takes longer than the summit-to-summit timeframe applied in this report. For this reason, full compliance (denoted by a +1 score) might not require that G20 members carry out a given commitment completely, but might instead demand clear, visible progress commensurate with the overall timetable as well as public statements of support of commitment objectives.

In some cases, a G20 member might choose not to comply with a particular summit commitment for good reason, for example if global conditions have changed dramatically since the commitment was made or if new knowledge has become available about how a particular problem can best be solved.

As each G20 member has its own constitutional, legal and institutional processes for undertaking action at the national level (and in the case of the European Union at the supranational level), each member is free to act according to its own legislative schedule. Of particular importance here is the annual schedule for creating budgets, seeking legislative approval and appropriating funds.

Commitments in G20 summit documents might also be included, in whole or in part, in documents released by other international forums, as the decisions of other international organizations or even national statements such as the State of the Union Address in the US, the Queen's Speech in the UK and the Speech from the Throne in Canada. Merely repeating a G20 commitment in another forum does not count fully as compliant behaviour.

This report assesses G20 members' action in accordance with the text of actual, specific commitments made in G20 summit documents. Because commitments demand that policymakers and regulators act specifically to meet the identified objectives, this report holds policymakers accountable for pushing and passing recommended policies. Furthermore, compliance is assessed against the precise, particular commitment, rather than what might be regarded as a necessary or appropriate action to solve the problem being addressed.

As individual members can take different actions to comply with the same commitment, no standardized cross-national evaluative criterion can be universally applied. The interpretive guidelines attempt to provide an equitable method for assessing compliance.

Because the evaluative scale used in this compliance report runs from -1 to +1, any score in the positive range represents at least some degree of compliance.

1. Energy: Fossil Fuel Subsidies

“We reaffirm our commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, over the medium term, recognising the need to support the poor.”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia	-1		
Brazil	-1		
Canada		0	
China		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
India			+1
Indonesia	-1		
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Korea		0	
Mexico	-1		
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa	-1		
Turkey	-1		
United Kingdom	-1		
United States			+1
European Union	-1		
Average		-0.35	

Background

At the 2015 Antalya Summit, G20 leaders reiterated their commitment to rationalise and phase-out, over the medium term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.

At the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit, this commitment was first introduced. National Energy and Finance Ministers committed to assess their respective national circumstances in order to develop implementation strategies and a timeframe, and G20 members asked the International Energy Agency, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank (hereafter referred to as the IGO-4) to analyze the existing scope of energy subsidies and provide suggestions for initiative implementation.

At the 2010 Toronto Summit, thirteen G20 members provided specific implementation strategies, and seven remaining members stated that they did not have inefficient fossil fuel subsidies (see Table 1). The IGO-4 presented a report with the analysis and suggestions requested by G20 members at the previous summit.¹

¹ Analysis of the Scope of Energy Subsidies and Suggestions for the G20 Initiative. IEA, OPEC, OECD, World Bank (Toronto) 16 June 2010. Access Date: 15 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/env/45575666.pdf>.

At the 2010 Seoul Summit, G20 members re-committed to rationalise and phase-out over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, and the IGO-4 released a second report providing 2009 data on fossil fuel consumption subsidies as well as strategies for their phase-out.²

At the 2011 Cannes Summit, the IGO-4 provided a third report highlighting the extent of subsidies and other support to fossil-fuel production and consumption, potential economic and environmental benefits of subsidy reform, and guidance on how countries could undertake the reforms while still protecting the poor.³

At the 2012 Los Cabos Summit, G20 members requested Finance Ministers to explore options for a voluntary peer review process to assess commitment progress and report progress by the next summit.

At the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit, Finance Ministers presented the “Methodology for G-20 Voluntary Peer Reviews on Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies That Encourage Wasteful Consumption.”⁴

At the 2014 Brisbane Summit, China and the US agreed to be the first countries to engage in mutual peer reviews. As well, the World Bank Group prepared a report on transitional policies to assist the poor while rationalizing and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.

At the 2015 Energy Ministers Meeting, a report providing updates on recent progress relating to this commitment was presented to the G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group.⁵ The same year, Germany announced it would serve on both the Chinese and American peer review teams and undergo a peer review of its own. Mexico announced that it would serve on the American peer review team and undergo a peer review as well.

Table 6: Country-Specific Implementation Strategies, Delivered at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit⁶

These summaries describe G20 members’ self-reported implementation strategies pertaining to the progressive phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and are not supported by material evidence. As such they will *not* be used to establish members’ compliance scores, and are provided for informative purposes only. In this report, Australia, Brazil, France, Japan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the UK all claimed to have efficient fossil fuel subsidies.

² The Scope of Fossil Fuel Subsidies in 2009 and a Roadmap for Phasing out Fossil Fuel Subsidies. IEA, OECD and World Bank (Seoul) 2010. Access Date: 15 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/46575783.pdf>.

³ Joint Report by IEA, OPEC, OECD and World Bank on Fossil Fuel and Other Energy Subsidies: An update of the G20 Pittsburgh and Toronto Commitments. IEA, OPEC, OECD, World Bank (Paris) 2011. Access Date: 15 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/site/tadffss/49006998.pdf>.

⁴ Methodology for G20 Voluntary Peer Reviews on Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies that Encourage Wasteful Consumption. G20 (Toronto) 2010. Access Date: 15 February 2016. <http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228453233373904.pdf>.

⁵ Update on Recent Progress in Reform of Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies that Encourage Wasteful Consumption. IEA, OECD (Istanbul) 2 October 2015. Access Date: 15 February 2016. <http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228338573300315.pdf>.

⁶ G20 Initiative on Rationalizing and Phasing Out Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies. G20 Research Group (Toronto) 4 September 2013. Access Date: 15 February 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/compliance/2012loscabos-final/11-2012-g20-compliance-final.pdf>.

Argentina	Proposes to reduce household subsidy for propane gas consumption as natural gas access is expanded.
Canada	Proposes to implement recently released draft legislation to phase-out the accelerated capital cost allowance for oil sands assets over the 2011-15 period. Previously phased-out other tax preferences applying to fossil fuel producers.
China	Proposes to gradually reduce the urban land-use tax relief for fossil fuel producers.
Germany	Proposes to discontinue subsidized coal mining in a socially acceptable manner by the end of 2018.
India	Proposes to work out implementation strategies and timetables for rationalizing and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies based on the recommendation of the Empowered Group of Ministers that has been constituted.
Indonesia	Proposes to phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies in a gradual manner in parallel with managing demand by adopting measures that will reduce fossil fuel energy consumption and by gradually narrowing the gap between domestic and international prices.
Italy	Proposes to continue with the planned expiration of subsidies for certain cogeneration plants, and negotiate on a voluntary basis with private operators of these plants the timing of their recess from the subsidy scheme.
Korea	Proposes to phase-out subsidies to anthracite coal and briquette producers.
Mexico	Proposes to continue current policies. Based on current market conditions, subsidies to gasoline, diesel, and liquid petroleum gas are expected to disappear in the medium term.
Russia	Proposes to implement the commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies through national economic and energy policy, within the framework of its Energy Strategy 2030 and the Concept of Long-Term Social and Economic Development, as well as in the context of its accession to the World Trade Organization.
Turkey	Proposes to work on a restructuring plan to rationalise the inefficient producer subsidies transferred to a stated-owned hard coal producing enterprise.
United States	Proposes to pass legislation to eliminate 12 preferential tax provisions related to the production of coal, oil and natural gas.

Commitment Features

This commitment has two parts: 1) rationalizing and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies over the medium term and 2) providing support for the poor.

Part 1 — Fossil Fuel Subsidies (FFS):

According to the 2015 United Nations Environmental Programme “Fossil Fuel Subsidy Policy Brief,”⁷ fossil fuel subsidies have important policy objectives because, in theory, they can protect the poor from fluctuating fuel prices, exploit natural resources for the benefit of the citizens of energy rich countries, and boost the competitiveness of domestic industries. In reality, however, subsidies have negative impacts on the environment, absorb substantial fiscal resources, fail to benefit targeted groups, and encourage excessive consumption of energy. Furthermore, FFS are highly regressive in that the richest 20 per cent of households receive more than 40 per cent of the benefits from energy subsidies. This drains public finances and reduces funds available for addressing social and developmental objectives. Cheap fossil fuels also render low-carbon energy options more expensive and undermine progress towards a green economy.

⁷ Fossil Fuel Subsidies Policy Brief (Geneva) 2015 Access Date: 15 February 2016
http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/GE_BriefFossilFuelSubsidies_EN_Web.pdf.

While there is no universal definition of a subsidy, the WTO has developed a general definition that is accepted by 153 member states. There are various types of FFS:⁸

Direct financial transfers: e.g. fuel vouchers or grants to producers or consumers

Trade instruments: e.g. tariffs on imports of crude oil and petroleum products, making domestic fuel production more lucrative, quotas and restrictions

Regulations: e.g. gasoline prices regulated at below international market levels, regulations that prioritise the use of domestic coal for power generation, market-access restrictions

Tax breaks: e.g. favourable tax deductions for depletion or investment in oil and gas fields and coal deposits, excise exemptions for fuels used in international air, rail or water transport

Credits: e.g. loan guarantees to finance energy infrastructure or preferential rates on loans to producers

Risk transfers: e.g. insurance or indemnification provided to fossil-fuel producers at below-market levels, limitation of financial liability

Below-full cost access to government goods and services: e.g. provision of seismic data for oil and gas exploration.

We will undergo compliance analysis with the understanding that all subsidies are inefficient and hence all FFS encourage wasteful consumption.

Part 2 — Targeted Support for the Poor:

In this commitment, the G20 also recognized the need to support the poor. The World Bank found that even though FFS are economically inefficient, “price increases from the removal of fossil-fuel subsidies are likely to adversely affect lower-income households who are already struggling.” The report by the World Bank, submitted to the G20, identified two broad types of approaches available to members seeking to reduce subsidies and support the poor: 1) improving the poverty targeting of existing subsidies, including limiting the number of subsidized goods to those used by the poor or limiting the quantities subsidized; and 2) introducing or strengthening other forms of support for the livelihoods of the poor, in cash or in-kind.

Compensation measures for vulnerable households and businesses can help cushion them against the adverse impacts of rising fuel prices following subsidy removal, but they need to be adapted to each member’s domestic circumstances. Complementary measures such as broader energy sector improvements, communication campaigns to inform the public about reform objectives and expected impacts, and a supportive administrative apparatus will ensure smooth implementation of subsidy reforms.

In addition to assessing whether action is taken to rationalise and phase-out fossil fuel subsidies, G20 members will also be evaluated on their efforts to provide support for the poor.

⁸ Fossil Fuel Subsidies Policy Brief (Geneva) 2015 Access Date: 15 February 2016
http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/GE_BriefFossilFuelSubsidies_EN_Web.pdf.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member did not rationalise or phase-out fossil fuel subsidies over the medium term AND did not support the poor.
0	Member rationalised and phased-out fossil fuel subsidies over the medium term BUT did not support the poor.
+1	Member rationalised and phased-out fossil fuel subsidies over the medium term AND provided support to the poor.

Lead Analyst: Grace Lee

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 27 January 2016, Argentina implemented a new electricity price scheme, “Régimen Tarifario de Transición.” It will result in the gradual phasing out of electricity price subsidies.⁹ The phasing out of subsidies will result in big hikes in wholesale electricity rates starting in February 2016.¹⁰ Analysts have predicted that electricity bills will increase by as much as 500 per cent,¹¹ but the government has promised to provide rate discounts to homes that reduce their power consumption compared with the same period of the previous year, or if consumption is less than 300 kilowatts per month.¹² Despite these promised fee reductions for all consumers, Argentina has yet to develop a specific plan to support the poor.

On 11 March 2016, the energy ministry announced that “considering that the price of crude oil has been in sharp decline over the past two years, it is necessary to apply stimulus measures to mitigate the impact of such reductions on the level of activity and local employment.” The Ministry confirmed that exporters of heavy crude from Argentina would receive a subsidy of USD7.50 per barrel from the government as long as international prices remain under USD47.50 per barrel.¹³

On 18 March 2016, the Government of Argentina and the World Bank concluded an agreement that will provide Argentina with USD6.3 billion in financing for various projects related to the government’s ‘zero poverty’ initiative.¹⁴ Projects such as infrastructure development, practically in

⁹ President Mauricio Macri lifts Argentina’s capital controls, Financial Times 17 December 2015. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1461&title=Commission-imposes-duties-to-prevent-imports-of-dumped-and-subsidised-Chinese-solar-panel-components-via-Taiwan-and-Malaysia>.

¹⁰ Argentina announces big hikes in electric rates, removes subsidies, Fox News Latino (Argentina) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://latino.foxnews.com/latino/news/2016/01/27/argentina-announces-big-hikes-in-electric-rates-removes-subsidies/>.

¹¹ Argentina to raise electricity bills by as much as 500 per cent, Bloomberg Business (New York) 29 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-01-29/argentina-to-raise-electricity-bills-by-as-much-as-500-per-cent>.

¹² Argentina announces big hikes in electric rates, removes subsidies, Fox News Latino (Argentina) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://latino.foxnews.com/latino/news/2016/01/27/argentina-announces-big-hikes-in-electric-rates-removes-subsidies/>.

¹³ Argentina to subsidize oil exports to compensate for low prices, Reuters, 11 March 2016, Date Accessed 11 April 2016 <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-argentina-oil-idUSKCN0WD1FM>.

¹⁴ Press: The government agreed with the World Bank projects 6.300 million for infrastructure, social programs, innovation and SME financing, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/el-gobierno-acordo-con-el-banco-mundial-proyectos-por-6-300-millones-de-dolares-para-infraestructura-planes-sociales-innovacion-y-financiamiento-de-pymes/>.

rural areas, expansion of the Child Allowance (AUH) as well as projects in water works, health, social housing and renewable energy.¹⁵

On 1 April 2016, the government announced subsidy cuts as part of a new fiscal austerity plan, whereby Argentines will pay higher rates for natural gas consumption. In some areas, it is expected that heating prices will go up by 300 per cent.¹⁶

Argentina has rolled back fossil fuel subsidies as well as provided targeted support for the poor.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Rinchen-Dolma Karma

Australia: -1

Australia has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 30 November 2015, it was reported that the Australian government is continuing to subsidize diesel to farmers and miners.¹⁷ The government pays 38 cents per liter of diesel, and has allocated USD3.9 billion in its annual budget.¹⁸

On 1 December 2015, Australia refused to sign the communiqué supporting the reform of fossil fuel subsidies at the Paris Climate Summit, where 40 countries agreed to phase-out inefficient government subsidies for the use of coal, gas, and oil.¹⁹ It cited concern for its current multi-billion-dollar diesel fuel rebate for farmers and miners.²⁰

On 24 February 2016, the Australian Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science, Christopher Pyne said that “the Australian Government was investing USD15.4 million over four years in the growth centre.”²¹ This Growth Centre will “drive innovation, competitiveness and productivity across the oil, gas, coal and uranium sectors.”²² In particular, the centre will focus on “improving

¹⁵ Press: The government agreed with the World Bank projects 6.300 million for infrastructure, social programs, innovation and SME financing, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/el-gobierno-acordo-con-el-banco-mundial-proyectos-por-6-300-millones-de-dolares-para-infraestructura-planes-sociales-innovacion-y-financiamiento-de-pymes/>.

¹⁶ Argentine home heating prices to rise after years of subsidies, Reuters, 1 April 2016. Access Date: 11 April 2016. <http://af.reuters.com/article/energyOilNews/idAFL2N1741JR>.

¹⁷ COP21 Paris climate talks: Australia U-turn on fossil-fuel reform, Financial Times 30 November 2015. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/2e7b7b34-9764-11e5-9228-87e603d47bdc.html#axzz41RF8l6rz>.

¹⁸ COP21 Paris climate talks: Australia U-turn on fossil-fuel reform, Financial Times 30 November 2015. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/2e7b7b34-9764-11e5-9228-87e603d47bdc.html#axzz41RF8l6rz>.

¹⁹ Paris UN Climate Conference 2015: Australia rejects fossil fuel pledge, Sydney Morning Herald 1 December 2015. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.smh.com.au/environment/un-climate-conference/paris-un-climate-conference-2015-australia-rejects-fossil-fuel-pledge-20151130-glbw4s.html#ixzz41QTOT4A>.

²⁰ Paris climate talks: Australia won't sign fossil fuel missive due to Nationals concerns about diesel rebate, ABC News 30 November 2015. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-11-30/australia-won't-sign-fossil-fuel-deal-at-paris-talks/6988380>.

²¹ Energy Resources Growth Centre Launched, Pyne Online 24 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <https://www.pyneonline.com.au/media-centre/media-releases/energy-resources-growth-centre-launched>.

²² Energy Resources Growth Centre Launched, Pyne Online 24 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <https://www.pyneonline.com.au/media-centre/media-releases/energy-resources-growth-centre-launched>.

knowledge and techniques needed to unlock Australia’s marginal gas resources like coal-seam gas.”²³ The centre will be headed by “long-time oil and gas executive, Ken Fitzpatrick.”

Australia has publicly refused to support the reform of current fossil fuel subsidies and made a direct investment into the fossil fuel industry. They have also failed to take any measures to provide targeted support to the poor.

Thus, Australia has received a score of –1.

Analyst: Yalda Mehran and Ethan Tsai

Brazil: –1

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

In January 2016, the World Bank produced a report entitled Fossil Fuel Subsidy and Pricing Policies. The report criticized the Brazilian governments relationship of Petrobras stating, “The official position of the Government of Brazil is that the downstream petroleum sector was completely deregulated effective January 2002. The government has nevertheless continued its informal policy of keeping domestic prices of petroleum products artificially low through losses suffered by Petrobras, a semi-public oil company that controls more than 99 per cent of the refining capacity in the country.”

²⁴ Furthermore, the report cited that state-owned energy companies such as Petrobras, have come under political pressure to set artificially low prices without an official re-introduction of price subsidies. These artificially low prices aim to curb competition and aim to increase consumption.²⁵

On 9 March 2016, President Rousseff approved a new stimulus package as are part of a resolution by the National Council of Energy Policies (CNPE), unlocking up to USD120 billion of investment in the country’s oil sector.²⁶ These measures include extending the term of concession contracts for exploration and tax exemptions for the industry until 31 December 2020, which aim to benefit the entire industry chain according to Energy Minister Eduardo Braga.²⁷

On 22 April 2016, the government reported that it would pay its debt owed to energy transmission companies starting in 2017, a surprise decision given that in March 2016, the government said it

²³ Coalition digs deeper into fossil fuels with new “growth centre”, Renew Economy 25 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://reneweconomy.com.au/2016/coalition-digs-deeper-into-fossil-fuels-with-new-growth-centre-82395>.

²⁴ Fossil Fuel Subsidy and Pricing Policies Recent Developing Country Experience, World Bank Group January 2016, Access Date: 21 July 2016. <http://poseidon01.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=266082064082024029090020103093002000069015002033002030090053015123058034007051106099097126118119065001033040063006028072105001001000070016086067089018126086098087096087112125110090021124094&EXT=pdf>.

²⁵ Fossil Fuel Subsidy and Pricing Policies Recent Developing Country Experience, World Bank Group January 2016, Access Date: 21 July 2016. <http://poseidon01.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=266082064082024029090020103093002000069015002033002030090053015123058034007051106099097126118119065001033040063006028072105001001000070016086067089018126086098087096087112125110090021124094&EXT=pdf>.

²⁶ Brazil Extends Contracts and Tax Breaks for Oil & Gas Industry, riotimesonline 10 March 2016. Access Date: 10 April 2016. <http://riotimesonline.com/brazil-news/rio-business/brazil-extends-contracts-and-tax-breaks-for-oilgas-industry/#>.

²⁷ Brazil Extends Contracts and Tax Breaks for Oil & Gas Industry, riotimesonline 10 March 2016. Access Date: 10 April 2016. <http://riotimesonline.com/brazil-news/rio-business/brazil-extends-contracts-and-tax-breaks-for-oilgas-industry/#>.

would only start repaying debts in 2019, as it did not want to raise prices for consumers.²⁸ It is not yet clear how much consumer tariffs will increase as a result of this decision or what the impact on consumers, including the poor will be.²⁹

On 2 June 2016, Brazil's energy ministry said it supported full independence for Petrobras to set domestic fuel prices without government interference.³⁰ This was reiterated on 14 June 2016 by the new chief executive officer of Petrobras, Pedro Parente, who stated that the period of government-subsidized domestic gasoline is over.³¹

In 2015, according to the International Monetary Fund, Brazil's post-tax subsidies as a per cent of Gross Domestic Product amounted to 2.35 per cent or USD 271.17 per capita.³² No evidence was found suggesting that these subsidies were rolled back during the compliance period.

Brazil has increased subsidies to oil producers and has not supported the poor.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Laila Kanji

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 30 November 2015, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau outlined that support for and implementation of policies that contribute to a low-carbon economy is one of the five foundational principles upon which Canada's actions against climate change is based.³³ He stated that Canada had "endorsed the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué, in support of accelerating action to eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies."³⁴

In early January 2016, Financial Minister Bill Morneau's federal budget consultation tour across the country reported that the Liberal Party's promise to "continue phasing out fossil fuel subsidies is projected to save CAD125 million in 2017-2018 and CAD250 million the following year."³⁵ This was confirmed by the newly appointed Minister of Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna, who indicated that the plan of "phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies," along with an endowment to the Low Carbon Economy trust of CAD2 million and a boost to investment in green

²⁸ "Brazil to Pay Debt Owed to Energy Companies from 2017", Reuters 22 April 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/brazil-power-debt-idUSL2N17P14F>.

²⁹ "Brazil to Pay Debt Owed to Energy Companies from 2017", Reuters 22 April 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/brazil-power-debt-idUSL2N17P14F>.

³⁰ "Brazil Energy Ministry Backs Petrobras Fuel-Pricing Independence", Reuters 4 June 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/brazil-petrobras-prices-idUSL1N18X00U?feedType=RSS>.

³¹ "Brazil Energy Ministry Backs Petrobras Fuel-Pricing Independence", Reuters 4 June 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/brazil-petrobras-prices-idUSL1N18X00U?feedType=RSS>.

³² IMF Survey : Counting the Cost of Energy Subsidies, IMF 17 July 2015. Access Date: 21 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2015/NEW070215A.htm>.

³³ Address by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in Canada, Minister of Environment and Climate Change (Ottawa) 12 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1024629>.

³⁴ Address by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in Canada, Minister of Environment and Climate Change (Ottawa) 12 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1024629>.

³⁵ The Big Shortfall: Preparing the budget promises to be a mammoth financial headache for Liberals, National Post Canadian Politics Section (Toronto) 23 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/canadian-politics/the-big-shortfall-preparing-the-budget-promises-to-be-a-mammoth-financial-headache-for-liberals>.

infrastructure by CAD6 billion in the next 4 years, is scheduled to be realized over the course of the medium term of 2 to 5 years.³⁶ Despite these promises the 2016 Budget did not make the cuts to fossil fuel subsidies. The Budget did however, lock in one recent liquefied natural gas subsidy until 2025.³⁷

On 25 February 2016, Export Development Canada (EDC), a federal crown corporation, stated that it had designated CAD750 million to provide financial services, including loans and guarantees, to small and medium-sized Canadian energy firms to weather them through low oil prices.³⁸ However, the EDC does not receive funding from the federal government but is self-financed through the fees and interest charged on its loans and insurance policies. EDC spokesman Phil Taylor said the crown corporation's board and chief executive made this decision to proceed with this program and "this is not a political thing."³⁹

On 23 March 2016, Canada's Natural Resources Minister Jim Carr announced that given the decline in oil prices, now was not the moment to phase out fossil fuel subsidies, despite a campaign promise to "phase out subsidies to the fossil fuel industry over the medium-term." He further went on to state that "there are all kinds of issues that are important in the oil and gas industry right now and the government wants to express its support for the industry in a variety of ways...Those are the priorities the government has chosen."⁴⁰

On 27 May 2016, the Group of Seven (G7) for the first time set a deadline for the ending most fossil fuel subsidies, saying that government support for coal, oil and gas should end by 2025.⁴¹ The leaders of the UK, US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the European Union encouraged all countries to join them in eliminating "inefficient fossil fuel subsidies" within a decade.⁴² "Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we recognise the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change," said the leaders' declaration, issued at the end their summit in Japan.⁴³ The pledge first entered into G7 declarations in 2009 but has until now lacked a firm timeline.⁴⁴

On 29 June 2016, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, American President Barack Obama, and Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto issued a statement following the North American Leaders'

³⁶ Meet Your New Climate Change Minister, Green Business Canada Magazine (Edmonton) 23 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://businessofgreen.ca/meet-your-new-climate-change-minister/>.

³⁷ Fossil Fuel Subsidies to Remain in Place, Despite Liberal's 'Greenest' Budget Ever, The Huffington Post 24 March 2016. Access Date: 15 April 2016. http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2016/03/24/oil-patch-woes-give-federal-liberals-cold-feet-on-cutting-fossil-fuel-subsidies_n_9535232.html.

³⁸ EDC earmarks \$750 million to help energy firms weather oil price drop, The Globe and Mail 25 February 2016. Access Date: 15 April 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/edc-earmarks-750-million-to-help-energy-firms-weather-oil-price-drop/article28920058/>.

³⁹ EDC earmarks \$750 million to help energy firms weather oil price drop, The Globe and Mail 25 February 2016. Access Date: 15 April 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/edc-earmarks-750-million-to-help-energy-firms-weather-oil-price-drop/article28920058/>.

⁴⁰ Fossil Fuel Subsidies to Remain in Place, Despite Liberal's 'Greenest' Budget Ever, The Huffington Post 24 March 2016. Access Date: 15 April 2016. http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2016/03/24/oil-patch-woes-give-federal-liberals-cold-feet-on-cutting-fossil-fuel-subsidies_n_9535232.html.

⁴¹ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

⁴² G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

⁴³ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

⁴⁴ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

Summit stating, “We commit to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2025 and call on the other members of the G20 to do the same. We also urge the G20 to make commitments to reduce methane emissions in the oil and gas sector and to improve the environmental performance of heavy-duty vehicles. Canada, the U.S., and Mexico will promote universal energy access and work together to address the challenges of energy security and integration, clean energy investment, and regional energy cooperation in the Caribbean and Central America. Canada, the US and Mexico will align approaches to account for the social cost of carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions when assessing the benefits of emissions-reducing policy measures.”⁴⁵ The Action Plan produced by the three countries at the summit includes several initiatives that aim to support the poor as well as consumers generally have access to clean energy.⁴⁶

In 2015, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its global report on energy subsidies, found that Canada provides a CAD46.4 billion in subsidies to the energy sector in either direct support or uncollected taxes on externalized costs. The IMF is including all untaxed externalized costs of energy use under their definition of subsidies. The figures flagged for Canada still include CAD1.4 billion in direct pre-tax subsidies. The remaining CAD44.6 billion is in the form of externalized costs to society from dirty and dangerous fossil fuels such as air pollution, traffic congestion and climate change.⁴⁷

While Canada has announced initiatives to support the poor and publicly endorsed the phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies over the medium term, it has not phased out subsidies to the oil and gas sector.

Thus, Canada has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rinchen-Dolma Karma

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 23 December 2016, the State Council announced that the price of electricity generated by coal-fired power plants would be cut by RMB0.03/kWh in order to “reduce the burden on enterprises and cut emissions,” and to “reduce the price for businesses, upgrade power plants to ones with low emissions and to increase supply of renewable energy.”⁴⁸

In January 2016, China introduced a floor price restricting the cost of fuel. The price of fuels, such as gasoline and diesel, will not be adjusted as long as crude is below USD40/bbl, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the country’s top economic planner, said in a statement. Profits from fuel sales below the USD40 level will go to a fund to promote energy conservation and security and improve fuel quality, according to the NDRC. “As a country that’s both a big oil importer and consumer, as well as a large producer, prices that are too high or too low will have a negative impact on China’s economy,” the NDRC said. Low prices would be a short-term

⁴⁵ Leaders’ Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>.

⁴⁶ Leaders’ Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>.

⁴⁷ Psst, Trudeau: IMF Now Pegs Our Fossil Fuel Subsidies at \$46 Billion, Tyee 16 February 2016. Access Date: 09 August 2016 <http://thetyee.ca/Opinion/2016/02/01/IMF-Fossil-Fuel-Subsidies/>

⁴⁸ China cuts coal-fired power price, Xinhua News (Beijing) 23 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-12/23/c_134945743.htm.

benefit “but it may put constraints on China’s domestic oil production and reduce supply,” it said.⁴⁹ The higher price does not encourage consumption and is not a subsidy, however will have a negative impact on the poor.

In May 2016, the US and China reaffirmed their 2013 agreement to undergo a peer review of each other’s fossil fuel subsidies, to be presented in the G20 summit in China in September 2016.⁵⁰

On 18 May 2016, the Ministry of Finance announced it has earmarked a special fund of RMB100 billion to subsidize local governments and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in reducing steel and coal overcapacity. The ministry said in a statement that 80 per cent of the funds will be distributed to local governments and centrally administered SOEs based on their respective capacity reduction assignments, as well as the number of laid-off workers that must be resettled and the difficulty of doing so. The remainder will be allocated based on how well local governments and SOEs fulfill their assignments.⁵¹

China has taken steps to phase out fossil fuel subsidies. However, there is no evidence that it has taken any measures to ensure support for vulnerable populations.

Thus, China has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Anju Xing

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

In 2014, France introduced a carbon component, called the Climate-Energy Tax (CCE), in its energy taxes (domestic taxes on the consumption of energy products, natural gas and coal) to reduce emissions in these sectors. This tax has been ramped up over time, from EUR7 per ton of CO₂ in 2014, to EUR14.50 per ton in 2015, to EUR22 per ton in 2016, and will rise to EUR30.50 per ton in 2017. Furthermore, the Energy Transition and Green Growth Act of 17 August 2015 set the long-range targets for the tax in 2020 (EUR56 per ton) and 2030 (EUR100 per ton), in addition to increasing the Climate-Energy Tax.⁵² On 30 November 2015, France, along with 40 other countries endorsed the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).⁵³ The Communiqué “calls on the international community to increase efforts to phase-out subsidies for fossil fuel production and use.”⁵⁴

⁴⁹ China sets oil price floor at \$40 to protect domestic supply, World Oil 13 January 2016. Access Date: 8 August 2016. <http://www.worldoil.com/news/2016/01/13/china-sets-oil-price-floor-at-40-to-protect-domestic-supply>

⁵⁰ US and China ready peer reviews on fossil fuel subsidies, Chinadialogue. 19 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/8932-US-and-China-ready-peer-reviews-of-fossil-fuel-subsidies>.

⁵¹ China earmarks funds to help reduce overcapacity, The State Council 18 May 2016. Access Date: 2 September 2016. http://english.gov.cn/state_council/ministries/2016/05/19/content_281475352712538.htm

⁵² Stability Report, Government of France July 2016. Access Date: 3 October 2016. <http://www.aft.gouv.fr/documents/%7BC3BAF1F0-F068-4305-821D-B8B2BF4F9AF6%7D/publication/attachments/24959.pdf>

⁵³ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communique-presented-to-unfccc/>.

⁵⁴ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communique-presented-to-unfccc/>.

On 1 January 2016, the government instituted the principle of aligning taxes on diesel oil and petrol. To this end, excise tax on diesel oil was raised by 0.01 per litre and will rise by the same amount on 1 January 2017, in addition to the tax increases resulting from the Climate-Energy Tax.⁵⁵

On 3 August 2016, PTZ, which is a zero-interest loan dedicated to poor households to finance works improving the energy performance of buildings, was extended to 2018 PTZ loans are available to individuals whose financial resources satisfy certain conditions and the property's energy performance must meet certain criteria. The loan cannot be used to finance 100 per cent of the purchase and the borrower will have to take out an additional loan or loans.⁵⁶

On 27 May 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) for the first time set a deadline for the ending most fossil fuel subsidies, saying that government support for coal, oil and gas should end by 2025.⁵⁷ The leaders of the UK, US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the European Union encouraged all countries to join them in eliminating “inefficient fossil fuel subsidies” within a decade.⁵⁸ “Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we recognise the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change,” said the leaders’ declaration, issued at the end their summit in Japan.⁵⁹ The pledge first entered into G7 declarations in 2009 but has until now lacked a firm timeline.⁶⁰

On 15 July 2016, the French Government has accepted a recommendation from an advisory panel that a carbon tax be imposed on electricity generation from coal fired power plants starting next year. The new levy on coal is slated for introduction on 1 January 2017.⁶¹

During 2016, the Government of France introduced the creation of an energy voucher to help low-income households pay their bills. The legislation is in an experimental phase before a full roll-out by early 2018.⁶²

France has introduced taxation plans on coal plants however it has not shown dedication to helping the poor through significant measures.

Thus, France has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Olivier Li and Laila Kanji

⁵⁵ Stability Report, Government of France July 2016. Access Date: 3 October 2016.

<http://www.aft.gouv.fr/documents/%7BC3BAF1F0-F068-4305-821D-B8B2BF4F9AF6%7D/publication/attachments/24959.pdf>

⁵⁶ Qu'est-ce que l'éco-prêt à taux zéro ? CEDEF 29 September 2016. Access Date: 3 October 2016.

<http://www.economie.gouv.fr/cedef/eco-pret-a-taux-zero>

⁵⁷ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>

⁵⁸ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>

⁵⁹ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>

⁶⁰ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>

⁶¹ France Unveils Carbon Tax Plans, Tax-News 15 July 2016. Access Date: 7 August 2016. http://www.tax-news.com/news/France_Unveils_Carbon_Tax_Plans____71708.html

⁶² ENERGY TRANSITION FOR GREEN GROWTH ACT, The Government of France October 2015. Access Date: 3 October 2016. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/14123-8-GB_loi-TE-mode-emploi_DEF_light.pdf

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 30 November 2015, Germany, along with 40 other countries endorsed the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).⁶³ The Communiqué “calls on the international community to increase efforts to phase-out subsidies for fossil fuel production and use.”⁶⁴

On 30 November 2015, the World Bank reported that Germany, along with three other European countries and the World Bank Group announced a USD500 million initiative for developing countries to tackle climate change.⁶⁵ Developing countries that remove or reduce fossil fuel subsidies and replace them with more renewable forms of energy would be paid for emission cuts, leading to low carbon development and a reduction in carbon cities.⁶⁶ The initiative is stated to start operating in 2016.⁶⁷

In November 2015, Germany was reported to be the only country to successfully “integrate tax expenditures with subsidies in their annual budget.”⁶⁸ It has remained determined to eliminate its coal industry and has effective plans in place for stakeholders in coal production, including early retirement schemes for current workers, and sharing costs of closures and liabilities with the industry.⁶⁹

On 3 December 2015, German consumers were reported to be bearing the costs of transitions to renewable energy, reflected in its higher electricity rates compared to other countries.⁷⁰ The price of government projects is estimated to be EUR550 billion, or about USD97 billion, by 2050.⁷¹

On 27 May 2016, the G7 for the first time set a deadline for the ending most fossil fuel subsidies, saying that government support for coal, oil and gas should end by 2025.⁷² The leaders of the UK,

⁶³ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communicue-presented-to-unfccc/>.

⁶⁴ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communicue-presented-to-unfccc/>.

⁶⁵ Press Release: New \$500 million initiative to boost large scale climate action in developing countries, The World Bank 30 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/11/30/new-500-million-initiative-to-boost-large-scale-climate-action-in-developing-countries>.

⁶⁶ Press Release: New \$500 million initiative to boost large scale climate action in developing countries, The World Bank 30 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/11/30/new-500-million-initiative-to-boost-large-scale-climate-action-in-developing-countries>.

⁶⁷ Press Release: New \$500 million initiative to boost large scale climate action in developing countries, The World Bank 30 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/11/30/new-500-million-initiative-to-boost-large-scale-climate-action-in-developing-countries>.

⁶⁸ Empty promises: G20 subsidies to oil, gas and coal production, Overseas Development Institute November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.odi.org/publications/10058-production-subsidies-oil-gas-coal-fossil-fuels-g20-broken-promises>.

⁶⁹ Empty promises: G20 subsidies to oil, gas and coal production, Overseas Development Institute November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.odi.org/publications/10058-production-subsidies-oil-gas-coal-fossil-fuels-g20-broken-promises>.

⁷⁰ Germany May Offer Model for Reining In Fossil Fuel Use, The New York Times 3 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/04/world/europe/germany-may-offer-model-for-reining-in-fossil-fuel-use.html?_r=0.

⁷¹ Germany May Offer Model for Reining In Fossil Fuel Use, The New York Times 3 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/04/world/europe/germany-may-offer-model-for-reining-in-fossil-fuel-use.html?_r=0.

US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the EU encouraged all countries to join them in eliminating “inefficient fossil fuel subsidies” within a decade.⁷³ “Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we recognise the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change,” said the leaders’ declaration, issued at the end their summit in Japan.⁷⁴ The pledge first entered into G7 declarations in 2009 but has until now lacked a firm timeline.⁷⁵

On 27 May 2016, the European Commission approved nearly EUR4 billion in subsidies to close down Spain’s unprofitable coal mines and Germany’s lignite-fired power stations. Brussels gave Madrid the green light to spend EUR2.1 billion closing 26 coal mines that are no longer profitable. This state aid will be permitted on the condition that the closure of the mines is completed by 2019. In Germany, Brussels has authorised the government to subsidise the closure of power stations fuelled by lignite, a soft form of sedimentary rock often known as ‘brown coal’. Merkel’s cabinet negotiated the closure of eight lignite-burning installations owned by Mibrag, Vattenfall and RWE between 2016 and 2019. Together, these eight power stations represent 13 per cent of Germany’s lignite-burning capacity. By 2020, the closure of these power stations cut the annual carbon emissions of Germany’s electricity sector by 11 to 12 million tonnes. In return, the federal government in Berlin will compensate the electricity companies to the tune of EUR1.6 billion for their loss of revenue.⁷⁶

On July 2016, Germany was criticized by the United Nations for continuing to finance power companies who use coal and diesel to produce electricity, as well as for offering compensation for coal power.⁷⁷ While Germany signed the Paris Agreement in 2015 and has been providing aid to developing countries to help them phase out fossil fuel subsidies, it has been accused of not doing so itself.⁷⁸ “Germany says it’s on track to end coal subsidies by 2018 but the German government is also introducing new mechanisms that provide payment to power companies for their ability to provide a constant supply of electricity, even if they are polluting forms, such as diesel and coal,” said Mary Robinson, the former president of Ireland and UN special envoy on climate change and El Niño. She called on Germany to make a real commitment to get out of coal.⁷⁹ No specific evidence was cited in the report detailing the specific policies that Robinson was eluding to.

Germany has reduced inefficient subsidies for fossil fuels. However, it has also been criticized for implementing new subsidies and has not supported the poor. Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Novera Khan

⁷² G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

⁷³ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

⁷⁴ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

⁷⁵ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

⁷⁶ Brussels authorises subsidies to end dependence on coal, Euro Activ 1 June 2016. Access Date” 10 August 2016. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy/news/brussels-authorises-subsidies-to-end-dependence-on-coal/>

⁷⁷ UN criticizes UK and Germany for betraying Paris climate deal, The Guardian 18 July 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016. https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jul/18/un-criticises-uk-and-german-for-betraying-the-spirit-of-the-paris-climate-deal?CMP=share_btn_tw.

⁷⁸ UN criticizes UK and Germany for betraying Paris climate deal, The Guardian 18 July 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016. https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jul/18/un-criticises-uk-and-german-for-betraying-the-spirit-of-the-paris-climate-deal?CMP=share_btn_tw.

⁷⁹ UN criticizes UK and Germany for betraying Paris climate deal, The Guardian 18 July 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016. https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jul/18/un-criticises-uk-and-german-for-betraying-the-spirit-of-the-paris-climate-deal?CMP=share_btn_tw.

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 30 November, Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed India's role in climate change at the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held in December.⁸⁰ He addressed phasing out fossil fuels in his speech, stating: "We are reducing dependence on fossil fuel through levies and reduction in subsidies; switching sources of fuel where possible; and, transforming cities and public transportation."⁸¹

On 1 January 2016, the Indian government announced a scheme to implement Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) for Kerosene Subsidies, which are set to start 1 April 2016.⁸² DBT is an attempt to change the mechanism of transferring subsidies launched by Government of India on 1 January 2013. This program aims to transfer subsidies directly to the people through their bank accounts therefore avoid leakages and target the poor to fully integrate underprivileged sectors.⁸³ Where such transfer is introduced, the consumer will pay the un-subsidised price of kerosene at the time of purchase. Subsequently, the amount of subsidy will be directly transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary. To avoid any inconvenience to the beneficiary through payment of un-subsidised price, subsidy will be credited to eligible beneficiaries in advance during the initial purchase.⁸⁴

On 9 January 2016, in hopes of setting an example, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley has voluntarily given up use of subsidised liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), joining a growing list of well-to-do people who have opted to buy cooking gas at market rate. "Hon'ble Finance Minister has set an example by giving up subsidy on LPG; other colleagues & people who can afford should join this initiative," Oil Minister Dharmendra Pradhan tweeted.⁸⁵ The government has asked the rich to give up subsidies on LPG to make them available to people who deserve it. Several industrialists, politicians and bureaucrats have voluntarily given up the subsidised cooking gas.⁸⁶

On 17 February 2016, the Indian government proposed subsidy cuts for higher income households.⁸⁷ The Oil Ministry issued a statement indicating that "there will be no subsidy for cooking gas

⁸⁰ Narendra Modi's at COP21 in Full, The Wall Street Journal India edition (Paris) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2015/12/01/narendra-modis-speech-at-cop21-in-full/>.

⁸¹ Narendra Modi's at COP21 in Full, The Wall Street Journal India edition (Paris) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2015/12/01/narendra-modis-speech-at-cop21-in-full/>.

⁸² Government Announces Direct Transfer Benefits Scheme for Kerosene Subsidy, Business Standard (New Delhi) 1 January 2016. Access Date: 18 February 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/govt-announces-direct-benefit-transfer-scheme-for-kerosene-subsidy-116010100799_1.html.

⁸³ Government Announces Direct Transfer Benefits Scheme for Kerosene Subsidy, Business Standard (New Delhi) 1 January 2016. Access Date: 18 February 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/govt-announces-direct-benefit-transfer-scheme-for-kerosene-subsidy-116010100799_1.html.

⁸⁴ Government Announces Direct Transfer Benefits Scheme for Kerosene Subsidy, Business Standard (New Delhi) 1 January 2016. Access Date: 18 February 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/govt-announces-direct-benefit-transfer-scheme-for-kerosene-subsidy-116010100799_1.html.

⁸⁵ Jaitley Gives up Subsidised LPG, The Hindu (New Delhi) 9 January 2015. Access Date: 18 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/jaitley-gives-up-subsidised-lpg/article6772175.ece>.

⁸⁶ Jaitley Gives up Subsidised LPG, The Hindu (New Delhi) 9 January 2015. Access Date: 18 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/jaitley-gives-up-subsidised-lpg/article6772175.ece>.

⁸⁷ No more LPG Subsidy If You Earn Above Rs 10 Lakh A Year, Times of India (New Delhi) 29 December 2015. Access Date: 17 February 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/No-more-LPG-subsidy-if-you-earn-above-Rs-10-lakh-a-year/articleshow/50360841.cms>.

cylinders if either the registered consumer, or his/her spouse have an annual taxable income of more than Rs10 lakh.”⁸⁸

On 29 February 2016, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley presented the annual Union Budget 2016-2017.⁸⁹ It posits petroleum subsidies at a 10.76 per cent share from overall subsidies, a decrease from last year’s share of 11.64 per cent.⁹⁰ The budget also includes increased taxes on fuels, with its “clean energy cess increased from Rs200 per ton to Rs400 per ton on coal, lignite and peat.”⁹¹

In line with the proposals in the Budget, the Finance Minister has “proposed phase-out of tax concession to commissioned projects under Section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, raising costs of power firms.”⁹² In addition, another proposal is a “tax on large dividends” of companies including Coal India, which received Rs13,000 from its subsidiaries last year.”⁹³

On 4 March 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke at the International Conference on Rule of Law for supporting the 2030 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, held in New Delhi.⁹⁴ He outlined India’s commitment to phase out inefficient fuel subsidies, stating that “India has moved from a regime of carbon subsidy to one of carbon taxes. India is one of the few countries to have a carbon tax in the form of a cess on coal. The coal cess has been doubled in the Budget of 2016-17.”⁹⁵

On 17 April 2016, the Indian government confirmed its timely implementation of Direct Benefit Transfers for Kerosene subsidies.⁹⁶ Speaking to the International Monetary Fund, the Finance Minister said that the government “is delivering subsidy to 153 million households for use of LPG directly in their bank accounts through the world’s largest cash transfer programme.”⁹⁷

⁸⁸ No more LPG Subsidy If You Earn Above Rs 10 Lakh A Year, Times of India (New Delhi) 29 December 2015. Access Date: 17 February 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/No-more-LPG-subsidy-if-you-earn-above-Rs-10-lakh-a-year/articleshow/50360841.cms>.

⁸⁹ Budget 2016, Where the money comes from and where it goes, The Hindu 1 March 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/business/budget/budget-2016-where-the-money-comes-from-and-where-it-goes/article8297149.ece?homepage=true>.

⁹⁰ Budget 2016, Where the money comes from and where it goes, The Hindu 1 March 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/business/budget/budget-2016-where-the-money-comes-from-and-where-it-goes/article8297149.ece?homepage=true>.

⁹¹ All you need to know about Budget 2016 in under 60 points, Daily News & Analysis, 1 March 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-key-highlights-from-the-budget-2016-2183855>.

⁹² Budget 2016: Coal cess in line with India’s climate commitments, The Economic Times- India (New Delhi/ Kolkotta) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/indl-goods/svs/metals-mining/budget-2016-coal-cess-in-line-with-indias-climate-commitments/articleshow/51202168.cms>.

⁹³ Budget 2016: Coal cess in line with India’s climate commitments, The Economic Times- India (New Delhi/ Kolkotta) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/indl-goods/svs/metals-mining/budget-2016-coal-cess-in-line-with-indias-climate-commitments/articleshow/51202168.cms>.

⁹⁴ My Dream is Of A Transformed India, Modi says at IMF Meet, The Huffington Post- India (New Delhi) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016. http://www.huffingtonpost.in/2016/03/12/imf-modi_n_9444766.html.

⁹⁵ My Dream is Of A Transformed India, Modi says at IMF Meet, The Huffington Post- India (New Delhi) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016. http://www.huffingtonpost.in/2016/03/12/imf-modi_n_9444766.html.

⁹⁶ India’s Mantra is to ‘Reform to Transform’ , The Indian Express, (Washington) 17 December 2016. Access Date : 15 July 2016 <http://indianexpress.com/article/business/economy/indias-mantra-is-reform-to-transform-arun-jaitley-to-imf/>.

⁹⁷ India’s Mantra is to ‘Reform to Transform’ , The Indian Express, (Washington) 17 December 2016. Access Date : 15 July 2016 <http://indianexpress.com/article/business/economy/indias-mantra-is-reform-to-transform-arun-jaitley-to-imf/>.

On 22 April 2016, the Oil Minister said that since the launch of ‘ Give-it- Up’ Campaign last year, “1.13 crore people have given up LPG subsidies and are buying cooking gas at market price.”⁹⁸

On 4 May 2016, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) organized an event in New Delhi, aimed at promoting dialogue and research on ‘subsidies for energy access.’⁹⁹ The Oil Minister “used the opportunity to encourage IISD and local partners in India to continue their research and support to the government on issues around energy subsidies and energy access. [He] acknowledged the role that such research plays in shaping and evaluating government schemes, particularly in the case of energy subsidy policies such as those for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and kerosene.”¹⁰⁰ The IISD, in one of its released reports on India’s changing fuel use and challenges, found that the implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG was “fairly successful, with high levels of enrollment and customer satisfaction.”¹⁰¹

By July 2016, the Indian government had reduced kerosene subsidies by almost “50 per cent in the past 12 months.”¹⁰² Simultaneously, large investments had been made in solar energy: energy expert Narendra Taneja testified that “the government is investing thousands of crores in solar lamps to poor families.”¹⁰³ This been done alongside reducing fuel subsidies, so as to avoid hurting poorer populations of the country.

India has created and implemented policies that phase-out inefficient fuel subsidies, while also supporting the poor.

Thus, India has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nidhi Varma

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 17 December 2015, Indonesian Senior Minister Coordinating Energy and Mining announced an improvement to the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) scheme to attract more oil and gas investment in Indonesia. The new planned scheme “will give the oil companies a 5 per cent higher in

⁹⁸ PM Narendra Modi to launch Rs, 8,000 crore scheme for free LPG connections to poor, The Economic Times, (New Delhi) 22 April 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/pm-narendra-modi-to-launch-rs-8000-crore-scheme-for-free-lpg-connections-to-poor/articleshow/51943231.cms>.

⁹⁹ How are governments encouraged to to initiate subsidy reform? Through research!, Global Studies Initiative-International Institute for Sustainable Development, (New Delhi) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/how-are-governments-encouraged-initiate-subsidy-reform-through-research>.

¹⁰⁰ How are governments encouraged to to initiate subsidy reform? Through research!, Global Studies Initiative-International Institute for Sustainable Development, (New Delhi) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/how-are-governments-encouraged-initiate-subsidy-reform-through-research>.

¹⁰¹ How are governments encouraged to to initiate subsidy reform? Through research!, Global Studies Initiative-International Institute for Sustainable Development, (New Delhi) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/how-are-governments-encouraged-initiate-subsidy-reform-through-research>.

¹⁰² Government’s focus on renewable energy is changing landscape in rural areas : Narendra Taneja, energy expert , The Economic Times (New Delhi) 13 July 2016. Access Date 15 July 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/expert-view/governemnts-focus-on-renewable-energy-is-changing-landscape-in-rural-areas-narendra-taneja-energy-expert/articleshow/53190988.cms>.

¹⁰³ Government’s focus on renewable energy is changing landscape in rural areas : Narendra Taneja, energy expert , The Economic Times (New Delhi) 13 July 2016. Access Date 15 July 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/expert-view/governemnts-focus-on-renewable-energy-is-changing-landscape-in-rural-areas-narendra-taneja-energy-expert/articleshow/53190988.cms>.

cost recovery given they invest in country's oil exploration. The current cost recovery scheme is 15 per cent."¹⁰⁴

On 4 January 2016, the Minister of Energy Sudirman Said announced that Indonesia would postpone implementing a new levy on fossil fuels which was intended to support development of renewable energy resources and improve energy security, a day before it had been due to come into effect. "Everyone agrees — it's just the timing of the implementation that needs to be managed," Said told reporters, referring to a discussion of the matter with President Joko Widodo and other members of his cabinet.¹⁰⁵

On 5 January 2016, the Indonesian government announced a cut in fuel prices due to falling global oil prices.¹⁰⁶ President Director of state owned energy company Pertamina Dwi Sutjipto announced that the cuts were larger than what was previously expected, with the price of diesel cut to IDR5650 per liter from IDR6700 a liter previously, likely increasing consumption of fossil fuels.¹⁰⁷

On 30 March 2016, the Indonesian government announced new prices of subsidized fuels effective 1 April 2016.¹⁰⁸ Both gasoline and automotive diesel were lowered by IDR500 per litre.¹⁰⁹ These price changes are the second round of price adjustments the government announced since November.¹¹⁰

On 22 April 2016, the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises announced that in early July 2016, all state-owned oil and gas companies would be grouped under the holding company of Pertamina.¹¹¹ Huge efficiency savings are expected from the merger, leading to savings of around USD1.6 billion in investments and better coordination of national energy planning as well as in gas distribution and operations.¹¹²

On 31 May 2016, Marketing Director of Pertamina Ahmed Bambang announced that the company would not increase fuel prices during Ramadan, which fell during the months of June and July.¹¹³ The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources emphasized this by announcing that fuel prices would

¹⁰⁴ Indonesia to Improve Cost Recovery Scheme to Increase Oil and Gas Investment, Berita Migas 17 Dec 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://beritamigas.com/HOME/indonesia-to-improve-cost-recovery-scheme-to-increase-oil-and-gas-investment>.

¹⁰⁵ Indonesia postpones new levy on gas and diesel, Reuters 4 January 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://sustainability.thomsonreuters.com/2016/01/05/indonesia-postpones-new-levy-on-gasoline-and-diesel/>.

¹⁰⁶ Good News for Customers, Indonesia Govt Cuts Fuel Price from Jan 5, RanbuEnergy 5 January 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.rambuenergy.com/2016/01/good-news-for-customers-indonesia-govt-cuts-fuel-price-from-jan-5/>.

¹⁰⁷ Good News for Customers, Indonesia Govt Cuts Fuel Price from Jan 5, RanbuEnergy 5 January 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.rambuenergy.com/2016/01/good-news-for-customers-indonesia-govt-cuts-fuel-price-from-jan-5/>.

¹⁰⁸ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, Global Subsidies Initiative, International Institute of Sustainable Development 1 April 2016. Access Date: 10 April 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/indonesia-news-briefing-april-2016>.

¹⁰⁹ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, Global Subsidies Initiative, International Institute of Sustainable Development 1 April 2016. Access Date: 10 April 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/indonesia-news-briefing-april-2016>.

¹¹⁰ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, Global Subsidies Initiative, International Institute of Sustainable Development 1 April 2016. Access Date: 10 April 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/indonesia-news-briefing-april-2016>.

¹¹¹ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Global Subsidies Initiative June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/GSI/news/indonesia-news-briefing-june-2016>.

¹¹² Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Global Subsidies Initiative June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/GSI/news/indonesia-news-briefing-june-2016>.

¹¹³ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Global Subsidies Initiative June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/GSI/news/indonesia-news-briefing-june-2016>.

remain at current levels until after Eid, and the government would examine prices again in September.¹¹⁴

On 2 June 2016, during state budget revision talks with the parliament, the government proposed to reduce subsidies on automotive diesel from IDR1000 to IDR350 per litre.¹¹⁵ On 21 June 2016, the House of Representatives budgetary board agreed to cut the diesel fuel subsidy allocation from IDR1000 to IDR500 per litre on 1 July 2016.¹¹⁶ According to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, “the price [for subsidized diesel fuel] will remain at IDR5150 per liter for the next three months.”¹¹⁷ Funds saved from these subsidy cuts are expected to be re-directed towards an energy security fund and infrastructure development.¹¹⁸

In early June 2016, Minister of Finance Bambang Brodjonegoro announced that implementation of electricity subsidy reforms would again be postponed due to difficulty with targeting appropriate recipients.¹¹⁹ In parliament, Minister Brodjonegoro noted that the government will be asking for an additional electricity subsidy allocation of IDR18.8 trillion to cover the costs of prolonging the subsidy scheme.¹²⁰ Nonetheless, the government rejected calls from the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI-ICMA) to introduce coal subsidies, based on the cost of production and a 15–25 per cent profit margin.¹²¹

Indonesia has decreased some fossil fuel subsidies however, has increased others. There is no evidence suggesting Indonesia has supported vulnerable groups.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Laila Kanji

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 30 November 2015, Italy, along with 40 other countries, endorsed The Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

¹¹⁴ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Global Subsidies Initiative June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/GSI/news/indonesia-news-briefing-june-2016>.

¹¹⁵ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Global Subsidies Initiative June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/GSI/news/indonesia-news-briefing-june-2016>.

¹¹⁶ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Global Subsidies Initiative June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/GSI/news/indonesia-news-briefing-june-2016>.

¹¹⁷ Govt to Cut Diesel Subsidy on July 1, Consumer Price Unchanged, The Jakarta Post, 22 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/06/21/govt-to-cut-diesel-subsidy-on-july-1-consumer-price-unchanged.html>.

¹¹⁸ Indonesia Mulls Scrapping Diesel Subsidies-Energy Ministry Official, Reuters 15 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://af.reuters.com/article/commoditiesNews/idAFL3N16N1Z9>.

¹¹⁹ How are governments encouraged to to initiate subsidy reform? Through research!, Global Studies Initiative-International Institute for Sustainable Development (New Delhi) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/how-are-governments-encouraged-initiate-subsidy-reform-through-research>.

¹²⁰ How are governments encouraged to to initiate subsidy reform? Through research!, Global Studies Initiative-International Institute for Sustainable Development (New Delhi) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/how-are-governments-encouraged-initiate-subsidy-reform-through-research>.

¹²¹ Indonesia Energy Subsidy Briefing, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Global Subsidies Initiative June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.iisd.org/GSI/news/indonesia-news-briefing-june-2016>.

(UNFCCC).¹²² The Communiqué “calls on the international community to increase efforts to phase out subsidies for fossil fuel production and use.”¹²³

On 2 February 2016 a package of measures to promote the Green Economy in Italy comes officially into force, after approval by the Italian Parliament in December 2015. Among provisions on sustainable transport, waste management and protected marine areas, the Italian government commits to becoming the first EU country to track and publish all of its environmentally harmful subsidies on a yearly basis. These include, but are not limited to, incentives, tax-breaks, subsidised loans and exemptions intended for the production and use of fossil fuels. The introduction of this provision is in line with a 2011 Communication from the European Commission, recommending all Member States “identify the most significant environmentally harmful subsidies pursuant to established methodologies, and prepare plans and timetables to phase out environmentally harmful subsidies and report on these as part of their [annual] National Reform Programmes.”¹²⁴

On 27 May 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) for the first time set a deadline for the ending most fossil fuel subsidies, saying that government support for coal, oil and gas should end by 2025.¹²⁵ The leaders of the UK, US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the EU encouraged all countries to join them in eliminating “inefficient fossil fuel subsidies” within a decade.¹²⁶ “Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we recognise the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change,” said the leaders’ declaration, issued at the end their summit in Japan.¹²⁷ The pledge first entered into G7 declarations in 2009 but has until now lacked a firm timeline.¹²⁸

On 23 June 2016, Italy approved a EUR9 billion subsidy scheme for renewable energy to be rolled out over the next 20 years. “The quality and quantity of renewable energy will be enough to increasingly replace coal and fossil fuels though it will be a slow process,” President Renzi said at a conference presenting the government’s green energy strategy.¹²⁹ Renzi in 2014, cut back support for renewable energy due to the price of the subsidies passed on to consumers through their bills, a move the industry said would alienate investors. “After many months of waiting this is undoubtedly good news,” said Agostino Re Rebaudengo, president of the Italian renewable association Assorinnovabili.¹³⁰ The effects of the subsidies on consumers bills, including the poor, is not yet known. No measures of targeted support were announced.

¹²² Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communicue-presented-to-unfccc/>.

¹²³ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communicue-presented-to-unfccc/>.

¹²⁴ Italy commits to track Environmentally Harmful Subsidies, Green Budget Europe 2 February 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <http://green-budget.eu/italy-commits-to-becoming-the-first-eu-country-to-track-environmentally-harmful-subsidies/>

¹²⁵ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹²⁶ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹²⁷ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹²⁸ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹²⁹ Italy signs off on 9 bln euro green energy plan, Reuters 23 June 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <http://af.reuters.com/article/energyOilNews/idAFL8N19F2V7>

¹³⁰ Italy signs off on 9 bln euro green energy plan, Reuters 23 June 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <http://af.reuters.com/article/energyOilNews/idAFL8N19F2V7>

Italy has affirmed its commitment to end fossil fuel subsidies and begun steps to rationalize subsidies however, no evidence was found suggesting support of the poor.

Thus, Italy has received a score of 0.

Analysts: Hasna Sami and Jennifer Kou

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 18 November 2015, members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) including Japan reached an agreement about restrictions on subsidies used to export technology for coal-fired power plants.¹³¹ However, Minister of Environment Tamayo Marukawa stated that Japan would focus on promoting the development of efficient technology rather than on restricting subsidies on fossil fuel exports.¹³² She has shown uncertainties about whether there would be an increase in Japan's export of coal-fired stations.¹³³

On 27 May 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) for the first time set a deadline for the ending most fossil fuel subsidies, saying that government support for coal, oil and gas should end by 2025.¹³⁴ The leaders of the UK, US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the EU encouraged all countries to join them in eliminating "inefficient fossil fuel subsidies" within a decade.¹³⁵ "Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we recognise the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change," said the leaders' declaration, issued at the end their summit in Japan.¹³⁶ The pledge first entered into G7 declarations in 2009 but has until now lacked a firm timeline.¹³⁷

On 28 June 2016, at the meeting of energy ministers from the G20 countries in Beijing, China, Japan came under attack for resisting efforts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to phase out coal export credits, and preferentially financing companies that export coal technology, such as Toyota.¹³⁸

Japan has taken no action to reduce existing fossil fuel subsidies and did not provide any targeted support to the poor.

¹³¹ OECD Countries Agree to Restrict Financing for Overseas Coal Power Plants, The Guardian 18 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/nov/18/oecd-countries-agree-to-restrict-financing-for-overseas-coal-power-plants>.

¹³² Japan to Push Coal Technology Despite OECD Subsidy Cut, Japan's Environment Minister Says, The Japan Times 26 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2015. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/11/26/national/politics-diplomacy/japan-push-coal-technology-despite-oecd-subsidy-cut-japans-environment-minister-says/#.VtKTddbrSp4>.

¹³³ Japan to Push Coal Technology Despite OECD Subsidy Cut, Japan's Environment Minister Says, The Japan Times 26 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2015. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/11/26/national/politics-diplomacy/japan-push-coal-technology-despite-oecd-subsidy-cut-japans-environment-minister-says/#.VtKTddbrSp4>.

¹³⁴ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹³⁵ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹³⁶ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹³⁷ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹³⁸ G20 Economies Under Pressure to End Fossil Fuel Subsidies, The Wire 29 June 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. <http://thewire.in/46904/g20-economies-under-pressure-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies/>

Thus, Japan has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Olivier X. Li and Rinchen-Dolma Karma

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 30 November 2015, during the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties Climate Summit, President Park Geun-hye outlined the Korean government's strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, implement new energy industries, and share new technologies and business models with the developing world including implementing "prosumer" markets which would enable the trade of electricity through new and renewable energy facilities.¹³⁹

On 15 December 2015, the Korean government announced a plan to fuel demand for hydrogen cell cars by making them more affordable and building up necessary infrastructure. The plan aims to bring down prices of fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) from around KRW85 million as of early this year to around KRW30 million in 2018, that will give it price competitiveness vis-a-vis conventional vehicles, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy said. To meet this target, Seoul will increase the number of buyers who can benefit from KRW27.5 million state subsidies when buying FCEVs, as well as providing exemption from various taxes. The ministry said it is also moving to get regional governments to provide additional support to people buying the eco-friendly cars.¹⁴⁰

On 18 April 2016, Korea Power Exchange published a report indicating that Korea had paid KRW41.6 trillion to private power generators in 2015, with 35 per cent of that spent on coal-fired power generation, an 11 per cent increase from the year previous.¹⁴¹ Moreover, 32.3 per cent of governmental revenue was spent on thermal power plants that used liquefied natural gas as a fuel source and 4.7 per cent on renewable energy-based power generation, a 26.4 and 10.6 per cent decrease from the year previous, respectively.¹⁴²

While Korea has not taken any direct steps to phase-out its inefficient subsidies however, it has provided support to vulnerable populations.

Thus, Korea has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Anju Xing

Mexico: -1

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 30 November 2015, Mexico, along with 40 other countries endorsed the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

¹³⁹ President stresses greenhouse gas reduction, Korea.net (Paris) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Policies/view?articleId=131153>.

¹⁴⁰ S. Korea to make hydrogen cell cars more affordable, fuel demand, Yonhap 15 December 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/business/2015/12/14/0502000000AEN20151214008400320.html>

¹⁴¹ S. Korea's dependence on coal-fired power output still high, Yonhap (Seoul). 18 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/business/2016/04/18/0501000000AEN20160418002200320.html>.

¹⁴² S. Korea's dependence on coal-fired power output still high, Yonhap (Seoul). 18 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/business/2016/04/18/0501000000AEN20160418002200320.html>.

(UNFCCC).¹⁴³ The Communiqué “calls on the international community to increase efforts to phase-out subsidies for fossil fuel production and use.”¹⁴⁴

On 14 April 2016, it was reported that the Mexican government provided Pemex, a large state-owned oil producer, USD4.4 billion in financial aid to help the company sustain itself. Many speculate that aid will increase in coming months.¹⁴⁵

On 29 June 2016, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, American President Barack Obama, and Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto issued a statement following the North American Leaders’ Summit stating, “We commit to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2025 and call on the other members of the G20 to do the same. We also urge the G20 to make commitments to reduce methane emissions in the oil and gas sector and to improve the environmental performance of heavy-duty vehicles. Canada, the U.S., and Mexico will promote universal energy access and work together to address the challenges of energy security and integration, clean energy investment, and regional energy cooperation in the Caribbean and Central America. Canada, the U.S. and Mexico will align approaches to account for the social cost of carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions when assessing the benefits of emissions-reducing policy measures.”¹⁴⁶

While Mexico has reaffirmed its commitment to phase-out fossil fuel subsidies no evidence was found suggesting it has implemented policies or support to the poor.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Laila Kanji

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 22 December 2015, the Russian government approved an action plan for strategic investment in the Vostochny Petrochemical Complex.¹⁴⁷ A number of measures are planned, including “designing and deploying facilities, building infrastructure facilities, including under government and federal targeted programmes, and ensuring the resource base.”¹⁴⁸

On 28 July 2016, the Ministries of Finance and Energy reached a provisional agreement on a new tax system for the Russian oil industry.¹⁴⁹ The proposals would see a switch from a fixed Mineral Extraction Tax (MET), where a company is taxed based on the amount of oil, gas, or other mineral

¹⁴³ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-iiisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communiqué-presented-to-unfccc/>.

¹⁴⁴ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-iiisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communiqué-presented-to-unfccc/>.

¹⁴⁵ Mexico Forced to Rescue Drowning Oil Giant Pemex, CNN 14 April 2016. Access Date: 30 July 2016. <http://money.cnn.com/2016/04/14/investing/mexico-rescue-oil-company-pemex/>.

¹⁴⁶ Leaders’ Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>.

¹⁴⁷ Approving an action plan for the Vostochny Petrochemical Complex strategic investment project (Russia) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://government.ru/en/docs/21196/>.

¹⁴⁸ Approving an action plan for the Vostochny Petrochemical Complex strategic investment project (Russia) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://government.ru/en/docs/21196/>.

¹⁴⁹ Tax Shake-up ‘provisionally agreed’ for Russia’s Oil Industry, The Moscow Times (Moscow) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016 <https://themoscowtimes.com/articles/tax-shake-up-provisionally-agreed-for-russias-oil-industry-54768>.

extracted, to an Excess Profits Tax (EPT), which will significantly reduce the tax burden on more mature oil fields while slightly increasing it for newer ones.¹⁵⁰ Under the new calculation formula, old fields could save an estimated RUB40 billion while newer fields may also gain by exchanging customs exemptions for excess profits tax (EPT).¹⁵¹ Under this new system, taxes on old fields would decrease between 16 and 20 per cent depending on the oil price.¹⁵²

Russia has increased fossil fuel subsidies and no evidence was found of support to the poor.

Thus, Russia has received a score of -1.

Analysts: Hasna Sami and Jennifer Kou

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 28 December 2015, the King of Saudi Arabia announced the country's 2016 budget, which includes government plans to privatize "several sectors" and "amend the programs of oil, water and electricity subsidies through re-pricing them gradually over the coming five years."¹⁵³ Muhammad bin Salman, the kingdom's deputy crown prince has also stated that the Government of Saudi Arabia is thinking about listing shares in Saudi Aramco, the state-owned oil company that is the world's biggest oil producer.¹⁵⁴

The Government of Saudi Arabia stated that they are cutting subsidies for energy, water, and electricity for the domestic population, which has resulted in an 8.3 per cent increase in price for these commodities.¹⁵⁵ The former US ambassador to Saudi Arabia has warned that the cut to domestic subsidies will "hurt every single Saudi in their pocketbook."¹⁵⁶ The Saudi Arabian Government has also increased the domestic price of gas by 50 per cent, from 16 cents to 24 cents a litre.¹⁵⁷

From December 2015 to January 2016, inflation within the country rose from 2.3 per cent to 4.3 per cent, leading to a 12.6 per cent increase in transportation prices and a 5.5 per cent increase in

¹⁵⁰ Tax Shake-up 'provisionally agreed' for Russia's Oil Industry, The Moscow Times (Moscow) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016 <https://themoscowtimes.com/articles/tax-shake-up-provisionally-agreed-for-russias-oil-industry-54768>.

¹⁵¹ Tax Shake-up 'provisionally agreed' for Russia's Oil Industry, The Moscow Times (Moscow) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016 <https://themoscowtimes.com/articles/tax-shake-up-provisionally-agreed-for-russias-oil-industry-54768>.

¹⁵² Russian oil industry close to major taxation overhaul, Reuters U.S edition 25 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016 <http://www.reuters.com/article/russia-oil-taxation-idUSL8N1AB3GP?rpc=401>.

¹⁵³ Saudi Arabia Plans Subsidy Cuts as King Reveals 2016 Budget, Bloomberg. 28 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-12-28/saudi-arabia-aims-to-cut-spending-to-840-billion-riyals-in-2016>.

¹⁵⁴ Saudi Arabia is considering an IPO of Aramco, probably the world's most valuable company, The Economist (New York) 7 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21685529-biggest-oil-all-saudi-arabia-considering-ipo-aramco-probably>.

¹⁵⁵ The Geopolitics of Cheap Oil: Economists said the market would save the planet. It didn't., Foreign Policy in Focus (Washington) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://fpif.org/geopolitics-cheap-oil/>.

¹⁵⁶ Saudi Arabia faces 'economic bomb' and hikes gas prices 50%, CNNMoney (New York) 5 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://money.cnn.com/2016/01/05/news/economy/saudi-arabia-oil-budget-gas/>.

¹⁵⁷ Saudi Arabia faces 'economic bomb' and hikes gas prices 50%, CNNMoney (New York) 5 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://money.cnn.com/2016/01/05/news/economy/saudi-arabia-oil-budget-gas/>.

healthcare costs, which is disproportionately felt by the poor.¹⁵⁸ Jason Tuvey, Middle East economist at Capital Economics in London noted that “the surge in Saudi inflation was almost entirely due to the subsidy cuts that were announced alongside the budget.”¹⁵⁹

On 4 April 2016, Bloomberg reported that the Saudi government will “accelerate subsidy cuts and impose more levies as part of its plan to boost non-oil revenue by USD100 billion annually by 2020.”¹⁶⁰

On 26 April 2016, the government of Saudi Arabia released a sweeping set of programs and reforms to be implemented by 2030 called the Saudi Vision 2030.¹⁶¹ Drafted under the Council of Economic and Development Affairs, this program seeks to diversify the country’s economy and move it toward non-oil income.¹⁶² As part of Vision 2030, Saudi Arabia plans to sell a five per cent stake in the country’s colossal national oil company, Aramco, which will create a USD2 trillion wealth fund for the establishment of an economy beyond oil dependence.¹⁶³

On 6 June 2016, Saudi Arabia approved plans to triple their non-oil revenue by 2020 through the National Transformative Program (NTP) initiative.¹⁶⁴ This initiative would see the creation of 450,000 non-oil jobs by 2020 through five year implementation strategy costing about SAR270 billion.¹⁶⁵ The NTP also involves the introduction of indirect taxation, reduction of subsidies to water and electricity, and cuts to public wages, which while saving the government as much as SAR200 billion will disproportionately affect the poor.¹⁶⁶

Saudi Arabia has decreased oil subsidies but has not implemented policies to support the inflationary effects of subsidy cuts on the poor.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Bojana Radan

¹⁵⁸ Saudi Arabia inflation accelerates in January after subsidy cuts, The National (Washington) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.thenational.ae/business/economy/saudi-arabia-inflation-accelerates-in-january-after-subsidy-cuts>.

¹⁵⁹ Saudi Arabia inflation accelerates in January after subsidy cuts, The National (Washington), 23 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.thenational.ae/business/economy/saudi-arabia-inflation-accelerates-in-january-after-subsidy-cuts>.

¹⁶⁰ Saudi Arabia plans international bond sale as early as September, Bloomberg 4 April 2016. Access Date: 18 April 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-04-04/saudi-arabia-plans-international-bond-sale-as-early-as-september>.

¹⁶¹ Full text of Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030, Saudi Gazette (Riyadh) 26 April 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/perspective/features/2016/04/26/Full-text-of-Saudi-Arabia-s-Vision-2030.html>.

¹⁶² Saudi Arabia plans to sell state oil assets to create a \$2tn wealth fund, The Guardian 01 April 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/apr/01/saudi-arabia-plans-to-sell-state-oil-assets-to-create-2tn-wealth-fund>.

¹⁶³ Saudi Arabia plans to sell state oil assets to create a \$2tn wealth fund, The Guardian 01 April 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/apr/01/saudi-arabia-plans-to-sell-state-oil-assets-to-create-2tn-wealth-fund>.

¹⁶⁴ Saudi Arabia Set to Announce Details of Economic Reforms, The Wall Street Journal 6 June 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/saudi-arabia-set-to-announce-details-of-economic-reforms-1465222176>.

¹⁶⁵ Saudi Arabia Approves Plan to Diversity Economy, The Wall Street Journal 6 June 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/saudi-arabias-cabinet-approves-economic-reform-package-1465252667>.

¹⁶⁶ Saudi Arabia Approves Plan to Diversity Economy, The Wall Street Journal 6 June 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/saudi-arabias-cabinet-approves-economic-reform-package-1465252667>.

South Africa: –1

South Africa has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 11 February 2016, in the State of the Nation address, South African President Jacob Zuma stated that the government would be continuing its use of coal for energy and would be selecting preferred bidders for the creation of new coal independent power plants.¹⁶⁷

On 24 February 2016, the South African government released the 2016 National Budget and announced a fuel levy, which will increase fuel costs by ZAR0.30 per litre, disproportionately affecting the poor.¹⁶⁸ The 2016 National Budget also stated that oil refineries would be able to write off capital expenditure over three years, instead of five, as they upgrade to comply with new fuel specifications.¹⁶⁹

South Africa has not taken any actions to reduce fossil fuel subsidies nor support the poor.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of –1.

Analyst: Bojana Radan

Turkey: –1

Turkey has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On January 20 2016, Turkey offered fuel subsidies of USD6000 per flight to five tourist cities—Antalya, Alanya, Dalaman, Bodrum, and Izmir—in efforts to safeguard tourism revenue after the terrorist attack on January 12, 2016.¹⁷⁰

On 8 February 2016, Turkey's energy costs decreased by about USD17 billion compared to the previous year.¹⁷¹ Consumers however faced significant increases in many energy products and complementary transport services.¹⁷² Electricity prices were increased by around 7 per cent and natural gas prices for residential areas were increased by 9 per cent.¹⁷³ The energy watchdog, EPDK, increased electricity prices by 6.7 per cent in industrial areas and 3.8 per cent in residential areas

¹⁶⁷ Address by Prime Minister Jacob Zuma at the State of the Nation Address, Office of the President (Cape Town) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/full-speech-state-of-the-nation-address-2016-20160211>.

¹⁶⁸ Address by Minister of Finance Pravin Gordhan at 2016 Budget Speech, Cabinet Colleagues and Deputy Ministers (Cape Town) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.pwc.co.za/en/assets/pdf/budget-speech-2016.pdf>.

¹⁶⁹ Gordhan Targets South Africa's Wealthy to Boost Tax Revenue, Bloomberg Business (Washington) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-02-24/gordhan-targets-south-africa-s-wealthy-to-boost-tax-revenue>.

¹⁷⁰ Turkey to offer fuel subsidies for flights to bring back tourists, Reuters 20 January 2016. Access date: 27 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/turkey-economy-airlines-idUSL8N1542IB>.

¹⁷¹ Global energy plunge not producing lower prices in Turkey, Hurriyet Daily News 8 February 2016. Date of Access: 23 February 2016. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/global-energy-plunge-not-producing-lower-prices-in-turkey.aspx?pageID=238&nID=94857&NewsCatID=348>.

¹⁷² Global energy plunge not producing lower prices in Turkey, Hurriyet Daily News 8 February 2016. Date of Access: 23 February 2016. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/global-energy-plunge-not-producing-lower-prices-in-turkey.aspx?pageID=238&nID=94857&NewsCatID=348>.

¹⁷³ Global energy plunge not producing lower prices in Turkey, Hurriyet Daily News 8 February 2016. Date of Access: 23 February 2016. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/global-energy-plunge-not-producing-lower-prices-in-turkey.aspx?pageID=238&nID=94857&NewsCatID=348>.

“because of necessary investments and the administrative costs of the electricity distribution companies.”¹⁷⁴ No evidence of support for the poor was found.

On 14 February 2016, the Turkish Economy Minister’s budget plan for 2016 announced “a total of USD2.68 billion-worth of resources is planned to be allocated to Turkish Petroleum’s oil and natural gas searches and production this year.”¹⁷⁵ Furthermore, the budget announced “projects to develop new incentives and revise current incentives in electricity production plans, ultimately generation electricity through domestically mined coal.”¹⁷⁶ The plan also announced that “search and mining efforts for the discovery of local coal fields will be expedited.” The government will create a “new funding method”¹⁷⁷ that allows companies to benefit from large lignite coal fields.

On 11 April 2016, Turkey extended the USD6000 jet fuel subsidies they began offering in January, deciding to continue providing them from June to September 2016.¹⁷⁸

Turkey has increased subsidies and has not provided support for the poor.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Yalda Mehran and Ethan Tsai

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 25 November 2015, UK Chancellor George Osborne cut future funding for an energy scheme called the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), which helps reduce carbon emissions and cut family energy bills by the installation of efficient energy measures in the homes of poor and vulnerable consumers.¹⁷⁹ The cost of ECO has been forecasted to rise to GBP55 a year by 2020 but the cheaper version which the Chancellor has implemented will only cover roughly half of the houses that it covered before the cuts.¹⁸⁰

On 30 November 2015, at the United Nation Climate Change Conference (UNCCC), the UK government stated that they planned to phase-out unabated coal-fired power stations by the year

¹⁷⁴ Global energy plunge not producing lower prices in Turkey, Hurriyet Daily News 8 February 2016. Date of Access: 23 February 2016. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/global-energy-plunge-not-producing-lower-prices-in-turkey.aspx?pageID=238&nID=94857&NewsCatID=348>.

¹⁷⁵ \$2 billion worth of drilling from Turkish Petroleum, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 14 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.dailysabah.com/energy/2016/02/15/2-billion-worth-of-drilling-from-turkish-petroleum>.

¹⁷⁶ Wider use of Turkish coal to decrease gas imports by \$7.2 billion, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.dailysabah.com/energy/2016/02/24/wider-use-of-turkish-coal-to-decrease-gas-imports-by-72-billion>.

¹⁷⁷ Wider use of Turkish coal to decrease gas imports by \$7.2 billion, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.dailysabah.com/energy/2016/02/24/wider-use-of-turkish-coal-to-decrease-gas-imports-by-72-billion>.

¹⁷⁸ Turkey extends due date for fuel subsidies for flights, Hurriyet Daily News, 11 April 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkey-extends-due-date-for-fuel-subsidies-for-flights-tourism-minister.aspx?pageID=238&nID=97628&NewsCatID=349>.

¹⁷⁹ Families promised £30 energy bill savings as Chancellor slashes insulation scheme, The Telegraph (London) 25 November. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/energy/12017361/autumn-statement-2015-30-energy-bill-saving-as-Chancellor-cuts-insulation.html>.

¹⁸⁰ Families promised £30 energy bill savings as Chancellor slashes insulation scheme, The Telegraph (London) 25 November. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/energy/12017361/autumn-statement-2015-30-energy-bill-saving-as-Chancellor-cuts-insulation.html>.

2025.¹⁸¹ The UK further committed to this statement with their announcement of the closure of five coal-fired power plants in 2016.¹⁸²

On 30 November 2015, the UK, along with 40 other countries endorsed The Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué presented to the UNFCCC.¹⁸³ The Communiqué “calls on the international community to increase efforts to phase-out subsidies for fossil fuel production and use.”¹⁸⁴

On 11 December 2015, the UK government awarded a GBP650 million subsidy to fossil fuel generators including GBP155 million for new diesel plants.¹⁸⁵ The government awarded this subsidy “to ensure sufficient back-up power is available when intermittent energy sources — such as solar or wind — do not produce enough power to meet demand.”¹⁸⁶

On 17 December 2015, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Amber Rudd announced a 65 per cent cut to renewable energy subsidies, as well as a cap for the total subsidy paid out in the renewable energy sector.¹⁸⁷ These renewable subsidies were expected to halve electricity bills for about 135,000 residents with an anticipated annual saving of GBP200 per household.¹⁸⁸

On 28 January 2016, Prime Minister David Cameron announced that the UK government would invest GBP250 million in the UK City Deal, subsidizing costs for the oil and gas industry in North eastern Scotland.¹⁸⁹ This investment would be split among both the UK and Scottish governments, and would be used to help diversify the industry, further exploit any remaining North Sea reservoirs, and support oil and gas expansion into the Aberdeen harbour.¹⁹⁰

On 28 January 2016, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Amber Rudd announced a GBP20 million fund to unlock exploration activity on the UK Continental Shelf to discover new oil

¹⁸¹ Countdown to 2025: Tracking the UK coal phase out, Carbon Brief (London) 10 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.carbonbrief.org/countdown-to-2025-tracking-the-uk-coal-phase-out>.

¹⁸² Countdown to 2025: Tracking the UK coal phase out, Carbon Brief (London) 10 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.carbonbrief.org/countdown-to-2025-tracking-the-uk-coal-phase-out>.

¹⁸³ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communicue-presented-to-unfccc/>.

¹⁸⁴ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communicue-presented-to-unfccc/>.

¹⁸⁵ Government award £650 million to fossil fuel subsidies to keep the lights on, Business Green (London) 11 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/analysis/2438907/government-awards-gbp650m-in-fossil-fuel-subsidies-to-keep-the-lights-on>.

¹⁸⁶ Government award £650 million to fossil fuel subsidies to keep the lights on, Business Green (London) 11 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/analysis/2438907/government-awards-gbp650m-in-fossil-fuel-subsidies-to-keep-the-lights-on>.

¹⁸⁷ UK cuts to renewable energy makes a mockery of its pledge at Paris climate talks, The Guardian (London) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/damian-carrington-blog/2015/dec/17/uk-cuts-renewable-energy-make-a-mockery-of-its-pledge-paris-climate-talks>.

¹⁸⁸ Thousands of social tenants will lose out if solar subsidies cuts go ahead, The Guardian (London) 18 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/nov/18/thousands-social-tenants-lose-out-solar-subsidies-cuts-go-ahead>.

¹⁸⁹ UK government confirms £250 million City Deal for Aberdeen, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-further-boost-for-uk-oil-and-gas-industry>.

¹⁹⁰ PM announces further boost for oil and gas industry, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-further-boost-for-uk-oil-and-gas-industry>.

and gas resources and accelerate the drilling of new wells.¹⁹¹ Rudd further reported that “the UK government is backing our oil and gas industry, the hardworking people it employs and the families it supports.”¹⁹²

On 16 March 2016, Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne presented his Budget 2016 to the UK parliament, revealing tax cuts to the oil and gas industries worth GBP1 billion.¹⁹³ In his budget statement, he said that the government believed in making the most of the UK’s oil and gas resources and the industry which supports thousands of jobs.¹⁹⁴ Osborne stated: “The Oil and Gas sector employs hundreds of thousands of people in Scotland and across our country. In my Budget a year ago, I made major reductions to their taxes. But the oil price has continued to fall. So we need to act now for the long term. I am today cutting in half the Supplementary Charge on oil and gas from 20% to 10%. And I’m effectively abolishing Petroleum Revenue Tax too. Backing this key Scottish industry and supporting jobs right across Britain. Both of these major tax cuts will be backdated so they are effective from the 1st of January this year, and my HF the Exchequer Secretary will work with the industry to give them our full support.”¹⁹⁵

On 27 May 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) for the first time set a deadline for the ending most fossil fuel subsidies, saying that government support for coal, oil and gas should end by 2025.¹⁹⁶ The leaders of the UK, US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the EU encouraged all countries to join them in eliminating “inefficient fossil fuel subsidies” within a decade.¹⁹⁷ “Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we recognise the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change,” said the leaders’ declaration, issued at the end their summit in Japan.¹⁹⁸ The pledge first entered into G7 declarations in 2009 but has until now lacked a firm timeline.¹⁹⁹

On 19 June 2016, the UK government handed out almost GBP30 million to Shell and other companies on work for carbon capture storage (CCS) technology despite scrapping CCS projects and investments earlier in the year.²⁰⁰

¹⁹¹ UK government shows support for local oil and gas industry, The Marine Professional (London), 01 February 2016. Access date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.imarest.org/themarineprofessional/item/2137-uk-government-shows-support-for-local-oil-and-gas-industry>.

¹⁹² PM announces further boost for oil and gas industry, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-further-boost-for-uk-oil-and-gas-industry>.

¹⁹³ UK: Oil & gas tax cuts revealed in Budget 2016, Offshore Energy Today 16 March 2016. Access Date: 6 August 2016. <http://www.offshoreenergytoday.com/uk-oil-gas-tax-cuts-revealed-in-budget-2016/>.

¹⁹⁴ UK: Oil & gas tax cuts revealed in Budget 2016, Offshore Energy Today 16 March 2016. Access Date: 6 August 2016. <http://www.offshoreenergytoday.com/uk-oil-gas-tax-cuts-revealed-in-budget-2016/>

¹⁹⁵ UK: Oil & gas tax cuts revealed in Budget 2016, Offshore Energy Today 16 March 2016. Access Date: 6 August 2016. <http://www.offshoreenergytoday.com/uk-oil-gas-tax-cuts-revealed-in-budget-2016/>.

¹⁹⁶ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹⁹⁷ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹⁹⁸ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

¹⁹⁹ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

²⁰⁰ Carbon capture: UK pays firms £30m despite scrapping projects, The Guardian 19 June 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jun/19/carbon-capture-and-storage-uk-government-shell-drax>.

On 29 June 2016, the UK government cut support to the energy efficiency program ECO from GBP870 million to GBP640 million after 2017.²⁰¹ ECO again is a program that “delivers energy efficient measures to homes across Great Britain in order to reduce carbon emissions and improve the ability of low income and vulnerable consumers to heat their homes to comfortable levels.”²⁰²

Although the UK has reaffirmed its commitment to phase out fossil fuels, it has not done so in practice. The UK has increased fossil fuel subsidies and has not provided support for the poor.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Bojana Radan

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 30 November 2015, the US, along with 40 other countries endorsed the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).²⁰³ The Communiqué “calls on the international community to increase efforts to phase-out subsidies for fossil fuel production and use.”²⁰⁴

On 19 February 2016, the US government issued cuts in its 2017 Department of Energy Budget for coal, oil, and gas tax deductions.²⁰⁵ “Domestic Manufacturing Deduction for Hard Mineral Fossil Fuels” has been cut by USD11 million.²⁰⁶ The Budget also issued a “repeal [of] Domestic Manufacturing Tax Deduction for Oil and Natural Gas Companies” by USD470 million.²⁰⁷

The Budget also proposes a USD10.25 per barrel tax on oil.²⁰⁸ The burden is to be paid by oil companies to “boost spending on transportation infrastructure, including mass transit and high-speed rail, and autonomous vehicles.”²⁰⁹ This is in accordance with President Obama’s 21st Century Clean Transportation Initiative, which will stimulate the job market.²¹⁰ Alongside transportation investments, the Budget notes “15 per cent of revenues would be allocated to provide assistance to

²⁰¹ UK lacks policies to meet more than half its carbon emissions cuts - report, The Guardian 30 June 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jun/30/uk-lacks-policies-to-meet-more-than-half-its-carbon-emissions-cuts-report>.

²⁰² Energy Company Obligation (ECO): Help to Heat, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 29 June 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/energy-company-obligation-eco-help-to-heat>.

²⁰³ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-iiisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communication-presented-to-unfccc/>.

²⁰⁴ Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform Communiqué Presented to UNFCCC (New Zealand) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://climate-iiisd.org/news/fossil-fuel-subsidy-reform-communication-presented-to-unfccc/>.

²⁰⁵ Fiscal year 2017- Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President 9 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/budget.pdf>.

²⁰⁶ Fiscal year 2017- Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President 9 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/budget.pdf>.

²⁰⁷ Obama Proposes \$10 a barrel oil tax, BBC News (Washington) 9 January 2016. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-35535385>.

²⁰⁸ Fiscal year 2017- Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President 9 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/budget.pdf>.

²⁰⁹ Fiscal year 2017- Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President 9 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/budget.pdf>.

²¹⁰ Fiscal year 2017- Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President 9 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/budget.pdf>.

families with burdensome energy costs, including a focus on supporting households in the Northeast as they transition from fuel oil for heating to cleaner forms of energy.”²¹¹

On 27 May 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) for the first time set a deadline for the ending most fossil fuel subsidies, saying that government support for coal, oil and gas should end by 2025.²¹² The leaders of the UK, US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the EU encouraged all countries to join them in eliminating “inefficient fossil fuel subsidies” within a decade.²¹³ “Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we recognise the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change,” said the leaders’ declaration, issued at the end their summit in Japan.²¹⁴ The pledge first entered into G7 declarations in 2009 but has until now lacked a firm timeline.²¹⁵

In May 2016, the US and China jointly agreed to enter into a round of peer reviewed reports on fossil fuel subsidies.²¹⁶ These reports will be presented at the upcoming Summit in China.²¹⁷

On 29 June 2016, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, American President Barack Obama, and Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto issued a statement following the North American Leaders’ Summit stating, “We commit to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2025 and call on the other members of the G20 to do the same. We also urge the G20 to make commitments to reduce methane emissions in the oil and gas sector and to improve the environmental performance of heavy-duty vehicles. Canada, the U.S., and Mexico will promote universal energy access and work together to address the challenges of energy security and integration, clean energy investment, and regional energy cooperation in the Caribbean and Central America. Canada, the U.S. and Mexico will align approaches to account for the social cost of carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions when assessing the benefits of emissions-reducing policy measures.”²¹⁸

On 11-15 July 2016, Brussels hosted the 14th round of negotiations for Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), a deal which aims to bring together the EU and US by addressing all kinds of trade barriers.²¹⁹ The EU issued a proposal during negotiations reaffirming commitment to its fossil fuel subsidy reduction pledge, stating, “Both Parties will actively promote the development of a sustainable and safe low carbon economy, such as investment in renewable energies and energy-efficient solutions. The Parties share the goal of progressively phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption. Such a phasing out may take into account economic

²¹¹ Fiscal year 2017- Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President 9 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/budget.pdf>.

²¹² G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

²¹³ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

²¹⁴ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

²¹⁵ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

²¹⁶ US and China ready peer reviews on fossil fuel subsidies, Chinadialogue 19 May 2016. Access Date: 23 May 2016. <https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/8932-US-and-China-ready-peer-reviews-of-fossil-fuel-subsidies>.

²¹⁷ US and China ready peer reviews on fossil fuel subsidies, Chinadialogue 19 May 2016. Access Date: 23 May 2016. <https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/8932-US-and-China-ready-peer-reviews-of-fossil-fuel-subsidies>.

²¹⁸ Leaders’ Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>.

²¹⁹ US committed to swift conclusion of Transatlantic trade deal, says senior trade negotiator, The Parliament 19 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/articles/news/us-committed-swift-conclusion-transatlantic-trade-deal-says-senior-trade-negotiator>.

aspects and security of supply considerations and be accompanied by measures to alleviate the social consequences associated with the phasing out.”²²⁰

The US has rolled back subsidies and provided support to the poor.

Thus, the United States has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nidhi Varma

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to rationalise and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, over the medium term, while recognizing the need to support the poor.

On 20 January 2016, Member States agreed on a Commission proposal to invest EUR217 million in key trans-European energy infrastructure projects. In total, 15 projects were selected with the aim to increase energy security and help end the isolation of Member States from EU-wide energy networks. While some of this funding is allocated to energy efficient projects, some is allocated to the expansion of fossil fuel projects, thus representing noncompliance.²²¹

On 16 February 2016, the EU revealed its Energy Union Strategy which proposed subsidies for new pipelines and liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals.²²² “EU funds can help to make up for the weak commercial viability of terminals that are particularly important for security of supply,” read the LNG strategy paper.

On 27 May 2016, the European Commission approved nearly EUR4 billion in subsidies to close down Spain’s unprofitable coal mines and Germany’s lignite-fired power stations. Brussels gave Madrid the green light to spend EUR2.1 billion closing 26 coal mines that are no longer profitable. This state aid will be permitted on the condition that the closure of the mines is completed by 2019. In Germany, Brussels has authorised the government to subsidise the closure of power stations fuelled by lignite, a soft form of sedimentary rock often known as ‘brown coal’. Merkel’s cabinet negotiated the closure of eight lignite-burning installations owned by Mibrag, Vattenfall and RWE between 2016 and 2019. Together, these eight power stations represent 13 per cent of Germany’s lignite-burning capacity. By 2020, the closure of these power stations cut the annual carbon emissions of Germany’s electricity sector by 11 to 12 million tonnes. In return, the federal government in Berlin will compensate the electricity companies to the tune of EUR1.6 billion for their loss of revenue.²²³

On 27 May 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) for the first time set a deadline for the ending most fossil fuel subsidies, saying that government support for coal, oil and gas should end by 2025.²²⁴ The leaders of the UK, US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the EU encouraged all countries to join them in eliminating “inefficient fossil fuel subsidies” within a decade.²²⁵ “Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we recognise

²²⁰ Trade favouring low-emission and climate-resilient development, Europa 14 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/july/tradoc_154800.pdf.

²²¹ EU Invests EUR217 million in energy infrastructure, Energy Global 20 January 2016. Access Date: 8 August 2016. <http://www.energyglobal.com/downstream/gas-processing/20012016/EU-invests-in-energy-infrastructure-2206/>

²²² Green anger as EU prepares to subsidise dash for gas, Climate Home 16 February 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <http://www.climatechangenews.com/2016/02/16/green-anger-as-eu-prepares-to-subsidise-dash-for-gas/>

²²³ Brussels authorises subsidies to end dependence on coal, Euro Activ 1 June 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy/news/brussels-authorises-subsidies-to-end-dependence-on-coal/>

²²⁴ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

²²⁵ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change,” said the leaders’ declaration, issued at the end their summit in Japan.²²⁶ The pledge first entered into G7 declarations in 2009 but has until now lacked a firm timeline.²²⁷

On 11-15 July 2016, Brussels hosted the 14th round of negotiations for Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), a deal which aims to bring together the EU and US by addressing all kinds of trade barriers.²²⁸ The EU issued a proposal during negotiations reaffirming commitment to its fossil fuel subsidy reduction pledge, stating, “Both Parties will actively promote the development of a sustainable and safe low carbon economy, such as investment in renewable energies and energy-efficient solutions. The Parties share the goal of progressively phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption. Such a phasing out may take into account economic aspects and security of supply considerations and be accompanied by measures to alleviate the social consequences associated with the phasing out.”²²⁹

On 15 July 2016, EU countries agreed on the European Commission’s proposal to invest EUR263 million in key trans-European energy infrastructure projects. The majority of the money will go to the building of gas infrastructure in the Baltic Sea region, but also to the electricity sector across Europe. In total, nine projects were selected following a call for proposals under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), an EU funding programme for infrastructure. Of the nine proposals selected for funding five are in the gas sector (EU support worth EUR210 million) and four are in the electricity sector (EU support worth EUR53 million).

three relate to construction works (EUR236 million) and six to studies (EUR27 million).²³⁰ The selected projects will increase energy security and help end the isolation of EU countries from EU-wide energy networks. They will also help enhance competition on the European energy market and thus contribute to ensuring that consumers get best value for their money.²³¹

On 10 August 2016, the European Commission allocated EUR187.5 million for the construction of the Balticconnector, the first Estonia-Finland gas pipeline. The Balticconnector will end the gas isolation of Finland and develop the Baltic regional gas market. It contributes to solidarity and security of supply in the entire Baltic region.²³²

The EU has reaffirmed its commitment to phase out fossil fuel subsidies. However, it has increased subsidies in some instances. Additionally, it has not provided any targeted support for the poor. Thus, the European Union has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Novera Khan

²²⁶ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016 <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

²²⁷ G7 nations pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, The Guardian 27 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/27/g7-nations-pledge-to-end-fossil-fuel-subsidies-by-2025>.

²²⁸ US committed to swift conclusion of Transatlantic trade deal, says senior trade negotiator, The Parliament 19 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/articles/news/us-committed-swift-conclusion-transatlantic-trade-deal-says-senior-trade-negotiator>.

²²⁹ Trade favouring low-emission and climate-resilient development, Europa 14 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/july/tradoc_154800.pdf.

²³⁰ EU invests 263 million euros in energy infrastructure, European Commission 15 July 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/eu-invests-263-million-euros-energy-infrastructure>

²³¹ EU invests 263 million euros in energy infrastructure, European Commission 15 July 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/eu-invests-263-million-euros-energy-infrastructure>

²³² Energy Union: EU invests 187.5 million Euro in first gas pipeline between Estonia and Finland, European Commission 10 August 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/energy-union-eu-invests-1875-million-euro-first-gas-pipeline-between-estonia-and-finland>

2. Refugees

“We commit to continue further strengthening our support for all efforts to provide protection [for the unprecedented numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons in various parts of the world]”

G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India	-1		
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Korea		0	
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa	-1		
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.60	

Background

The 2015 G20 Antalya Summit marked the first time a commitment was made in response to the global refugee crisis. As of June 2015, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated there were nearly 60 million people forcibly displaced worldwide.²³³ The recent upsurge in refugee numbers has resulted from the escalating conflicts and insecurity in conflict zones around the world, including but not limited to Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Yemen, South Sudan, Burundi, and Libya.

Globally, 86 per cent of refugees are hosted in developing countries. Of the four million refugees who have fled Syria alone, 95 per cent are in five main host countries: Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. To date, G20 member states have committed to resettling approximately 140,000 refugees from Syria. In 2015, G20 countries offered resettlement places to a tenth of the refugees in need.²³⁴ The global refugee crisis affects all G20 member states in addition to the broader international system.

²³³ Mid-Year Trends 2015, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (New York) 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.unhcr.org/56701b969.html>.

²³⁴ G20 Summit: Rich countries must pull a U-turn on shameful refugee response, Amnesty International 13 November 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/11/g20-must-pull-uturn-on-refugee-response/>.

However, some G20 member states have been particularly affected, such as Turkey, Italy and Germany.

Through the years, States have affirmed their commitment to protecting refugees by acceding to the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the cornerstone document of refugee protection. The Convention, which was developed and drafted by States, enumerates the rights and responsibilities of refugees and the obligations of States that are parties to it.²³⁵ Refugees are defined according to the United Nations (UN) 1951 Refugee Convention as someone who, “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, or is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself to the protection of that country.”²³⁶

Protecting refugees is primarily the responsibility of states.²³⁷ A refugee has the right to safe asylum. However, international protection comprises more than physical safety. For example, refugees should receive at least the same rights and basic help as any other foreigner who is a legal resident, including certain fundamental entitlements of every individual. Throughout its 50-year history, the UNHCR has worked closely with governments as partners in refugee protection. In every region of the world, governments have generously granted asylum to refugees and allowed them to remain until conditions were conducive for the refugees to return to their homes in safety and with dignity. Governments have allowed UNHCR to operate on their territories and have provided financial assistance to refugees, both through their own domestic refugee programs and by funding UNHCR’s protection and assistance operation.²³⁸

G20 members have recognized that the scale of the ongoing refugee crisis is a global humanitarian concern with the ability to influence economic growth and political stability. The G20 called upon all states to contribute to responding to this crisis and share the burdens associated with it, including through: (1) refugee resettlement; (2) other forms of humanitarian admission; (3) humanitarian aid; (4) efforts to ensure that refugees can access services, education and livelihood opportunities.²³⁹ The G20 also acknowledges that a coordinated and comprehensive response is required to address the complex challenges posed by the global refugee crisis.

Commitment Features

The G20 commitment is “to continue further strengthening support for all efforts to provide protection [for the unprecedented numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in various parts of the world].” “Protection” is understood as the physical protection of refugees and IDPs, as well as the legal protection of their basic human rights. This includes the right not to be returned involuntarily to a country where they face persecution, to repatriate to their homeland when conditions permit, and/or to integrate into states of asylum or resettle in third countries. This

²³⁵ Refugee Protection: A Guide to International Refugee Law, UNHCR; Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) 1 December 2001. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3cd6a8444.html>.

²³⁶ Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, UNHCR (Geneva) December 2010. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.html>.

²³⁷ Refugee Protection: A Guide to International Refugee Law, UNHCR; Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) 1 December 2001. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3cd6a8444.html>.

²³⁸ Refugee Protection: A Guide to International Refugee Law, UNHCR; Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) 1 December 2001. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3cd6a8444.html>.

²³⁹ G20 Leaders’ Communique, G20 Research Group 16 November 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communique.html>.

commitment relates to any and all efforts, both domestic and international in scope, to provide protection. This commitment applies to refugees²⁴⁰ from any nationality seeking protection.

“Support for all efforts” is understood as direct or indirect support of any action or statement that provides or facilitates protection. Thus, direct support is understood as an explicit government action to better the protection of refugees without using the medium of a third party. Examples of member countries directly providing protection to refugees includes: accepting refugees through resettlement or other forms of humanitarian admission, and providing domestic support within their country to existing refugees through the provision of housing, food, medical care and/or financial aid, while taking into account the specific needs of women, children, the elderly and the disabled.

“Indirect support” is understood as a participatory government action for the betterment of refugee protection in which the government may not be the primary protector in the action. The medium of a third party will likely be present. Examples of a third party include a non-governmental organization, intergovernmental organization, private sector corporation, the general public, or another country and/or government. Thus, examples of member countries indirectly providing protection to refugees include collaborating with intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, encouraging private sector humanitarianism, and the provision of humanitarian aid. Stand-alone financial contributions to the UNHCR are only one component of “indirect support” and thus are not sufficient to meet the full requirements for compliance.

“To continue strengthening” refers to the fact that the commitment does not necessitate the implementation or creation of a new effort, but rather the strengthening an existing one. This includes expanding, increasing, enhancing the efficiency of, and prolonging existing actions. Examples of the continuation of strengthening include increasing existing aid, increasing number of refugees admitted, increasing domestic support, or making existing collaborations larger or more efficient. Thus, should a member country not have previously provided direct or indirect support, it is not required to do so for this particular commitment to receive full compliance.

To achieve full compliance, member countries must continue to strengthen their support for all existing efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs around the world by making efforts in the majority of the aforementioned areas. The implementation of new efforts will be noted, but is not required for compliance. If G20 members have set targets for refugee and IDPs resettlement or relocation, set to be met within the compliance period, targets will have to be met to qualify for full compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Country does not further strengthen support for all direct AND all indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs
0	Country further strengthens support for all direct OR all indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs
+1	Country further strengthens support for all direct AND all indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs

Lead Analyst: Sophie Barnett

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

²⁴⁰ As defined by the 1951 Refugee Convention.

On 19 January 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a formal statement reaffirming its belief that political dialogue can achieve peace and prevent further violence with full respect for international law, including international refugee law.²⁴¹

On 9 February 2016, Foreign Minister Susana Malcorra delivered three letters from President Mauricio Macri to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon.²⁴² In them, Argentina offered to provide humanitarian aid through White Helmets, to help Syrian refugees.²⁴³

On 19 February 2016, Foreign Minister Malcorra hosted the Czech Deputy Foreign Minister Marin Tlapa for a meeting in which they discussed the Syrian refugee crisis.²⁴⁴

On 17 May 2016, Foreign Minister Malcorra visited Jarrahyl Refugee Camp in Lebanon, where she underscored Argentina's commitment to supporting refugees.²⁴⁵ Her trip marked the introduction of the Argentinian humanitarian program for refugees in Lebanon, which aims to provide basic supplies such as shelter, blankets, hygiene and kitchen kits for 100 families and water purification tablets for 550 people for one year.²⁴⁶ Argentina also volunteered one expert in water and sanitation and another in gender-based violence to lend their expertise for one month each.²⁴⁷

On 6 July 2016, Argentinian President Mauricio Macri announced that Argentina will be accepting 3,000 Syrian refugees, making Argentina the first country in Latin America to make a concrete offer to refugees.²⁴⁸

On 7 July 2016, at a High Level Round Table the Governments of Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and the US, with the participation of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, and supported by other interested countries and UNHCR and the, under the auspices of the Government of Costa Rica, met to discuss the growing phenomenon of mixed migratory movements, including forced displacement of those fleeing violence and exploitation by organized criminal groups, in the Northern Triangle of Central America. The attendees made several commitments to help protect persons displaced in the region including, "Strengthen coordinated responses in an inclusive, comprehensive and multi-functional way, both at national and regional

²⁴¹ El Gobierno argentino repudia asesinatos en Siria, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 19 January 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/el-gobierno-argentino-repudia-asesinatos-en-siria>.

²⁴² Malcorra se reunió con Ban Ki-moon, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 9 February 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/malcorra-se-reunio-con-ban-ki-moon>.

²⁴³ Malcorra se reunió con Ban Ki-moon, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 9 February 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/malcorra-se-reunio-con-ban-ki-moon>.

²⁴⁴ Reunión de consultas políticas con la República Checa, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/reunion-de-consultas-politicas-con-la-republica-checa>.

²⁴⁵ Malcorra Visitó el Campo de Refugiados Sirios donde los Cascos Blancos Argentinos Desarrollan su Misión Humanitaria, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 17 May 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/malcorra-visito-el-campo-de-refugiados-sirios-donde-los-cascos-blancos-argentinos-desarrollan-su>.

²⁴⁶ Malcorra Visitó el Campo de Refugiados Sirios donde los Cascos Blancos Argentinos Desarrollan su Misión Humanitaria, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 17 May 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/malcorra-visito-el-campo-de-refugiados-sirios-donde-los-cascos-blancos-argentinos-desarrollan-su>.

²⁴⁷ Malcorra Visitará un Campo de Refugiados en el Líbano y Envía la Misión de Cascos Blancos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 14 May 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/malcorra-visitara-un-campo-de-refugiados-en-el-libano-y-envia-la-mision-de-cascos-blancos>.

²⁴⁸ Argentina Recibirá a 3000 Refugiados Sirios, El País (Buenos Aires) 6 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2016/07/05/argentina/1467741569_521070.html.

levels, with particular focus on socio-economic development, access to education and livelihood opportunities, prevention measures through capacity building, consolidating the rule of law, enhancing justice systems and combatting impunity, acting against impunity and protecting victims under a framework that fully respects human rights and takes into account age, gender and diversity (AGD).²⁴⁹

On 16 July 2016, Macri announced that Argentina would send a task force to Lebanon to conduct assessments and field selections so as to bring in 3,000 Syrian refugees.²⁵⁰ The Argentinian government also outlined a three step plan to install an evaluation and selection table in Marej, Lebanon, work to keep families together and find suitable host families in Argentina, and work with nongovernmental organizations and civil society in Argentina to better accommodate and settle arriving refugees.²⁵¹

In 2015, Argentina contributed USD123,420 to the UNHCR.²⁵² As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD461,710.²⁵³

In 2015, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) reported 7,792 refugees in Argentina.²⁵⁴ The Argentinian National Commission for Refugees (CONARE) also reported a total of 1,262 applicants for refugee status in Argentina in 2015, 23.1 per cent of whom were women and 76.9 per cent of whom were men.²⁵⁵ Of these applications, 4 per cent were withdrawn, 11 per cent were recognized, 20 per cent were deemed inadmissible due to procedural and paperwork delays, and 65 per cent were denied.²⁵⁶ Data for 2016 was unavailable.

Argentina has made direct and indirect efforts to further strengthen its support for refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Mariam Jammal, Emilia Lochowska and Yolanda Clatworthy

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 26 January 2016, the Government of Australia reaffirmed its commitment to settlement services for refugees by announcing the members of the new Settlement Services Advisory Council, which

²⁴⁹ San Jose action Statement, Refworld 7 July 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016.

<http://www.refworld.org/country,,UNHCR,,BRA,,57a8a4854,0.html>

²⁵⁰ El Gobierno Irá al Líbano para Seleccionar Refugiados Sirios, La Nacion (Buenos Aires) 16 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1919086-el-gobierno-ira-al-libano-para-seleccionar-refugiados-sirios>.

²⁵¹ El Gobierno Irá al Líbano para Seleccionar Refugiados Sirios, La Nacion (Buenos Aires) 16 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1919086-el-gobierno-ira-al-libano-para-seleccionar-refugiados-sirios>.

²⁵² Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

²⁵³ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

²⁵⁴ Argentina Regional Office, UNHCR (Buenos Aires) 13 January 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/10328>.

²⁵⁵ Statistics, Comisión Nacional para los Refugiados (Buenos Aires) n.d. Access Date: 21 July 2016. <http://www.migraciones.gov.ar/conare/pdf/ESTADISTICAS%202011%20-%202015.pdf>.

²⁵⁶ Statistics, Comisión Nacional para los Refugiados (Buenos Aires) n.d. Access Date: 21 July 2016. <http://www.migraciones.gov.ar/conare/pdf/ESTADISTICAS%202011%20-%202015.pdf>.

focuses on improving migrant and refugee integration into Australian society.²⁵⁷ The Council also provides them with job training.²⁵⁸

On 4 February 2016, Minister Bishop attended the Syria Donors Conference, where she announced that Australia will be providing an additional AUD25 million in humanitarian assistance in Syria, Iraq, and surrounding countries hosting large numbers of refugees.²⁵⁹ Of this aid, AUD20 million will go to partners in Syria, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), and several Australian nongovernmental organizations.²⁶⁰

At the Syria Donors Conference, the Minister of Foreign Affairs also announced the deployment of 10 Australian Civilian Corps specialists to Jordan and Lebanon to advise the UN and various nongovernmental organizations in delivering education, protection, food, sanitation, and logistics.²⁶¹ She also indicated that Australia is in the midst of developing a multi-year assistance package to help strengthen Jordan and Lebanon's capacity to continue hosting large numbers of refugees.²⁶²

On 30 March 2016, Minister of Immigration and Border Security Peter Dutton-reiterated Australia's 2015 commitment to processing 12,000 Syrian refugees in addition to their existing commitment of 62,500 people through humanitarian and refugee programmes over the next four years.²⁶³ However, only 187 refugees had been resettled in Australia as of 5 April 2016.²⁶⁴ Social Services Minister Christian Porter said 187 refugees had now been resettled in Australia and an additional 1,600 visas had been issued overseas with imminent arrivals expected. "It has taken some time and I acknowledge that it has been slower than we had anticipated, but you will find that this speeds up now," he said.²⁶⁵

On 3 May 2016, the Government of Australia announced that the 2016 Foreign Affairs budget will provide an additional AUS220 million over the next three years to Syria and neighbouring countries

²⁵⁷ New term for Government's settlement advisory council, The Hon Christian Porter MP Minister for Social Services, Minister for Social Services (Canberra) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016.

<http://christianporter.dss.gov.au/media-releases/new-term-for-government-s-settlement-advisory-council>.

²⁵⁸ New term for Government's settlement advisory council, The Hon Christian Porter MP Minister for Social Services, Minister for Social Services (Canberra) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016.

<http://christianporter.dss.gov.au/media-releases/new-term-for-government-s-settlement-advisory-council>.

²⁵⁹ Increased Humanitarian Support for Syria and Iraq, Minister for Foreign Affairs The Hon Julie Bishop MP (Canberra) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/jb_mr_160204.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D.

²⁶⁰ Increased Humanitarian Support for Syria and Iraq, Minister for Foreign Affairs The Hon Julie Bishop MP (Canberra) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/jb_mr_160204.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D.

²⁶¹ Increased Humanitarian Support for Syria and Iraq, Minister for Foreign Affairs The Hon Julie Bishop MP (Canberra) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/jb_mr_160204.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D.

²⁶² Increased Humanitarian Support for Syria and Iraq, Minister for Foreign Affairs The Hon Julie Bishop MP (Canberra) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/jb_mr_160204.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D.

²⁶³ ABC AM Interview with Kim Landers, Minister of Immigration and Border Protection The Hon Peter Dutton MP (Canberra) 30 March 2016. Access Date: 19 April 2016.

<http://www.minister.border.gov.au/peterdutton/2016/Pages/abc-am-30032016.aspx>.

²⁶⁴ More than 180 Syrian and Iraqi refugees resettled in Australia, ABC News, 5 April 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016.

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-04-06/more-than-180-refugees-resettled-in-australia-government-says/7302958>

²⁶⁵ More than 180 Syrian and Iraqi refugees resettled in Australia, ABC News 15 April 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016.

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-04-06/more-than-180-refugees-resettled-in-australia-government-says/7302958>

experiencing similar long-term refugee crises.²⁶⁶ Minister of Social Services Christian Porter announced that the Government of Australia will invest an additional AUS10.9 million over the next three years to support newly arrived migrants and refugees in Australia.²⁶⁷

On 6 May 2016, Assistant Minister for Multicultural Affairs Craig Landry—reaffirmed the Government of Australia’s commitment to settle 12,000 refugees from Iraq and Syria during a keynote address at the Settlement Council of Australia (SCOA) ‘Settlement and Citizenship in Civil Society’ conference in Melbourne.²⁶⁸

In 2015, Australia contributed USD51,296,866 to the UNHCR.²⁶⁹ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD49,544,690 in 2016.²⁷⁰

Australia has taken measures to further strengthen its direct and indirect efforts to protect refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Martin Musiol

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 12 January 2016, the Brazilian government agreed to create a refugee and migrant support centre in Florianópolis.²⁷¹ The project has a budget of BRL1.5 million, 95 per cent of which is provided by the Ministry of Justice, to assist refugees with job openings, housing, and legal work.²⁷² The money will be used to support the functioning of the centre for its first two years.²⁷³

On 4 February 2016, Minister of External Relations Mauro Viera attended the Supporting Syria and the Region conference held in London. At the conference, Brazil expressed its continued willingness

²⁶⁶ 2016 Foreign Affairs Budget, Minister of Foreign Affairs The Hon Julie Bishop MP (Canberra) 3 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/jb_mr_160503.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FIS0K%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D.

²⁶⁷ Ensuring the Government lives within its means: a targeted welfare safety net, Minister of Social Services The Hon Christian Porter MP (Canberra) 3 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://christianporter.dss.gov.au/media-releases/ensuring-the-government-lives-within-its-means-a-targeted-welfare-safety-net>.

²⁶⁸ Building on a long, proud tradition of settling new arrivals, Assistant Minister for Multicultural Affairs The Hon Craig Landry MP (Canberra) 6 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://craiglaundy.dss.gov.au/media-releases/building-long-proud-tradition-settling-new-arrivals>.

²⁶⁹ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

²⁷⁰ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

²⁷¹ SC terá centro de referência para acolhimento de imigrantes, G1 Globo (Florianópolis) 12 January 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://g1.globo.com/sc/santa-catarina/noticia/2016/01/sc-tera-centro-de-referencia-para-acolhimento-de-imigrantes.html>.

²⁷² SC terá centro de referência para acolhimento de imigrantes, G1 Globo (Florianópolis) 12 January 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://g1.globo.com/sc/santa-catarina/noticia/2016/01/sc-tera-centro-de-referencia-para-acolhimento-de-imigrantes.html>.

²⁷³ SC terá centro de referência para acolhimento de imigrantes, G1 Globo (Florianópolis) 12 January 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://g1.globo.com/sc/santa-catarina/noticia/2016/01/sc-tera-centro-de-referencia-para-acolhimento-de-imigrantes.html>.

to donate food to Syria and surrounding countries.²⁷⁴ Minister Viera pledged a donation of USD1.3 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the year 2016.²⁷⁵ The aid will be used to help refugees affected by the Syrian crisis.²⁷⁶

As of June 2016, Acting President Michel Temer suspended all talks with the EU over resettling refugees in Brazil and only 2,200 of the pledged 100,000 refugees through the five-year 2013 “open door policy” have been welcomed.²⁷⁷

On 7 July 2016, at a High Level Round Table the Governments of Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and the US, with the participation of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, and supported by other interested countries and UNHCR and the, under the auspices of the Government of Costa Rica, met to discuss the growing phenomenon of mixed migratory movements, including forced displacement of those fleeing violence and exploitation by organized criminal groups, in the Northern Triangle of Central America. The attendees made several commitments to help protect persons displaced in the region including, “Strengthen coordinated responses in an inclusive, comprehensive and multi-functional way, both at national and regional levels, with particular focus on socio-economic development, access to education and livelihood opportunities, prevention measures through capacity building, consolidating the rule of law, enhancing justice systems and combatting impunity, acting against impunity and protecting victims under a framework that fully respects human rights and takes into account age, gender and diversity (AGD).”²⁷⁸

In 2015, Brazil contributed USD743,133 to the UNHCR.²⁷⁹ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD1,216,200 in 2016.²⁸⁰

Brazil has increased direct and indirect support for refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jinnan (Lily) Li

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

²⁷⁴ Supporting Syria and the Region Conference – London, February 4, 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (London) 3 February 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2016.

http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13092:supporting-syria-and-the-region-conference-london-february-4-2016&catid=578&Itemid=718&lang=en.

²⁷⁵ Co-host’s statement annex: fundraising, Supporting Syria & the Region conference (London) 8 February 2016.

Access Date: 18 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-statement-annex-fundraising/>.

²⁷⁶ Co-host’s statement annex: fundraising, Supporting Syria & the Region conference (London) 8 February 2016.

Access Date: 18 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-statement-annex-fundraising/>.

²⁷⁷ Temer Ends Brazil’s Plan to Host 100,000 Syrian Refugees, Telesur (Caracas) 17 June 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. <http://www.telesurtv.net/english/news/Temer-Ends-Brazils-Plan-to-Host-100000-Syrian-Refugees-20160617-0012.html>.

²⁷⁸ San Jose action Statement, Refworld 7 July 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016.

<http://www.refworld.org/country,,UNHCR,,BRA,,57a8a4854,0.html>

²⁷⁹ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

²⁸⁰ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

On 24 November 2015, the Government of Canada announced its 5-phase plan to resettle 25,000 Syrian refugees by the end of February 2016.²⁸¹ The plan includes the identification of Syrian refugees coming to Canada and subsequent selection and processing, transportation to Canada, welcoming upon arrival, and settlement and community integration.²⁸²

On 29 November 2015, the Government of Canada released a map showing the 36 communities that have existing Resettlement Assistance Program (RAP) service provider organizations funded by the Department of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).²⁸³ Through these IRCC-funded RAPs, the Government provides settlement and resettlement services for refugees.²⁸⁴ The Canadian government assisted 25,000 Syrian refugees coming to Canada by the end of February 2016. They will be given permanent accommodation in the communities or surrounding area and have access to settlement service providers within the communities.²⁸⁵

On 13 January 2016, the Government of Canada welcomed over 10,000 refugees.²⁸⁶ In collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and host countries Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, it continues to assist Syrians who have fled their homes.²⁸⁷

On 26 January 2016, the Government of Canada introduced the Syrian Family Links initiative, which will help connect Syrian refugees abroad with private Canadian sponsors through the assistance of the refugees' family residing in Canada.²⁸⁸ Through this programme, participating families in Canada will assist family members who are refugees in Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey.²⁸⁹

On 5 February 2016, the Government of Canada invited municipalities interested in welcoming and integrating government-assisted refugees to submit a Community Partnership Settlement Plan.²⁹⁰ These municipalities are not part of the network of cities and towns that traditionally welcome government assisted refugees²⁹¹ and will work with employment, housing, educational, and other

²⁸¹ #WelcomeRefugees to Canada, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1021909&_ga=1.236256258.287485455.1456418627.

²⁸² #WelcomeRefugees to Canada, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1021909&_ga=1.236256258.287485455.1456418627.

²⁸³ Map of destination communities and service provider organizations (Ottawa) 29 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/welcome/map.asp>.

²⁸⁴ Map of destination communities and service provider organizations (Ottawa) 29 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/welcome/map.asp>.

²⁸⁵ Map of destination communities and service provider organizations (Ottawa) 29 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/welcome/map.asp>.

²⁸⁶ Canada has welcomed its first 10,000 Syrian refugees, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1027539&_ga=1.210124694.287485455.1456418627per cent20which.

²⁸⁷ Canada has welcomed its first 10,000 Syrian refugees, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1027539&_ga=1.210124694.287485455.1456418627per cent20which.

²⁸⁸ Canada announces the Syrian Family Links initiative, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1029729&_ga=1.265311244.287485455.1456418627.

²⁸⁹ Canada announces the Syrian Family Links initiative, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1029729&_ga=1.265311244.287485455.1456418627.

²⁹⁰ Communities across Canada invited to apply to show how they can welcome and support Government-Assisted Refugees, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1031869&_ga=1.243530502.287485455.1456418627.

²⁹¹ Communities across Canada invited to apply to show how they can welcome and support Government-Assisted Refugees, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1031869&_ga=1.243530502.287485455.1456418627.

partners within their communities to create their Community Partnership Settlement Plan to acquire the necessary services to assist refugees in settlement and integration.²⁹²

On 27 February 2016, Minister of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Spokesperson Camielle Edwards reported that the Government of Canada had met its goal of resettling 25,000 refugees.²⁹³ The Government of Canada will continue to resettle Syrian refugees throughout 2016 with the Minister of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship John McCallum. It previously stated its hope to accept a total of 35,000 to 50,000 refugees by the end of the year.²⁹⁴

On 8 March 2016, the Government of Canada introduced the 2016 Immigration Levels Plan, which states that Canada would accept 55,800 refugees in 2016.²⁹⁵

On 18 May 2016, the Government of Canada announced that starting the week of 9 May 2016, more than 40 additional staff joined visa offices in the Middle East to accelerate the processing of privately sponsored Syrian applications for refugee status.²⁹⁶ All applications submitted up to 31 March 2016 will be processed by the end of 2016 or early 2017.²⁹⁷

On 7 July 2016, at a High Level Round Table the Governments of Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and the US, with the participation of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, and supported by other interested countries and UNHCR and the, under the auspices of the Government of Costa Rica, met to discuss the growing phenomenon of mixed migratory movements, including forced displacement of those fleeing violence and exploitation by organized criminal groups, in the Northern Triangle of Central America. The attendees made several commitments to help protect persons displaced in the region including, “Strengthen coordinated responses in an inclusive, comprehensive and multi-functional way, both at national and regional levels, with particular focus on socio-economic development, access to education and livelihood opportunities, prevention measures through capacity building, consolidating the rule of law, enhancing justice systems and combatting impunity, acting against impunity and protecting victims under a framework that fully respects human rights and takes into account age, gender and diversity (AGD).”²⁹⁸

²⁹² Communities across Canada invited to apply to show how they can welcome and support Government-Assisted Refugees, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1031869&_ga=1.243530502.287485455.1456418627.

²⁹³ Liberals reach resettlement goal as 25,000th Syrian refugee arrives in Canada, Globe and Mail (Toronto) 27 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/25000th-syrian-refugee-arrives-in-canada-marking-milestone-for-liberals-resettlement-program/article28940211/>.

²⁹⁴ Liberals reach resettlement goal as 25,000th Syrian refugee arrives in Canada, Globe and Mail (Toronto) 27 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/25000th-syrian-refugee-arrives-in-canada-marking-milestone-for-liberals-resettlement-program/article28940211/>.

²⁹⁵ Key Highlights – 2016 Immigration Levels Plan, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1038709>.

²⁹⁶ #WelcomeRefugees: Canada continues to resettle Syrian refugees, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 May 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1067669&_ga=1.68182802.2084187962.1468703256.

²⁹⁷ #WelcomeRefugees: Canada continues to resettle Syrian refugees, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 May 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1067669&_ga=1.68182802.2084187962.1468703256.

²⁹⁸ San Jose action Statement, Refworld 7 July 2016. Access Date: 10 August 2016. <http://www.refworld.org/country,,UNHCR,,BRA,,57a8a4854,0.html>

In 2015, the Government of Canada pledged to settle 25,000-Syrian refugees by the end of February 2016 and met this target.²⁹⁹ In 2016, the Government of Canada committed to resettling an additional 25,000 Syrian refugees³⁰⁰ and 44,800 refugees overall by the end of the year.³⁰¹ In total, 28,876 Syrian refugees have been resettled in Canada since 4 November 2015.³⁰²

In 2015, Canada contributed USD70 million to the UNHCR.³⁰³ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD712,883,023 in 2016.³⁰⁴

Canada has taken significant action to strengthen all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Joy Lizette Aguilar

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 27 November 2015, the Ministry of Commerce announced that China will contribute a total of USD6.5 million in humanitarian aid to four international organizations to tackle the Syrian refugee crisis.³⁰⁵ The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO) will each receive USD2 million.³⁰⁶ The Government of China will allocate the remaining humanitarian aid of USD500 thousand to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).³⁰⁷

On 4 February 2016, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi pledged 10 thousand tonnes of food to help ease the food shortages among refugees in Syria.³⁰⁸

On 13 May 2016, China donated USD2 million worth of materials in aid to people displaced by war in South Sudan.³⁰⁹ The aid, directed to the government, included 8,000 mosquito nets, 2,050 tents,

²⁹⁹ Liberals reach resettlement goal as 25,000th Syrian refugee arrives in Canada, Globe and Mail (Toronto) 27 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/25000th-syrian-refugee-arrives-in-canada-marking-milestone-for-liberals-resettlement-program/article28940211/>.

³⁰⁰ Syria – by the numbers, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/welcome/commitment.asp>.

³⁰¹ Notice - #WelcomeRefugees: Processing privately sponsored Syrian refugee applications, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 22 June 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/notices/2016-06-22.asp>.

³⁰² #WelcomeRefugees: Canada resettles Syrian refugees, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/welcome/>.

³⁰³ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

³⁰⁴ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

³⁰⁵ China to offer humanitarian aid of 6.5 million USD to international organizations, Xinhuanet (Beijing) 27 November 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-11/27/c_134862847.htm.

³⁰⁶ China to offer humanitarian aid of 6.5 million USD to international organizations, Xinhuanet (Beijing) 27 November 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-11/27/c_134862847.htm.

³⁰⁷ China to offer humanitarian aid of 6.5 million USD to international organizations, Xinhuanet (Beijing) 27 November 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-11/27/c_134862847.htm.

³⁰⁸ China pledges 10,000 tons of food support to Syria, CCTV (Beijing) 5 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <http://english.cntv.cn/2016/02/05/VIDEHqIC1CoplL3kSzYnaRQR160205.shtml>.

two sports utility vehicles and 16,000 blankets.³¹⁰ On 30 April 2016, China donated USD550,000 and office equipment worth USD150,000 to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangement Monitoring Mechanism, South Sudan's ceasefire monitoring body.³¹¹

On 14 June 2016, Ambassador of China to Nigeria Shi Hu announced that China will dispatch emergency humanitarian aid to Nigeria in response to the country's call on the international community to assist refugees in the Diffa region.³¹²

China has not declared any commitments to accept or resettle refugees.

In 2015, China contributed a total of USD941,841 to the UNHCR.³¹³ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD8,971 in 2016.³¹⁴

China has continued to provide humanitarian aid and collaboration with organizations to indirectly support the protection of refugees IDPs in various parts of the world. However, it has not yet further strengthened its direct efforts.

Thus, China has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Emilia Lochowska

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 17 November 2015, President Francois Hollande delivered a speech at the 70th General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris. He committed to accept 30,000 refugees over the next two years and invested USD53.3 million into housing.³¹⁵ The Government of France previously planned on accepting 24,000 refugees in September.³¹⁶

³⁰⁹ China donates aid worth 2 mln USD to war-displaced people in S. Sudan, Xinhuanet (Beijing) 14 May 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-05/14/c_135358047.htm.

³¹⁰ China donates aid worth 2 mln USD to war-displaced people in S. Sudan, Xinhuanet (Beijing) 14 May 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-05/14/c_135358047.htm.

³¹¹ China donates aid worth 2 mln USD to war-displaced people in S. Sudan, Xinhuanet (Beijing) 14 May 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-05/14/c_135358047.htm.

³¹² 驻尼日尔大使石虎会见尼外长, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 23 June 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/gjhdq_676201/gj_676203/fz_677316/1206_678332/1206x2_678352/t1374815.shtml.

³¹³ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

³¹⁴ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

³¹⁵ Francois Hollande: 30,000 Syrian refugees 'will be welcomed' in France despite attacks, The Washington Times (Washington) 18 November 18 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/nov/18/hollande-30000-syrian-refugees-will-be-welcomed-fr/>.

³¹⁶ Francois Hollande: 30,000 Syrian refugees 'will be welcomed' in France despite attacks, The Washington Times (Washington) 18 November 18 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/nov/18/hollande-30000-syrian-refugees-will-be-welcomed-fr/>.

On 24 November 2015, French Minister of Economy, Industry and Digital Affairs Emmanuel Macron stated that the Governments of France and Germany will be investing USD10.65 billion into addressing the refugee crisis in Europe.³¹⁷

On 11 January 2016, Centre d'Accueil Provisoire (CAP), a temporary reception centre, was opened for 1,500 refugees in Calais.³¹⁸ CAP consists of 125 shelters with electricity, heating, toilets, and water.³¹⁹ It also provides legal advice for refugees and is complementary to the Jules Ferry daycare center.³²⁰

On 13 January 2016, a new camp was opened in Grande-Synthe in partnership with Doctors Without Borders (MSF).³²¹ The camp can accommodate 2,500 refugees, 500 tents and sanitation facilities.³²² The Government of France will be investing GBP1.1 million to build a new camp in Grande-Synthe, near Dunkirk.³²³ These are improvements from a camp in Grande-Synthe, which experienced food and sanitation facility shortages.³²⁴

On 7 March 2016, a new refugee camp opened in Grande-Synthe, after the demolition of a refugee camp in Calais.³²⁵ The new camp was constructed by the local town hall in collaboration with MSF and cost EUR3.1 million.³²⁶ The refugee camp has 375 cabins and is intended for 2,500 refugees.³²⁷ It is also the first refugee camp in France to meet international standards.³²⁸

³¹⁷ France, Germany propose 10 bln Euro fund for refugee crisis – Macron, Reuters (London) 24 November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/europe-migrants-fund-macron-idUSB4N12Q01S20151124>.

³¹⁸ Fear in the Jungle, Time (New York City) 24 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://time.com/fear-in-the-jungle/>.

³¹⁹ Fear in the Jungle, Time (New York City) 24 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://time.com/fear-in-the-jungle/>.

³²⁰ The most shocking thing about Calais is that's its not even too big to solve, The Guardian (London) 7 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/jan/07/calais-french-migrant-camps-refugee-crisis>.

³²¹ France: new site required urgently for refugees in Grande-Synthe, Médecins Sans Frontières (Geneva) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.msf.org/article/france-new-site-required-urgently-refugees-grande-synthe>.

³²² France: new site required urgently for refugees in Grande-Synthe, Médecins Sans Frontières (Geneva) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.msf.org/article/france-new-site-required-urgently-refugees-grande-synthe>.

³²³ Refugee crisis: police block aid to French camp "far worse" than Calais Jungle, Independent (London) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/refugee-crisis-police-block-aid-to-french-camp-far-worse-than-calais-jungle-a6799266.html>.

³²⁴ Refugee crisis: police block aid to French camp "far worse" than Calais Jungle, Independent (London) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/refugee-crisis-police-block-aid-to-french-camp-far-worse-than-calais-jungle-a6799266.html>.

³²⁵ France's first ever internationally recognised refugee camp opens near Dunkirk, The Telegraph (London) 7 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/12186407/Frances-first-ever-internationally-recognised-refugee-camp-opens-near-Dunkirk.html>.

³²⁶ France's first ever internationally recognised refugee camp opens near Dunkirk, The Telegraph (London) 7 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/12186407/Frances-first-ever-internationally-recognised-refugee-camp-opens-near-Dunkirk.html>.

³²⁷ France opens first refugee camp built to international standards, France 24 (Paris) 8 March 2016. Access Date: 21 April 2016. <http://www.france24.com/en/20160308-france-first-international-standard-refugee-camp-opens>.

³²⁸ France opens first refugee camp built to international standards, France 24 (Paris) 8 March 2016. Access Date: 21 April 2016. <http://www.france24.com/en/20160308-france-first-international-standard-refugee-camp-opens>.

On 16 April 2016, President Hollande announced a pledge to Lebanon of EUR50 million for this year and EUR100 million for the next three years as well as assisting Lebanon militarily with incoming refugees.³²⁹

On 19 April 2016, President Hollande pledged USD1 billion over the next three years to assist Jordan with incoming refugees.³³⁰

On 30 May 2016, Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve and Housing Minister Emmanuelle Cosse signed an agreement stating that the Government of France will pay EUR4 million for water, electricity, sanitation, and security at the Grande-Synthe refugee camp.³³¹

On 31 May 2016, Mayor of Paris Anne Hidalgo announced the effort to begin construction of a new refugee camp in northern Paris.³³² The camp will be managed by France Terre d'Asile, Emmaus Solidarity and Aurore.³³³ This will be the first camp built in the French capital and will feature modular cabins³³⁴ and daycare services.³³⁵

On 2 June 2016, Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve stated that the Government of France will be taking in 400 refugees from Greece on a monthly basis under a EU relocation deal signed last year.³³⁶ He also stated that over the next two years, the Government of France will accept 30,000 refugees.³³⁷

In 2015, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported 273,092 refugees in France.³³⁸ Data for 2016 was unavailable.³³⁹

In 2015, France contributed USD42,129,813 to the UNHCR.³⁴⁰ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD38,944,412 in 2016.³⁴¹

³²⁹ France's Hollande pledges military, financial support to Lebanon, France 24 (Paris) 17 April 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.france24.com/en/20160416-france-diplomacy-hollande-middle-east-tour-lebanon-jordan-egypt-refugees-crisis>.

³³⁰ Hollande pledges \$1 billion to help Jordan cope with refugee influx, France 24 (Paris) 19 April 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.france24.com/en/20160419-hollande-pledges-help-jordan-with-syrian-refugees>.

³³¹ French state agrees to fund migrant camp it failed to block, France 24 (Paris) 30 May 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.france24.com/en/20160530-french-state-agrees-fund-migrant-camp-grande-synthe-refugees-calais-dunkirk>.

³³² Paris mayor announces plans to open city's first refugee camp, France 24 (Paris) 1 June 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://www.france24.com/en/20160531-france-mayor-hidalgo-announces-plans-open-first-refugee-camp-paris>.

³³³ Paris will be a humanitarian camp for refugees, Le Monde (Paris) 31 May 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. http://www.lemonde.fr/immigration-et-diversite/article/2016/05/31/anne-hidalgo-veut-creer-a-paris-un-camp-humanitaire-aux-normes-de-l-onu-pour-les-refugies_4929714_1654200.html.

³³⁴ Paris major plans official camp for homeless refugees, The Guardian (London) 31 May 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/may/31/paris-mayor-plans-official-camp-for-homeless-refugees>.

³³⁵ Paris will be a humanitarian camp for refugees, Le Monde (Paris) 31 May 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. http://www.lemonde.fr/immigration-et-diversite/article/2016/05/31/anne-hidalgo-veut-creer-a-paris-un-camp-humanitaire-aux-normes-de-l-onu-pour-les-refugies_4929714_1654200.html.

³³⁶ France to take in 400 refugees a month from Greece-minister, Reuters (London) 2 June 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-europe-migrants-france-cazeneuve-idUKKCNOYQ1SV>.

³³⁷ France to take in 30,000 refugees stranded in Greece by 2018, Deutsche Well (Berlin) 2 June 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://www.dw.com/en/france-to-take-in-30000-refugees-stranded-in-greece-by-2018/a-19300641>.

³³⁸ UNHCR Statistics: The World in Numbers, UNHCR (Geneva) 2015. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.142681717.1987667841.1468275929.

³³⁹ UNHCR Statistics: The World in Numbers, UNHCR (Geneva) 2015. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.142681717.1987667841.1468275929.

³⁴⁰ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

France has made both direct and indirect efforts to further strengthen its support for the protection of refugees and IDPs.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

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Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 22 November 2015, Head of the Federal Chancellery and Refugee Coordinator Peter Altmaier called for a solution based on common European contingents to solve the refugee crisis and stressed the importance of determining numbers of refugees that will be accepted without being forced into illegality and trafficking.³⁴² He also noted the significance of working with Turkey for the EU to achieve a solution involving contingents to the current refugee crisis.³⁴³

On 25 November 2015, Chancellor Angela Merkel reaffirmed the need for European contingents and a permanent European allocation mechanism to manage refugee intake.³⁴⁴ The Chancellor called to clamp down on human traffickers and ensure the legality of refugees entering European countries.³⁴⁵ She also stressed the aim of reducing the numbers of refugees arriving in Germany yet keeping the German borders open to them.³⁴⁶

On 25 November 2015, Federal Interior Minister Thomas de Maizière announced that in 2016, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) would employ 4,000 more staff and federal states would receive support through the creation of 150 posts for federal police officers and other measures to help with repatriation initiatives.³⁴⁷ The 2016 Federal Budget also included an additional EUR326 million for integration initiatives.³⁴⁸

³⁴¹ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

³⁴² Common European Contingents, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 23 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/11_en/2015-11-23-fluechtlinge-kontingentloesung_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁴³ Common European Contingents, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 23 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/11_en/2015-11-23-fluechtlinge-kontingentloesung_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁴⁴ Sharing the burden and tackling the root causes, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 27 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/11_en/2015-11-27-flucht-asyl-woche-im-ueberblick_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁴⁵ Sharing the burden and tackling the root causes, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 27 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/11_en/2015-11-27-flucht-asyl-woche-im-ueberblick_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁴⁶ Sharing the burden and tackling the root causes, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 27 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/11_en/2015-11-27-flucht-asyl-woche-im-ueberblick_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁴⁷ Sharing the burden and tackling the root causes, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 27 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/11_en/2015-11-27-flucht-asyl-woche-im-ueberblick_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁴⁸ Sharing the burden and tackling the root causes, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 27 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/11_en/2015-11-27-flucht-asyl-woche-im-ueberblick_en.html?nn=709674.

On 16 December 2015, Federal Minister of Family Affairs Manuela Schwesig reported to the cabinet on the Government of Germany's protection of unaccompanied refugee minors.³⁴⁹ According to the November 2015 law that the federal government passed assuming responsibility of allocating refugee minors across the country, the government committed to alleviating the burdens of local authorities by providing them with EUR350 million yearly in the allocation of the minors.³⁵⁰ Through its Welcome Among Friends programme, the Government of Germany is also assisting local authorities through the programme's 6 regional offices.³⁵¹ In addition to providing advice and training for local authorities, the offices connect authorities, associations, and education and refugee facilities to create local alliances.³⁵² With funding of EUR12 million, the programme will operate for 4 years.³⁵³

On 19 January 2016, Federal Minister of Family Affairs Manuela Schwesig announced a callout for volunteers interested in acting as mentors, guardians and host families as part of the government's People Support People programme.³⁵⁴ In addition to establishing 25,000 mentorships between refugees and volunteers, the programme will assign voluntary guardians and host families to accommodate unaccompanied refugee minors arriving in Germany.³⁵⁵ The Government of Germany allocated EUR10 million to this program for 2016.³⁵⁶

On 22 January 2016, Chancellor Merkel announced further German cooperation with Turkey on handling the refugee crisis at the German-Turkish intergovernmental consultations.³⁵⁷ She stressed the importance of Germany and Turkey combatting the efforts of illegal smugglers and traffickers in the seas between Turkey and Greece and emphasized that refugees must be given an opportunity to enter Europe legally without risking their lives.³⁵⁸

³⁴⁹ Protection for unaccompanied minors, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/12_en/2015-12-16-minderjaehrige-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵⁰ Protection for unaccompanied minors, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/12_en/2015-12-16-minderjaehrige-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵¹ Protection for unaccompanied minors, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/12_en/2015-12-16-minderjaehrige-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵² Protection for unaccompanied minors, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/12_en/2015-12-16-minderjaehrige-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵³ Protection for unaccompanied minors, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/12_en/2015-12-16-minderjaehrige-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵⁴ Wanted – mentors for refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 19 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/01_en/2016-01-19-patenprogramm-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵⁵ Wanted – mentors for refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 19 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/01_en/2016-01-19-patenprogramm-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵⁶ Wanted – mentors for refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 19 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/01_en/2016-01-19-patenprogramm-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵⁷ Joining forces to address terrorism and illegal migration, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 22 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/01_en/2016-01-21-deutschland-tuerkei_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁵⁸ Joining forces to address terrorism and illegal migration, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 22 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/01_en/2016-01-21-deutschland-tuerkei_en.html?nn=709674.

On 26 to 28 January 2016, Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller presented the Cash-for-Work investment and structural programme during his visit to Jordan,³⁵⁹ Turkey,³⁶⁰ and Iraq,³⁶¹ which aims to create 500,000 jobs for Syrian refugees within the region.³⁶²

On 4 February 2016, Chancellor Merkel announced at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference that the Government of Germany would increase its contributions to resolving the Syrian humanitarian crisis.³⁶³ From now until 2018, the Government will contribute EUR2.3 billion³⁶⁴ and pledge EUR1 billion for United Nations humanitarian aid programmes in 2016.³⁶⁵ From this EUR1 billion, EUR570 million will be allotted to the World Food Programme (WFP).³⁶⁶ The government will also be involved in the Partnership for Prospects programme, which aims to create a total of 500,000 jobs in Syria and within the region to support the creation of community centres, schools and hospitals that will be constructed by refugees.³⁶⁷ For 2016, the government will contribute EUR200 million to this initiative.³⁶⁸ The Chancellor also stated that the government will provide 1,900 university scholarships for Syrian refugees.³⁶⁹ In addition, it is establishing internet-based

³⁵⁹ Minister Müller in talks with Jordanian government regarding investments in economic development, crafts and trades, and infrastructure, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160126_pm_006_Marshall-Plan-for-the-Middle-East-Minister-Mueller-in-talks-with-Jordanian-government-regarding-investments-in-economic-development-crafts-and-trades-and-infrastructure/index.html.

³⁶⁰ Minister Müller in northern Iraq: key to resolving the refugee crisis lies in the region itself, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160127_pm_007_Minister-Mueller-in-northern-Iraq-key-to-resolving-the-refugee-crisis-lies-in-the-region-itself/index.html.

³⁶¹ Minister Müller in northern Iraq: key to resolving the refugee crisis lies in the region itself, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160127_pm_007_Minister-Mueller-in-northern-Iraq-key-to-resolving-the-refugee-crisis-lies-in-the-region-itself/index.html.

³⁶² Assistance for Jordan, Turkey and Northern Iraq, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/01_en/2016-01-27-mueller-nordirak_en.html.

³⁶³ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁶⁴ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁶⁵ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁶⁶ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁶⁷ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁶⁸ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁶⁹ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html?nn=709674.

communication platforms to connect towns in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey with German federal states, towns, and cities, which will offer their assistance.³⁷⁰

On 8 February 2016, Chancellor Merkel offered the services of the German Federal Agency for Technical Relief in assisting the Turkish Aid Agency to provide care for refugees at the Turkish-Syrian border,³⁷¹ which has experienced bombing raids.³⁷²

On 12 February 2016, Chancellor Merkel stated that Germany and Poland would work together on humanitarian projects for refugees within the crisis region, such as fitting out a hospital.³⁷³

On 26 February 2016, the Bundesrat approved a second asylum package.³⁷⁴ The package includes an accelerated procedure for asylum-seekers from countries classified as safe countries, those submitting a second request for asylum and those who do not comply with asylum procedures.³⁷⁵ Asylum-seekers will stay in the initial reception facilities until the accelerated procedure is completed³⁷⁶ and also receive benefits on the condition that they follow stricter residence rules.³⁷⁷ Families of asylum-seekers with subsidiary protection will not be allowed to follow them to Germany for two years,³⁷⁸ allowing Germany to better handle the influx of refugees.³⁷⁹ Legal refugee minors will also be afforded better protection in reception facilities and shared accommodation as the employees in these facilities will soon require a police clearance.³⁸⁰

³⁷⁰ Eleven billion dollars for Syrian refugees, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-04-syrien-konferenz-london_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷¹ Angela Merkel offers Turkey assistance for border region, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin), 8 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-08-merkel-ankara_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷² Angela Merkel offers Turkey assistance for border region, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin), 8 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-02-08-merkel-ankara_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷³ The refugee crisis can only be resolved by working together, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 12 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-12-merkel-szydlo_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷⁴ Swifter procedures, fewer families to follow asylum-seekers, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-04-asylpaket2_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷⁵ Swifter procedures, fewer families to follow asylum-seekers, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-04-asylpaket2_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷⁶ Swifter procedures, fewer families to follow asylum-seekers, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-04-asylpaket2_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷⁷ Swifter procedures, fewer families to follow asylum-seekers, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-04-asylpaket2_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷⁸ Swifter procedures, fewer families to follow asylum-seekers, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-04-asylpaket2_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁷⁹ Swifter procedures, fewer families to follow asylum-seekers, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-04-asylpaket2_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁸⁰ Swifter procedures, fewer families to follow asylum-seekers, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 28 February 2016. http://bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-04-asylpaket2_en.html?nn=709674.

On 29 February 2016, Chancellor Merkel reiterated the German stance on the refugee crisis, emphasizing legal migration and addressing the root factors causing people to leave their homes in order to reduce refugee flows.³⁸¹ She rejected the idea of European member states promoting their own national actions to handle the refugee crisis, opting for a collective European strategy to deal with refugee flows.³⁸² The Chancellor also rejected the idea of fixed ceilings for refugee numbers and disagreed with Macedonia's decision to close its borders with Greece, leaving thousands of refugees stranded.³⁸³

On 1 March 2016, Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller stressed the importance of German efforts to stabilize Mediterranean states in North Africa on political and economic terms in order to reduce refugee numbers during his visit to Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.³⁸⁴ He stated that the key to solving the refugee crisis was to support these states during their process of societal transition so that people would not leave these countries in search of a better future.³⁸⁵ During his visit to Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, he held meetings with business representatives to arrange training and economic cooperation agreements.³⁸⁶ He announced that the German Federal Government would increase the number of Germany companies operating in Tunisia to trigger economic development and create jobs especially for young people in North Africa.³⁸⁷ He also stated that Germany would support the reintegration of returnees in their home countries.³⁸⁸ Germany and Morocco would also collaborate further on solar energy initiatives to create green jobs.³⁸⁹ In addition, Germany plans to support Morocco in the creation of more welcome centres in 10 municipalities to help immigrants from Sub-

³⁸¹ A European solution is in Germany's interests, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-29-merkel-annewill_en.html.

³⁸² A European solution is in Germany's interests, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-29-merkel-annewill_en.html.

³⁸³ A European solution is in Germany's interests, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/02_en/2016-02-29-merkel-annewill_en.html.

³⁸⁴ New Partnership with North Africa, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-wirtschaftspartnerschaft-nordafrika.html?nn=709674.

³⁸⁵ New Partnership with North Africa, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-wirtschaftspartnerschaft-nordafrika.html?nn=709674.

³⁸⁶ New Partnership with North Africa, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-wirtschaftspartnerschaft-nordafrika.html?nn=709674.

³⁸⁷ New Partnership with North Africa, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-wirtschaftspartnerschaft-nordafrika.html?nn=709674.

³⁸⁸ New Partnership with North Africa, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-wirtschaftspartnerschaft-nordafrika.html?nn=709674.

³⁸⁹ New Partnership with North Africa, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-wirtschaftspartnerschaft-nordafrika.html?nn=709674.

Saharan Africa with integration.³⁹⁰ The Federal Development Minister also opened a new institute in Algeria, which offers professional training on renewable energy and other subjects.³⁹¹

On 1 March 2016, Chancellor Merkel emphasized the importance of better protection for the EU's external border in Greece and the renewal of the Schengen Area alongside Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia, Tihomir Oreškovi at a joint press conference.³⁹² The Chancellor also dismissed calls for Germany to admit more refugees currently in Greece and stated that refugees are not entitled to choose the European country in which they would like to request asylum.³⁹³

On 2 March 2016, Federal Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier reported that the German government will provide information on immigration/asylum regulations and the economic and health risks entailed with illegal migration.³⁹⁴ Using traditional media, like television, posters and flyers, and social media.³⁹⁵ The German Federal Government is also working with the EU, EU partners, international aid organizations and local German institutions through a common information strategy to counter misconceptions.³⁹⁶

On 31 March 2016, Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller announced Germany's plans of increasing aid to Kenyan refugee camps from EUR6 million to EUR11 million following his visit to the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya.³⁹⁷ He stated that the increased aid will support returnee and food security programmes.³⁹⁸

On 4 April 2016, Federal Ministry of the Interior Spokesperson Tobias Plate announced that Germany admitted 32 Syrian refugees from Turkey parallel to Greece returning 202 illegal refugees

³⁹⁰ New Partnership with North Africa, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-wirtschaftspartnerschaft-nordafrika.html?nn=709674.

³⁹¹ New Partnership with North Africa, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-wirtschaftspartnerschaft-nordafrika.html?nn=709674.

³⁹² We must return to Schengen, says Chancellor, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-antrittsbesuch-premier-kroatien_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁹³ We must return to Schengen, says Chancellor, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-01-antrittsbesuch-premier-kroatien_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁹⁴ Informing refugees about the dangers involved, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 2 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-02-kabinett-steinmeier-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁹⁵ Informing refugees about the dangers involved, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 2 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-02-kabinett-steinmeier-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁹⁶ Informing refugees about the dangers involved, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 2 March 2016. Access Date: 20 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-02-kabinett-steinmeier-fluechtlinge_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁹⁷ Securing food supply, combating the causes of flight, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 31 March 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-31-mueller-in-ostafrika_en.html?nn=709674.

³⁹⁸ Securing food supply, combating the causes of flight, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 31 March 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/03_en/2016-03-31-mueller-in-ostafrika_en.html?nn=709674.

to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement.³⁹⁹ Under the relocation directive by the EU in July 2015, the Spokesperson stated Germany will admit a quota of 1,600 refugees.⁴⁰⁰ Once the quota has been met, another 13,500 places will be available for refugees if necessary.⁴⁰¹ Apart from resettling refugees under the EU-Turkey Agreement, Germany has committed to provide 100 staff members for the European Asylum Support Office in Greece.⁴⁰²

On 27 May 2016, Chancellor Merkel reaffirmed her commitment to address the refugee crisis by acknowledging the importance of addressing the root causes of migration and refugee movements and calling on the international community to increase its efforts in conflict prevention and stabilization in the G7 Leaders' Declaration.⁴⁰³ The Chancellor agreed to focus on reducing poverty in the Leaders' Declaration.⁴⁰⁴

On 22 June 2016, Chancellor Merkel announced a joint project with Poland to build a school in Lebanon for refugee children.⁴⁰⁵ The project is aimed towards addressing root causes of displacement as part of the European response to the refugee crisis.⁴⁰⁶

On 8 July 2016, the Bundesrat, the Federal Council, approved the Integration Act, which allows for refugees to better integrate with German society.⁴⁰⁷ In exchange for integration courses, employment and training opportunities, refugees who have a good chance of staying in Germany permanently must meet certain obligations.⁴⁰⁸ Refugees who are to be deported will have the right to remain when

³⁹⁹ The first Syrian refugees arrive legally in Germany, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/04_en/2016-04-04-neu-eu-tuerkei_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰⁰ The first Syrian refugees arrive legally in Germany, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/04_en/2016-04-04-neu-eu-tuerkei_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰¹ The first Syrian refugees arrive legally in Germany, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/04_en/2016-04-04-neu-eu-tuerkei_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰² The first Syrian refugees arrive legally in Germany, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 4 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/04_en/2016-04-04-neu-eu-tuerkei_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰³ Strengthening the economy and eliminating the causes of refugee movements, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-05-26-g7-gipfel-japan_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰⁴ Strengthening the economy and eliminating the causes of refugee movements, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-05-26-g7-gipfel-japan_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰⁵ Broad and close cooperation, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 22 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-06-22-deutsch-polnische-regierungskonsultationen_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰⁶ Broad and close cooperation, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 22 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-06-22-deutsch-polnische-regierungskonsultationen_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰⁷ Integration act to support and challenge, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-05-25-integrationsgesetz-beschlossen_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴⁰⁸ Integration act to support and challenge, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-05-25-integrationsgesetz-beschlossen_en.html?nn=709674.

they are completing vocational training as part of the act.⁴⁰⁹ Refugees will be able to take language integration courses to learn German.⁴¹⁰ While their claim for asylum is being reviewed, refugees will engage in employment.⁴¹¹ The German Federal Employment Agency will also halt its labour market priority check for three years so that refugees will more easily engage in employment.⁴¹² Refugees will also be given residence. Those refugees who demonstrate that they are willing to integrate will be granted a settlement permit.⁴¹³

Germany stated that they could admit 500,000 refugees per year for 2016 and 2015.⁴¹⁴ Germany accepted more than 222,000 asylum seekers as of June 2016⁴¹⁵ and 1.1 million asylum seekers in 2015.⁴¹⁶

In 2015, Germany contributed USD143 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁴¹⁷ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD259,188,290 in 2016.⁴¹⁸

Germany has taken significant actions to strengthen all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Joy Lizette Aguilar

India: -1

India has failed to comply with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The Government of India has not indicated its intention to strengthen direct or indirect efforts for refugee and IDP protection.

Data on the total number of refugees in India in 2015 and 2016 is unavailable.

⁴⁰⁹ Integration act to support and challenge, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-05-25-integrationsgesetz-beschlossen_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴¹⁰ Integration act to support and challenge, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-05-25-integrationsgesetz-beschlossen_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴¹¹ Integration act to support and challenge, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-05-25-integrationsgesetz-beschlossen_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴¹² Integration act to support and challenge, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-05-25-integrationsgesetz-beschlossen_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴¹³ Integration act to support and challenge, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/07_en/2016-05-25-integrationsgesetz-beschlossen_en.html?nn=709674.

⁴¹⁴ Germany says it could take 500,000 refugees a year, The Guardian (London) 8 September 2015. Access Date: 30 July 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/sep/08/germany-500000-refugees-a-year-clashes-lesbos>.

⁴¹⁵ Why Germany Has Fewer Asylum-Seekers This Year (Washington) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 30 July 2016. <http://www.theatlantic.com/news/archive/2016/07/germany-asylum-seekers/490544/>.

⁴¹⁶ Why Germany Has Fewer Asylum-Seekers This Year (Washington) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 30 July 2016. <http://www.theatlantic.com/news/archive/2016/07/germany-asylum-seekers/490544/>.

⁴¹⁷ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴¹⁸ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

In 2015, India contributed USD6,467 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁴¹⁹ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD7,328 in 2016.⁴²⁰

Thus, India has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Nadine Abdel Razek

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 27 and 28 November 2015, Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi met with Ministers from Malaysia and Thailand in the Jakarta Declaration Roundtable to analyze root causes, potential responses, and options for regional cooperation pertaining to the large number of refugees and migrants that were arriving into their nations.⁴²¹ One of the main goals of this discussion was to strengthen mechanisms such as the Bali Process.

On 3 and 4 December 2015, Indonesian representatives participated in the 2nd Special Meeting on Irregular Migration in the Indian Ocean to address the problem of irregular migration collectively, in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.⁴²²

On 23 March 2016, Minister Marsudi co-chaired the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process with the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs which further acknowledged the need for more agile, timely responses by Bali Process members. Participants agreed to implement a voluntary, non-binding mechanism which would authorise the Co-Chairs to consult and convene future meetings to discuss urgent irregular migration issues with affected and interested countries.⁴²³

On 2 July 2015, Indonesian representatives participated in the Emergency Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime: Irregular Movement of Persons in the Southeast Asia Region in which participants proposed to set up a task force and trust fund to respond to the irregular movement of refugees and migrants in the region.⁴²⁴

In 2015, Indonesia contributed USD2,256 to the UNHCR.⁴²⁵ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD60,000 in 2016.⁴²⁶

⁴¹⁹ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴²⁰ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴²¹ Mixed Maritime Movements in South-East Asia in 2015, UNHCR Regional Office for South-East Asia February 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

⁴²² Top Stories : Result of the 2nd Special Meeting on Irregular Migration in the Indian Ocean, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand (Bangkok) 4 December 2015. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

<http://www.mfa.go.th/main/en/media-center/28/62757-Result-of-the-2nd-Special-Meeting-on-Irregular-Mig.html>

⁴²³ Co-Chairs' Statement, Sixth Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali) 23 March. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

http://www.baliprocess.net/UserFiles/baliprocess/File/BPMC%20Co-chairs%20Ministerial%20Statement_with%20Bali%20Declaration%20attached%20-%2023%20March%202016_docx.pdf

⁴²⁴ Chairman's Statement, Emergency ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime Concerning Irregular Movement of Persons in SouthEast Asia (Kuala Lumpur) 2 July 2015. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

⁴²⁵ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

Indonesia has strengthened indirect efforts for refugee and IDP protection. However, no evidence was found of its direct support.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Larissa Parker

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 18 December 2015, the Government of Italy provided EUR2.18 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).⁴²⁷ The contribution will enable the Agency to distribute food to approximately 106,866 food-insecure Palestinian refugees in Gaza in 2016.⁴²⁸

On 1 February 2016, the Government of Italy donated EUR1 million to the UNRWA to assist Palestinian refugees in Syria.⁴²⁹ The donation will allow the UNRWA to support up to support up to 33,708 Palestinian refugees with 8,427 family food parcels, 4,500 hygiene kits, and additional life-sustaining food commodities to supplement their daily needs.⁴³⁰

On 2 February 2016, Prime Minister Matteo Renzi announced that Rome will contribute to the EU's fund to help Turkey manage the flood of refugees from the Middle East.⁴³¹ In response to the refugee crisis, the Prime Minister asserted that Italy will continue to “make any effort to save human lives in the Mediterranean.”⁴³²

⁴²⁶ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴²⁷ Italy Contributes EUR 2.18 Million for Food Assistance to Palestine Refugees in Gaza, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (East Jerusalem) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <http://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/italy-contributes-eur-218-million-food-assistance-palestine-refugees-gaza>.

⁴²⁸ Italy Contributes EUR 2.18 Million for Food Assistance to Palestine Refugees in Gaza, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (East Jerusalem) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <http://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/italy-contributes-eur-218-million-food-assistance-palestine-refugees-gaza>.

⁴²⁹ Italy Contributes EUR 1 Million for Food Assistance to Palestine Refugees in Syria, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (Damascus) 1 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <http://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/italy-contributes-eur-1-million-food-assistance-palestine-refugees-syria>.

⁴³⁰ Italy Contributes EUR 1 Million for Food Assistance to Palestine Refugees in Syria, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (Damascus) 1 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <http://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/italy-contributes-eur-1-million-food-assistance-palestine-refugees-syria>.

⁴³¹ Italy will finally contribute to EU's refugee aid to Turkey, The Regional Center for Strategic Studies (Cairo) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <http://neurope.eu/article/italy-will-finally-contribute-to-eus-refugee-aid-to-turkey/>.

⁴³² Italy will finally contribute to EU's refugee aid to Turkey, The Regional Center for Strategic Studies (Cairo) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <http://neurope.eu/article/italy-will-finally-contribute-to-eus-refugee-aid-to-turkey/>.

On 14 February 2016, Italy contributed USD1.5 million in emergency humanitarian aid for Libya's estimated 2.4 million internal refugees to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁴³³

On 18 February 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation approved the allocation of EUR3.5 million in humanitarian aid to the UNHCR to tackle current emergencies in the Central African Republic, Yemen and Cameroon.⁴³⁴ The funding of EUR1 million for the Central African Republic will allow the UNHCR to provide assistance to 450,000 IDPs.⁴³⁵ The contribution of EUR1.5 million to Yemen will enable the High Commissioner to provide protection to 1.2 million IDPs and 250,000 refugees fleeing violent conflict in the country, while the funding of EUR1 million for Cameroon will serve to alleviate the suffering of 70, 000 Nigerian refugees registered following the violence perpetrated by Boko Haram.⁴³⁶

Since February 2015, the Government of Italy resettled 281 refugees who arrived via Humanitarian Corridors, a reception program organized by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, Sant'Egidio Catholic community, Federation of Evangelical Churches and Valdese Evangelical Church.⁴³⁷ The project aims to bring 1,000 refugees into Italy over the course of two years.⁴³⁸

On 9 March 2016, Prime Minister Matteo Renzi announced Italy's support for the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan to promote cooperation and burden-sharing in the management of migration and the refugee crisis.⁴³⁹

On 16 March 2016, President Sergio Mattarella pledged EUR630,000—to support various educational projects in Ethiopian refugee camps.⁴⁴⁰

Between April 2016 and May 2016, the Government of Italy dispatched three shipments of humanitarian aid to Libya.⁴⁴¹ The aid included health kits that were distributed by the Shaikh Tahir Azzawi Charity Organisation (STACO) to IDPs in the Ghat Region.⁴⁴²

⁴³³ Italy gives \$1.5 million for UNHCR's Libyan refugee work, The Regional Center for Strategic Studies (Cairo) 14 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. http://www.rcssmideast.org/en/Article/10677/Italy-gives-15-million-for-UNHCRpercentE2percent80percent99s-Libyan-refugee-work#.Vs_ucylQCb8.

⁴³⁴ Italy allocates 3.5 million euros in humanitarian aid to UNHCR to tackle current emergencies in Yemen, the Central African Republic and Cameroon, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 18 February 2016. Access Date: 20 February 2016.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/02/dall-italia-aiuti-umanitari-per.html.

⁴³⁵ Italy allocates 3.5 million euros in humanitarian aid to UNHCR to tackle current emergencies in Yemen, the Central African Republic and Cameroon, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 18 February 2016. Access Date: 20 February 2016.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/02/dall-italia-aiuti-umanitari-per.html.

⁴³⁶ Italy allocates 3.5 million euros in humanitarian aid to UNHCR to tackle current emergencies in Yemen, the Central African Republic and Cameroon, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 18 February 2016. Access Date: 20 February 2016.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2016/02/dall-italia-aiuti-umanitari-per.html.

⁴³⁷ Italy receives 4th group of Syrian refugees via "humanitarian corridors", Kuwait News Agency (Safat) 16 June 2016. Access Date: 8 July 2016. <http://www.kuna.net.kw/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=2507637&language=en>.

⁴³⁸ Humanitarian Corridors, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/politica_estera/temi_globali/diritti_umani/i-corridoi-umanitari.html.

⁴³⁹ Italy, France satisfied with Turkey-EU plan for refugees (Venice) 9 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://aa.com.tr/en/todays-headlines/italy-france-satisfied-with-turkey-eu-plan-for-refugees/534087>.

⁴⁴⁰ Italy pledges further financial aid for refugees in Ethiopia, EBC (Addis Ababa) 17 March 2016. Access Date: 9 July 2016. <http://www.ebc.et/web/ennews/-/italy-pledges-further-financial-aid-for-refugees-in-ethiopia>.

On 23 May 2016, Deputy Minister Mario Giro announced at the United Nations World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul that the Government of Italy will continue to increase the financial budget to double humanitarian aid for the refugee crisis in 2016.⁴⁴³ He stated that Italy has pledged to double its contributions to the United Nations' Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).⁴⁴⁴

On 27 May 2016, the Government of Italy signed a Joint Declaration of Intent with the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), extending the protection granted under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to migrant and refugee children, "who have suffered war, persecutions and dangerous journeys."⁴⁴⁵

On 10 June 2016, Italy contributed EUR1 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to facilitate the distribution of food aid and essential goods to 1,070 displaced families, and support relief efforts, such as protection and family reunification in IDP camps in Fallujah, Iraq.⁴⁴⁶ The Government of Italy also offered EUR350,000 to the UNHCR to aid the delivery of emergency kits to IDPs in the same region.⁴⁴⁷

On 11 July 2016, Italy granted EUR30,000 to the UNHCR to secure medical supplies, water and food for Burundian refugees in Tanzania.⁴⁴⁸

In 2015, the Government of Italy granted refugee status to 5 per cent of the 66,266 applications for asylum and protection that it had received.⁴⁴⁹ Between January and May 2016, it granted refugee status to 4-per cent of the 40,699 applications that were considered.⁴⁵⁰

⁴⁴¹ Libya: a humanitarian aid shipment departing from Bari to reach the displaced in Ghat, ItalyUN (Bari) 11 May 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016. <http://www.onuitalia.com/eng/2016/05/11/libya-humanitarian-aid-shipment-bari-displaced-ghat/>.

⁴⁴² Libya: a humanitarian aid shipment departing from Bari to reach the displaced in Ghat, ItalyUN (Bari) 11 May 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016. <http://www.onuitalia.com/eng/2016/05/11/libya-humanitarian-aid-shipment-bari-displaced-ghat/>.

⁴⁴³ Italy calls for joint action with Turkey in tackling refugee crisis, Hurriyet Daily News (Istanbul) 24 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://www.hurriyettailynews.com/italy-calls-for-joint-action-with-turkey-in-tackling-refugee-crisis.aspx?PageID=238&NID=99561&NewsCatID=351>.

⁴⁴⁴ Italy calls for joint action with Turkey in tackling refugee crisis, Hurriyet Daily News (Istanbul) 24 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://www.hurriyettailynews.com/italy-calls-for-joint-action-with-turkey-in-tackling-refugee-crisis.aspx?PageID=238&NID=99561&NewsCatID=351>.

⁴⁴⁵ UNICEF and Government of Italy agree on ways to help refugee and migrant children, UNICEF (New York) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016. http://www.unicef.org/media/media_91249.html.

⁴⁴⁶ Iraq: emergenza umanitaria a Fallujah, 1 milione di euro dall'Italia a Cicc e Unhcr, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13395:10-06-2016-iraq-emergenza-umanitaria-a-fallujah-1-milione-di-euro-dall-italia-a-cicc-e-unhcr&catid=8:news&Itemid=515&highlight=WyJyaWZ1Z2lhdGkiXQ==.

⁴⁴⁷ Iraq: emergenza umanitaria a Fallujah, 1 milione di euro dall'Italia a Cicc e Unhcr, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13395:10-06-2016-iraq-emergenza-umanitaria-a-fallujah-1-milione-di-euro-dall-italia-a-cicc-e-unhcr&catid=8:news&Itemid=515&highlight=WyJyaWZ1Z2lhdGkiXQ==.

⁴⁴⁸ Tanzania: dall'Italia 300 mila euro a Unhcr per assistenza a rifugiati burundesi, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo (Rome) 11 July 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13423:11-07-2016-tanzania-dall-italia-300-mila-euro-a-unhcr-per-assistenza-a-rifugiati-burundesi&catid=8:news&Itemid=515&highlight=WyJyaWZ1Z2lhdGkiXQ==.

In 2015, Italy contributed USD20,666,283 to the UNHCR.⁴⁵¹ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD21,272,097 in 2016.⁴⁵²

As of 2016, the Ministry of Interior has been working to operationalize more hotspots and regional relocation hubs in addition to the already operational hotspots in Lampedusa, Trapani, and Pozzallo and regional relocation hubs Villa Sikania and Bari.⁴⁵³

Italy has further strengthened its support for direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Emilia Lochowska

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In 2015, Japan accepted 27 of a total 7,586 refugee applications.⁴⁵⁴ This is an increase from the 11 refugees accepted in 2014⁴⁵⁵

On 20 January 2016 the Japanese Parliament approved USD350 million in humanitarian aid for Syrian and Iraqi refugees in addition to the USD810 million package approved in 2015.⁴⁵⁶

In February 2016, Japan also donated more than USD38 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).⁴⁵⁷

On 3 March 2016, the Japanese government pledged USD16 million for IDPs in Afghanistan and Pakistan's northwestern tribal areas.⁴⁵⁸

⁴⁴⁹ Italia: chi sono e quanti sono i rifugiati?, OneWorld (Ravina) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.unimondo.org/Blog/Uno-stato-per-amico/Italia-chi-sono-e-quanti-sono-i-rifugiati>.

⁴⁵⁰ Rifugiati e Migranti: Italia 2015, i numeri della "non invasione", Vie di Fuga Osservatorio permanente sui rifugiati (Turin) 4 January 2016. Access Date: 9 July 2016. <http://viedifuga.org/rifugiati-e-migranti-italia-i-dati-2015/>.

⁴⁵¹ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁵² Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁵³ Italy – Sea Arrivals, UNHCR (Geneva) January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCRCountryUpdateItaly-January2016.pdf>.

⁴⁵⁴ Japan sees 50% jump in refugee applications in 2015, admits 27, Nikkei Asian Review (Tokyo) 23 January 2016. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Policy-Politics/Japan-sees-50-jump-in-refugee-applications-in-2015-admits-27>.

⁴⁵⁵ Japan sees 50% jump in refugee applications in 2015, admits 27, Nikkei Asian Review (Tokyo) 23 January 2016. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Policy-Politics/Japan-sees-50-jump-in-refugee-applications-in-2015-admits-27>.

⁴⁵⁶ Japan rejected 99.6 per cent of refugee applications in 2015, accepting only 27 people, International Business Times (New York) 23 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/japan-rejected-99-6-refugee-applications-2015-accepting-only-27-people-1539685>.

⁴⁵⁷ Japan Contributes US\$ 38.21 million to UNRWA to support Palestine Refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon and Syria, UNRWA (East Jerusalem) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/japan-contributes-us-3821-million-unrwa-support-palestine-refugees-gaza-west>.

On 2 March 2016, the Japanese government donated USD15 million to UN Habitat projects for IDPs in Iraq.⁴⁵⁹

On 3 May 2016, the Japanese government pledged USD31.7 million to support development programmes in Myanmar's Chin and Rakhine states.⁴⁶⁰ This includes funding for the UN Human Settlements Programme and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁴⁶¹

Japan has not pledged to resettle any Syrian refugees in 2016.⁴⁶² In September 2015, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said Japan must improve the living standards of its own people before it can consider accepting Syrian and other refugees.⁴⁶³

In 2015, Japan contributed USD173,500,535 to the UNHCR.⁴⁶⁴ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD161,153,463 in 2016.⁴⁶⁵

Japan has further strengthened its support for indirect efforts to provide refugee and IDP protection. However, it has not yet further strengthened its direct efforts.

Thus, Japan has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Daniel Bodirsky

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 23 December 2015, the first group of 22 Myanmar refugees arrived in Korea, marking the first time refugees have arrived in Korea since the 2013 Refugee Act took effect.⁴⁶⁶ Staff members were also sent to Myanmar to help with the refugee application process and accompany refugees back to Korea.⁴⁶⁷ Until 2017, as part of a pilot program, the Government of Korea will accept 30 refugees

⁴⁵⁸ Japan grants \$16m for FATA returnees, Afghan refugees, Daily Times (Lahore) 3 March 2016. Access Date: 3 March 2016 <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/national/03-Mar-2016/japan-grants-16m-for-fata-returnees-afghan-refugees>.

⁴⁵⁹ Government of Japan gives USD15 million to UN-Habitat projects in Iraq. <http://unhabitat.org/government-of-japan-gives-usd-15-million-to-un-habitat-projects-in-iraq/>

⁴⁶⁰ UN welcomes \$31m Japan aid contribution, Frontier Myanmar (Yangon) 3 May 2016 Access Date: 12 July 2016 <http://frontiermyanmar.net/en/news/un-welcomes-31m-japan-aid-contribution>.

⁴⁶¹ UN welcomes \$31m Japan aid contribution, Frontier Myanmar (Yangon) 3 May 2016 Access Date: 12 July 2016 <http://frontiermyanmar.net/en/news/un-welcomes-31m-japan-aid-contribution>.

⁴⁶² Rich states resettle barely 1% of Syrian refugees; Japan takes none: report, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 March 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/03/29/world/rich-states-resettle-barely-1-percent-syrian-refugees-japan-takes-none-report/>.

⁴⁶³ Rich states resettle barely 1% of Syrian refugees; Japan takes none: report, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 March 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/03/29/world/rich-states-resettle-barely-1-percent-syrian-refugees-japan-takes-none-report/>.

⁴⁶⁴ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁶⁵ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁶⁶ South Korea Welcomes First Refugees for Resettlement, International Organization For Migration (Seoul) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <https://www.iom.int/news/south-korea-welcomes-first-refugees-resettlement>.

⁴⁶⁷ Refugees from Myanmar arrive in S. Korea for resettlement, Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) 23 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/search1/2603000000.html?cid=AEN20151223002251315>.

from Myanmar each year.⁴⁶⁸ Refugees will stay at the Immigration Reception Centre in Incheon for six to 12 months and receive an education on Korean culture, language, and society.⁴⁶⁹ After, the Government of Korea stated that the refugees will likely live in Gyeonggi Province.⁴⁷⁰

Korea has currently accepted 22 of the 90 refugees that it promised to accept through its pilot program.⁴⁷¹

In 2015, Korea contributed USD15,956,557 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁴⁷² As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD13,171,457 in 2016.⁴⁷³

On 5 July 2016, the Government of Korea has approved two refugee-supporting projects in Africa. The Government of Korea will provide USD900 million for the projects.⁴⁷⁴

Since the 2015 Antalya Summit Korea has provided humanitarian assistance to several countries including USD7 million to Iraq, USD45 million to Syria, USD1 million to Iraqi refugees.⁴⁷⁵

Korea has continued to help more than 1,000 refugees from North Korea who arrive from third countries resettle here annually with subsidies. Korea recognized its first non-Korean refugee, an Ethiopian, in 2001. Thus far, it has granted asylum to 600 non-Korean refugees out of 18,800 applicants. No evidence was found suggesting it increased the number of accepted asylum seekers.⁴⁷⁶

Korea has taken action to further strengthen its indirect efforts to provide refugee and IDP protection but it has failed to further strengthen all direct efforts.

Thus, Korea has received a score of 0.

Analysts: Sunny Jang and Emily Nickel

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

⁴⁶⁸ Refugees from Myanmar arrive in S. Korea for resettlement, Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) 23 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

<http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/search1/2603000000.html?cid=AEN20151223002251315>.

⁴⁶⁹ South Korea: Refugee Resettlement Program, Library of Congress (Washington) 4 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/south-korea-refugee-resettlement-program/>.

⁴⁷⁰ South Korea receives first refugees in pilot programme, UNHCR (Seoul) 23 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.unhcr.org/567a73aa6.html>.

⁴⁷¹ Korea's borders crack open for refugees, Korea JoongAng Daily (Seoul) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 02 August 2016. <http://koreajoongangdaily.joins.com/news/article/Article.aspx?aid=3011575>.

⁴⁷² Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁷³ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁷⁴ Supporting African refugees with KRW1,000 from tourists on board, Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016.

<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2016/07/05/0200000000AKR20160705162100014.HTML?from=search>.

⁴⁷⁵ Press Releases, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016) Access Date: 3 September 2016.

http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/press/pressreleases/index.jsp?menu=m_10_20

⁴⁷⁶ Syrians Seeking Asylum in South Korea Find Only a Cold Shoulder, The New York Times 5 August 2016. Access Date: 3 September 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/06/world/asia/korea-refugees-syria.html>

On 29 November 2015, Subsecretary of Exterior Relations Carlos de Icaza González announced that the Mexican government continues to be in dialogue with international organizations to establish how to best support refugees and refugee camps.⁴⁷⁷

On 4 February 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) announced that Mexico will be donating USD3 million towards supporting Syrian refugees.⁴⁷⁸ The agency explained that the announcement was within the framework of the Conference in Support of Syria and the region, held in London.⁴⁷⁹

On 8 July 2016, Mexico sent two government delegates to participate in a round table meeting on the refugee crisis and inform participation in a High Level Plenary Meeting at the UN General Assembly occurring in September 2016.⁴⁸⁰ The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) later reported that Mexico's participation was "limited to its role as a transit and reception site for forced migrants from the Northern Triangle."⁴⁸¹

In 2015, Mexico granted 929 individuals, including 449 children, refugee status, bringing the total number of refugees in Mexico to 2923.⁴⁸² As of 5 April 2016, Mexico is hosting 3448 refugees.⁴⁸³

In 2015, Mexico contributed USD150,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁴⁸⁴ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD55,000 in 2016.⁴⁸⁵

Mexico has taken action to further strengthen support direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Sunny Jang and Yolanda Clatworthy

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

There is no evidence to indicate the exact number of refugees that the Government of Russia has pledged to accept. Data for 2016 was not found.⁴⁸⁶

⁴⁷⁷ México Hace Aportaciones a Campos de Refugiados en Turquía, Líbano y Jordania, La Jornada (Atoyac) 29 November 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2015/11/29/politica/015n1pol>.

⁴⁷⁸ Dona México 3 MDD Para Refugiados Sirios, Reforma (Mexico City) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.reforma.com/aplicacioneslibre/preacceso/articulo/default.aspx?id=758764&v=3&urlredirect=http://www.reforma.com/aplicaciones/articulo/default.aspx?id=758764&v=3>.

⁴⁷⁹ Dona México 3 MDD Para Refugiados Sirios, Reforma (Mexico City) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.reforma.com/aplicacioneslibre/preacceso/articulo/default.aspx?id=758764&v=3&urlredirect=http://www.reforma.com/aplicaciones/articulo/default.aspx?id=758764&v=3>.

⁴⁸⁰ A Call to Action Protection Needs in the Northern Triangle of Central America, UNHCR (Geneva) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://www.refworld.org/country,,UNHCR,,MEX,,577fb94b4,0.html>.

⁴⁸¹ A Call to Action: Tackling Displacement in Central America, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (Geneva) 21 July 2016. Access Date 22 July 2016. <http://www.internal-displacement.org/blog/2016/a-call-to-action-tackling-displacement-in-central-america>.

⁴⁸² Mexico Operations, UNHCR (Geneva) 13 January 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/2536>.

⁴⁸³ Action Urgently Needed as Central American Asylum Claims Soar, UNHCR (Geneva) 5 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://www.refworld.org/country,,UNHCR,,MEX,,57038fe74,0.html>.

⁴⁸⁴ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁸⁵ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

In 2015, Russia contributed USD2 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁴⁸⁷ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed an additional USD2 million in 2016.⁴⁸⁸

On 27 February 2016, the Russian government submitted to the State Duma, the lower house of the parliament, a draft law allowing Ukrainian refugees to obtain a residence permit in Russia through fast track procedure.⁴⁸⁹

Russia has taken actions to further strengthen its support for both direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Russia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mariya-Kvitlana Tsap

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 17 November 2015, the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre signed a contract with the Rahma Medical Centre in Kuwait to run mobile clinics at a refugee camp in Obock, Djibouti.⁴⁹⁰ King Salman Bin AbdalAziz Al Saud also gave a speech expressing his gratitude for the international efforts to help Syrian refugees.⁴⁹¹

On 25 November 2015, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations Adviser Saad bin Abdullah Al-Saad expressed concern at a General Assembly about the increasingly hostile discourse against refugees and asked the international community, press agencies, and non-governmental organizations to help increase awareness about refugees in order to ensure their protection. He also claimed that Saudi Arabia is ready to cooperate with the United Nations (UN) in order to address the worsening humanitarian disaster by working to protect and provide appropriate support both domestically and abroad.⁴⁹²

On 12 January 2016, Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Ali Awad Asiri held a meeting with the Representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Mireille Girard,

⁴⁸⁶ UNHCR Statistics: The World in Numbers, UNHCR (Geneva) 2015. Access Date: 16 July 2016.

http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.142681717.1987667841.1468275929.

⁴⁸⁷ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁸⁸ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁴⁸⁹ Draft law allowing Ukrainian refugees to obtain a residence permit in Russia through fast track procedure submitted to the State Duma, Government of Russia 27 February 2016. Access Date: 30 August 2016.

<http://government.ru/activities/21995/>.

⁴⁹⁰ The Acting Official of the Kingdom's Embassy in Djibouti Attends the Inauguration of the Mobile Medical Clinic in the Obock Refugee Camp, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Riyadh) 17 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/MinistryNews/Pages/ArticleID20151116143059572.aspx>.

⁴⁹¹ Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Emphasizes the Need for the International community to Redouble its Efforts to Root Out Terrorism and Rid the World of Evil, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Riyadh) 17 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/statements/Pages/ArticleID2015111691635440.aspx>.

⁴⁹² The Kingdom Expressed Concern Due to the Increasingly Hostile and Racist Discourse Against Refugees at the UN's General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Riyadh) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/MinistryNews/Pages/ArticleID201511240216284.aspx>.

Representative of the World Food Organization Jawahir Atif, and Director of the Office of the Saudi National Campaign to Support Our Brothers in Syria Walid Al-Jalal to discuss mechanisms to transport food, medical supplies, blankets, and clothing to children in Madaya.⁴⁹³

On 5 January 2016, the Saudi Fund for Development signed a memorandum of understanding with the UNHCR in which the Kingdom pledged to contribute a total of over USD1 million to better protect the Rohingya refugees in Thailand.⁴⁹⁴

On 7 May 2016, the Saudi Arabian Embassy to Jordan gave the WFP 306 tons of dates to distribute to Syrian refugees at Al-Zaatari and Al-Azraq refugee camps.⁴⁹⁵

On 21 May 2016, King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, led by Vice President of the Mission Jassim Bin Mohammad Al-Khalidi, and the WFP distributed 396 tons of dates at Jalozi camp in Pakistan.⁴⁹⁶ In Irbid, Jordan, 1177 aid packages were also distributed by the Saudi National Campaign for Supporting Syrians.⁴⁹⁷ The campaign further announced its commitment to increase its humanitarian aid and relief to Syrian refugees in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.⁴⁹⁸

In 2015, Saudi Arabia contributed USD29,572,657 to the UNHCR.⁴⁹⁹ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD19,088,670 in 2016.⁵⁰⁰

Saudi Arabia has taken actions to further strengthen its support for direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for the unprecedented numbers of refugees and IDPs.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Joud Hadi

South Africa: -1

South Africa has failed to comply with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

⁴⁹³ Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon to Discuss how to Provide Humanitarian Aid to Those Trapped in Madaya, Syria with Representatives of the UN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Riyadh) 12 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/MinistryNews/Pages/ArticleID2016111204627880.aspx>.

⁴⁹⁴ The Kingdom Signs a Memorandum of Understanding with the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Refugees (UNHCR) for "Rohingya" refugee relief in Thailand, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Riyadh) 15 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/GovernmentNews/Pages/ArticleID201611420449938.aspx>.

⁴⁹⁵ Saudi Arabia's embassy to Jordan delivered 306 tons of dates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Amman) 7 May 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/MinistryNews/Pages/ArticleID2016425235530298.aspx>.

⁴⁹⁶ Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Pakistan oversees the distribution of dates provided by King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre in Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Islamabad) 21 May 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/MinistryNews/Pages/ArticleID2016510225824469.aspx>.

⁴⁹⁷ Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Pakistan oversees the distribution of dates provided by King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre in Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Islamabad) 21 May 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/MinistryNews/Pages/ArticleID2016510225824469.aspx>.

⁴⁹⁸ Saudi National Campaign for Supporting Syrians distributes 1177 aid packages in Irbid, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Irbid) 21 May 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016.

<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/ServicesAndInformation/news/GovernmentNews/Pages/ArticleID201651014444128.aspx>.

⁴⁹⁹ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁵⁰⁰ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

On 25 November 2015, Minister of Home Affairs Malusi Gigaba briefed the public on the Government of South Africa's closing of the Zimbabwe Special Permit (ZSP) programme and the subsequent opening of the Lesotho Special Permit (LSP) programme.⁵⁰¹ These dispensations were in part intended to ease the pressure exerted on the country's Refugee Reception Offices and authorizes the use of special permits is helping to separate economic migrants from asylum seekers and refugees to enhance refugee management and protection."⁵⁰²

On 24 June 2016, the Department for Home Affairs published the Green Paper on International Migration.⁵⁰³ The Paper calls for a more holistic approach to international migration to address the interconnected facets of migration, including the provision of protection, job training, and employment opportunities to refugees.⁵⁰⁴ It also suggests utilizing the Immigration Act to increase risk assessment of refugee applicants, and an Asylum Seeker Processing Centres.⁵⁰⁵

Data on the numbers of refugees accepted by South Africa for 2016 was not available.

In 2015, South Africa contributed USD342,371 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁵⁰⁶ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD62,386 in 2016.⁵⁰⁷

South Africa has not strengthened its support for direct or indirect efforts to provide protection to refugees and IDPs.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of -1.

Analysts: Joud Hadi and Mariam Jammal

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 30 November 2015, the Temporary Protection Module was launched to enhance the productivity of refugee registration.⁵⁰⁸ It facilitates access to information by different ministries.

⁵⁰¹ Statement by Home Affairs Minister Malusi Gigaba at the Media Briefing on the Closing of the Zimbabwe Special Permit Programme and the Opening of the Lesotho Special Permit, Department of Home Affairs (Pretoria) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.dha.gov.za/index.php/statements-speeches/704-statement-by-home-affairs-minister-malusi-gigaba-at-the-media-briefing-on-the-closing-of-the-zimbabwe-special-permit-programme-and-the-opening-of-the-lesotho-special-permit>.

⁵⁰² Statement by Home Affairs Minister Malusi Gigaba at the Media Briefing on the Closing of the Zimbabwe Special Permit Programme and the Opening of the Lesotho Special Permit, Department of Home Affairs (Pretoria) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.dha.gov.za/index.php/statements-speeches/704-statement-by-home-affairs-minister-malusi-gigaba-at-the-media-briefing-on-the-closing-of-the-zimbabwe-special-permit-programme-and-the-opening-of-the-lesotho-special-permit>.

⁵⁰³ Green Paper on the International Migration, Department of Home Affairs (Pretoria) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/40088_gon738.pdf.

⁵⁰⁴ Green Paper on the International Migration, Department of Home Affairs (Pretoria) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/40088_gon738.pdf.

⁵⁰⁵ Green Paper on the International Migration, Department of Home Affairs (Pretoria) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/40088_gon738.pdf.

⁵⁰⁶ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁵⁰⁷ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

Furthermore, the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Authority also developed the Elektronik Yardim Dagitim, an electronic aid distribution system that matches Syrian refugees in need with assistance providers.⁵⁰⁹ Additionally, the Ministry of Health has commenced the extension of healthcare services to refugees, to be provided by both the Government of Turkey and nongovernmental organizations.⁵¹⁰

On 11 December 2015, the Ministry of Development and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) signed a protocol agreement to launch a project providing vocational educational training to refugees in 2016.⁵¹¹

In January 2016, the Turkish government announced a change in legislation allowing Syrian refugees to access formal employment opportunities.⁵¹² The change is supposed to benefit women and youth especially, and help refugees with their integration into Turkish society.⁵¹³

On 10 February 2016, the Joint Action Plan between Turkey and the EU took effect.⁵¹⁴ The Plan aims to enhance cooperation to support Syrian refugees under temporary protection and their host communities in Turkey.⁵¹⁵ Therefore, Turkey has committed to ensure that refugees are registered and provided with appropriate documents and have access to public services such as education and health care.⁵¹⁶

⁵⁰⁸ Turkey's Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis and the Road Ahead, World Bank Group (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/12/21/090224b083ed7485/1_0/Rendered/PDF/Turkey0s0respo0s0and0the0road0ahead.pdf.

⁵⁰⁹ Turkey's Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis and the Road Ahead, World Bank Group (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/12/21/090224b083ed7485/1_0/Rendered/PDF/Turkey0s0respo0s0and0the0road0ahead.pdf.

⁵¹⁰ Turkey's Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis and the Road Ahead, World Bank Group (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/12/21/090224b083ed7485/1_0/Rendered/PDF/Turkey0s0respo0s0and0the0road0ahead.pdf.

⁵¹¹ Turkey Monthly Update December 2015, UNHCR (Geneva) December 2015. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <https://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/documents.php?page=3&view=grid&Language%5B%5D=1&Country%5B%5D=224>.

⁵¹² Turkey Monthly Update June 2016, UNHCR (Geneva) June 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>.

⁵¹³ Turkey Monthly Update June 2016, UNHCR (Geneva) June 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>.

⁵¹⁴ Turkey's Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis and the Road Ahead, World Bank Group (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/12/21/090224b083ed7485/1_0/Rendered/PDF/Turkey0s0respo0s0and0the0road0ahead.pdf.

⁵¹⁵ Turkey's Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis and the Road Ahead, World Bank Group (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/12/21/090224b083ed7485/1_0/Rendered/PDF/Turkey0s0respo0s0and0the0road0ahead.pdf.

⁵¹⁶ Turkey's Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis and the Road Ahead, World Bank Group (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/12/21/090224b083ed7485/1_0/Rendered/PDF/Turkey0s0respo0s0and0the0road0ahead.pdf.

On 18 March 2016, Prime Minister Ahmet Davuto lu signed an agreement with the EU.⁵¹⁷ The agreement stated that all irregular migrants travelling from Turkey to Greece would be returned to Turkey with expenses paid by the EU and that for every Syrian returned to Turkey, a Syrian from Turkey would be resettled in an EU member state.⁵¹⁸

On 4 April 2016, Turkey began implementing the EU-Turkey Agreement by deploying liaison officers to Greece, pledging protection status to returning Syrian refugees and ensuring that all people in need of protection returning to Turkey would be offered asylum.⁵¹⁹

As of May 2016, Turkey is hosting over 3.1 million refugees, making it the host country with the largest refugee population in the world.⁵²⁰ Furthermore, it has spent over EUR7 billion in refugee support since the start of the crisis.⁵²¹

In May 2016, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that the Government of Turkey and its Regional, Refugee and Resilience Plan 2016-2017 (3RP) Partners are continuing to collaborate in creating more outreach centres, strengthening existing volunteer networks and supporting community self-management to provide for special needs and strengthen access to information on refugees' rights, obligations and means of accessing protection.⁵²²

As of 30 June 2016, the UNHCR reported a total of 2,733,044 Syrian refugees within Turkey.⁵²³

On 2 July 2016, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced the planning stages of a new plan to provide Syrian refugees with Turkish citizenship.⁵²⁴

On 8 July 2016, the Government of Turkey reported that between January and June 2016, it issued 5,502 work permits to Syrian refugees.⁵²⁵ However, this is only 0.2 per cent of the Syrian refugee population in Turkey.⁵²⁶

⁵¹⁷ EU strikes deal with Turkey to send back refugees, The Guardian (Brussels) 18 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/18/eu-strikes-deal-with-turkey-to-send-back-refugees-from-greece>.

⁵¹⁸ A qualitative step closer to our goal, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-03-07-eu-tuerkei-gipfel_en.html?nn=709674.

⁵¹⁹ Implementing the EU-Turkey Agreement - Questions and Answers, European Commission (Brussels) 4 April 2016. Access Date: May 30 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-1221_en.htm.

⁵²⁰ Turkey: Refugee Crisis, European Commission (Brussels) May 2016. Access Date: 27 June 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/turkey_syrian_crisis_en.pdf.

⁵²¹ Turkey: Refugee Crisis, European Commission (Brussels) May 2016. Access Date: 27 June 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/turkey_syrian_crisis_en.pdf.

⁵²² Turkey Monthly Update May 2016, UNHCR (Geneva) May 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>.

⁵²³ Syrian Regional Refugee Response, UNHCR (Geneva) 30 June 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>.

⁵²⁴ Erdogan: Syrian refugees could become Turkish Citizens, Al Jazeera (Doha) 3 July 2016. Access Date: 5 July 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/07/erdogan-syrian-refugees-turkish-citizens-160703133739430.html>.

⁵²⁵ Syrian refugees: Struggles in Turkey intensify, Al Jazeera (Istanbul) 25 July 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2016/07/syrian-refugees-struggles-turkey-intensify-160717072943845.html>.

⁵²⁶ Syrian refugees: Struggles in Turkey intensify, Al Jazeera (Istanbul) 25 July 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2016/07/syrian-refugees-struggles-turkey-intensify-160717072943845.html>.

On 14 June 2016, President of the Ministry for Disaster and Emergency Management (AFAD) Fuat Oktay noted that 5,560 Syrian refugees are currently pursuing a college degree in Turkey as part of its 2011 commitment to provide Syrian children an education in Turkey.⁵²⁷

In 2015, Turkey contributed USD300,000 to the UNHCR.⁵²⁸ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD1 million in 2016.⁵²⁹

Turkey has made direct and indirect efforts to further strengthen its commitment to refugee and IDP protection.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Mariam Jammal and Emily Nickel

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 8 January 2016, Prime Minister David Cameron met with Queen Rania of Jordan to discuss effective responses to the crisis in Syria. They agreed that improving education and employment is key to creating long-term positive impact in the region and reiterated their commitments to help.⁵³⁰

On 18 January 2016, Secretary of State for International Development Justine Greening visited Jordan and met with Minister of Education H.E. Dr. Mohammed Thuneibat and Minister for International Cooperation and Planning H.E. Mr. Imad Fakhoury. They discussed how the UK could assist Jordan in providing employment to Syrian refugees.⁵³¹

On 20 January 2016, Prime Minister Cameron encouraged members of the EU to relax trade rules with Jordan to allow greater access to its market.⁵³² He stressed that an economically strong Jordan would provide more employment opportunities for Syrian refugees residing in Jordan.⁵³³

On 22 January 2016, International Development Secretary Justine Greening pledged GBP30 million to support the most vulnerable refugees who have arrived in Europe fleeing the Syrian conflict.⁵³⁴

⁵²⁷ AFAD chief reiterates commitment to create educational opportunities for Syrian children, Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (Ankara) 14 June 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <https://www.afad.gov.tr/EN/HaberDetay.aspx?ID=5&IcerikID=5150>.

⁵²⁸ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁵²⁹ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁵³⁰ UK Prime Minister meets with Queen Rania of Jordan, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 8 January 2016. Access Date: 18 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/uk-prime-minister-david-cameron-meets-with-queen-rania-of-jordan/>.

⁵³¹ UK Secretary of State for International Development visits Jordan, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 18 January 2016. Access Date: 18 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/156-2/>.

⁵³² UK Prime Minister urges European leaders to relax trade rules with Jordan, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 20 January 2016. Access Date: 18 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/154-2/>.

⁵³³ UK Prime Minister urges European leaders to relax trade rules with Jordan, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 20 January 2016. Access Date: 18 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/154-2/>.

On 28 January 2016, Prime Minister Cameron called on King Salman of Saudi Arabia, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, and Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg to discuss the agenda for the Supporting Syria and the Region conference to be held in London on 4 February 2016. They identified the importance of maintaining a strong regional economy in the Middle East to help Syrian refugees develop sustainable livelihood.⁵³⁵

On 30 January 2016, the UK government announced that it would double its donations to United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) UK's Syria Winter Appeal by the end of February to provide essential life support to Syrian refugees in winter.⁵³⁶ The UK had already committed to match donations to UNICEF UK's Syria Winter Appeal, expiring on 31 January 2016 however, this new announcement also extended the commitment for another month.⁵³⁷

On 31 January 2016, the International Development Secretary Justine Greening called on world leaders to make efforts in providing education for Syrian refugee children in the region. She stressed the importance of education and urged leaders to pledge more donations at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference.⁵³⁸

On 1 February 2016, Prime Minister Cameron spoke with Emir of Qatar His Highness Sheikh Tamim and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau to discuss the upcoming Supporting Syria and the Region conference. They both agreed to send delegates to the conference and both agreed to pledge support.⁵³⁹ On 3 February 2016, Prime Minister Cameron extended the conversation to US President Barack Obama, who also agreed to pledge strong support at the conference.⁵⁴⁰

⁵³⁴ Justine Greening announces £30 million in support for refugees arriving in Europe in Winter, Department for International Development (London) 22 January 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/justine-greening-announces-30-million-in-support-for-refugees-arriving-in-europe-in-winter>.

⁵³⁵ David Cameron calls leaders to discuss London Conference, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016.
<https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/david-cameron-calls-leaders-to-discuss-london-conference/>.

⁵³⁶ UK government makes public support for UNICEF UK Syria appeal go twice as far, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 30 January 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016.
<https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/uk-government-makes-public-support-unicef-uk-syria-appeal-go-twice-far/>.

⁵³⁷ UK government makes public support for UNICEF UK Syria appeal go twice as far, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 30 January 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016.
<https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/uk-government-makes-public-support-unicef-uk-syria-appeal-go-twice-far/>.

⁵³⁸ Justine Greening: no Syrian child should miss out on an education, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 31 January 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016.
<https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/justine-greening-no-syrian-child-should-miss-out-on-an-education/>.

⁵³⁹ David Cameron calls with the Emir of Qatar and the Prime Minister of Canada, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 1 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016.
<https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/david-cameron-calls-with-the-emir-of-qatar-and-the-prime-minister-of-canada/>.

⁵⁴⁰ David Cameron calls President Obama to discuss London Conference, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 3 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016.
<https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/david-cameron-call-with-president-obama/>.

On 4 February 2016, the UK co-hosted the Supporting Syria and the Region conference in London with Germany, Norway, Kuwait, and the United Nations to fundraise money for Syrian IDPs and search for solutions to create stability, employment and education in the region.⁵⁴¹

On 4 February 2016, Prime Minister Cameron attended the Supporting Syria and the Region and pledged a donation of USD730 million for the year 2016 and USD120 million for the year 2017 to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to help refugees affected by the Syrian crisis.⁵⁴²

On 4 February 2016, Prime Minister Cameron pledged to donate GBP1.2 billion in international aid to Syria and the region in addition to the GBP1.2 billion that the UK had previously pledged. Both His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Prime Minister Cameron attended the conference reception.⁵⁴³

By the end of March 2016, the UK government resettled 1,602 of the pledged 20,000 Syrian refugees to be resettled under the extended five-year the Syrian Vulnerable Person Resettlement (VPR) Programme.⁵⁴⁴

On 21 April 2016, the UK government announced that with the support of the UNHCR, the UK plans to resettle up to 3,000 people from the Middle East and North Africa over the next year.⁵⁴⁵ Specifically, the scheme targets vulnerable refugee children at risk of certain kinds of abuses and exploitations, and their families.⁵⁴⁶ This plan is in addition to the 20,000 Syrian refugees that UK government previously committed to resettle under the Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS).⁵⁴⁷

On 4 May 2016, Prime Minister Cameron announced an initiative to resettle 3,000 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children from Greece, Italy and France.⁵⁴⁸ This scheme will prioritize children that are at risk of trafficking or exploitation.⁵⁴⁹

On 24 May 2016, the UK government pledged an additional GBP30 million to support the education of refugee children at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.⁵⁵⁰ At the summit, the

⁵⁴¹ UK to invest an extra £1.2 billion supporting Syria and the region, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/uk-to-invest-an-extra-1-2-billion-supporting-syria-and-the-region/>.

⁵⁴² Annex: Co-host's statement annex: fundraising, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 8 February 2016. Access Date: 18 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-statement-annex-fundraising/>.

⁵⁴³ UK to invest an extra £1.2 billion supporting Syria and the region, Supporting Syria & the Region Conference (London) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 19 February 2016. <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/uk-to-invest-an-extra-1-2-billion-supporting-syria-and-the-region/>.

⁵⁴⁴ Common Library Briefing: Syrian refugees and the UK response, UK Parliament (London) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN06805#fullreport>.

⁵⁴⁵ New scheme launched to resettle children at risk, Home Office (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-scheme-launched-to-resettle-children-at-risk>.

⁵⁴⁶ New scheme launched to resettle children at risk, Home Office (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-scheme-launched-to-resettle-children-at-risk>.

⁵⁴⁷ New scheme launched to resettle children at risk, Home Office (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-scheme-launched-to-resettle-children-at-risk>.

⁵⁴⁸ Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children to be released from Europe, Prime Minister's Office (London) 4 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/unaccompanied-asylum-seeking-children-to-be-resettled-from-europe>.

⁵⁴⁹ Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children to be released from Europe, Prime Minister's Office (London) 4 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/unaccompanied-asylum-seeking-children-to-be-resettled-from-europe>.

UK government also urged other countries and donors to support the Grand Bargain, an agreement to enhance the efficiency of the international humanitarian aid system, so that refugees benefitting from this program could more directly receive financial aid.⁵⁵¹

In 2015, the UK contributed USD262 million to the UNHCR.⁵⁵² As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD60,426,068 in 2016.⁵⁵³

The UK has taken actions to further strengthen its support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection for refugees and IDPs.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jinnan (Lily) Li

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its support for direct and indirect efforts to provide protection to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 23 November 2015, the US government pledged USD4 million in humanitarian aid for Sahrawi refugees after flooding in the Sahrawi refugee camps in Tindouf, Algeria.⁵⁵⁴ This contribution will assist the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Program (WFP) and the UN Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)⁵⁵⁵ in their efforts to rebuild infrastructure and replace food rations.⁵⁵⁶

On 4 December 2015, the US government pledged approximately USD24 million in humanitarian aid to the UNHCR to assist refugees across Europe to overcome the winter.⁵⁵⁷

On 13 January 2016, Secretary of State John Kerry announced that the US will now include people "from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras" in the US Refugee Admissions Program.⁵⁵⁸ The US

⁵⁵⁰ UK leads new approach to prevent and respond to crises at the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit, Department for International Development (London) 24 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-new-approach-to-prevent-and-respond-to-crises-at-the-first-ever-world-humanitarian-summit>.

⁵⁵¹ UK leads new approach to prevent and respond to crises at the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit, Department for International Development (London) 24 May 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-new-approach-to-prevent-and-respond-to-crises-at-the-first-ever-world-humanitarian-summit>.

⁵⁵² Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁵⁵³ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁵⁵⁴ The U.S. Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Sahrawi Refugees in Response to Severe Floods, The White House, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 23 November 2015. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/11/249915.htm>.

⁵⁵⁵ The U.S. Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Sahrawi Refugees in Response to Severe Floods, The White House, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 23 November 2015. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/11/249915.htm>.

⁵⁵⁶ The U.S. Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Sahrawi Refugees in Response to Severe Floods, The White House, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 23 November 2015. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/11/249915.htm>.

⁵⁵⁷ The U.S. Pledges Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Refugees and Migrants in Europe, The White House, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 4 December 2015. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/12/250346.htm>.

committed to work with the UN to create safe centres in certain Latin American states to process refugees and spare them the journey to US borders.⁵⁵⁹

On 4 February 2016, the US government pledged approximately USD601 million in humanitarian aid to IDPs, refugees, and others dealing with the consequences of the war in Syria.⁵⁶⁰ On the same day, the US also committed USD290 million in development aid to Jordan and Lebanon to improve their education systems and benefit “all students, including Syrian refugees.”⁵⁶¹

On 10 March 2016, the US government pledged over USD31 million in response to the political crisis in Burundi.⁵⁶² The UNHCR and WFP will use these funds to help provide basic necessities and increase protection for refugees and IDPs in the region.⁵⁶³

On 28 March 2016, the US government committed USD20 million in emergency assistance for refugees in Europe.⁵⁶⁴ The funds will support the “UNHCR’s Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe,” the International Federation of the Red Cross’s “revised Emergency Appeal for Greece,” and the United Nations Population Fund’s “Initial Response Plan for Refugee and Migrant Women and Girls in South-Eastern Europe.”⁵⁶⁵

On 30 March 2016, the US government contributed USD10 million to the UNHCR for refugee resettlement.⁵⁶⁶ The US also restated its promise to resettle 100,000 refugees by the end of 2017, including 10,000 refugees from Syria this year.⁵⁶⁷

On 8 April 2016, the US government announced USD155 million in aid for IDPs, refugees, and others dealing with the conflict in Iraq.⁵⁶⁸ Through organizations such as the UNHCR and

⁵⁵⁸ Refugee Resettlement in the United States, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 13 January 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/01/251176.htm>.

⁵⁵⁹ U.N. to Help U.S. Screen Central American Migrants, Julia Preston, David M. Herszenhorn and Michael D. Shear, The New York Times (New York) 12 January 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/13/us/politics/un-to-help-us-screen-central-american-migrants.html>.

⁵⁶⁰ New U.S. Assistance to Respond to Syria Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/02/252113.htm>.

⁵⁶¹ New U.S. Assistance to Respond to Syria Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/02/252113.htm>.

⁵⁶² United States To Provide Additional \$31 Million To Support Humanitarian Assistance for Burundi Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 10 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/03/254606.htm>.

⁵⁶³ United States To Provide Additional \$31 Million To Support Humanitarian Assistance for Burundi Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 10 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/03/254606.htm>.

⁵⁶⁴ The United States Provides an Additional \$20 Million in Response to Europe Refugee and Migration Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 28 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/03/255212.htm>.

⁵⁶⁵ The United States Provides an Additional \$20 Million in Response to Europe Refugee and Migration Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 28 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/03/255212.htm>.

⁵⁶⁶ The United States Announces Additional Pledges in Support of Syrian Refugees, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington), 30 March 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/03/255304.htm>.

⁵⁶⁷ The United States Announces Additional Pledges in Support of Syrian Refugees, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington), 30 March 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/03/255304.htm>.

⁵⁶⁸ New Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 8 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/255613.htm>.

UNICEF, this funding will be used to help provide basic necessities, offer education and other services for children, and enhance preparedness efforts for the possible flooding of the Mosul Dam.⁵⁶⁹

On 14 April 2016, the US government pledged USD421 million in humanitarian aid for the UNHCR's "2016 global appeal" to support its refugee protection work around the world.⁵⁷⁰

On 17 April 2016, the US government pledged USD29 million in assistance for refugees and IDPs from the now settled Malian crisis.⁵⁷¹ Through organizations including the UNHCR and WFP, the funds will be used to offer emergency services in Mali and neighboring countries.⁵⁷²

On 19 April 2016, the US government contributed approximately USD40 million in humanitarian aid for IDPs, refugees and others in the Lake Chad Basin region faced with the conflict in Nigeria and violence of Boko Haram.⁵⁷³ The funding will be used to offer lifesaving services and resources, provide protection, and continue access to asylum in the region.⁵⁷⁴

On 27 April 2016, the US government pledged over USD86 million in humanitarian aid to Sudanese refugees, IDPs and others affected by the conflict in South Sudan.⁵⁷⁵ The funds will be used to provide basic necessities including medical care and to support agricultural practices.⁵⁷⁶

On 20 May 2016, the US government pledged over USD28 million in humanitarian aid to those affected by the conflict in Ukraine, including IDPs.⁵⁷⁷ This figure includes USD12 million for organizations such as UNICEF to provide support including "cash benefits to help displaced families," USD5 million to the WFP for food support and USD11 million to organizations including the International Organization for Migration to provide basic necessities.⁵⁷⁸

⁵⁶⁹ New Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 8 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/255613.htm>.

⁵⁷⁰ The United States Contributes \$421 Million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 14 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/255835.htm>.

⁵⁷¹ United States Provides Additional \$29 Million in Humanitarian Assistance for Malian Regional Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 17 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/255887.htm>.

⁵⁷² United States Provides Additional \$29 Million in Humanitarian Assistance for Malian Regional Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 17 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/255887.htm>.

⁵⁷³ United States Provides Additional \$40 Million for Lake Chad Basin Humanitarian Response, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 19 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/255959.htm>.

⁵⁷⁴ United States Provides Additional \$40 Million for Lake Chad Basin Humanitarian Response, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 19 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/255959.htm>.

⁵⁷⁵ United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the People of South Sudan, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 27 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/256623.htm>.

⁵⁷⁶ United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the People of South Sudan, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 27 April 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/04/256623.htm>.

⁵⁷⁷ United States Announces More Than \$28 Million in Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Ukraine Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 20 May 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/05/257464.htm>.

⁵⁷⁸ United States Announces More Than \$28 Million in Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Ukraine Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 20 May 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/05/257464.htm>.

On 10 June 2016, the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative released a publication that was headed by the US and the Philippines.⁵⁷⁹ Entitled “Global Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster,” the publication offers best practices to protect refugees and save lives in crisis situations in a non-discriminatory way, including discrimination based on immigration status.⁵⁸⁰

On 20 June 2016, the US Department of State and Coursera, an online education provider, released “Coursera for Refugees.”⁵⁸¹ The program aims to facilitate access to education for refugees by providing “fee waivers” for Coursera online courses.⁵⁸² US embassies will also offer live discussion groups in some of the classes.⁵⁸³

On 21 June 2016, the US government pledged USD20 million to support the UNHCR’s emergency response efforts in the city of Fallujah and throughout Iraq.⁵⁸⁴ The priorities of the response include to support refugee camps, and offer protection and basic necessities to refugees, IDPs and other conflict-affected people.⁵⁸⁵

On 7 July 2016, the US government announced an additional USD23 million in humanitarian aid for those burdened by the conflict in Ukraine.⁵⁸⁶ Administered through projects by the UNHCR and other international organizations, the funding will be used to provide basic necessities and support.⁵⁸⁷

On 12 July 2016, the US government pledged approximately USD439 million in humanitarian aid in response to the war in Syria.⁵⁸⁸ This includes USD130 million for the UNHCR’s work to protect Syrian refugees and IDPs, USD88 million for UNICEF’s programs for children, USD25 million to support Palestinian refugees who were residing in Syria through the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), USD18 million to the World Health Organization (WHO) for health care, and USD17 million to assist the WFP to offer food support.⁵⁸⁹

⁵⁷⁹ The United States and the Philippines Launch Global Guidelines to Protect Migrants, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 13 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258415.htm>.

⁵⁸⁰ The United States and the Philippines Launch Global Guidelines to Protect Migrants, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 13 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258415.htm>.

⁵⁸¹ Coursera for Refugees Launches for World Refugee Day, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 20 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258661.htm>.

⁵⁸² Coursera for Refugees Launches for World Refugee Day, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 20 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258661.htm>.

⁵⁸³ Coursera for Refugees Launches for World Refugee Day, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 20 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258661.htm>.

⁵⁸⁴ New Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 21 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258941.htm>.

⁵⁸⁵ New Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 21 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258941.htm>.

⁵⁸⁶ United States Announces Nearly \$23 Million in Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Ukraine Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 7 July 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/07/259415.htm>.

⁵⁸⁷ United States Announces Nearly \$23 Million in Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Ukraine Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 7 July 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/07/259415.htm>.

⁵⁸⁸ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/07/259622.htm>.

⁵⁸⁹ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/07/259622.htm>.

On 26 July 2016, the US government announced an expansion of a two-year program to accept refugees from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, as well as a program to accept child refugees.⁵⁹⁰ Of the 9,500 minors that have applied for refugee state in the US in recent months from the three countries, only 2,884 applicants have been approved, and a few hundred have entered the US.⁵⁹¹ The programs also allow asylum seekers to apply for refugee status while residing in their home country.⁵⁹²

In 2015, the US contributed USD1,352,454,631 to the UNHCR.⁵⁹³ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed USD712,883,023 in 2016.⁵⁹⁴

The US has increased both direct and indirect support for the protection of refugees.

Thus, the US has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Maria Alexiou

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen support for all direct and indirect efforts to provide protection to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

On 24 November 2015, the EU announced the creation of a Facility for Refugees in Turkey to coordinate a total amount of EUR3 billion for 2016-2017 to provide new financial resources from both the EU budget and from assigned revenues of Member States to ensure that the needs of refugees and host communities are addressed in a comprehensive and coordinated manner in Turkey.⁵⁹⁵ The creation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey thus represents a substantial increase of EU funding for refugees in the country compared to previous levels.⁵⁹⁶

On 25 November 2015, the European Commission announced it would quadruple its current funding for education in emergencies to 4 per cent of the EU's humanitarian aid budget.⁵⁹⁷

On 14 December 2015, the European Commission and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched a scheme to provide 20,000 reception places for asylum seekers and relocation candidates in Greece through housing subsidies.⁵⁹⁸ Under the scheme, the European

⁵⁹⁰ U.S. expands refugee program for Central American Families, Los Angeles Times (Washington) 26 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. <http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-refugees-20160726-snap-story.html>.

⁵⁹¹ U.S. expands refugee program for Central American Families, Los Angeles Times (Washington) 26 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. <http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-refugees-20160726-snap-story.html>.

⁵⁹² U.S. expands refugee program for Central American Families, Los Angeles Times (Washington) 26 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. <http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-refugees-20160726-snap-story.html>.

⁵⁹³ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁵⁹⁴ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁵⁹⁵ EU-Turkey Cooperation: A €3 billion Refugee Facility for Turkey, European Commission (Brussels) 24 November 2015. Access Date: 4 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6162_en.htm.

⁵⁹⁶ EU-Turkey Cooperation: A €3 billion Refugee Facility for Turkey, European Commission (Brussels) 24 November 2015. Access Date: 4 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6162_en.htm.

⁵⁹⁷ EU to support over 2,300,000 children in 42 countries with education in emergency situations, European Commission (Brussels) 5 April 2016. Access Date: 4 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1224_en.htm.

⁵⁹⁸ European Commission - Press release, UNHCR (Athens) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 28 July 2016. <http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2015/12/566eac399/european-commission-unhcr-launch-scheme-provide-20000-reception-places.html>.

Commission is providing EUR80 million.⁵⁹⁹ The announcement follows from a commitment made by Greece and the UNHCR during a meeting in October 2015.⁶⁰⁰

On 16 December 2015, the European Commission adopted its humanitarian aid budget for 2016. With nearly EUR1.1 billion as an initial allocation, it is the highest EU humanitarian budget for life-saving relief in manmade and natural disasters to date.⁶⁰¹ In keeping with guidance of the European Council of 23 September 2015, the budget includes a further EUR300 million to address the essential needs of people affected by crisis in Syria and Iraq. Together with EUR200 million already contracted in 2015, the Commission will thereby have delivered on its commitment to provide an extra EUR500 million over 2015-16 to help meet the humanitarian needs of the refugee crisis.⁶⁰²

On 17 December 2015, the European Commission released EUR5 million in new humanitarian assistance to help the increasing number of Burundian refugees.⁶⁰³ The additional support brings total Commission humanitarian aid to help the Burundian people to EUR14 million in 2015.⁶⁰⁴

On 19 December 2015, the European Commission released EUR13 million in emergency funding to Serbia and Macedonia for refugee support.⁶⁰⁵ Throughout December 2015, it granted further emergency funding packages to Sweden, Finland, and Belgium.⁶⁰⁶

On 21 December 2015, the European Commission increased its humanitarian aid to South Sudan by EUR20 million to save lives and protect livelihoods during emergencies, in particular for displaced and conflict-affected people.⁶⁰⁷

On 21 January 2016, the EU announced that it will provide EUR77 million in humanitarian aid for the Horn of Africa for 2016, almost 90 per cent of which will provide life-saving and emergency aid to refugees and IDPs in the region.⁶⁰⁸

On 4 February 2016, the EU pledged EUR2.4 billion during the Supporting Syria and the Region conference to assist Syrian people inside Syria as well as refugees and the communities hosting them

⁵⁹⁹ European Commission - Press release, UNHCR (Athens) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 28 July 2016. <http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2015/12/566eac399/european-commission-unhcr-launch-scheme-provide-20000-reception-places.html>.

⁶⁰⁰ European Commission - Press release, UNHCR (Athens) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 28 July 2016. <http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2015/12/566eac399/european-commission-unhcr-launch-scheme-provide-20000-reception-places.html>.

⁶⁰¹ Record EU humanitarian budget adopted for 2016, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 4 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6336_en.htm.

⁶⁰² Record EU humanitarian budget adopted for 2016, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 4 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6336_en.htm.

⁶⁰³ EU Provides €5 million in humanitarian aid for the Burundian crisis, European Commission (Brussels) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6349_en.htm.

⁶⁰⁴ EU Provides €5 million in humanitarian aid for the Burundian crisis, European Commission (Brussels) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6349_en.htm.

⁶⁰⁵ Refugee Crisis: New €13 million in humanitarian aid for refugees in Western Balkans, European Commission (Brussels) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 3 March 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2015/20151210_2_en.htm.

⁶⁰⁶ Refugee Crisis: European Commission awards €35 million to Sweden, €8 million to Finland and €5 million to Belgium in emergency funding, European Commission (Brussels) 23 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2015/20151223_1_en.htm.

⁶⁰⁷ EU increases humanitarian aid to South Sudan by €20 million, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6348_en.htm.

⁶⁰⁸ EU announces €77 million in humanitarian aid for the Horn of Africa for 2016, European Commission (Brussels) 21 January 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-108_en.htm.

in the neighbouring countries.⁶⁰⁹ The European Investment Bank also offered EUR12.5 billion to Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Turkey over the next five years.⁶¹⁰

On 4 March 2016, the EU announced its first projects under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey programme, pledging EUR95 million in education and humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees in Turkey.⁶¹¹

On 18 February 2016, the EU agreed to provide humanitarian assistance to the countries neighbouring Syria and stressed the need to take immediate actions.⁶¹²

On 15 March 2016, the European Council adopted a regulation to provide emergency support within the Union for the next three years to respond to the influx of refugees and migrants.⁶¹³ The regulation makes EUR300 million available for 2016 to provide emergency assistance to EU member states who are overwhelmed financially and operationally.⁶¹⁴ This will be followed by an additional EUR200 million in 2017 and 2018, respectively.⁶¹⁵

On 18 March 2016, Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davuto lu signed an agreement with the EU.⁶¹⁶ The agreement stated that all irregular migrants travelling from Turkey to Greece would be returned to Turkey with expenses paid by the EU and that for every Syrian returned to Turkey, a Syrian from Turkey would be resettled in an EU member state.⁶¹⁷

On 5 April 2016, the European Commission announced a EUR52 million humanitarian aid package aimed at creating educational projects for children in emergency situations in 2016.⁶¹⁸ The package reflects the Commission's prior commitment to allocate 4 per cent of its humanitarian aid budget to education.⁶¹⁹ The funding will support over 2.3 million children in 42 countries around the world and be targeted at regions where children are at a higher risk of not attending-school or having their

⁶⁰⁹ EU pledges more than €3 billion for Syrians in 2016 at the London conference, European Commission (London) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-245_en.htm.

⁶¹⁰ EU pledges more than €3 billion for Syrians in 2016 at the London conference, European Commission (London) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-245_en.htm.

⁶¹¹ EU announces first projects under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey: €95 million to be provided for immediate educational and humanitarian assistance, European Commission (Brussels) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2016/20160304_2_en.htm.

⁶¹² European Council Conclusions on Migration, European Union (Brussels) 18 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/02/18-euco-conclusions-migration/>.

⁶¹³ Refugee crisis: the Council sets up emergency support, European Council (Brussels) 15 March 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/15-refugee-crisis-emergency-support/>.

⁶¹⁴ Refugee crisis: the Council sets up emergency support, European Council (Brussels) 15 March 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/15-refugee-crisis-emergency-support/>.

⁶¹⁵ Refugee crisis: the Council sets up emergency support, European Council (Brussels) 15 March 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/15-refugee-crisis-emergency-support/>.

⁶¹⁶ EU strikes deal with Turkey to send back refugees, The Guardian (Brussels) 18 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/18/eu-strikes-deal-with-turkey-to-send-back-refugees-from-greece>.

⁶¹⁷ A qualitative step closer to our goal, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 8 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2016/2016-03-07-eu-tuerkei-gipfel_en.html?nn=709674.

⁶¹⁸ EU to support over 2,300,000 children in 42 countries with education in emergency situations, European Commission (Brussels) 5 April 2016. Access Date: 4 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1224_en.htm.

⁶¹⁹ EU to support over 2,300,000 children in 42 countries with education in emergency situations, European Commission (Brussels) 5 April 2016. Access Date: 4 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1224_en.htm.

education disrupted, including the Middle East (especially Syria and Iraq), East, Central and West Africa, Asia, Ukraine, Central America and Colombia.⁶²⁰

On 6 April 2016, the European Commission presented options for reforming the Common European Asylum System and creating safe routes for legal migration to Europe.⁶²¹ The Commission identified five priority areas where the system should be improved, including establishing a sustainable and fair system for determining the member state responsible for asylum seekers, achieving greater convergence and reducing asylum shopping, preventing secondary movements within the EU, creating a new mandate for the EU's asylum agency, and reinforcing the Eudrac system.⁶²² The European Commission has continuously worked to improve its asylum system, having adopted three implementation packages in 2015.⁶²³

On 7 June 2016, the European Commission adopted an Integration Action Plan for Third-Country Nationals, which outlines a set of actions ranging from education to non-discrimination and social inclusion, with a particular emphasis on inclusive education, common EU values, and reaching out to young people.⁶²⁴ The purpose of the Plan is to support the resettlement of newly-arrived refugees.⁶²⁵

On 30 June 2016, the European Commission proposed to mobilize an additional EUR1.4 billion in support for refugees in Turkey, raising the total amount of allocated funds under the EU-Turkey deal to EUR2 billion by the end of July.⁶²⁶

On 13 July 2016, the European Commission adopted legislation completing its reform of the Common European Asylum System.⁶²⁷ Specifically, it adopted three new legislative proposals to harmonize the asylum procedures in all member states, set uniform standards for the recognition of persons in need of protection and the rights granted to beneficiaries of international protection, and further harmonize reception conditions in the EU to ensure the dignified treatment of all applicants.⁶²⁸

⁶²⁰ EU to support over 2,300,000 children in 42 countries with education in emergency situations, European Commission (Brussels) 5 April 2016. Access Date: 4 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1224_en.htm.

⁶²¹ Commission presents options for reforming the Common European Asylum System and developing safe and legal pathways to Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 6 April 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1246_en.htm.

⁶²² Commission presents options for reforming the Common European Asylum System and developing safe and legal pathways to Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 6 April 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1246_en.htm.

⁶²³ Commission presents options for reforming the Common European Asylum System and developing safe and legal pathways to Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 6 April 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1246_en.htm.

⁶²⁴ Action Plan on the integration of third country nationals, European Commission (Brussels) 7 June 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160607/communication_action_plan_integration_third-country_nationals_en.pdf.

⁶²⁵ Action Plan on the integration of third country nationals, European Commission (Brussels) 7 June 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160607/communication_action_plan_integration_third-country_nationals_en.pdf.

⁶²⁶ Facility for Refugees in Turkey: Commission proposes additional €1.4 billion in support, European Commission (Brussels) 30 June 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2370_en.htm.

⁶²⁷ Completing the reform of the Common European Asylum System, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/07/20160713_en.htm.

⁶²⁸ Completing the reform of the Common European Asylum System, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/07/20160713_en.htm.

Also on 13 July 2016, the European Commission proposed to create an EU Resettlement Framework to establish a common European policy on resettlement to ensure the safety for persons in need of international protection.⁶²⁹ The framework will be implemented through annual EU resettlement plans and establish a common set of standard procedures for the selection and treatment of resettlement candidates.⁶³⁰ To support member state's resettlement efforts under the framework, the European Commission will provide EUR10,000 from the EU budget for each person resettled.⁶³¹ The funds will be allocated from the EU's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.⁶³²

On 14 July 2015, the European Commission announced EUR145 million in humanitarian aid for 7 countries in Africa's Sahel region.⁶³³ Of the EUR145 million, EUR29 million will be allocated to IDPs in Niger⁶³⁴ and EUR58.2 million to support IDPs in the Lake Chad region in Africa, bringing the overall EU funding for the Sahel region to over EUR203 million in 2016.⁶³⁵

On 20 July 2016, the EU announced EUR194 million in aid to support IDPs in Iraq at the International Pledging Conference in Washington.⁶³⁶

On 23 July 2016, the European Commission announced new humanitarian aid projects worth EUR104 million to help IDPs in Iraq as part of its overall aid package announced at the International Pledging Conference in Washington.⁶³⁷ The money will provide food, health care, water, sanitation and hygiene and protection and shelter.⁶³⁸ It will be provided to organizations such as UN agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international organizations.⁶³⁹

On 28 July 2016, the European Commission adopted a EUR1.4 billion Special Measure to support Syrian refugees in Turkey, as part of the EU-Turkey deal.⁶⁴⁰ The money will support education, health, infrastructure and social and economic support, bringing the total amount mobilized to

⁶²⁹ Enhancing legal channels: Commission proposes to create common EU Resettlement Framework, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2434_en.htm.

⁶³⁰ Enhancing legal channels: Commission proposes to create common EU Resettlement Framework, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2434_en.htm.

⁶³¹ Enhancing legal channels: Commission proposes to create common EU Resettlement Framework, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2434_en.htm.

⁶³² Enhancing legal channels: Commission proposes to create common EU Resettlement Framework, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2434_en.htm.

⁶³³ Daily News 14/07/2016, European Commission (Brussels) 14 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2533_en.htm.

⁶³⁴ Daily News 14/07/2016, European Commission (Brussels) 14 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2533_en.htm.

⁶³⁵ EU steps up humanitarian aid for victims of Boko Haram in Africa's Lake Chad region, European Commission (Brussels) 15 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2445_en.htm.

⁶³⁶ European Union announces €194 million to support Iraq at Washington pledging conference, European Commission (Brussels) 20 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2564_en.htm.

⁶³⁷ EU Commissioner Christos Stylianides announces new humanitarian aid projects in Iraq, European Commission (Baghdad) 23 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2605_en.htm.

⁶³⁸ EU Commissioner Christos Stylianides announces new humanitarian aid projects in Iraq, European Commission (Baghdad) 23 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2605_en.htm.

⁶³⁹ EU Commissioner Christos Stylianides announces new humanitarian aid projects in Iraq, European Commission (Baghdad) 23 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2605_en.htm.

⁶⁴⁰ Daily News 28/07/2016, European Commission (Brussels) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2664_en.htm.

EUR2.155 billion out of the foreseen EUR3 billion under the deal.⁶⁴¹ A further EUR79 million was also contracted to a number of partners for humanitarian aid projects, including nongovernmental organizations, international organizations and UN agencies.⁶⁴² Furthermore, the European Commission also announced EUR40 million in humanitarian assistance to support IDPs in South Sudan.⁶⁴³

While in 2015, the EU committed to relocate 160,000 asylum seekers and resettle over 22,000 people in need of international protection within two years,⁶⁴⁴ as of 13 July 2016, a total of 3,056 persons have been relocated, 8,268 persons have been resettled, and 802 Syrians have been resettled under the EU-Turkey agreement.⁶⁴⁵

In 2015, the EU contributed USD191,578,405 to the UNHCR.⁶⁴⁶ As of 1 August 2016, it has contributed 282,037,679 in 2016.⁶⁴⁷

The EU has made direct and indirect efforts to further strengthen its support for refugee and IDP protection.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Bodirsky

⁶⁴¹ Daily News 28/07/2016, European Commission (Brussels) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2664_en.htm.

⁶⁴² Daily News 28/07/2016, European Commission (Brussels) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2664_en.htm.

⁶⁴³ Daily News 28/07/2016, European Commission (Brussels) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2664_en.htm.

⁶⁴⁴ Relocation and Resettlement: Increased efforts on resettlement and relocation must be sustained, European Commission (Brussels) 15 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2178_en.htm.

⁶⁴⁵ Completing the reform of the Common European Asylum System, European Commission (Brussels) 13 July 2016. Access Date: 28 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/07/20160713_en.htm.

⁶⁴⁶ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

⁶⁴⁷ Donor Profiles, UNHCR (Geneva) 19 July 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/donor-profiles?y=2015>.

3. Macroeconomics: Fiscal Policies

“We reiterate our commitment to implement fiscal policies flexibly to take into account near-term economic conditions, so as to support growth and job creation, while putting debt as a share of GDP on a sustainable path.”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Korea		0	
Mexico			+1
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa			+1
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average		+0.65	

Background

At the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit, G20 leaders agreed to develop and implement “Comprehensive Growth Strategies.” G20 leaders presented peer-reviewed strategies as part of the 2014 Brisbane Action Plan, acknowledging that these strategies represented a key mechanism through which global economic recovery could be achieved. In February 2014, the finance ministers and central bank governors indicated that adherence to this commitment by G20 countries, rather than reliance on existing macroeconomic policies, would raise the collective gross domestic product (GDP) by more than 2 per cent over the next five years. Subsequent analysis by the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development revealed that this increase in collective GDP would be closer to 2.1 per cent, attributing a quarter of the increase to positive spillovers to the global economy resulting from simultaneous implementation of policies.

On 15-16 November 2014, G20 leaders at the Brisbane Summit acknowledged that recovery from the global financial crisis remained uneven, hampered by “weak cyclical recovery...weakened productive capacity in key economies, and a legacy of vulnerabilities from the financial crisis.” G20 leaders reaffirmed the need for a concerted effort towards strong, sustainable and balanced growth, and agreed that implementing flexible fiscal strategies, which take into consideration national economic circumstances, are key to recovery and job creation.

On 15-16 November 2015, G20 leaders at the Antalya Summit renewed their commitment to “fully implement our comprehensive growth strategies in a timely manner, as well as all our past

commitments, to move towards our overarching objective of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.” Many members “updated their St. Petersburg fiscal strategy as part of their growth strategy for the Brisbane Summit and their adjusted growth strategy for the Antalya Summit taking into account policy development, short-term growth and inflation developments.”

Commitment Features

This commitment is based on achieving fiscal sustainability through the implementation of sound economic policy measures, tailored to the specific objectives and circumstances of each country. Specifically, this commitment recognizes that each country will have different priorities, dictated by their individual economic circumstances. During the 2014 Brisbane Summit, each G20 country submitted individual Comprehensive Growth Strategies, which describe each country’s fiscal policy objectives. Adjusted growth strategies were submitted ahead of the Antalya Summit. The objectives outlined in the growth strategies have taken into account each country’s near-term economic conditions, which is evident in the variance — in strength and nature — of policy commitments across countries. Moreover, each country’s comprehensive growth strategy outlines measures within their fiscal objectives that address putting debt-to-GDP ratios on a sustainable path.

Therefore, for the purpose of this report, the fiscal policy objectives within the individual country Comprehensive Growth Strategies will provide the basis for assessing country compliance. Each individual country report below will begin by identifying the fiscal policy objectives outlined in each comprehensive growth strategy. The report will then assess compliance based on any actions taken by each member to fulfill the stated fiscal policy objectives. Full compliance will be awarded to G20 members that have taken actions towards implementing all their stated fiscal policy objectives within their individual growth strategies.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member has made NO progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.
0	Member has made SOME progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.
+1	Member has implemented ALL fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Lead Analyst: Alessandra Harkness

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Argentina outlined the following fiscal strategies in its comprehensive growth strategy:

- Increase the production of oil, gas and refined fuels and boosting hydroelectric power through the building of two large dams;
- Increase employment, improve workers’ skills and fight against informality in employment;
- Raise pension coverage with the goal of augmenting it to benefit 100 per cent of people who reach retirement age;
- Increase capacity and improve performance of the main freight railway in Argentina;

-
- Reinforce the Central Bank's policies to increase the level of financing available for small and medium sized enterprises and less developed regions through different mechanisms and incentives.⁶⁴⁸

On 1 December 2015, construction for a hydroelectric dam in Patagonia began.⁶⁴⁹ This dam is expected to have an installed capacity of 1.7 gigawatts and will be the largest dam contained in one country.⁶⁵⁰ The dam is expected to bring jobs to the region and grow the size of the town.⁶⁵¹

On 18 December 2015, President Mauricio Macri, Vice President Gabriela Michetti, Minister of Treasury and Finance Alfonso Prat-Gay, and Minister of Interior Affairs, Public Works and Housing Rogelio Frigerio met with Luis Alberto Moreno Mejía, the President of Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) at Government House to reach an agreement.⁶⁵² At the conference, they committed ARS91.4 billion to be released over the next four years to support development. This money will be spent on infrastructure and social assistance to move Argentina towards a nation with zero poverty.⁶⁵³ These projects include, but are not limited to, modernizing state facilities and alleviating early childhood poverty.

On 2 February 2016, the Minister of Treasury and Finance, Alfonso Prat-Gay, and the Governor of Cordoba, Juan Schiaretti, sealed an addendum to the Framework Convention on financing ARS540 million signed in April 2015 in order to rebuild infrastructure in the region.⁶⁵⁴ The loan is intended for infrastructure projects needed to cope with the economic and social impact of intense storms, such as the storm in the Sierras Chicas of February 2015.⁶⁵⁵

On 15 February 2016, Minister of Treasury and Finance, Alfonso Prat-Gary, travelled to Tucuman, Argentina to meet with local leaders and present a plan focused on job creation and local development for Argentina's Northern regions. Minister Prat-Gay was looking for ways to improve the Belgrano Plan, which is a multifaceted government plan to alleviate poverty and improve

⁶⁴⁸ Comprehensive Growth Strategy: Argentina, Australia 2014 G20 (Brisbane), 15 November 2014. Access Date: 3 March 2016. http://www.g20australia.org/official_resources/current_presidency/growth_strategies.

⁶⁴⁹ Argentina leader leaves controversial legacy with Patagonia dams project, The Guardian (London) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/01/argentina-president-cristina-fernandez-de-kirchner-patagonia-hydroelectric-dam-project>.

⁶⁵⁰ Argentina leader leaves controversial legacy with Patagonia dams project, The Guardian (London) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/01/argentina-president-cristina-fernandez-de-kirchner-patagonia-hydroelectric-dam-project>

⁶⁵¹ Argentina leader leaves controversial legacy with Patagonia dams project, The Guardian (London) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/01/argentina-president-cristina-fernandez-de-kirchner-patagonia-hydroelectric-dam-project>.

⁶⁵² Press: The Argentina the IDB support for infrastructure and social assistance, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/apoyo-del-bid-a-la-argentina-para-infraestructura-y-ayuda-social/>.

⁶⁵³ Press: The Argentina the IDB support for infrastructure and social assistance, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/apoyo-del-bid-a-la-argentina-para-infraestructura-y-ayuda-social/>.

⁶⁵⁴ Press: The Government speeds up a financing agreement for \$540 million with Córdoba to rebuild infrastructure damaged by the storm of 2015, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/el-gobierno-agiliza-un-convenio-de-financiamiento-por-540-millones-con-cordoba-para-reconstruir-la-infraestructura-danada-por-el-temporal-de-2015/>.

⁶⁵⁵ Press: The Government speeds up a financing agreement for \$540 million with Córdoba to rebuild infrastructure damaged by the storm of 2015, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/el-gobierno-agiliza-un-convenio-de-financiamiento-por-540-millones-con-cordoba-para-reconstruir-la-infraestructura-danada-por-el-temporal-de-2015/>.

infrastructure. The Belgrano Plan was announced during Mauricio Macri's presidential campaign in October 2015.⁶⁵⁶

On 1 March 2016, Minister of Treasury and Finance Alfonso Prat-Gay announced that Argentina had reached an agreement with creditors to cancel sovereign debt to allow Argentina to start growing. He said that this was "the first time in 15 years Argentina begins to definitely leave the default."⁶⁵⁷

On 18 March 2016, Minister of Treasury and Finance, Alfonso Prat-Gay, met with the Minister of Social Development, Carolina Stanley, and World Bank Vice President, Jorge Familiar, and reached an agreement that Argentina will receive USD6.3 billion financed by the World Bank.⁶⁵⁸ This fund will extend the Child Allowance (AUH) for all Argentine children, and finance the Belgrano Plan that seeks to develop the infrastructure of ten northern provinces.⁶⁵⁹ USD2 billion will be used this year(2016-2017), with USD1.4 billion for projects in water works, health, social housing and renewable energy, as well as access to credit for Small and Medium Enterprise.⁶⁶⁰

On 18 April 2016, the federal government has announced that it will undertake track renewals on 1,500 km of the 1,000 mm gauge Belgrano network, focusing on routes serving the ports of Rosario and Santa Fe.⁶⁶¹ Minister of Transport Guillermo Dietrich said that the upgrade was 'the largest ever undertaken' on Argentina's rail freight network. According to the government, the upgraded programme will create 10,000 direct and 38,000 indirect jobs, and the government predicts a 419 per cent increase traffic on the Belgrano network.⁶⁶²

On 26 May 2016, the Ministry of Energy announced its aim to boost the country's crude oil production by 23 per cent by 2025.⁶⁶³ They estimate that around USD50 billion will be needed to develop upstream, downstream and power projects until 2025, including a 200,000 barrel per day expansion to the country's refining network and new thermal generation plants.⁶⁶⁴ It has received 60

⁶⁵⁶ Prat-Gay visited Tucuman with an agenda focused on job creation and local development, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 15 February 2016. Access Date: 3 March 2016.

⁶⁵⁷ The Argentine government reached an agreement with holdouts to cancel the sovereignty debt. Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 1 March 2015. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/el-gobierno-argentino-llego-a-un-acuerdo-con-holdouts-para-cancelar-la-deuda-soberana/>

⁶⁵⁸ Press: The government agreed with the World Bank projects 6.300 million for infrastructure, social programs, innovation and SME financing, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/el-gobierno-acordo-con-el-banco-mundial-proyectos-por-6-300-millones-de-dolares-para-infraestructura-planes-sociales-innovacion-y-financiamiento-de-pymes/>.

⁶⁵⁹ Press: The government agreed with the World Bank projects 6.300 million for infrastructure, social programs, innovation and SME financing, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/el-gobierno-acordo-con-el-banco-mundial-proyectos-por-6-300-millones-de-dolares-para-infraestructura-planes-sociales-innovacion-y-financiamiento-de-pymes/>.

⁶⁶⁰ Press: The government agreed with the World Bank projects 6.300 million for infrastructure, social programs, innovation and SME financing, Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/el-gobierno-acordo-con-el-banco-mundial-proyectos-por-6-300-millones-de-dolares-para-infraestructura-planes-sociales-innovacion-y-financiamiento-de-pymes/>.

⁶⁶¹ Belgrano upgrade relaunched, Railway Gazette (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.railwaygazette.com/news/freight/single-view/view/belgrano-upgrade-relaunched.html>.

⁶⁶² Belgrano upgrade relaunched, Railway Gazette (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.railwaygazette.com/news/freight/single-view/view/belgrano-upgrade-relaunched.html>.

⁶⁶³ UPDATE 1-Argentina to boost crude oil output to 653,000 bpd by 2025 – official, Reuters (London) 26 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/argentina-oil-idUSL2N18N1HY>.

⁶⁶⁴ UPDATE 1-Argentina to boost crude oil output to 653,000 bpd by 2025 – official, Reuters (London) 26 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/argentina-oil-idUSL2N18N1HY>.

proposals from firms interested in installing power plants with a joint capacity of 6,000 megawatts.⁶⁶⁵ The Ministry of Energy is holding talks between producers and refiners to ensure all light oil produced domestically will be processed in the country, and it will install new deep conversion units at local refineries to process more domestic heavy crude.⁶⁶⁶

On 27 May 2016, President Macri announced that he would submit a package of bills to Congress, which include a plan to pay debt owed to pensioners who sued the state several years ago and a proposal to extend pension benefits for those not covered by the current system.⁶⁶⁷ The measure will benefit around 2.5 million pensioners (one-third of the total), and retirees will receive an automatic rise of 45%.⁶⁶⁸ Pensioners who previously sued the Administración Nacional de la Seguridad Social (ANSES, the National Social Security Administration) will receive a retroactive payment.⁶⁶⁹ In addition, the government also announced a universal pension for over-65s who do not currently receive one (around 60,000 people).⁶⁷⁰

On 9 June 2016, Minister of Treasury and Finance, Alfonso Prat-Gay, said that the law that establishes the VAT refund for retirees, pensioners and holders of social plans would benefit nearly 9 million people.⁶⁷¹ He said that it involves a fiscal effort of ARS25 billion shared with the provinces.⁶⁷²

On 29 June 2016, the Senate passed the government-sponsored bill to settle debts with pensioners with retirement claims against the state, update the value of pensions, and create a universal benefit for senior citizens who would be paid 80 percent of the current minimum pension.⁶⁷³

On 28 July 2016, the Labour Ministry reported that Argentina lost more than 50,000 jobs in the private sector since President Mauricio Macri took office in December, until May of this year.⁶⁷⁴ In a

⁶⁶⁵ UPDATE 1-Argentina to boost crude oil output to 653,000 bpd by 2025 – official, Reuters (London) 26 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/argentina-oil-idUSL2N18N1HY>.

⁶⁶⁶ UPDATE 1-Argentina to boost crude oil output to 653,000 bpd by 2025 – official, Reuters (London) 26 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/argentina-oil-idUSL2N18N1HY>.

⁶⁶⁷ Argentina to finance pensions reform with tax amnesty, Economist (London) 31 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.eiu.com/industry/article/884271072/argentina-to-finance-pensions-reform-with-tax-amnesty/2016-06-01>.

⁶⁶⁸ Argentina to finance pensions reform with tax amnesty, Economist (London) 31 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.eiu.com/industry/article/884271072/argentina-to-finance-pensions-reform-with-tax-amnesty/2016-06-01>.

⁶⁶⁹ Argentina to finance pensions reform with tax amnesty, Economist (London) 31 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.eiu.com/industry/article/884271072/argentina-to-finance-pensions-reform-with-tax-amnesty/2016-06-01>.

⁶⁷⁰ Argentina to finance pensions reform with tax amnesty, Economist (London) 31 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.eiu.com/industry/article/884271072/argentina-to-finance-pensions-reform-with-tax-amnesty/2016-06-01>.

⁶⁷¹ Press: Prat-Gay: "The VAT refund benefits the most vulnerable sectors and expands social benefits", Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 9 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/prat-gay-la-devolucion-del-iva-beneficia-a-los-sectores-mas-vulnerables-y-expande-los-beneficios-sociales/>.

⁶⁷² Press: Prat-Gay: "The VAT refund benefits the most vulnerable sectors and expands social benefits", Ministry of Finance (Buenos Aires) 9 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.economia.gob.ar/prat-gay-la-devolucion-del-iva-beneficia-a-los-sectores-mas-vulnerables-y-expande-los-beneficios-sociales/>.

⁶⁷³ Senate turns whitewash, pension bill into law, Buenos Aires Herald (Buenos Aires) 30 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.buenosairesherald.com/article/217161/senate-turns-whitewash-pension-bill-into-law>

⁶⁷⁴ Government admits more than 52,000 jobs were lost in 5 months, Buenos Aires Herald (Buenos Aires) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.buenosairesherald.com/article/218864/government-admits-more-than-52000-jobs-were-lost-in-5-months>.

report released today, the Ministry revealed the decline of formal employment from 6,216,909 workers in December 2015, against 6,164,392 workers registered in last May.⁶⁷⁵

Argentina has taken action to implement fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy, including policies to boost oil production, increase employment, bolster pension coverage, and improve the freight railway. Additionally, it has implemented policies to improve the business environment for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

Thus, Argentina has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jiayang Shan

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Australia outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Boost infrastructure investment through the AUD50 billion Infrastructure Investment Programme, which includes the Infrastructure Growth Package and the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility.
- Grow jobs and small business through the AUD5.5 billion Growing Jobs and Small Business Package that includes AUD5 billion in tax relief for small businesses.
- Support labour force participation through the AUD4.4 billion Families Package that will improve access to child care, as well as education and training reforms.
- Improve competition through reducing regulatory and administrative burdens, including by reducing red tape by AUD1 billion every year.
- Contribute to global trade liberalization by implementing free trade agreements (FTAs) with China, Korea and Japan and pursuing FTAs with other regional partners.⁶⁷⁶

On 20 December 2015, the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA) entered into force. The first round of tariff cuts occurred with its initiation and a second round of cuts was scheduled for 1 January 2016.⁶⁷⁷

On 1 January 2016, the Australian government commenced a AUD250 million Interim Home Based Career Pilot Programme. This programme is targeted to assist shift workers whose irregular hours make it hard for them to access traditional child care and will fund approximately 4,000 nannies, providing subsidized care to approximately 10,000 children.⁶⁷⁸

⁶⁷⁵ Government admits more than 52,000 jobs were lost in 5 months, Buenos Aires Herald (Buenos Aires) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.buenosairesherald.com/article/218864/government-admits-more-than-52000-jobs-were-lost-in-5-months>.

⁶⁷⁶ Adjusted Growth Strategy: Australia, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya) 15 - 16 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2015. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Australia.pdf>.

⁶⁷⁷ Historic China-Australia FTA Enters into Force, Minister for Trade and Investment (Canberra) 20 December 2015.

Access Date: 23 February 2016.

http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2015/ar_mr_151220a.aspx?w=O%2F%2FeXE%2BIYc3HpsiRhVIOXA%3D%3D.

⁶⁷⁸ Healthy Families and Flexible Care, Budget 2015 Overview (Canberra) 12 May 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.budget.gov.au/2015-16/content/overview/download/Budget-2015-Overview.pdf>.

On 4 February 2016, Minister for Trade and Investment Andrew Robb formally signed the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), which will see the elimination of 98 per cent of tariffs among 12 countries.⁶⁷⁹

On 8 March 2016, the Minister for Trade and Investment, Hon Steven Ciobo MP, announced that fourteen organizations across Australia have received grants under the Australian Government's Free Trade Agreement Training Provider Grants program, worth a total value of AUD1.372 million. The grants cover training activities that directly educate small and medium business about how to access and use the FTAs with three of Asia's largest economies.⁶⁸⁰

On 15 March 2016, the Australian Government will re-open a trade office in Iran, creating new export and investment opportunities for Australia.⁶⁸¹

On 23 March 2016, the Australian Government announced it is establishing a AUD1 billion Clean Energy Innovation Fund to support emerging technologies make the leap from demonstration to commercial deployment. This will drive innovation and create the jobs of the future, while delivering a financial benefit from the investment of public money. The \$1 billion Clean Energy Innovation Fund will be established from within the CEFC's AUD10 billion allocation. This Fund will make available AUD100 million a year for ten years.⁶⁸²

On 6 April 2016, the Minister for Trade and Investment Hon Steven Ciobo MP announced a Small Business Export Loan which will provide small and medium enterprises who are looking to export with easier access to finance. The loan product enables businesses with annual revenue between AUD250,000 and AUD5 million to access up to AUD250,000 to support an export contract. The loan will be available to small exporters when their bank is unable to help.⁶⁸³

On 8 April 2016, the Turnbull Government committed an additional AUD1.5 billion for essential infrastructure to support Victoria's regions. This includes a billion-dollar upgrade of the congested Monash Freeway serving the communities of South Eastern Melbourne as well as the final upgrades of the M80 Western Ring Road, improved freight rail connections from regional Victoria to export markets, planning work on the Melbourne Metro project and an allocation for regional roads and urban congestion projects.⁶⁸⁴

On 10 April 2016, the Australian Government announced it would invest an additional AUD490 million into Western Australian infrastructure in 2016-17 in order to help Western Australia

⁶⁷⁹ Robb Signs historic Trans Pacific Trade Pact (TPP) in New Zealand, Minister for Trade and Investment (Canberra) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016.

http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/ar_mr_160204.aspx?w=O%2F%2FeXE%2BIYc3HpsIRhVl0XA%3D%3D.

⁶⁸⁰ Free Trade Agreement Training Provider Grants, Minister for Trade and Investment 8 March 2016. Access: 16 July 2016.

http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/sc_mr_160308.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D.

⁶⁸¹ Renewed commercial relationship with Iran, Minister of Trade and Investment 15 March 2016. Access: 16 July 2016.

http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/sc_mr_160315a.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D.

⁶⁸² Turnbull Government Taking Strong New Approach To Clean And Renewable Energy Innovation In Australia, Prime Minister of Australia 23 March 2016. Access: 16 July 2016. <http://www.pm.gov.au/media/2016-03-23/turnbull-government-taking-strong-new-approach-clean-and-renewable-energy>.

⁶⁸³ New Export Loan for Small Business, Minister of Trade and Investment 6 April 2016. Access: 16 July 2016.

http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/sc_mr_160406.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D

⁶⁸⁴ Monash Upgrade The Centrepiece Of Turnbull Government's Victorian Infrastructure Package, Prime Minister of Australia 8 April 2016. Access: 16 July 2016. <http://www.pm.gov.au/media/2016-04-08/monash-upgrade-centrepiece-turnbull-governments-victorian-infrastructure-package>.

transition from a resource investment driven economy to a more diversified and innovative economy.⁶⁸⁵

On 12 April 2016, the Australian Government committed to providing an extra AUD260.8 million towards the cost of the Perth Freight Link tunnel.⁶⁸⁶

On 26 April 2016, the Turnbull Government announced a AUD50 billion dollar investment in new submarines, which will be constructed locally and directly sustain around 1,000 local jobs and a further 1,700 local jobs through the supply chain. Furthermore, the investment of AUD35 billion in the Future Frigate program and the more than AUD3 billion was announced for the Offshore Patrol Vessel program.⁶⁸⁷

On 29 April 2016, the Prime Minister Hon Malcolm Turnbull MP announced the Commonwealth's Smart Cities Plan. The Smart Cities Plan includes: the establishment of an infrastructure financing unit to work closely with the private sector on innovative financing solutions; and AUD50 million to accelerate planning and development works on major infrastructure projects to develop business cases and investment options.⁶⁸⁸

On 1 May 2016, the Turnbull Government committed AUD73.6 billion to education quality reforms. An additional AUD1.2 billion from 2018 to 2020 will be tied to a needs-based distribution of funding and reforms.⁶⁸⁹

On 3 May 2016, the Australian government announced, as part of its budget, that it will invest AUD840.3 million over four years in a Youth Employment Package to assist up to 120,000 vulnerable young people take advantage of job opportunities as the economy diversifies and transitions to broader-based growth. At the core of the package is the Youth Jobs PaTH (Prepare-Trial-Hire), a AUD751.7 million initiative to help maximize the chances of job seekers under 25 getting a job. The programme will involve three flexible stages. Employability skills training will begin on 1 April 2017 to help prepare young job seekers for the workplace. From 1 April 2017, up to 30,000 young job seekers each year will be eligible to undertake an internship placement of 4 to 12 weeks. The internships will be voluntary and provide incentives of AUD1,000 upfront to a business to host an intern and a AUD200 fortnightly payment to job seekers on top of their income support. From 1 January 2017, a Youth Bonus wage subsidy of between AUD6,500 and AUD10,000 will be available to businesses who take on an eligible young job seeker. As part of this measure, existing wage subsidies (including those for youth, parents, indigenous and mature-age workers, and the long-term unemployed) will be streamlined, making them easier for employers to access.⁶⁹⁰

⁶⁸⁵ Additional Commonwealth Support For Infrastructure Projects In Western Australia, Prime Minister of Australia 10 April 2016. Access: 16 July 2016. <http://www.pm.gov.au/media/2016-04-10/additional-commonwealth-support-infrastructure-projects-western-australia>.

⁶⁸⁶ Perth Freight Link To Improve Road Safety And Ease Port Access, Prime Minister of Australia 12 April 2016. Access: 16 July 2016. <http://www.pm.gov.au/media/2016-04-12/perth-freight-link-improve-road-safety-and-ease-port-access>.

⁶⁸⁷ Future Submarine Program, Prime Minister of Australia 26 April 2016. Access: 16 July 2016. <http://www.pm.gov.au/media/2016-04-26/future-submarine-program>.

⁶⁸⁸ Smart Cities will Grow the Innovation Economy, Prime Minister of Australia 29 April 2016. Access: 16 July 2016. <http://www.pm.gov.au/media/2016-04-29/smart-cities-will-grow-innovation-economy>.

⁶⁸⁹ The Quality Reforms Needed to get all Australian Students Ahead, Prime Minister of Australia (Sydney) 01 May 2016. Access: 16 July 2016. <http://www.pm.gov.au/media/2016-05-01/quality-reforms-needed-get-all-australian-students-ahead>

⁶⁹⁰ Creating a Path to Real Jobs for Young People, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia 3 May 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://sjm.ministers.treasury.gov.au/media-release/057-2016/>.

On 3 May 2016, the Turnbull Government announced that it will provide an additional AUD594 million to the Inland Rail project. The Inland Rail project will open up the freight corridor between Melbourne and Brisbane via regional New South Wales.⁶⁹¹

On 3 May 2016, the Australian government announced AUD594 million to acquire the land for the rail corridor from Melbourne to Brisbane and to continue pre-construction activities. It also announced AUD560 million per year from 2019–20 to further support the Roads to Recovery Programme, the Bridges Renewal Programme, the Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Programme, and the Black Spot Programme. This funding allocations are part of the 2016-17 Budget, Investing in Regional Growth.⁶⁹²

On 4 May 2016, the Australian Government committed AUD115 million to fund planning and preparation work for the Western Sydney Airport project. This earmark was within the 2016 Budget.⁶⁹³

Australia has implemented all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Lauren Dalgliesh

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Brazil outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Fiscal consolidation to support economic growth and fiscal sustainability;
- Rebalance expenditures from concurrent expenses toward investment, and boosting investment in infrastructure;
- Increase market productivity, boosting youth employment and making it easier to open and operate Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs);
- Advance trade facilitation.⁶⁹⁴

On 20 November 2015, the Brazilian Chamber of Foreign Trade (CAMEX) signed a memorandum of understanding with the US Department of Commerce aimed at developing transparency in the regulation of foreign trade, increasing coordination among bodies involved and the elimination of unnecessary regulatory barriers.⁶⁹⁵

⁶⁹¹ Getting on with building the Inland Rail, Minister of Finance 3 May 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016.

<http://www.financeminister.gov.au/media-release/2016/05/03/getting-building-inland-rail>

⁶⁹² Investing in our Regions to Boost Growth and Jobs, Minister for Regional Development 3 May 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://minister.infrastructure.gov.au/nash/releases/2016/May/budget-infra_01-2016.aspx

⁶⁹³ AUD115 million for Western Sydney Airport, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport 4 May 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://minister.infrastructure.gov.au/chester/releases/2016/May/dc063_2016.aspx

⁶⁹⁴ Comprehensive Growth Strategy: Brazil, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Brazil.pdf>

⁶⁹⁵ Camex inicia cooperação bilateral com EUA para eliminar barreiras desnecessárias ao comércio exterior (Brasília) 20 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/669>

On 25 January 2016, the Brazilian government adopted a greener and more efficient energy plan by shutting down thermal plants with prohibitively expensive operating costs.⁶⁹⁶ This has been projected to yield a six to seven per cent decrease in the average consumer's electricity bill starting in April of 2016.⁶⁹⁷

On 11 February 2016, the Brazilian government announced the transfer of BRL11.83 billion to the country's education allowance, representing an increase of 3.3 per cent from the 2015 allowance.⁶⁹⁸ On 22 February 2016, Brazil announced the creation of 4,000 jobs to be offered in the Youth Program of Post Apprenticeships. The program, which offers 20 hours of learning opportunities and a salary of BRL413.33, aims at developing the familiarity and effectiveness of students in the workplace.⁶⁹⁹

On 18 February 2016, Idilvan Alecar, President of the National Fund for Education Development, presented a series of technologically enhanced expansion modules for nurseries and preschools.⁷⁰⁰ Alecar asserts that these modules, in quickening construction and lowering cost of nurseries and preschools, will advance the first target of Brazil's National Economic Plan.⁷⁰¹

On 18 February 2016, Brazil and Argentina have announced that they will relaunch their bilateral Trade Commission with the aim of developing productive and commercial integration.⁷⁰²

On 22 February 2016, Brazil's National Bank for Economic and Social Development expanded its financing of the export of capital goods and domestic consumer goods through launching the Exim Pre-shipment Innovative Company. These measures are directed at micro, small, and medium enterprises with annual revenues of up to BRL300 million.⁷⁰³

⁶⁹⁶ Electricity bill will be cheaper from April, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 25 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

<http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2016/02/conta-de-luz-ficara-mais-barata-a-partir-de-abril>.

⁶⁹⁷ Electricity bill will be cheaper from April, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 25 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

<http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2016/02/conta-de-luz-ficara-mais-barata-a-partir-de-abril>.

⁶⁹⁸ Salary-education projects transfer of R \$ 11.8 billion to states and municipalities in 2016, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/educacao/2016/02/salario-educacao-projeta-repasse-de-r-11-8-bi-a-estados-e-municipios-em-2016>.

⁶⁹⁹ Post open positions for Young Apprentice throughout the country, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/economia-e-emprego/2016/02/correios-abrem-vagas-para-jovem-aprendiz-em-todo-o-pais>.

⁷⁰⁰ New technology revolutionizes expansion of day care centers and preschools, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/educacao/2016/02/nova-tecnologia-revoluciona-ampliacao-de-creches-e-pre-escolas>.

⁷⁰¹ New technology revolutionizes expansion of day care centers and preschools, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/educacao/2016/02/nova-tecnologia-revoluciona-ampliacao-de-creches-e-pre-escolas>.

⁷⁰² Brazil and Argentina decided to expand production and trade integration, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 18 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/economia-e-emprego/2016/02/brasil-e-argentina-retomam-integracao-productiva-e-comercial>.

⁷⁰³ New BNDES financing line stimulates export, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 22 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/economia-e-emprego/2016/02/nova-linha-de-financiamento-do-bndes-estimula-a-exportacao>.

On 24 February 2016, Moody's downgraded Brazil's sovereign rating by two steps to Ba2.⁷⁰⁴ Moreover, it projected that more downgrades were likely to take place in the future. Indeed, annual inflation rates in Brazil are at their highest in more than a decade.⁷⁰⁵

On 24 February 2016, Brazil announced a government concession of BRL3.58 billion for the building of federal roads.⁷⁰⁶ This concession is part of the Logistics Investment Program, the purpose of which is to expand Brazil's transport infrastructure.⁷⁰⁷ On 16 December 2015, the Brazilian government announced an investment of BRL103 million towards the expansion of subway and tramway networks.⁷⁰⁸

On 25 February 2016, the Brazilian government announced that its Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) rose for the second consecutive month. The rise of 2.1 points to 68.5 represents the highest value in CCI since August of 2015.⁷⁰⁹

On 26 February 2016, the Brazilian government proposed a pension and tax reform for the purpose of imposing a growth limit to public spending.⁷¹⁰ Furthermore, it reemphasized the importance of further structural reforms and expressed its desire to continue its commitment to such reforms.⁷¹¹ On 25 February 2015, Brazil announced a monthly surplus of BRL14.835 billion- the highest for the month since 2013, and the first positive result since April of 2015. It also announced a real growth of 28 per cent in the balance of its National treasury, and alluded to future structural reform.⁷¹²

On 3 May 2016, the Ministry of Finance announced a validation process for tax benefits granted in absentia. The goal of the policy is to end fiscal war and reduce uncertainty to encourage investment

⁷⁰⁴ Brazil Credit Ratings Cut to Junk by Moody's, Bloomberg Business (New York) 24 February 2016. Access: 26 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-02-24/brazil-downgraded-to-junk-by-moody-s-with-negative-outlook>.

⁷⁰⁵ Brazil Credit Ratings Cut to Junk by Moody's, Bloomberg Business (New York) 24 February 2016. Access: 26 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-02-24/brazil-downgraded-to-junk-by-moody-s-with-negative-outlook>.

⁷⁰⁶ BNDES approves R \$ 3.58 billion for concession of federal roads, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2016/02/bndes-aprova-r-3-58-bi-para-concessionaria-de-rodovias-federais>.

⁷⁰⁷ BNDES approves R \$ 3.58 billion for concession of federal roads, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2016/02/bndes-aprova-r-3-58-bi-para-concessionaria-de-rodovias-federais>.

⁷⁰⁸ DF receives R \$ 103 million to expand subway and tramway, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2015/12/df-recebe-r-103-milhoes-para-expandir-metro-e-vlt>.

⁷⁰⁹ Consumer Confidence Index rises for the second consecutive month, Portal Brazil (Brasilia) 22 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/economia-e-emprego/2016/02/indice-de-confianca-do-consumidor-sobe-pelo-segundo-mes-consecutivo>.

⁷¹⁰ Minister emphasizes the importance of structural reforms for sustainable growth, Ministry of Finance (Brasilia) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://fazenda.gov.br/noticias/2016/fevereiro/ministro-ressalta-a-importancia-de-reformas-estruturais-para-crescimento-duradouro>.

⁷¹¹ Minister emphasizes the importance of structural reforms for sustainable growth, Ministry of Finance (Brasilia) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://fazenda.gov.br/noticias/2016/fevereiro/ministro-ressalta-a-importancia-de-reformas-estruturais-para-crescimento-duradouro>.

⁷¹² Central government has a primary surplus of R \$ 14.8 billion in January, Ministry of Finance (Brasilia) 25 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://fazenda.gov.br/noticias/2016/fevereiro/governo-central-apresenta-superavit-primario-de-r-14-8-bi-em-janeiro>.

amongst companies. The validation of benefits is aimed at decreasing the level of uncertainty in investments and in turn increasing the amount of them.⁷¹³

On May 8 2016, the Brazilian government adjusted the procedure for the accounting and collection of funds from the Fundo de Garantia por Tempo de Serviço, the FGTS, which companies are required to put money into for their employers. The revenues from the FGTS will now go through the Single Account of the National Treasury for accounting. The goal is to ensure greater transparency and reliability of the system.⁷¹⁴

Brazil has implemented all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. Brazil has shown progress in implementing fiscal consolidation to support economic growth and fiscal sustainability; in rebalancing expenditures towards investment, and boosting infrastructural investment; increasing market productivity, boosting youth employment, and making easier the operation of SMEs; and facilitating trade.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Switzer

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Canada outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Help families and reduce taxes for the middle class;
- Create high quality jobs and improve sustainability through infrastructure investment;
- Invest in skills, training and innovation.⁷¹⁵

On 30 November 2015, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced the launch of Mission Innovation, a clean technology initiative with 19 other countries and leading representatives from the private sector.⁷¹⁶ Canada will invest an additional CAD100 million each year in clean technology production.⁷¹⁷ The government will also invest an additional CAD200 million each year to support innovation and the use of clean technologies in the natural resources sector.⁷¹⁸

⁷¹³ Finance has proposed validation of tax benefits, Ministry of Finance (brasilia) 3 May 2016. Access Date: 4 August 2016. <http://fazenda.gov.br/noticias/2016/maio/fazenda-apresenta-proposta-de-convalidacao-de-beneficios-fiscais>.

⁷¹⁴ Ministry of Finance amending procedures for the collection of FGTS, Ministry of Finance (Brasilia) 8 May 2016. Access Date: 4 August 2016. <http://fazenda.gov.br/noticias/2016/agosto/ministerio-da-fazenda-altera-procedimentos-para-recolhimento-dos-recursos-do-fgts>.

⁷¹⁵ Adjusted Growth Strategy: Canada, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya) 15 - 16 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2015. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Canada.pdf>.

⁷¹⁶ Prime Minister Announces Action on Clean Jobs and Energy, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Ottawa) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2015/11/30/prime-minister-announces-action-clean-jobs-and-energy>.

⁷¹⁷ Prime Minister Announces Action on Clean Jobs and Energy, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Ottawa) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2015/11/30/prime-minister-announces-action-clean-jobs-and-energy>.

⁷¹⁸ Prime Minister Announces Action on Clean Jobs and Energy, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Ottawa) 30 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2015/11/30/prime-minister-announces-action-clean-jobs-and-energy>.

On 7 December 2015, Finance Minister Bill Morneau announced a tax cut aimed at the middle class that will benefit 9 million Canadians each year.⁷¹⁹ The personal income tax rate will be cut from 22 per cent to 20.5 per cent.⁷²⁰ Single individuals who benefit will see an average tax reduction of CAD330 per year and couples who benefit will see an average tax reduction of CAD540 per year.⁷²¹ To fund this middle class tax cut, a new top personal income tax rate of 33 per cent for individual taxable incomes in excess of CAD200,000 was created.⁷²² Tax-Free Savings Account annual contribution limit will be lowered to CAD5,500 from CAD10,000. These tax changes will take effect on 1 January 2016.⁷²³

On 5 January 2016, Minister of International Trade Chrystia Freeland and the Minister of Small Business and Tourism Bardish Chagger announced a program, CanExport, which will provide CAD50 million to help Canadian small and medium-sized enterprises take advantage of the global export opportunities while creating jobs and growth in Canada.⁷²⁴

On 10 February 2016, Canada signed a Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA) with Hong Kong.⁷²⁵

On 2 March 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced two initiatives that will support Canada's transition to a low-carbon economy including strategic investments in clean growth and infrastructure. The Prime Minister announced CAN75 million in new funding to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities to help local governments reduce emissions and build climate resiliency at the municipal level. The Prime Minister also announced that the Government of Canada will invest CAN50 million to improve climate resilience in building and infrastructure codes across Canada.⁷²⁶

On 22 March 2016, the Government of Canada's first federal budget, Growing the Middle Class, since the 2015 federal election was tabled. Among other things it announced CAN120 billion in new investments in infrastructure over the next decade, to be divided into two phases.⁷²⁷ Phase 1 will provide CAN11.9 billion over 5 years to be invested immediately on modern and reliable public

⁷¹⁹ Government of Canada Announces Tax Cut to Strengthen the Middle Class, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n15/15-086-eng.asp>.

⁷²⁰ Government of Canada Announces Tax Cut to Strengthen the Middle Class, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n15/15-086-eng.asp>.

⁷²¹ Government of Canada Announces Tax Cut to Strengthen the Middle Class, Department of Finance Canada 7 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n15/15-086-eng.asp>.

⁷²² Government of Canada Announces Tax Cut to Strengthen the Middle Class, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n15/15-086-eng.asp>.

⁷²³ Government of Canada Announces Tax Cut to Strengthen the Middle Class, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n15/15-086-eng.asp>.

⁷²⁴ Ministers of International Trade and Small Business and Tourism Announce New Export Program for Canadian Companies, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=12&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=6673&nid=1026739&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=1&crtr.yrStrtVI=2016&crtr.kw=&crtr.dyStrtVI=1&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=1&crtr.page=3&crtr.yrndVI=2016&crtr.dyndVI=31>.

⁷²⁵ Canada and Hong Kong Sign Investment Agreement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 10 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?sessionid=d1829dba364fc3f5e9af2b7ebcf9467f34c7bc0f0e5ea9c91434693d302dd7ee.e38RbhaLb3qNe3aPc3r0?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=12&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=6673&nid=1032989&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=1&crtr.yrStrtVI=2016&crtr.kw=&crtr.dyStrtVI=1&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=1&crtr.page=1&crtr.yrndVI=2016&crtr.dyndVI=31>.

⁷²⁶ Prime Minister Announces Significant New Investments in Climate Resilience, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Vancouver) 2 March 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/03/02/prime-minister-announces-significant-new-investments-climate-resilience>

⁷²⁷ Minister Morneau's First Budget Restores Hope for the Middle Class, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 22 March 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-032-eng.asp>

transit, on water and wastewater systems, on affordable housing and on retrofits and repairs to protect existing projects from the effects of climate change.⁷²⁸ Specifically, CAN3.4 billion over three years for public transit through the Public Infrastructure Fund; CAN5 billion over five years for green infrastructure to help protect the vitality of our lakes and rivers and ensure the quality of our drinking water; and CAN3.4 billion over five years for affordable housing, early learning and child care and cultural and recreational infrastructure.⁷²⁹ Phase 2 will look to invest in infrastructure which will result in a more modern, cleaner economy, more inclusive society and an economy better positioned to capitalize on the potential of global trade.⁷³⁰

On 5 April 2016, Finance Minister Bill Morneau announced CAN22 million in investments to support ferry services in Atlantic Canada. This announcement comes as a part of the new Government's first budget, Growing the Middle Class.⁷³¹

On 5 April 2016, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, Francois-Philippe Champagne, announced targeted investments in skills and training as part of the Government's budget, Growing the Middle Class, including CAN175 million in the Labour Market Development Agreements and the Canadian Job Fund Agreements for 2016 to 2017.⁷³²

On 15 April 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that the Government of Canada will invest CAN50 million over five years in Waterloo's Perimeter Institute, a leading centre for scientific research, training and educational outreach in foundational theoretical physics founded in 1999.⁷³³

On 16 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that CAN460 million from the Government of Canada will be provided to the Province of British Columbia to help make sure that public transit infrastructure is keeping pace with the rapid growth within the province. Funding will help modernize public transit systems as well as rapid transit and provincial bus systems. This is part of the CAN120 billion for infrastructure was announced in the 2016 budget, Growing the Middle Class.⁷³⁴

On 23 June 2016, Royal Assent was given for the Budget Implementation Act which includes a new Canada Child Benefit, which will be paid monthly to eligible families, beginning in July 2016. It will provide a maximum annual benefit of up to CAN6,400 per child under the age of 6 and up to CAN5,400 per child aged 6 through 17. Families with less than CAN30,000 in net income will receive the maximum benefit. Families whose children qualify for the disability tax credit can receive

⁷²⁸ Strengthening the Middle Class, Department of Finance (Ottawa) Access Date: 1 July 2016.

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/themes/middle-class-classe-moyenne-en.pdf>

⁷²⁹ Minister Morneau Take Middle Class Message to Ottawa Business Leaders Department of Finance (Ottawa) 23 March 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-033-eng.asp>

⁷³⁰ Strengthening the Middle Class, Department of Finance (Ottawa) Access Date: 1 July 2016.

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/themes/middle-class-classe-moyenne-en.pdf>

⁷³¹ Minister Morneau Announces New Investments to Support Ferry Services in Atlantic Canada Department of Finance (Sydney, NS) 5 April 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-044-eng.asp>

⁷³² Parliamentary Secretary Francoi-Philippe Champagne Announces Investments in Skills and Training in Southwestern Ontario Department of Finance (London, ON) 5 April 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-045-eng.asp>

⁷³³ Prime Minister Announces Significant Investment for Perimeter Institute, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Waterloo, ON) 15 April 2016. Access Date 16 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/04/15/prime-minister-announces-significant-investment-perimeter-institute>

⁷³⁴ Prime Minister Announces New Infrastructure Agreement with British Columbia, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Burnaby, BC) 16 June 2016, Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/16/prime-minister-announces-new-infrastructure-agreement-british-columbia>

an additional amount as part of their Canada Child Benefit, up to a maximum annual benefit of CAN2,730 per child for the disability tax credit.⁷³⁵

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrates a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system while implementing fiscal policies flexibly.⁷³⁶

On 29 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, President Barack Obama, and President Enrique Peña Nieto issued a statement following the North American Leaders' Summit. The leaders commitments to several projects to promote environmentalism and clean energy saying, "Together, we estimate that the development of current and future projects and policies to achieve this goal will create thousands of clean jobs and support of our vision for a clean growth economy."⁷³⁷ The three countries will continue to strengthen the North American Cooperation on Energy Information platform, by including additional geospatial information relating to cross-border infrastructure and renewable energy resources.⁷³⁸

Furthermore, the countries announced several new projects to progress previous commits to develop an integrated North American transportation network. They committed to: accelerating deployment of clean vehicles in government fleets; working collaboratively with industry to encourage the adoption of clean vehicles by identifying initiatives to support consumer choice; encouraging public and private infrastructure investments to establish North American refuelling corridors for clean vehicles; working to align applicable regulations, codes and standards where appropriate; fostering research, development, and demonstration activities for new clean technologies; convening industry leaders and other stakeholders by spring 2017 as part of a shared vision for a competitive and clean North American automotive sector.⁷³⁹

On 5 July 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau confirmed the ratification of the Canada-Quebec Agreement on the Public Transit Infrastructure Fund and the Clean Water and Wastewater Fund. The agreement will allow Quebec municipalities and public transit organizations to access more than CAN1.2 billion in federal funding over the next three years to implement projects in all regions of Quebec, CAN924 million of which is earmarked for public transit projects and CAN364 million of

⁷³⁵ Prime Minister Announces Increase Support for Million of Canadian Families, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Montreal) 23 June 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/23/prime-minister-announces-increased-support-millions-canadian-families>

⁷³⁶ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, bank of Canada 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

⁷³⁷ Leaders' Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

⁷³⁸ Leaders' Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

⁷³⁹ Leaders' Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

which is earmarked for projects related to clean water and wastewater treatment. This is part of the CAN120 billion for infrastructure announced in the 2016 budget, Growing the Middle Class.⁷⁴⁰

On 11 July 2016, Prime Minister Trudeau signed the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA).⁷⁴¹

On 15 July 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced funding of CAN582.9 million to construct the southwest portion of the Calgary Ring Road. This is part of the CAN120 billion for infrastructure announced in the 2016 budget, Growing the Middle Class.⁷⁴²

Canada has made progress in implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. Canada has implemented fiscal policies in tax reform, creating high quality jobs and funding innovation, created programs to assist families and made significant investments in transportation infrastructure.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Lauren Dalglish

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

China outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Keep economic growth within a proper range;
- Focus on quality improving and upgrading of the economy;
- Maintain price stability;
- Give high priority to improving people's wellbeing;
- Maintain basic balance of international payments.⁷⁴³

On 23 November 2015, the State Council of the People's Republic of China issued a guideline to boost consumption by bringing new opportunities for development in areas such as infrastructure and public services.⁷⁴⁴ The guideline is aimed at "promoting consumption in care for the elderly"⁷⁴⁵ and "encouraging people to spend more on education, culture, and sports."⁷⁴⁶

⁷⁴⁰ The Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Quebec Announce a New Infrastructure Agreement, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Montreal) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/07/05/prime-minister-canada-and-premier-quebec-announce-new-infrastructure-agreement>

⁷⁴¹ Canada Signs Landmark Free Trade Agreement with Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Kyiv, Ukraine) 11 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/07/11/canada-signs-landmark-free-trade-agreement-ukraine>

⁷⁴² The Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Alberta Announce New Major Infrastructure Funding, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Calgary) 15 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/07/15/prime-minister-canada-and-premier-alberta-announce-new-major-infrastructure-funding>

⁷⁴³ Adjusted Growth Strategy: China, G20 Turkey (Antalya) October 2015. Date of Access: 22 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-China.pdf>

⁷⁴⁴ State Council issues guideline to boost role of consumption, The State Council (Beijing) 23 November 2015. Date of Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2015/11/23/content_281475240632924.htm

On 14 February 2016, the State Council called for the enhancement of research and development of drugs in urgent need and the acceleration of the industrialization of drugs for diseases.⁷⁴⁷ It recognized the lack of innovative medicine in China that leads to patients seeking these drugs overseas and stressed the importance of development and industrialization of domestic pharmaceutical enterprises.⁷⁴⁸

On 16 February 2016, the People's Bank of China along with eight economic regulators released a guide for China to expand credit to industrial enterprises.⁷⁴⁹ They will provide more support for "industries as they are being encouraged to transform themselves amid the country's industrial upgrades."⁷⁵⁰

On 17 February 2016, the State Council issued a guideline to provide more support for the poor to meet basic needs.⁷⁵¹ This guideline will allow eligible people to receive basic necessities from the government as well as basic care services as needed.⁷⁵²

On 17 February 2016, the State Council executive meeting concluded that regulations needed to be relaxed for scientific and technical research achievements so they could be transferred from national research institutions to enterprises.⁷⁵³ This decision is intended to accelerate the process of scientific findings and to promote scientific innovation.⁷⁵⁴

On 22 February 2016, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee pledged to "stabilize and improve macro policies to create an amicable environment for economic growth and ongoing structural reforms."⁷⁵⁵

On 19 April 2016, the State Council released a circular, which put forward quality improvement measures for supply-side structural reform in 2016.⁷⁵⁶ The measures include supporting technical innovation in key areas, enhancing the legal system, and optimizing the environment.⁷⁵⁷

⁷⁴⁵ State Council issues guideline to boost role of consumption, The State Council (Beijing) 23 November 2015. Date of Access Date: 23 February 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2015/11/23/content_281475240632924.htm.

⁷⁴⁶ State Council issues guideline to boost role of consumption, The State Council (Beijing) 23 November 2015. Date of Access Date: 23 February 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2015/11/23/content_281475240632924.htm.

⁷⁴⁷ Pharmaceutical industry requires upgrade and innovation, The State Council 15 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://english.gov.cn/policies/policy_watch/2016/02/15/content_281475290364118.htm.

⁷⁴⁸ Pharmaceutical industry requires upgrade and innovation, The State Council 15 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://english.gov.cn/policies/policy_watch/2016/02/15/content_281475290364118.htm.

⁷⁴⁹ China to increase financial support for industrial upgrade, Xinhua (Beijing) 16 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-02/16/c_135103898.htm.

⁷⁵⁰ China to increase financial support for industrial upgrade, Xinhua (Beijing) 16 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-02/16/c_135103898.htm.

⁷⁵¹ China to increase financial support for industrial upgrade, Xinhua (Beijing) 16 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-02/16/c_135103898.htm.

⁷⁵² China to increase financial support for industrial upgrade, Xinhua (Beijing) 16 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-02/16/c_135103898.htm.

⁷⁵³ Relaxed rules on research findings to promote scientific innovation, The State Council (Beijing), 18 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/policies/policy_watch/2016/02/18/content_281475292105490.htm.

⁷⁵⁴ Relaxed rules on research findings to promote scientific innovation, The State Council (Beijing), 18 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/policies/policy_watch/2016/02/18/content_281475292105490.htm.

⁷⁵⁵ Chinese leadership vows stable macroeconomic policies to sustain growth, Xinhua (Beijing) 22 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-02/22/c_135120870.htm.

On 4 July 2016, the General Office of the State Council issued a circular urging governments at all levels to promote the healthy development of private investment.⁷⁵⁸ The circular stated that private economy made up 60 per cent of China's GDP.⁷⁵⁹

China has made some progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. China has implemented several policies to support growth, improve the economy, and improve people's wellbeing, keep economic growth in proper range, maintain price stability, or maintain a basic balance of international payments.

Thus, China has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Doris Li

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

France outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Lower the cost of factors of production to stimulate employment and improve business competitiveness;
- Improve labour market functioning and increase incentives to take up jobs;
- Adapt goods and services market regulations to allow for productivity gains and lower consumer prices and to boost business competitiveness gains;
- Support productive investment to increase long-term growth;
- Simplify administrative formalities for businesses;⁷⁶⁰

According to the National Reform Package 2016, the Government of France has implemented many cost and non-cost competitive policies to help boost the productivity of French businesses. The Package extends the research tax credit (CIR), adopted in 2008. Furthermore, industrial policy has been reviewed to give priority to nine industrial solutions; clusters are also undergoing change to bring them more into line with industrial priorities. To support recovery in investment, a higher depreciation allowance scheme was introduced in 2015 and extended by one year in 2016.⁷⁶¹

In February 2013, to support cost competitiveness, France adopted the Tax Credit for Competitiveness and Jobs or CICE, under which firms can seek a tax credit of six per cent of their wage bill on salaries worth up to two and a half times the minimum wage. The aim was to restore French firms' profitability, among the lowest in Europe, and in turn encourage them to ramp up

⁷⁵⁶ Quality upgrades to help structural reform, The State Council (Beijing), 19 April 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2016/04/19/content_281475330923286.htm.

⁷⁵⁷ Quality upgrades to help structural reform, The State Council (Beijing), 19 April 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2016/04/19/content_281475330923286.htm.

⁷⁵⁸ State Council urges effective implementation of private investment policies, The State Council (Beijing), 4 July 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2016/07/04/content_281475385792237.htm.

⁷⁵⁹ State Council urges effective implementation of private investment policies, The State Council (Beijing), 4 July 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2016/07/04/content_281475385792237.htm.

⁷⁶⁰ "Adjusted Growth Strategy 2015: France" G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: February 26 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-France.pdf>.

⁷⁶¹ National Reform Package 2016, Minister preimer Access Date: 3 October 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/nrp2016_france_en.pdf

their investments.⁷⁶² The Responsibility and Solidarity Pact, being implemented as part of CICE took effective in 2014.⁷⁶³ Employers' contributions have been lowered for 90 per cent of employees, thus covering all sectors exposed to international competition. And the corporate social solidarity contribution (C3S) has been phased out for 90 per cent of businesses liable to the tax, including VSEs, SMEs and most mid-tier companies (ETI). In total in 2016, companies are eligible for EUR34 billion in tax and social security contribution relief, enabling them to restore their margins, invest and hire.⁷⁶⁴

On 6 August 2015, the Growth, Economic Activity and Equal Economic Opportunity Act

On 18 January 2016, France's President, François Hollande, announced a two year, USD2.2 billion plan aiming to subsidize the hiring of 500,000 people.⁷⁶⁵

On 3 February 2016, the Conseil de la simplification pour les entreprises — the Council for the Simplification of Business Procedures introduced 90 measures for the simplification of business activities, including a cost simulator for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).⁷⁶⁶

On 31 March 2016, Nicolas Dufourcq, head of Bpifrance SA, a wealth fund, announced that EUR6.5 billion in funding is available for start-ups and innovative technology companies citing commitments from public and private investors. That's enough to cover financing needs for start-ups over the next three years in the country. "The years 2016, 2017 and even 2018 are very well covered," he said. The state-backed fund and lender has spearheaded the French government's push to attract investments for start-ups by providing subsidies, loans and capital in recent years. It plans to invest EUR200 million this year to buy directly into innovative biotechnology, Internet and so-called "clean tech" companies, up from EUR169 million last year, Dufourcq said.

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrates a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system while implementing fiscal policies flexibly.⁷⁶⁷

⁷⁶² Hollande's tax boost for French firms yields 100,000 jobs: study, Reuters 29 September 2016. Access Date: 3 October 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-economy-tax-idUSKCN11Z27W>

⁷⁶³ The dynamic of the Responsibility and Solidarity Pact is picking up speed, The Government of France 14 December 2014. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/the-dynamic-of-the-responsibility-and-solidarity-pact-is-picking-up-speed>

⁷⁶⁴ A STRATEGY TO MEET OUR COMMITMENTS OVER TIME 2016-2019 STABILITY PROGRAMME, Ministère de Bercy (2015) http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/PDF/PSTAB2016-Digest_english.pdf

⁷⁶⁵ "François Hollande Aims 2 Billion Euro Plan at France's Economic 'Emergency'" The New York Times (New York) 18 January 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/19/business/international/hollande-aims-2-billion-plan-at-frances-high-unemployment.html>

⁷⁶⁶ "Le choc de simplification" Gouvernement.fr (Paris) 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/action/le-choc-de-simplification>

⁷⁶⁷ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, bank of Canada 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

On 5 July 2016, France's President, François Hollande pushed new labour legislation through government. The legislation is intended to cut France's 10 per cent unemployment rate. The legislation is predicted to make it easier for companies to hire and let go of employees.⁷⁶⁸

France has made progress towards implementing all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Emile Lavergne, Alessandra Harkness and Phil Gazaleh

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Germany outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Maintain a sound fiscal position; improving framework conditions for investment and innovation, particularly for small and medium enterprises;
- Additional public investment, mainly in infrastructure.⁷⁶⁹

On 27 November 2015, the Bundestag approved the 2016 federal budget. Finance Minister Schäuble stated budget priorities include education, research, and innovation, whilst mentioning significant increases in infrastructure investments.⁷⁷⁰ To this end, the budget of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research was increased by EUR1.1 billion, representing an increase of around 7 per cent compared to 2015.⁷⁷¹ As part of the High-Tech strategy, research funding for electronics systems increased by almost 9 per cent, and innovation assistance to former East German *länder* also increased by around 9 per cent compared to 2015.⁷⁷²

On 13 January 2016, the German Finance Ministry presented the 2015 provisional accounts which demonstrated that the 2015 federal budget required no new borrowing.⁷⁷³ The Ministry also set aside a reserve of EUR12.1 billion from the budget surplus, of which it plans to allocate EUR7.2 billion

⁷⁶⁸ "French government forces labour law through parliament, shrugs off protests" Reuters (Paris) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-politics-protests-idUSKCN0ZL0TM>.

⁷⁶⁹ Adjusted Growth Strategy 2015: Germany, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016 <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Germany.pdf>

⁷⁷⁰ German Bundestag approves budget for next fiscal year, Die Welle (Germany), 27 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.dw.com/en/german-bundestag-approves-budget-for-next-fiscal-year/a-18880539>.

⁷⁷¹ The Budget of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany). 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.bmbf.de/en/education-and-research-priority-areas-of-federal-government-policy-1410.html>

⁷⁷² The Budget of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany). 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.bmbf.de/en/education-and-research-priority-areas-of-federal-government-policy-1410.html>

⁷⁷³ Provisional accounts for 2015 budget, The Federal Ministry of Finance (Germany), 13 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Fiscal_policy/Articles/2016-01-13-provisional-accounts-for-2015-budget.html.

for costs related to the reception and accommodation of asylum-seekers and refugees.⁷⁷⁴ As such, Germany has complied with the commitment to balance (in nominal terms) the federal budget.

On 26 February 2016, the European Commission published its 2016 country report on Germany, noting that public investment remains subdued and poses risks for the future growth potential of the German economy.⁷⁷⁵ The report highlighted the availability of fiscal space for further public investment. The report did state that public investment as a share of GDP fell in 2015 in both nominal and real terms. However, the European Commission report expects public investment to gain momentum in 2016 and 2017 as a result of measures already adopted by the federal government.⁷⁷⁶ In the federal budget, funds earmarked for investment increased by 2.1 per cent in 2015 and 5.4 per cent in 2016, with federal spending on transport infrastructure expected to reach over EUR 13 billion by 2018, and over EUR 12 billion in 2016, representing an increase from EUR 10.5 billion in 2014.⁷⁷⁷

According to the Federal Ministry of Finance's February 2016 report, to date year-on-year expenditure in transport and communication increased by almost 9 per cent, with expenditure of railways and public transport increasing by over 25 per cent.⁷⁷⁸ This demonstrates commitment to additional public investment in infrastructure spending.

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrates a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system while implementing fiscal policies flexibly.⁷⁷⁹

On 6 July 2016, the German cabinet adopted the draft 2017 federal budget, which does not include any additional debt and plans to increase federal investment expenditure.⁷⁸⁰

On 21 July 2016, the government released the July report where the Federal Ministry of Finance noted that government investment rose by 19.5 per cent on the year, and that federal expenditure

⁷⁷⁴ Provisional accounts for 2015 budget, The Federal Ministry of Finance (Germany), 13 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Fiscal_policy/Articles/2016-01-13-provisional-accounts-for-2015-budget.html.

⁷⁷⁵ European Commission 2016 Country Report for Germany. 26 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/cr2016_germany_en.pdf.

⁷⁷⁶ European Commission 2016 Country Report for Germany. 26 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/cr2016_germany_en.pdf.

⁷⁷⁷ European Commission 2016 Country Report for Germany. 26 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/cr2016_germany_en.pdf.

⁷⁷⁸ "Federal Ministry of Finance Monthly report for February 2016," Federal Ministry of Finance (Germany) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Press_Room/Publications/Monthly_Report/Abstract/2016-02-english-version.html.

⁷⁷⁹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, bank of Canada 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>.

⁷⁸⁰ Federal Ministry of Finance - Draft 2017 budget and financial plan to 2020, Federal Ministry of Finance, 7 July 2016. Access date 28 July 2016. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Public-Finances/Articles/2016-07-07-Draft-2017-budget-and-financial-plan-2020.html>.

rose by 2.2 per cent on the year. In the first half of 2016, federal revenues exceed expenditures by EUR4.9 billion.⁷⁸¹

Germany has implemented all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Valls

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

India outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Infrastructure investment;
- Enabling tax policy;
- Ease of doing business;
- Promote competition by promoting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in certain sectors of the economy;
- Inclusive growth.⁷⁸²

On 21 December 2015, the Indian government introduced the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2015.⁷⁸³ This legal framework is designed to encourage entrepreneurship by solving insolvency and bankruptcy cases in a timely manner.⁷⁸⁴

On 29 December 2015, Secretary in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Amitabh Kant stated “FDI will grow by 40-45 per cent in 2016 despite the global slowdown. The government has taken vast number of policy measures this year.”⁷⁸⁵

On 29 December 2015, the government set up a INR40,000 crore National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF).⁷⁸⁶

On 2 February 2016, the Indian national government announced the creation of the Tax Policy Research Unit (TPRU) and the Tax Policy Council.⁷⁸⁷ The Tax Policy Research Unit will “carry-out

⁷⁸¹ Federal Ministry of Finance Monthly Report for July 2016, Federal Ministry of Finance (Germany) 21 July 2016. Access date 22 July 2016.

http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Press_Room/Publications/Monthly_Report/Abstract/2016-07-english-version.html;jsessionid=296258E7B3399A1E4AE3F14C8328C0AF.

⁷⁸² Adjusted Growth Strategy: India, G20 Turkey (Antalya) October 2015. Date of Access: 20 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-India.pdf>.

⁷⁸³ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: A legislation to promote investments, develop credit markets, The Indian Express (Noida) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/insolvency-and-bankruptcy-code-a-legislation-to-promote-investments-develop-credit-markets/>.

⁷⁸⁴ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: A legislation to promote investments, develop credit markets, The Indian Express (Noida) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/insolvency-and-bankruptcy-code-a-legislation-to-promote-investments-develop-credit-markets/>.

⁷⁸⁵ Govt expects FDI to rise by 45% in 2016, International Business Times (Bangalore) 29 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.ibtimes.co.in/govt-expects-fdi-rise-by-45-2016-reforms-push-661265>.

⁷⁸⁶ Rs 40K-cr infra fund in place, sovereign funds keen to join: Jaitley, Hindustan Times (New Delhi) 29 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/business/rs-40k-cr-infra-fund-inplace-sovereign-funds-keen-to-join-jaitley/story-9FVRe5yFCi8D8FzUwosaYP.html>.

studies on various topics of fiscal and tax policies.”⁷⁸⁸ The Tax Policy Council will also consider research findings from the TPRU and “suggest broad policy measures for taxation.”⁷⁸⁹

On 17 February 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi called for a meeting with the Opposition to push forward stalled legislative initiatives, especially the goods and services tax bill.⁷⁹⁰

On 15 February 2016, Economic Secretary to the UK Treasury Harriet Baldwin said that the UK and India will sign an agreement on infrastructure investment at the G20 Finance Ministers meeting in Shanghai in late February.⁷⁹¹

On 20 June 2016, India’s government relaxed foreign direct investment restrictions in certain sectors, such as retail, defence, and civil-aviation.⁷⁹² Prime Minister Modi believes this will be a major driving force in job creation and infrastructure development.

On 20 June 2016, Prime Minister Modi set deadlines for several ministries to complete stages of their infrastructure plans to increase infrastructure investment and speed up development.⁷⁹³

On 6 July 2016, Rural Development Minister Narendra Tomar promised to focus on inclusive development as he believes the development of India depends on the advancement of its rural areas.⁷⁹⁴

India has made progress towards implementing all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Thus, India has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Doris Li

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

⁷⁸⁷ Government sets-up Tax Policy Research Unit and Tax Policy Council to bring consistency, multidisciplinary inputs, and coherence in Tax Policy, Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.finmin.nic.in/press_room/2016/setup_TPRU_TPC02022016.pdf.

⁷⁸⁸ Government sets-up Tax Policy Research Unit and Tax Policy Council to bring consistency, multidisciplinary inputs, and coherence in Tax Policy, Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.finmin.nic.in/press_room/2016/setup_TPRU_TPC02022016.pdf.

⁷⁸⁹ Government sets-up Tax Policy Research Unit and Tax Policy Council to bring consistency, multidisciplinary inputs, and coherence in Tax Policy, Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.finmin.nic.in/press_room/2016/setup_TPRU_TPC02022016.pdf.

⁷⁹⁰ Government hopeful on GST as PM Narendra Modi reaches out to opposition, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 17 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/government-hopeful-on-gst-as-pm-narendra-modi-reaches-out-to-opposition/articleshow/51016603.cms>.

⁷⁹¹ Infra financing: UK, India to sign formal pact, The Hindu Business Line (New Delhi) 15 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/world/infra-financing-uk-india-to-sign-formal-pact/article8241340.ece>.

⁷⁹² India Relaxes Foreign Direct Investment Rules, Wall Street Journal (New Delhi) 20 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/india-relaxes-foreign-direct-investment-rules-1466434994>.

⁷⁹³ PM Narendra Modi sets infrastructure targets for ministries to speed up action, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 20 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/infrastructure/pm-narendra-modi-sets-infrastructure-targets-for-ministries-to-speed-up-action/articleshow/52824948.cms>.

⁷⁹⁴ Will take steps for country’s inclusive growth: Tomar, India Today (New Delhi) 6 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/will-take-steps-for-countrys-inclusive-growth-tomar/1/709181.html>.

Indonesia outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Create a larger fiscal space through improvement in the state budget structure;
- Cut subsidies and increase the space for public investment;
- Improve the functioning of the tax administration;
- Maintain a budget deficit of no more than 3 per cent of GDP;
- Keep the debt to GDP ratio at a sustainable level;
- Refocus government programs to more productive sectors;⁷⁹⁵

After the implementation of reforms for diesel and gasoline subsidies in early 2015, the government of Indonesia has begun considering what steps to take regarding its remaining subsidies, especially the subsidy program for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).⁷⁹⁶

In order to increase tax revenue, President Joko Widodo is currently trying to convince lawmakers to pass a plan for tax amnesty, the fourth since independence.⁷⁹⁷ If approved, the amnesty plan could entice Indonesian tycoons to bring money stashed in other countries back to Indonesia, potentially bringing in IDR60 trillion (US4.4 billion) in revenue for the government.⁷⁹⁸

Since the time of the Antalya summit, no new budget has been finalized for the government. However, due to the recent fall in oil prices, the government has had to revise its projections for state revenue from the oil and gas sector.⁷⁹⁹ The government's projection was US50 per barrel when the budget was made, and the revision will account for a price of US30 per barrel.⁸⁰⁰ This revision of the budget represents an improvement in state budget structure.

No actions have been taken to maintain a budget deficit of less than 3 per cent of GDP, which is the legal limit on a budget deficit due to a 2003 law.⁸⁰¹ The 2015 budget deficit was the largest in 25 years, reaching 2.78 per cent.⁸⁰²

While debt to GDP ratio remains at 27 per cent, no specific actions have been taken to keep the ratio at this level.⁸⁰³

⁷⁹⁵ Adjusted Growth Strategy: Republic of Indonesia, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya). 16 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Indonesia.pdf>.

⁷⁹⁶ What's Big and Wasteful and... Increasingly Well-Targeted? Jakarta Dialogue on International Experiences with LPG Subsidy Reform. Global Subsidies Initiative, International Institute for Sustainable Development (United States). 8 February 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/jakarta-lpg-dialogue>.

⁷⁹⁷ Jokowi's Push for 2016 Tax Amnesty Plan Kick-Off Seen as Flawed. Bloomberg Business (NYC). 3 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-01-03/jokowi-seeks-2016-kick-off-for-tax-amnesty-plan-seen-as-flawed>.

⁷⁹⁸ Jokowi's Push for 2016 Tax Amnesty Plan Kick-Off Seen as Flawed. Bloomberg Business (NYC). 3 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-01-03/jokowi-seeks-2016-kick-off-for-tax-amnesty-plan-seen-as-flawed>.

⁷⁹⁹ Govt to revise 2016 state budget because of falling oil prices. The Jakarta Post (Jakarta). 19 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/01/19/govt-revise-2016-state-budget-because-falling-oil-prices.html>.

⁸⁰⁰ Govt to revise 2016 state budget because of falling oil prices. The Jakarta Post (Jakarta). 19 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/01/19/govt-revise-2016-state-budget-because-falling-oil-prices.html>.

⁸⁰¹ Rising Indonesian budget deficit puts Widodo in a tight spot. CNBC (Jakarta). 21 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.cnbc.com/2015/12/21/reuters-america-rising-indonesian-budget-deficit-puts-widodo-in-a-tight-spot.html>.

⁸⁰² Rising Indonesian budget deficit puts Widodo in a tight spot. CNBC (Jakarta). 21 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.cnbc.com/2015/12/21/reuters-america-rising-indonesian-budget-deficit-puts-widodo-in-a-tight-spot.html>.

On 1 July 2016, President Widodo officially inaugurated the Tax Amnesty Law, which is expected to incentivise tax evaders to return funds from overseas, placing them into the real estate and financial sectors.⁸⁰⁴ The government aims to collect more revenue using this law and thus keep the budget deficit for 2016 at 2.35 per cent of GDP, a figure revised from 2.19 per cent proposed earlier.⁸⁰⁵

Indonesia has made some progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. Indonesia has taken action to cut subsidies and increase space for public investment, improve the functioning of the tax administration, keep the budget deficit at 3 per cent of GDP and create a larger fiscal space through improvement in the state budget structure. No action has been taken to keep the debt to GDP ratio on a sustainable path, or to refocus government programs to more productive structures.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Qasim Sheikh

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Italy outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Structural reforms to improve the business environment;
- Changes to the tax code;
- Reform of the education system;
- Measures to boost investment and facilitate its financing;
- Growth and employment-friendly public finances.⁸⁰⁶

On 16 November 2015, the European Commission opined that the Italian Draft Budgetary plan for 2016 was at risk of non-compliance with the provisions of the Stability and Growth Pact.⁸⁰⁷

On 23 December 2015, the Ministry of Economy and Finance published the public debt guidelines for 2016 in which they indicated that 2016 should be the first year with a reduction of the debt to GDP ratio.⁸⁰⁸

⁸⁰³ Indonesia's Debt to GDP Ratio Below Neighbouring Countries. Ministry of Finance, Government of Indonesia (Jakarta). 13 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

<http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/indonesia%E2%80%99s-debt-gdp-ratio-below-neighbouring-countries>.

⁸⁰⁴ Jokowi Kicks Off Tax Amnesty Program. The Jakarta Post (Jakarta). 1 July 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/07/01/jokowi-kicks-off-tax-amnesty-program.html>

⁸⁰⁵ Revised State Budget Passed Without Objections. The Jakarta Post (Jakarta). 29 June 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/06/29/revised-state-budget-passed-without-objections.html>

⁸⁰⁶ Adjusted Growth Strategy: Italy, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya). 16 November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016

<http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Italy.pdf>.

⁸⁰⁷ European Commission Opinion on the Draft Budgetary Plan of Italy, European Commission (Brussels) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/economic_governance/sgp/pdf/dbp/2015/it_2015-11-16_co_en.pdf

⁸⁰⁸ Guidelines for public debt management. Department of Treasury (Italy) 23 December 2016. Access Date: 26 February

2016.http://www.dt.tesoro.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_en/debito_pubblico/presentazioni_studi_relazi_oni/Guidelines_for_public_debt_management_2016.pdf.

On 1 January 2016, the Italian Stability law of 2016 came into effect.⁸⁰⁹ This law aims to reduce the tax burden on workers, households, and businesses.⁸¹⁰ This amounts to an overall tax relief of around EUR3.5 billion.⁸¹¹ The 2016 Stability Law also provides for a reduction in corporate income tax starting in 2017. However, the reduction in property taxation does not follow the recommendation by the European Commission for a more efficient tax structure by shifting taxation onto property and away from factors of production.⁸¹² Taking this law into account, Italy's deficit is projected to slightly decrease to 2.5 per cent of GDP and the government debt-to-GDP ratio is projected to decrease to 132.4 per cent in 2016 and 130.6 per cent in 2017.⁸¹³

On 21 January 2016, the Italian Cabinet approved the "Reorganization, rationalization and simplification of Port Authorities" decree, which reviews a system which has been in place for over 20 years. The Ports Decree is part of the re-launch of ports and logistics in Italy promoted by the Ministry for Infrastructure and Transport. The Ports Decree focuses on the competitiveness of ports and supports the role of Italy as a hub in the Mediterranean and European logistics platform.⁸¹⁴

On 28 January 2016, Italy passed new legislation aimed at increasing administrative cooperation for the mutual recognition of academic degrees at the EU level. The new legislation deals with the recognition of professional degrees already acquired in another EU country that allow the person to practice his profession in his country of origin, with the purpose of allowing access to a regulated profession in Italy. It also establishes the criteria for the recognition of professional internships carried out by Italian citizens in another EU country.⁸¹⁵

On 18 February 2016, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development forecast that Italian GDP would rise by 1 per cent in 2016, revising its November estimate of 1.4 per cent.⁸¹⁶

On 11 April 2016, Prime Minister Matteo Renzi and Finance Minister Pier Carlo Padoan announced the creation of a rescue fund. Italy's strongest banks, insurers and asset managers have agreed to create a EUR5 billion backstop fund to bail out weaker lenders in an effort to calm growing investor concern about the stability of the banking sector of the Eurozone's third-largest economy.⁸¹⁷

On 18 May 2016, the European Commission issued a report noting that Italy did not make sufficient progress towards compliance with the debt rule in 2015, but concluded that the debt criterion should be considered as complied with. The report proposed acceleration of the

⁸⁰⁹ Italian Stability Law of 2016. Ministry of Finance (Italy) 08 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://www.mef.gov.it/focus/article_0014.html.

⁸¹⁰ Adjusted Growth Strategy: Italy, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya). 16 November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Italy.pdf>.

⁸¹¹ Italian Stability Law of 2016. Ministry of Finance (Italy) 08 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://www.mef.gov.it/focus/article_0014.html.

⁸¹² European Commission 2016 Country Report for Italy, European Commission (Brussels) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/cr2016_italy_en.pdf.

⁸¹³ European Commission 2016 Country Report for Italy, European Commission (Brussels) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/cr2016_italy_en.pdf.

⁸¹⁴ Italian Port reform. Reorganization, rationalization and simplification of port authorities and additional projects for the renewal of ports and logistics in Italy, GOP 2016. Access Date: 7 July 2016 http://www.gop.it/doc_pubblicazioni/530_3rzbn8azeb_eng.pdf

⁸¹⁵ Italy: Decree to Implement European Legislation on Cooperation for Recognition of Professional Degrees, Library of Congress 15 March 2016. Access Date: 7 July 2016. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/italy-decree-to-implement-european-legislation-on-cooperation-for-recognition-of-professional-degrees/>

⁸¹⁶ OECD Interim Economic Outlook, OECD, 18 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <https://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/OECD-Interim-Economic-Outlook-February-2016.pdf>.

⁸¹⁷ Italy agrees €5bn fund to rescue weaker lenders, Financial Times 12 April 2016. Access Date: 7 July 2016 <https://next.ft.com/content/bae1eff2-003e-11e6-ac98-3c15a1aa2e62>

privatisation programme to reduce the general government debt ratio and to achieve an annual fiscal adjustment of at least 0.6 per cent of GDP towards the budgetary objective in 2017.⁸¹⁸

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrates a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system while implementing fiscal policies flexibly.⁸¹⁹

On 11 July 2016 the privatization of the Italian air traffic control operator began with the offer of shares corresponding to 42.5 per cent of the share capital of the company. The Ministry of the Economy noted that the offering raised EUR759 million designed to reduce public debt.⁸²⁰ Further privatization of the Italian Post Office is expected in 2016, with an expected income for the state of around EUR2 billion.⁸²¹

On 15 July 2016, the Bank of Italy updated Macroeconomic GDP projections, estimating growth at a little under 1 per cent in 2016, and around 1 per cent in 2017.⁸²²

Italy has made significant progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Valls

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Japan outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Further fiscal consolidation, aiming to halve the primary deficit to GDP ratio from the 2010 value;
- Corporate governance reform, aiming to reduce Japan's effective corporate tax rate;
- Promotion of business ventures with particular consideration to strengthening the base revenue of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs);
- Increase of economic participation by women, the elderly, and foreigners.⁸²³

⁸¹⁸ European Commission Country Report 2016, 18 May 2016. Access Date 22 July 2016.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/csr2016_italy_en.pdf

⁸¹⁹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, bank of Canada 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>.

⁸²⁰ ENAV IPO ends with final price offer set at EUR3.3, requests 8 times the offer, *Il Sole 24 Ore*, July 22 2016. Access Date 22 July 2016. <http://www.italy24.ilsole24ore.com/art/markets/2016-07-21/enav-134025.php?uuiid=ADxjSzv>.

⁸²¹ Economy Minister Padoan confirms the sale of another 30% of Poste, expecting to ripe about €2 bn, *Il Sole 24 Ore*, 20 July 2016. Access Date 22 July 2016. <http://www.italy24.ilsole24ore.com/art/markets/2016-07-19/coorelato-poste-192119.php?uuiid=ADkCBv>.

⁸²² Bank of Italy Macroeconomic Projections, Bank of Italy, 15 July 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016. https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/proiezioni-macroeconomiche/2016/en-estratto-boleco-3-2016.pdf?language_id=1.

On 24 December 2015, Japan approved a record-high JPY96.72 trillion budget for the 2016 fiscal year. The budget focuses on more robust spending on welfare, tourism, defense, and social security, and the increased servicing of debt. Moreover, in line with its commitment to bring about fiscal consolidation, the effective increase in this budget from last year will be capped at JPY530 billion.⁸²⁴

On 16 December 2015, Japan released its 2016 Tax Reform Outline, which includes a reduction in the corporate tax rate. The national corporate tax rate will, on 1 April 2016, be reduced to 23.4 per cent from 23.9 per cent. Moreover, the local enterprise tax rate will be nearly halved, dropping from 6.0 per cent to 3.6 per cent.⁸²⁵

On 22 February 2016, the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency (SMEA) of Japan started its strengthened program of support for SMEs and micro businesses.⁸²⁶ This program entails loans with lower interest rates to certain job-creating initiatives; an expansion of funds for supporting social businesses, restructuring overseas business expansion, strengthening dynamism of enterprises; and an increase of support for micro businesses.⁸²⁷

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrates a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system while implementing fiscal policies flexibly.⁸²⁸

Japan has made some progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. Japan has made strides towards fiscal consolidation, corporate tax reform, and the promotion of business ventures, but it has not yet made tangible policy decisions regarding the further inclusion of women, the elderly, and foreigners in the economy.

Thus, Japan has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Michael Switzer

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Korea outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

⁸²³ Comprehensive Growth Strategy: Japan, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Japan.pdf>.

⁸²⁴ Cabinet approves record ¥96.7 trillion budget for fiscal 2016, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/12/24/national/politics-diplomacy/japans-cabinet-oks-record-%C2%A596-7-trillion-fiscal-2016-budget-focused-welfare-fiscal-health/#.VtMvBpwrLIV>.

⁸²⁵ Japan releases 2016 tax reform outline, Ernst & Young (London) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--Japan-releases-2016-tax-reform-outline>.

⁸²⁶ SMEA Strengthens Financial Support for SMEs and Micro Businesses, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 26 February 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0222_01.html.

⁸²⁷ SMEA Strengthens Financial Support for SMEs and Micro Businesses, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 26 February 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0222_01.html.

⁸²⁸ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, bank of Canada 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

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- Continue expansionary macroeconomic policies: the stimulus package worth KRW 46 trillion in 2014 and the additional fiscal spending worth KRW 22 trillion including the supplementary budget of KRW 12 trillion in 2015;
 - Implement the roadmap to achieve 70 per cent employment rate, with a focus on youth employment;
 - Revitalize investment including infrastructure investment;
 - Implement a comprehensive structural reform package in four sectors of public, finance, labor and education;
 - Continue to reform the regulatory system (“One-in, one-out” regulation regime, sunset clause, and negative list approach etc.);
 - Develop three tax schemes to increase household incomes.⁸²⁹

On 6 December 2015, the Korean government announced that the peak wage system will be fully adopted in the public sector next year.⁸³⁰ The peak wage system guarantees retirement at the age of 60 with 3-5 years of adjusted wages before retirement, while at the same time ensuring that young adults are hired as new employees with labour cost savings.⁸³¹ The adoption of the new wage system is projected to create as many as 4,441 new jobs in 2016, making the total number of new employees in public institutions more than 18,000, a 4.5 per cent increase compared with 2015 and the largest in the past 3 years.⁸³²

On 16 December 2015, the Economic Policy Bureau released a “2016 Policies Focus on Maintaining Recovery Momentum and Strengthening Growth Potential.” The plan’s stated goals include adopting expansionary macroeconomic policies to support recovery momentum. The government will adopt the fiscal policy of increasing budget frontloading by KRW8 trillion in the first quarter to KRW125 trillion and increasing public institutions’ investment in private sector projects by KRW6 trillion. The plan also detailed structural reform strategies in four sectors: the public sector, financial industry, labor market, and education system.⁸³³

On 19 November 2015 at the 22nd Ministerial Meeting the Korean government announced that it would begin work on building a highway between Seoul and Sejong, which will be a large project worth KRW6.7 trillion. The new PPP model of BTO-a will be applied to the highway construction project, and about KRW 840 billion worth of transportation costs are expected to be saved while a total of 66,000 jobs will be created.⁸³⁴

On 3 February 2016 the 2nd Ministerial Meeting on the Economy, Deputy Prime Minister Yoo Il Ho announced that the government will increase the first quarter fiscal spending by KRW6 trillion from the original plan, which will make the first quarter spending increased by KRW14 trillion year-

⁸²⁹ Comprehensive Growth Strategy: Korea, G20 Brisbane Summit Australia (Brisbane), 15 November 2014. Access Date: 3 March 2015. http://www.g20australia.org/official_resources/current_presidency/growth_strategies.

⁸³⁰ Press Center: Peak Wage System to Be Fully Adopted in the Public Sector (Seoul) 6 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=3978&bPage=1>

⁸³¹ Press Center: Peak Wage System to Be Fully Adopted in the Public Sector, Ministry of Finance (Seoul) 6 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=3978&bPage=1>

⁸³² Press Center: Peak Wage System to Be Fully Adopted in the Public Sector, Ministry of Finance (Seoul) 6 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=3978&bPage=1>

⁸³³ Press Center: 2016 Policies Focus on Maintaining Recovery Momentum and Strengthening Growth Potential, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=3984&bPage=2>.

⁸³⁴ Press Center: Government to Work on Seoul-Sejong Highway Construction, Ministry of Strategies and Finance (Seoul) 19 November 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/eco/view.do?bcd=E0001&vbcd=N0001&seq=3967&bPage=1>.

on-year.⁸³⁵ The measures also include KRW15.5 trillion in lending by policy banks during the first quarter.⁸³⁶ The finance ministry said that individual consumption taxes on passenger cars would also be cut to 3.5 per cent from 5 per cent, effective until the end of June.⁸³⁷ The government estimates the latest measures would lift economic growth for the January-March period by 0.2 percentage points on a quarter-on-quarter basis.

On 17 February 2016, the government unveiled the new round of measures to boost the private sector investment following the 9th Presidential Meeting to Promote Trade and Investment.⁸³⁸ Measures include efforts to restart suspended projects, to grow promising service markets, to enhance farming sector competitiveness, and to attract investment in the Saemangeum area.⁸³⁹

On 27 April 2016, the government unveiled a new round of measures to increase jobs for young adults and women, which focuses on improving job matching and increasing the effectiveness of the current employment support.⁸⁴⁰ For example, a total of 9,400 job training and internship opportunities will be made available in 17 public institutions and 16 large enterprises in 2016.⁸⁴¹

On 14 July 2016, the government announced its plan to reform public institutions in the energy, environment and education sectors.⁸⁴² The plan deals with reforming the current functions and capacities in order to ensure that public enterprises focus on the core competencies to provide high-quality services and boost management efficiency. Five public institutions will be subject to M&As, two will undergo restructuring and twenty-nine will adjust their business models.⁸⁴³ The government will minimize layoffs by promoting workforces to transfer to the companies where their jobs are moved, and will prepare measures to help change jobs.⁸⁴⁴

On 22 July 2016, the government drew up a supplementary budget proposal worth 11 trillion won in order to support the restructuring of the shipbuilding industry and prepare for shocks to the job

⁸³⁵ Press Center: Government to Increase Spending in Q1, Ministry of Finance (Seoul) 3 February 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4017&bPage=1>.

⁸³⁶ South Korea unveils stimulus measures to support faltering growth, Channel News Asia (Beijing) 3 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/business/south-korea-unveils/2483296.html>.

⁸³⁷ South Korea unveils stimulus measures to support faltering growth, Channel News Asia (Beijing) 3 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/business/south-korea-unveils/2483296.html>.

⁸³⁸ Press Center: Government Unveils New Round of Investment Boosting Measures, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 17 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4024&bPage=1>.

⁸³⁹ Press Center: Government Unveils New Round of Investment Boosting Measures, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 17 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4024&bPage=1>.

⁸⁴⁰ Press Center: Government to Improve Job Matching while Increasing Support Effectiveness, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 27 April 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4060&bPage=3>.

⁸⁴¹ Press Center: Government to Improve Job Matching while Increasing Support Effectiveness, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 27 April 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4060&bPage=3>.

⁸⁴² Press Center: Government Unveils its Plans to Reform Public Institutions in Energy, Environment and Education Sectors, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 14 June 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4092&bPage=2>.

⁸⁴³ Press Center: Government Unveils its Plans to Reform Public Institutions in Energy, Environment and Education Sectors, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 14 June 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4092&bPage=2>.

⁸⁴⁴ Press Center: Government Unveils its Plans to Reform Public Institutions in Energy, Environment and Education Sectors, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 14 June 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4092&bPage=2>.

market following the restructuring.⁸⁴⁵ The supplementary budget includes 1.2 trillion won of budget expenditures which will be used to redeem government debt.⁸⁴⁶ The redemption will reduce the government debt by 0.8 percentage points from 40.1 percent to GDP to 39.3 percent.⁸⁴⁷

On 25 July 2016, the government drew up the 2016 tax revision bill to stimulate the economy, support the working class and SMEs, and pursue fair taxation.⁸⁴⁸ It will adopt a negative list approach to support job creation and investments to stimulate the economy, and it will extend the income tax deduction for credit card payments until the end of 2019 to support the working class.⁸⁴⁹

According to figures from Statistics Korea, the country's youth jobless rate has set a record monthly high in recent months, standing at 10.3 percent in June.⁸⁵⁰ Despite the 57 job programs for young people that cost more than KRW2 trillion, many of them failed to bring the expected results.⁸⁵¹ Furthermore, young people hired through state-funded programs tend to receive lower wages and over 42 per cent of workers work on an irregular and temporary basis, compared to 30 per cent for other employees.⁸⁵²

Korea has taken some actions to implement fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy, including policies to grow its gross domestic product, invest in infrastructure, reduce unemployment, and to improve its tax schemes, but it has not fully addressed its regulatory system commitments.

Thus, Korea has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Jiayang Shan

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Mexico outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Continue implementing the Energy Reform Plan;
- Continue implementing the Competition (Anti-trust) Reform Plan;

⁸⁴⁵ Press Center: Supplementary Budget Drawn Up to Support Industrial Restructuring and Job Creation, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 22 July 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4121&bPage=1>.

⁸⁴⁶ Press Center: Supplementary Budget Drawn Up to Support Industrial Restructuring and Job Creation, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 22 July 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4121&bPage=1>.

⁸⁴⁷ Press Center: Supplementary Budget Drawn Up to Support Industrial Restructuring and Job Creation, Ministry of Strategy and Finance (Seoul) 22 July 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4121&bPage=1>.

⁸⁴⁸ Press Center: 2016 Revision Focuses on Boosting Investment and Promoting Employment (Seoul) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4125&bPage=1>.

⁸⁴⁹ Press Center: 2016 Revision Focuses on Boosting Investment and Promoting Employment (Seoul) 28 July 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://english.mosf.go.kr/pre/view.do?bcd=N0001&seq=4125&bPage=1>.

⁸⁵⁰ Youth employment policy gets nowhere, The Korea Herald (Seoul) 27 July 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20160727000696>.

⁸⁵¹ Youth employment policy gets nowhere, The Korea Herald (Seoul) 27 July 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20160727000696>.

⁸⁵² Youth employment policy gets nowhere, The Korea Herald (Seoul) 27 July 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20160727000696>.

- Execute the National Infrastructure Program 2014-2018;
- Strengthen the role of National Development Banks on Infrastructure and (small and medium enterprise) SME financing;
- Foster investment in infrastructure through the Financial Reform Infrastructure Fund;
- Responsible public finances to strengthen macroeconomic stability;⁸⁵³

On 24 December 2015, the Energy Transition Law was passed, which abrogated the Renewables Energies Law and the Law for the Sustainable use of Energies. These were two renewable energy market regulatory schemes.⁸⁵⁴

On 15 December 2015, Mexico's oil regulator awarded the rights to new developments at an auction, in keeping with measures in the Energy Reform.⁸⁵⁵

On 4 February 2016, Mexico signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP).⁸⁵⁶

On 22 February 2016, the Mexican President's office confirmed that from 1 April 2016, Mexico's Energy Reforms allowing any company to import gasoline and diesel will be implemented in order to obtain better prices on fuel.⁸⁵⁷

On 27 April 2016, the government enacted the Law on Financial Discipline of the States and Municipalities. The new law recommitments the country to ensuring macroeconomic stability and the responsible management of public finances. The law is intended to provide the states with more capabilities to ensure stable public finances. The two major goals of the law include: reducing the cost of funding local governments and lowering debt levels by disciplining states and municipalities that do not abide by budgets and financial regulations.⁸⁵⁸

On 24 June 2016, Mexico announced that it was taking concrete steps to maintain its macroeconomic strength. The government announced it would cut public spending by 31.715 million pesos. These spending cuts will be in the federal government. The Secretary of Finance and Public Credit, Dr. Luis Videgaray Caso stated that this decrease in public spending along with the surplus of the Bank of Mexico will "reduce the budget deficit."⁸⁵⁹

On 29 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, President Barack Obama, and President Enrique Peña Nieto issued a statement following the North American Leaders' Summit. The leaders commitments to several projects to promote environmentalism and clean energy saying, "Together, we estimate that the development of current and future projects and policies to achieve this goal will

⁸⁵³ "Adjusted Growth Strategy: Mexico" G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: February 26 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Mexico.pdf>

⁸⁵⁴ "Mexico's New Energy Transition Law" Baker & McKenzie (Mexico) December 2015. Access Date: February 27 2016. <http://bakerxchange.com/cv/f0fe0a889e5be6dda7156526b089bdea4cf611ba/p=1867412>

⁸⁵⁵ "Mexico's oil regulator awards first onshore contract at auction" Reuters (Mexico) December 2015. Access Date: February 27 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/mexico-oil-idUSL1N1441CA20151215>

⁸⁵⁶ "Mexico signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP)" Gob.mx (Mexico) February 2016. Access Date: February 27, 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/se/prensa/mexico-signed-the-trans-pacific-partnership-agreement-tp>

⁸⁵⁷ "Reforma Energetica: Tres Anuncios ey frases por venir" Gob.mx (Mexico) February 2016. Access Date: February 27, 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/presidencia/articulos/reforma-energetica-tres-anuncios-y-fases-por-venir>

⁸⁵⁸ "Four advantages on the Law on Financial Discipline for States and Municipalities," Gob.mx (Mexico) April 2016. Access Date: August 5 2016.

⁸⁵⁹ "Strengthening our macroeconomic stability and continuing to implement structural reforms are government priorities," Gob.mx (Mexico) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <https://www.gob.mx/presidencia/prensa/strengthening-our-macroeconomic-stability-and-continuing-to-implement-structural-reforms-are-government-priorities-epn>.

create thousands of clean jobs and support of our vision for a clean growth economy.”⁸⁶⁰ The three countries will continue to strengthen the North American Cooperation on Energy Information platform, by including additional geospatial information relating to cross-border infrastructure and renewable energy resources.⁸⁶¹

Furthermore, the countries announced several new projects to progress previous commits to develop an integrated North American transportation network. They committed to: accelerating deployment of clean vehicles in government fleets; working collaboratively with industry to encourage the adoption of clean vehicles by identifying initiatives to support consumer choice; encouraging public and private infrastructure investments to establish North American refuelling corridors for clean vehicles; working to align applicable regulations, codes and standards where appropriate; fostering research, development, and demonstration activities for new clean technologies; convening industry leaders and other stakeholders by spring 2017 as part of a shared vision for a competitive and clean North American automotive sector.⁸⁶²

Mexico has made progress towards implementing all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. Mexico continues to implement changes in line with its Energy Reform and taken steps towards responsible public finances.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Emile Lavergne

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Russia outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Increase the efficiency of public investment through public reporting and auditing;
- Implement large scale public investment projects partially financed by the SWF;
- Support SMEs through tax relief of newly-created enterprises;
- Enhance customs administration, exports, and access to foreign markets.⁸⁶³

In a tax update published in December of 2015, professional services provider Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Ltd asserted that Russia’s latest tax reforms, set to enter into force on the 1st of January, 2016, made steps towards improving the attractiveness of investing in Russia and reducing the prevalence of profit shifting and tax evasion.⁸⁶⁴ Moreover, it reported that “the Russian Government

⁸⁶⁰ Leaders’ Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

⁸⁶¹ Leaders’ Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

⁸⁶² Leaders’ Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

⁸⁶³ Comprehensive Growth Strategy: Russia, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Russia.pdf>.

⁸⁶⁴ Tax update 2016 Key changes and trends, Deloitte (New York) December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/ru/Documents/tax/tax-predictions-2016-en-print.pdf>.

has proposed a law offering 10 per cent profits tax rates for newly established Russian industrial enterprises.”⁸⁶⁵

On 9 December 2015, the Russian Direct Investment Fund partnered with Middle Eastern Sovereign Wealth Funds in order to invest in an integrated petrochemical complex in Russia’s Tyumen Region. The total for this investment amounts to USD 9.5 billion.⁸⁶⁶

On 17 December 2015, the Russian Direct Investment Fund, Renaissance Capital, Onexim Group, and the CITIC, China’s leading financial conglomerate, established a partnership in order to cooperate on high-opportunity projects in Russia, the Middle East, and Africa.⁸⁶⁷

On 11 January 2016, the Russia-China Investment Fund acquired 23.1 per cent of Russian company Detsky Mir, a transaction considered to be worth RUB9.75 billion, in order to facilitate its continued expansion.⁸⁶⁸ Kirill Dmitriev, the CEO of the Russian Development Fund and co-CEO of the Russia-China Investment Fund, asserted that “the deal is in line with our investment strategy focused on growth of the middle class and its demand for goods, especially in the regions.”⁸⁶⁹

On 19 January 2016, Russia’s Economic Development Ministry announced that it expects that the volume of SMEs in Russia will double by 2030, and that it has created a roadmap for the next two years in order to ensure that such an increase will be realized.⁸⁷⁰

On 3 February 2016, Russia announced that it will work with Egyptian banks to create a joint investment platform in order to support Russian companies that enter Egyptian markets and finance Russian-Egyptian projects in Egypt.⁸⁷¹

On 16 July 2016, during talks held between Russian President Vladimir Putin and the CEO of Royal Dutch Shell, Russia announced its intention to implement fiscal policy that will “encourage business to make long-term plans.”⁸⁷²

On 18 March 2016, the Federal Customs Service (FSC) of Russia proposed amendments to the “roadmap” on customs administration stipulating further reduction in the number of documents required for customs operations, including movement of goods across the border of the EEU (Eurasian Economic Union). The customs service proposed prohibiting to demand from participants of foreign economic activities the documents confirming compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions if the exporting member-state of the EEU had already confirmed compliance of the importer with its requirements. It was also planned to reduce the time frames for carrying out

⁸⁶⁵ Tax update 2016 Key changes and trends, Deloitte (New York) December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/ru/Documents/tax/tax-predictions-2016-en-print.pdf>.

⁸⁶⁶ RDIF AND INTERNATIONAL FUNDS INVEST IN SIBUR’S ZAPSIBNEFTEKHIM PROJECT, Sibur (Moscow) 9 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://investors.sibur.com/investor-news/2015/dec/09122015.aspx?sc_lang=en.

⁸⁶⁷ RUSSIAN DIRECT INVESTMENT FUND, CITIC MERCHANT, RENAISSANCE CAPITAL AND ONEXIM GROUP CREATE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF RUSSIA-CHINA INVESTMENT BANK, Russian Direct Investment Fund (Moscow) 17 December 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://www.rdif.ru/Eng_fullNews/1582/.

⁸⁶⁸ RUSSIA-CHINA INVESTMENT FUND ACQUIRED 23.1% OF JSC DETSKY MIR, Russian Direct Investment Fund (Moscow) 11 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://www.rdif.ru/Eng_fullNews/1595/.

⁸⁶⁹ RUSSIA-CHINA INVESTMENT FUND ACQUIRED 23.1% OF JSC DETSKY MIR, Russian Direct Investment Fund (Moscow) 11 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://www.rdif.ru/Eng_fullNews/1595/.

⁸⁷⁰ Russia plans to double share of SMEs in GDP structure by 2030 — ministry, TASS (Moscow) 19 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://tass.ru/en/economy/850531>.

⁸⁷¹ RDIF, EGYPTIAN BANKS TO LOOK FOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN EGYPT, Russian Direct Investment Fund (Moscow) 3 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://www.rdif.ru/Eng_fullNews/1636/.

⁸⁷² “Putin: Russia ready for fiscal policy to encourage business for long-term planning, TASS (Moscow) 16 June 2016. Access Date: 27 July 2016. <http://tass.ru/en/economy/882477>.

customs operations. In case of e-declaration, an entrepreneur would be able to submit documents to the nearest customs body, regardless of the place of declaration. This measure will reduce the time frame for carrying out customs operations and the costs of the business.⁸⁷³ These measures have yet to be implemented and are subject to the approval of the federal government.

In 2016, Russia, as a member of the Eurasian Economic Union, continued its work on creating a “single window” mechanism at the union’s borders.⁸⁷⁴

Russia has made some progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. It has demonstrated progress on measures to enhance the scale and efficiency of investments, the growth of SMEs, exports, access to foreign markets however, has not implemented changes to customs administration.

Thus, Russia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Michael Switzer

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Saudi Arabia outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Create an expansionary budget to counter declining oil prices and promote medium-term growth prospects;
- Implement a training and vocational program for labourers;
- Promote measures to boost female labour participation, including after-family related break;
- Implement regional customs agreements with neighbouring Gulf States;
- Increase funding for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).⁸⁷⁵

On 28 December 2015, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced the budget for 2016. The budget increased spending by 13 per cent over last year, and is expected to reach SR975 billion. In addition to this, oil subsidies in the country have been cut, and non-oil revenues have increased by 29 per cent compared to the 2014 numbers. In addition to these measures, the budget established a support provision of SR183 billion to increase flexibility amidst falling oil prices.⁸⁷⁶

⁸⁷³ The Federal Customs Service Will Establish Deadlines For Conducting A Cameral Customs Inspection, Agency for Strategic Initiatives 21 March 2016. Access date: 1 August 2016. https://asi.ru/eng/news/detail.php?ELEMENT_ID=49846

⁸⁷⁴ The Working Group’s Coordination Council on “single window” set priorities for 2016, Eurasian Commission 26 January 2016. Access date: 1 August 2016. <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/en/nae/news/Pages/28-01-2016-1.aspx>

⁸⁷⁵ “Antalya Action Plan,” G20 Antalya Cycle Report (Ankara), Access Date: February 20, 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/g20/summits/antalya/Antalya-Action-Plan.pdf>.

⁸⁷⁶ “Press Release: Recent Economic Developments and Highlights of Fiscal years 1436/1437 & 1437/1438,” Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Finance (Riyadh), Access Date: February 20, 2016. <https://www.mof.gov.sa/English/DownloadsCenter/Budget/Ministry's%20of%20Finance%20statment%20about%20the%20national%20budget%20for%202016.pdf>.

In February, the Ministry of Labour brought forth an educational speaker series entitled, “Towards an attractive work environment for women,” while days later releasing a resolution to improve the participation rate of female labourers in factories and the vocations.⁸⁷⁷

In April, the Ministry of Labour announced that proper work conditions had fostered increased growth of Saudi women. They found that the industrial sector, employed 47,000 women and the country as a whole had increased female labour participation from 60,000 in 2009 to 471,000 in 2015.⁸⁷⁸

In March, the Technical Vocational Training Corporation announced that the number of applicants who had registered was over 33,000 on the first day of the program’s launch. Applicants into mobile repairs, followed by sales management.⁸⁷⁹

On 14 July 2016, the Ministry of Labour announced a new online service to ease regulations for the application process of SMEs, and receive certification for workplace standards with ease, the goal is to ease the burden on SMEs hiring capabilities within the state by reducing regulations.⁸⁸⁰

On 2 July 2016, Saudi Arabia announced plans to increase investment in the Chinese energy industry in hopes that “Saudi investments could increase to cover all Chinese provinces and that there was room to grow bilateral trade in both energy and other hydrocarbons products such as petrochemicals.”⁸⁸¹

Saudi Arabia has made some progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. Saudi Arabia has made an effort towards three of the five pillars of its Individual Comprehensive Growth Strategy and increased investments into small and medium enterprises (SME’s). However, no evidence was found of regional customs agreements with neighbouring Gulf States.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Kyle Van Hooren

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

South Africa outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Fast tracking infrastructure development plan;

⁸⁷⁷ “Starting Educational Lectures about women’s work in the private sector environment in three regions,” Ministry of Labour (Riyadh), Access Date: February 25, 2016. http://portal.mol.gov.sa/ar/News/Pages/page_189.aspx; “Action Plan on Conditions for the Employment of Women in Factories,” Ministry of Labour (Riyadh), Access Date: February 25, 2016. http://portal.mol.gov.sa/ar/News/Pages/page_191.aspx.

⁸⁷⁸ “Work Environment attracts Saudi women in industrial sector,” Saudi Gazette (Riyadh), Access Date: July 23, 2016. <http://saudigazette.com.sa/saudi-arabia/work-environment-attracts-women-industrial-sector/>.

⁸⁷⁹ “33 thousand Saudi males and females registered in free-of-charge programs on 1st day launch,” Ministry of Labour (Riyadh), Access Date: July 23, 2016. https://portal.mol.gov.sa/en/News/news_153.

⁸⁸⁰ “New online service to get internal regulations approved,” Ministry of Labour (Riyadh), Access Date: July 23, 2016. https://portal.mol.gov.sa/en/News/news_336.

⁸⁸¹ Saudi Arabia keen to expand China energy investments, Reuters, 2 July 2016, Date Accessed: 20 July 2016 <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-saudi-china-oil-idUSKCN0ZIO7U>

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- Streamlining a national regulatory regime;
 - Employment tax incentives;
 - Facilitate international growth of South African firms;
 - Improve the overall investment atmosphere in the country.⁸⁸²

On 16 February 2016, the South African Deputy President announced that the government was “fast-tracking the implementation of the Invest South Africa initiative, which is a one-stop investment shop to assist investors in meeting all the necessary legislative and regulatory requirements,” in the country.⁸⁸³

On 24 February 2016, the Government of South Africa released its proposed 2016 budget. In the detailed budget, infrastructure spending is up 6 per cent over the previous year. This includes heavy increases to the energy, transportation, and telecommunication sectors. Spending on energy increased by ZAR1.8 billion from last year.⁸⁸⁴

In addition, the budget alters the tax scheme of the country, creating tax breaks for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through their “small business desk (SAR)” program. This program increases the number of businesses that qualify for grants and increases the number that are tax exempt. Furthermore, it provides ZAR772.7 million in incentives for services in mining, manufacturing and agro services.⁸⁸⁵

On 1 April 2016, the Trade Invest Africa Initiative aims to be the arm of the DTI that coordinates and implements South Africa’s economic strategy for Africa, premised on the Development Integration approach. The initiative will focus on advancing the priorities for Africa set out in the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) and the National Export Strategy, as well as the opportunities uncovered through Continental trade negotiations. Trade Invest Africa will create a closer working relationship between the South African Government and the private sector to take advantage of export and investment opportunities on the African continent. Trade Invest Africa is mandated to contribute to increasing the levels of intra-Africa trade by facilitating South Africa’s exports of value-added goods and services, while creating sourcing relationships for imports from other African markets. Trade Invest Africa will facilitate for South African business all necessary services related to trade and investment on the African continent. The focus is specifically on medium to large export-ready companies that have identified the African continent as a key market for their products. Trade Invest Africa will assist these companies with market-entry strategies for markets in the rest of Africa.⁸⁸⁶

On 20 June 2016, the third SACU Ministerial Retreat was held in Muldersdrift, Johannesburg, South Africa. The Retreat was attended by the Ministers of Finance and Trade from all the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Member States (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland). The objective of the Retreat was to provide an opportunity for the Ministers to reflect on how to move the SACU Agenda forward in accordance with a Roadmap which was approved by the SACU Heads of State and Government, in November 2015 in Windhoek, Namibia. The Retreat was

⁸⁸² Adjusted Growth Strategy: South Africa, G20 Report Antalya (Antalya) Access Date: February 25, 2015.

<http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-South-Africa.pdf>

⁸⁸³ Statement by the deputy president to Deputy President Cyril Ramaphosa, Access Date: February 25, 2016.

<http://www.timeslive.co.za/local/2016/02/16/Government-trying-to-improve-ease-of-doing-business-in-SA>

⁸⁸⁴ Estimate of National Expenditure, 2016, Government of South Africa (Cape Town). Access Date: February 25, 2016.

<http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2016/ene/FullENE.pdf>.

⁸⁸⁵ Estimate of National Expenditure, 2016, Government of South Africa. Access Date: February 25, 2016.

<http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2016/ene/FullENE.pdf>.

⁸⁸⁶ Trade Invest Africa, Department of trade and Industry 1 April 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016.

http://www.thedti.gov.za/trade_investment/trade_investment_Africa.jsp

further informed by the recent bilateral consultations undertaken by His Excellency Jacob G. Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa, with the SACU Heads of State and Government, in his capacity as the Chair of the SACU Summit. The discussions focused on: Regional Industrial Development; Review of the Revenue Sharing Arrangement; Trade Facilitation; Development of SACU Institutions; Unified Engagement in Trade Negotiations; and Trade in Services.⁸⁸⁷

On 19 July 2016, David Lipton of the International Monetary Fund gave a speech at Witwatersrand University that South Africa has been making progress on their National Development Plan. The Employment Tax Incentive Act of 2016 has brought 270,000 youth into the workforce in its first year. Infrastructure spending has increased electricity output, with new power plants—including renewables feeding the national grid.⁸⁸⁸

Throughout 2016, the Department of Trade and Industry (the DTI) in collaboration with Provincial Stakeholders invite potential Exporters to attend a three day Introduction to Exporting Training. The purpose of the training is to prepare SMEs for the successful expansion of their businesses into international Markets. The process started with export awareness and now followed by Introduction to Exporting Training covering the following export skills: Basic concepts of Exporting; The Export Environment; Comprehensive Export Cycle; Introduction to Export Marketing; Introduction to Export Administration and Logistics; Introduction to Export Finance; Basic Cost and Incoterms; Incentives and Financial Support Available; and Cultural and Business Ethics about Foreign Countries. This training is geared to capacitate the companies to be export ready, preparing them to meaningfully exploit export opportunities.⁸⁸⁹

South Africa has implemented all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy. South Africa has made significant efforts to implement accelerated spending on infrastructure to spur business growth, tax incentives for SME's, and streamlining the bureaucracy for both national and international businesses within the country.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kyle Van Hooren

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

Turkey outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Increase the ratio of general research and development expenditures to GDP to 1.80 per cent by 2018 from 0.95 per cent in 2013, and the share of SMEs in research and development expenditures to 20 per cent in the same period from 18 per cent;
- Raise employment through updated curricula for vocational schools, improving active labour market programs (ALMPs), developing for target groups and introducing conditionality for social benefits;

⁸⁸⁷ SACU Ministerial Retreat, Southern African Customs Union (SACU) 20 June 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.sacu.int/docs/pr/2016/pr0620.pdf>

⁸⁸⁸ David Lipton, "Bringing South Africa's Economic Divide," The International Monetary Fund Speech, 19 July 2016. Access Date: July 22, 2016. <http://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2016/07/18/2015/SP071916-Bridging-South-Africas-Economic-Divide>

⁸⁸⁹ Invitation: Introduction to Exporting Training, DTI Access date: 25 July 2016. http://www.thedti.gov.za/invitations/Intro_Exporting2016.pdf

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- Increase the employment of women through creating a balance between work and family, introducing incentives and promoting entrepreneurship;
 - Increase competition by reviewing the legislation and other issues, which prevents business environment to improve;
 - Boost trade with implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.⁸⁹⁰

On 10 December 2015, Prime Minister Ahmet Davuto lu announced a sweeping economic structural reform agenda to be completed within a year.⁸⁹¹ Its two objectives are: reaching a high income level with strong and sustainable growth; and ‘Inclusive Growth,’ which will enable all parts of the society to benefit from the strong and sustainable growth.

The reforms range from improving education quality to increasing female labour participation to encouraging entrepreneurship. Highlights of the agenda include financial incentives for young people to attend university, as well as starting their own businesses — young entrepreneurs would be exempt from paying income taxes for the first three years of starting their own enterprises. Further, the government said it would strengthen research and development incentives, including establishing a fund for early stage research and development and design efforts.⁸⁹² The latter takes a step towards achieving the first goal of increasing research and development expenditure to GDP ratio.

On 14 December 2015, negotiations resumed on Turkey’s accession to the EU, specifically discussing Chapter 17 — economic and monetary policy.⁸⁹³ The talks cover specific rules guaranteeing the independence of central banks, and are intended to lead to Turkey’s GDP per capita convergence with the EU, as well as eventually adopting the euro.

On 11 January 2016, the government released Turkey’s 2016 to 2018 medium-term economic program, encompassing the structural reforms outlined above. Deputy Prime Minister Mehmet im ek, during this announcement, said the government aims to reduce the rate of inflation to 5 to 7 per cent over the next three years, from 8.1 per cent in 2015.⁸⁹⁴

On 16 March 2016, Turkey ratified the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), becoming the 71st WTO member to do so. H. E. Ambassador Haluk Ilicak and Hüsnü Dilerme, Deputy Under-Secretary with the Turkish Ministry of Economy,⁸⁹⁵ presented their country’s instrument of acceptance to WTO Deputy Director-General Yi Xiaozhun.

⁸⁹⁰ 2015 G20 Adjusted Growth Strategy: Turkey, G20 Antalya November 2015. Access date: 23 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-Turkey.pdf>.

⁸⁹¹ 2016 Economic Reform Agenda, Republic of Turkey Undersecretariat of Treasury 6 January 2016. Access date: 24 February 2016. http://www.treasury.gov.tr/File/?path=ROOT%2f1%2fDocuments%2fPages%2f20160106_Economic+Reform+Agenda.pdf.

⁸⁹² 2016 Economic Reform Agenda, Republic of Turkey Undersecretariat of Treasury 6 January 2016. Access date: 24 February 2016. http://www.treasury.gov.tr/File/?path=ROOT%2f1%2fDocuments%2fPages%2f20160106_Economic+Reform+Agenda.pdf.

⁸⁹³ EU-Turkey Intergovernmental Conference – Jean Asselborn announces the opening of Chapter 17 on economic and monetary policy, Presidency of the Council of the European Union (Brussels) 14 December 2015. Access date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.eu2015lu.eu/en/actualites/articles-actualite/2015/12/14-cig-ue-turquie/index.html>.

⁸⁹⁴ Deputy PM Şimşek reveals Turkey’s 2016-2108 medium-term economic program, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 11 January 2016. Access date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.dailysabah.com/economy/2016/01/11/deputy-pm-simsek-reveals-turkeys-2016-2108-medium-term-economic-program>.

⁸⁹⁵ Turkey notifies acceptance of Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 16 march 2016. Access Date: 17 August 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_16mar16_e.htm

Turkey has made progress towards implementing all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Trinh Theresa Do

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

The UK outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Deficit reduction;
- Completion of the financial system reform;
- Creation of a comprehensive package of structural reforms;
- Support for public infrastructure investments;
- Boost support to help get young people and the long term unemployed people into work;
- Increase female labour participation;
- Create a stable housing market;
- Improve competition through reduction of administrative and regulatory burdens.⁸⁹⁶

On 25 November 2015, the HM Treasury released the Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015 where it announced the creation of a EUR400 million Northern Powerhouse investment fund to help the growth of small businesses.⁸⁹⁷ This fund will support businesses in the North that focus on investment, science, and arts.⁸⁹⁸

On 25 November 2015, in the same Spending Review and Autumn Statement Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne announced that the government will borrow EUR8 million less than anticipated “making faster progress towards eliminating the deficit and paying down debt.”⁸⁹⁹ He also announced that not only will the deficit be eliminated in four years, the government will also have created a EUR10 billion surplus by 2019-2020.⁹⁰⁰

On 3 December 2015, the Secretary of State for Transport Patrick McLoughlin addressed the need to improve Wales’ transport system in a speech at City Hall.⁹⁰¹ He announced a commitment to

⁸⁹⁶ Adjusted Growth Strategy: United Kingdom, G20 Turkey (Antalya) October 2015. Access Date: 18 February 2015. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-United-Kingdom.pdf>.

⁸⁹⁷ Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015: key announcements, HM Treasury (London) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/spending-review-and-autumn-statement-2015-key-announcements>

⁸⁹⁸ Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015: key announcements, HM Treasury (London) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/spending-review-and-autumn-statement-2015-key-announcements>

⁸⁹⁹ Chancellor George Osborne’s Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015 speech, HM Treasury (London) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/chancellor-george-osbornes-spending-review-and-autumn-statement-2015-speech>.

⁹⁰⁰ HM Treasury single departmental plan, 2015 to 2020, HM Treasury (London) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hm-treasury-single-departmental-plan-2015-to-2020/hm-treasury-single-departmental-plan-2015-to-2020#place-the-public-finances-on-a-sustainable-footing>.

⁹⁰¹ Investing in Welsh transport, Department for Transport (London) 3 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/investing-in-welsh-transport>.

invest EUR70 billion to “transform travel in Wales and the UK.”⁹⁰² He also reiterated the government’s announcement from 30 November 2015 to build the H2S line six years early to speed up travel time from Crewe to London to 55 minutes from today’s 90 minutes by 2027.⁹⁰³

On 17 December 2015, Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne launched a consultation on the powers the Bank of England should have on the UK’s housing market. He stated that this is “the next step in ensuring that the Financial Policy Committee has the tools it needs to protect our economy.”⁹⁰⁴

On 22 January 2016, Transport Minister of State Robert Goodwill announced the EUR371 million sale of its investment in the King’s Cross to reduce deficit.⁹⁰⁵

On 28 January 2016, the Department of Transport introduced a new transport skills strategy to create 30,000 apprenticeships in the road and rail sector by 2020. Through this strategy, the government will stretch its target to attract more females to engineering and technical apprenticeships in the transport sector.⁹⁰⁶

On 10 February 2016, Home Secretary Theresa May addressed the issue of fraud in the UK financial system and announced the Joint Fraud Taskforce, a new taskforce consisting of “key representatives from government, law enforcement and the banking sector”⁹⁰⁷ to tackle this issue.

On 19 February 2016, the government published the HM Treasury single departmental plan, 2015 to 2020 where it outlined key policies to “place public finances on a sustainable footing,” “ensure the stability of the macroeconomic environment and financial system, enabling strong, sustainable and balanced growth,” and to “increase employment and productivity, and ensure strong growth and competitiveness across all regions of the UK through a comprehensive package of structural reforms.”⁹⁰⁸ Key policies included, but were not limited to, saving EUR5 billion a year by 2019-2020 by cracking down on tax evasion, capping overall welfare spending, using tactics such as financial sanctions, anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism, and proliferation financial measures to ensure the stability of the UK financial system, and to ensure the competitiveness of the UK’s tax system by cutting corporation tax to 19 per cent by 2017 and to 18 per cent by 2020.⁹⁰⁹

⁹⁰² Investing in Welsh transport, Department for Transport (London) 3 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/investing-in-welsh-transport>.

⁹⁰³ Investing in Welsh transport, Department for Transport (London) 3 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/investing-in-welsh-transport>.

⁹⁰⁴ Government launches consultation on further housing market powers for the Bank of England, HM Treasury (London) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-launches-consultation-on-further-housing-market-powers-for-the-bank-of-england>

⁹⁰⁵ Government sells King’s Cross development stake to reduce the deficit, Department for Transport and HM Treasury (London) 22 January 2016. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sells-kings-cross-development-stake-to-reduce-the-deficit>.

⁹⁰⁶ Record investment in transport network used to guarantee apprenticeships, Department for Transport (London) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/record-investment-in-transport-network-used-to-guarantee-apprenticeships>.

⁹⁰⁷ Home Secretary launches new joint fraud taskforce, Home Office (London) 10 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/home-secretary-launches-new-joint-fraud-taskforce>.

⁹⁰⁸ Record investment in transport network used to guarantee apprenticeships, Department for Transport (London) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/record-investment-in-transport-network-used-to-guarantee-apprenticeships>.

⁹⁰⁹ Record investment in transport network used to guarantee apprenticeships, Department for Transport (London) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/record-investment-in-transport-network-used-to-guarantee-apprenticeships>.

On 16 March 2016, UK's Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne has presented his Budget 2016 to the UK parliament in which it has been revealed that the oil and gas industry will be aided by tax cuts worth GBP1 billion. In his budget statement he said that the government believed in making the most of the UK's oil and gas resources and the industry which supports thousands of jobs. Osborne said: "The Oil and Gas sector employs hundreds of thousands of people in Scotland and across our country. In my Budget a year ago, I made major reductions to their taxes. But the oil price has continued to fall. So we need to act now for the long term. I am today cutting in half the Supplementary Charge on oil and gas from 20% to 10%. And I'm effectively abolishing Petroleum Revenue Tax too. Backing this key Scottish industry and supporting jobs right across Britain. Both of these major tax cuts will be backdated so they are effective from the 1st of January this year, and my HF the Exchequer Secretary will work with the industry to give them our full support."⁹¹⁰

On 16 May 2016, the Ministry of Defence announced a GBP55.7 million infrastructure contract for upgrades at Mount Pleasant on the Falkland Islands. This contract will upgrade Mount Pleasant's power station, boiler house and district heating system.⁹¹¹

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrates a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system while implementing fiscal policies flexibly.⁹¹²

On 7 July 2016, the Department for Business, Innovation, and Skills announced a funding boost of GBP55.7 million for energy and infrastructure, biomedical and quantum technology sectors. Business Secretary Sajid Javid believes "creating opportunities for businesses to thrive in the UK is essential for increasing productivity, creating jobs, and boosting our economy."⁹¹³

On 8 July 2016, Skills Minister Nick Boles published the 'Post-16 skills plan,' which will replace thousands of courses with "15 straightforward routes into technical employment."⁹¹⁴ In the current system, students pursuing a technical education have to choose between 20,000 courses provided by 160 organizations without knowing which course will provide them with the best opportunity to secure a job.⁹¹⁵

⁹¹⁰ UK: Oil & gas tax cuts revealed in Budget 2016, Offshore Energy Today 16 March 2016.

<http://www.offshoreenergytoday.com/uk-oil-gas-tax-cuts-revealed-in-budget-2016/>

⁹¹¹ £55.7 million infrastructure contract signed for upgrades at Mount Pleasant, Department of Defence (London) 6 May 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/557-million-infrastructure-contract-signed-for-upgrades-at-mount-pleasant>.

⁹¹² Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>.

⁹¹³ Government gives UK businesses £57m boost to bring ideas to market, Department for Business, Innovation, and Skills (London) 7 July 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-gives-uk-businesses-57m-boost-to-bring-ideas-to-market>.

⁹¹⁴ Technical education overhaul unveiled by Skills Minister, Department for Business, Innovation, and Skills (London) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/technical-education-overhaul-unveiled-by-skills-minister>.

⁹¹⁵ Technical education overhaul unveiled by Skills Minister, Department for Business, Innovation, and Skills (London) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/technical-education-overhaul-unveiled-by-skills-minister>.

The UK has made progress towards implementing all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Doris Li

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

The US outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Reauthorize surface transportation funding at USD478 billion over six years;
- Protect families by requiring retirement advisers to abide by a “fiduciary” standard;
- Make two years of community college free for responsible students;
- Update the regulations regarding who qualifies for overtime protection;
- Expand the child care tax credit, introducing a second earner tax credit, and simplifying and expand education tax benefits;
- Raise the federal minimum wage to USD12 an hour by 2020.⁹¹⁶

On 4 December 2015, President Obama signed the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, a day after it was approved by Congress.⁹¹⁷ This Act allocates USD305 billion for transit and highway spending through 2020, a total of five years.⁹¹⁸ Because this is far less than the USD478 billion over six years that was the stated goal (USD61 billion per year vs. USD95.6 billion per year), the US failed to comply with this part of the commitment.

On 29 January 2016, the US Department of Labor submitted their proposed final rule regarding requiring retirement advisers to abide by a “fiduciary standard” to the White House’s Office of Management and Budget, one of the key steps in the process to legislating such a standard.⁹¹⁹ With this standard, advisors would be required to put clients’ interests first in the case of a conflict of interest, the same standard which fiduciaries are subject to.⁹²⁰

On 9 February 2016, the US Department of the Treasury released the General Explanations of the Administration’s FY2017 Revenue Proposals, known as the “Greenbook.” The Greenbook details the revenue proposals included in the President’s FY 2017 Budget. For the Fiscal Year 2017, the Obama Administration’s budget proposal included reforming and expanding the secondary earner credit and expanding the child care tax credit; these proposals have yet to be acted upon.⁹²¹ Furthermore, the

⁹¹⁶ Adjusted Growth Strategy: United States. G20 Turkey (Antalya). 16 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-United-States.pdf>.

⁹¹⁷ Obama signs \$305B highway bill. The Hill (Washington DC). 4 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://thehill.com/policy/finance/262171-obama-signs-305b-highway-bill>.

⁹¹⁸ Obama signs \$305B highway bill. The Hill (Washington DC). 4 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://thehill.com/policy/finance/262171-obama-signs-305b-highway-bill>.

⁹¹⁹ Labor Department moves forward on retirement advice proposal. Reuters (Washington DC). 29 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-brokers-fiduciary-idUSKCN0V7108>.

⁹²⁰ Labor Department moves forward on retirement advice proposal. Reuters (Washington). 29 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-brokers-fiduciary-idUSKCN0V7108>.

⁹²¹ FACT SHEET: Administration’s FY2017 Budget Proposals. U.S. Department of the Treasury. 9 February 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0344.aspx>

budget, the America's College Promise (ACP) act would be funded, letting certain students go to two-year community colleges or do two years of a bachelor's degree program free of charge.⁹²²

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrates a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system while implementing fiscal policies flexibly.⁹²³

On 29 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, President Barack Obama, and President Enrique Peña Nieto issued a statement following the North American Leaders' Summit. The leaders committed to several projects to promote environmentalism and clean energy saying, "Together, we estimate that the development of current and future projects and policies to achieve this goal will create thousands of clean jobs and support of our vision for a clean growth economy."⁹²⁴ The three countries will continue to strengthen the North American Cooperation on Energy Information platform, by including additional geospatial information relating to cross-border infrastructure and renewable energy resources.⁹²⁵

Furthermore, the countries announced several new projects to progress previous commits to develop an integrated North American transportation network. They committed to: accelerating deployment of clean vehicles in government fleets; working collaboratively with industry to encourage the adoption of clean vehicles by identifying initiatives to support consumer choice; encouraging public and private infrastructure investments to establish North American refuelling corridors for clean vehicles; working to align applicable regulations, codes and standards where appropriate; fostering research, development, and demonstration activities for new clean technologies; convening industry leaders and other stakeholders by spring 2017 as part of a shared vision for a competitive and clean North American automotive sector.⁹²⁶

On 18 May 2016, President Obama and Secretary Perez of the Department of Labor announced updated overtime protections that would automatically extend overtime pay to 4 million workers in the first year of implementation.⁹²⁷

⁹²² FACT SHEET: The President's Fiscal Year 2017 Budget: Overview. Office of the Press Secretary, The White House (Washington DC). 9 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/02/09/fact-sheet-presidents-fiscal-year-2017-budget-overview>.

⁹²³ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, bank of Canada 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

⁹²⁴ Leaders' Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

⁹²⁵ Leaders' Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

⁹²⁶ Leaders' Statement on a North American Climate, Clean Energy, and Environment Partnership, Government of Canada 29 June 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/leaders-statement-north-american-climate-clean-energy-and-environment-partnership>

⁹²⁷ Final Rule: Overtime - Wage and Hour Division (WHD) - U.S. Department of Labor. United States Department of Labor. 18 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.dol.gov/whd/overtime/final2016/>

The US has taken some action to implement fiscal plan however, it has not taken action to authorize USD478 billion in transport payments over six years or raise the federal minimum wage to USD12 per hour by 2020. The US has made some progress towards implementing fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy.

Thus, the United States has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Qasim Sheikh

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of gross domestic product on a sustainable path.

The EU outlined the following fiscal strategies in its adjusted comprehensive growth strategy:

- Ensure sustainable public debt by maintaining broadly neutral fiscal stance in 2015/2016 for EU/euro area;
- Strengthen the link between structural reforms, investment and fiscal responsibility in support of jobs and growth;
- Improve the composition of public finances to foster growth;
- Tackle corporate tax avoidance and harmful tax competition in the EU⁹²⁸

On 24 November 2015, the European Commission proposed a euro-area wide insurance scheme for bank deposits and has set out further measures to reduce remaining risks in the banking sector in parallel.⁹²⁹ The Commission said that such a scheme would strengthen the Banking Union, buttress bank depositor protection, reinforce financial stability and further reduce the link between banks and their sovereigns. Furthermore, the Single Resolution Mechanism became fully operational on 1 January 2016.⁹³⁰ First proposed in July 2013, it is intended to bolster the resilience of the financial system and help avoid future crises by providing for the timely and effective resolution of cross-border and domestic banks. This is a step towards fulfilling the EU's medium-term objective of finalizing a genuine banking union.

On 26 November 2015, the European Commission released its Annual Growth Survey, which sets out general economic and social priorities for the EU.⁹³¹ It is built on the three pillars outlined in the previous year's survey — re-launching investment, pursuing structural reforms to modernise our economies, and responsible public finances. Part of ensuring responsible public finances includes enhancing coordination and surveillance of the economic policies of all euro area member states, given strong dependence and spillover effects among states. These priorities are largely in line with the adjustments to the EU's adjusted growth strategy for the G20, which reflects its continued commitment. As a result of the EU's ongoing efforts to put debt on a sustainable path, the debt-to-GDP ratio is forecast to fall from 87.8 per cent expected this year to 85.8 per cent in 2017.

⁹²⁸ Comprehensive Growth Strategy: European Union, G20 Turkey 2015 (Antalya), 15 November 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Adjusted-Growth-Strategy-2015-EU.pdf>.

⁹²⁹ Press Release - A stronger Banking Union: New measures to reinforce deposit protection and further reduce banking risks, 24 November 2015. Access date: 24 February 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6152_en.htm.

⁹³⁰ Press Release - Single Resolution Mechanism to come into effect for the Banking Union 31 December 2015. Access date: 25 February 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6397_en.htm.

⁹³¹ Press Release - Annual Growth Survey 2016: Strengthening the recovery and fostering convergence 26 November 2016. Access date: 25 February 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6069_en.htm.

On 21 January 2016, the Commission released its annual Employment and Social Developments in Europe review, which reveals the latest employment and social trends, reflects on upcoming challenges, and suggests possible policy responses.⁹³² The overarching theme of the review is the need to invest in people for economic growth. It stated that the EU could improve its economic potential by making better use of its human resources through mobility. It also encouraged the EU to promote greater labour market participation for non-EU workers, as well as women with children and older workers, especially in the context of an aging population.

On 28 January 2016, the Commission proposed an Anti-Tax Avoidance Package that calls on member states to take a stronger and more coordinated stance against companies that seek to avoid paying their fair share of tax and to implement the international standards against base erosion and profit shifting.⁹³³ It includes legally binding measures to block the most common methods companies use to avoid paying taxes, as well as a proposal for member states to share tax-related information on multinationals operating in the EU. The package must be submitted to the European Parliament for consultation and the European Council for adoption.⁹³⁴ This action directly addresses the plank of the EU's adjusted 2015 growth strategy relating to tackling corporate tax avoidance.

On 30 June 2016, the Commission proposed the draft 2017 budget of EUR134.9 billion in payments, focused on supporting the ongoing recovery of the European economy and addressing security and humanitarian challenges within the union's borders⁹³⁵. It proposes EUR74.6 billion in commitments for economic growth in 2017 (compared to EUR69.8 billion in 2016), and EUR5.2 billion to reinforce the external borders of the Union and address the refugee crisis and irregular migration.

The EU has made progress towards implementing all fiscal policy measures stated within its comprehensive growth strategy

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Trinh Theresa Do

⁹³² Press Release - 2015 Employment and Social Developments review: Investing in people is key to economic growth 21 January 2016. Access date: 25 February 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-93_en.htm.

⁹³³ Press Release - Fair Taxation: Commission presents new measures against corporate tax avoidance, 28 January 2016. Access date: 25 February 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-159_en.htm.

⁹³⁴ Press Release - Fair Taxation: Commission presents new measures against corporate tax avoidance, 28 January 2016. Access date: 25 February 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-159_en.htm.

⁹³⁵ Press Release Draft EU Budget 2017: Commission proposes a budget focused on priorities - growth, jobs and a solid response to the refugee crisis, 30 June 2016. Access date: 23 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2347_en.htm

4. Reform of International Financial Institutions: International Monetary Fund Reform

“We reaffirm our commitment to maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.”

G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa			+1
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.85	

Background

On 15 December 2010, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Board of Governors approved of a package of reforms concerning the institution's quotas and way of governance as part of the 14th General Review of Quotas.⁹³⁶ On 18 December 2015, the US Congress authorized the 2010 reform package,⁹³⁷ which became effective on 26 January 2016.⁹³⁸ The reform doubles quotas from approximately SDR258.5 billion to approximately SDR477 billion (about USD659 billion at current 2016 exchange rates) to better reflect the shifting weights of the IMF's member countries in the global economy.⁹³⁹

⁹³⁶ Factsheet: IMF Quotas, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 13 September 2011. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/quotas.htm>.

⁹³⁷ IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde Welcomes U.S. Congressional Approval of the 2010 Quota and Governance Reforms, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15573.htm>

⁹³⁸ IMF Quotas, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/quotas.htm>

⁹³⁹ IMF Quotas, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/quotas.htm>

The core of the IMF's financial resources is extracted from quota subscriptions. A specific quota is assigned to each member country of the IMF, determined by the country's relative economic standing amongst all other IMF members. A country's assigned quota determines their maximum financial commitment to the IMF, its voting power, as well as the degree of its access to the IMF's financial resources.⁹⁴⁰

The IMF Board of Governors conduct general quota reviews every five years. Any changes to the quotas have to be approved by an 85 per cent majority of the total voting power. As well, changing a member's quota requires the member's consent. At a general quota review, two primary concerns are addressed: (a) the size of the overall increase and (b) the distribution of the increase amongst the members. The IMF conducts the review to assess the adequacy of quotas both in terms of the members' balance of payment financing needs and their capacity to meet those needs. The review allows for increases in the members' quotas to better reflect the changes in their relative standing in the global economy.⁹⁴¹

The 14th General Review of Quotas consists of several reforms and builds on the 2008 Quota and Voice Reform. The main outcomes of the 2010 reforms are as follows:

1) *Quota increase*: The IMF quotas doubled from SDR238.4 billion to SDR476.8 billion. Upon the establishment of the new quotas, there will be a corresponding reduction to the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). NAB is a back-stop arrangement between the IMF and a group of IMF members to provide additional lending resources to the institution, which preserves relative shares. The quota reform calls for the IMF to be adequately resourced, meaning that member countries need to provide the resources that were assigned to them in order for the IMF to operate at its maximum capacity.

2) *Shift in quota shares*: The minimum targets established in the October 2009 International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Communiqué will be exceeded with a more than 6 per cent quota shift from over-represented to under-represented members. As well, there is a more than 6 per cent shift of quota shares to dynamic Emerging Market and Developing Countries (EMDCs). When combined with the 2008 Quota and Voice Reform, the total shift in voting share to EMDCs as a whole will be 5.3 per cent.

3) *Protecting the voting power of the poorest*: Voting shares will be preserved for the poorest member countries, defined as those members in the IMF that are eligible to borrow from the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust and whose per capita income is below the International Development Association threshold.

4) *Quota formula and next review*: The primary purpose of all General Reviews is to adjust quota shares to better reflect shifts in the global economy. Any realignment is expected to result in the increase of quota shares of dynamic economies in line with their relative positions in the global economy. The IMF will also take measures to protect the voice and shares of its poorest members.⁹⁴²

⁹⁴⁰ Factsheet: IMF Quotas, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 13 September 2011. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/quotas.htm>.

⁹⁴¹ IMF Quotas, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/quotas.htm>

⁹⁴² IMF Executive Board Approves Major Overhaul of Quotas and Governance, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 5 November 2010. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10418.htm>

This new reform will result in a major realignment of the weights of the IMF member countries in the global economy. The new reform will place China as the third largest shareholder in the IMF, and the four EMDCs — China, Brazil, India, and Russia — as part of the ten largest members.⁹⁴³

Table 7 details the G20 member countries' quotas in millions of Special Drawing Rights and quota share percentage in 2010 and 12 February 2016.

Table 7: International Monetary Fund Quota and Voting Shares

Country	Quota: Millions of Special Drawing Rights (2010)	Quota share percentage (2010)	Quota: Millions of Special Drawing Rights (As of 12 February 2016)	Quota share percentage (As of 12 February 2016)
Argentina	2,117.1	0.89	2,117.1	0.64
Australia	3,236.4	1.36	6,572.4	1.98
Brazil	4,250.5	1.79	4,250.5	1.28
Canada	6,369.2	2.67	11,023.9	3.32
China	9,525.9	4.00	9,525.9	2.87
France	10,738.5	4.51	10,738.5	3.23
Germany	14,565.5	6.12	14,565.5	4.38
India	5,821.5	2.44	5,821.5	1.75
Indonesia	2,079.3	0.87	2,079.3	0.63
Italy	7,882.3	3.31	7,882.3	2.37
Japan	15,628.5	6.56	30,820.5	9.27
Korea	3,366.4	1.41	3,366.4	1.01
Mexico	3,625.7	1.52	3,625.7	1.09
Russia	5,945.4	2.50	5,945.4	1.79
Saudi Arabia	6,985.5	2.93	6,985.5	2.10
South Africa	1,868.5	0.78	1,868.5	0.56
Turkey	n/a	n/a	1,455.8	0.44
United Kingdom	10,738.5	4.51	10,738.5	3.23
United States	42,122.4	17.69	82,884.2	24.97

Commitment Features

There are three components to this commitment:

Full compliance with the first part of the commitment indicates that the G20 member has contributed to maintaining a strong International Monetary Fund (IMF). A 'strong' IMF is defined as the IMF being able to achieve its fundamental mission, which is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system. To achieve this mission, the IMF (a) monitors the global economy and the economies of member countries; (b) lends to countries with balance of payment difficulties; and (c) provides practical help to its member countries.⁹⁴⁴ To receive full compliance, the G20 member therefore must contribute to the IMF's surveillance by self-reporting and supporting the IMF's initiatives, and cooperating and collaborating with the IMF's headquarters in Washington DC and its network of Regional Technical Assistance Centres, Regional Training Centres, Regional Training Programs, Topical Trust Funds, and numerous bilateral donor-supported activities.

⁹⁴³ IMF Executive Board Approves Major Overhaul of Quotas and Governance, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 5 November 2010. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10418.htm>

⁹⁴⁴ About the International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) Access Date: 12 February 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/about.htm>

For full compliance with the second component, the G20 member must have fully ratified and provided its newly assigned quota as indicated in the 14th General Review of Quotas. A non-compliance therefore indicates that the G20 member has either only partially met the quota or failed to meet the quota entirely.

Full compliance with the third part indicates that the G20 member has adequately resourced the IMF specifically when the Fund requests for additional funding for its initiatives and projects. At the April 2009 G20 Summit, leaders pledged to support growth in emerging market and developing countries by boosting the IMF’s lending resources to USD750 billion. They committed to: increase the resources available to the IMF by USD250 billion through immediate contributions from some IMF member countries. The G20 agreed that these bilateral contributions will subsequently be incorporated into an existing credit line the IMF maintains with some of its members, known as the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The G20’s intention is to increase the resources available through a more flexible NAB by up to USD500 billion. Leaders use additional resources from agreed sales of IMF gold to provide USD6 billion in additional financing for poor countries, in a manner consistent with the IMF’s new income model, over the next two to three years.⁹⁴⁵

For full compliance, the G20 member would have had to deliver all the required funding the IMF has requested. If the G20 member either partially or fails to provide the requested funds to the IMF, it would be considered as non-compliance.

Because this commitment emphasizes the maintenance of a strong, quota-based, and adequately resourced IMF, new actions are not required from the G20 members to score full compliance. However, the absence of supportive actions or statements, which would undermine the strength, quota reform, and adequate resourcing of the IMF, would be considered as non-compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G20 member does not support the IMF’s fundamental mission AND does not support a quota-based IMF AND does not adequately resources the IMF
0	The G20 member supports the IMF’s fundamental mission AND supports a quota-based IMF BUT does not adequately resource the IMF OR the G20 member supports the IMF’s fundamental mission AND adequately resource the IMF BUT does not support a quota-based IMF OR The G20 member does not support the IMF’s fundamental mission BUT supports a quota-based IMF AND adequately resource the IMF
+1	The G20 member supports the IMF’s fundamental mission AND supports a quota-based IMF AND adequately resources the IMF

Lead Analyst: Fu Yuan (Andrew) Liu

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 22 January 2016, at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Argentine President Mauricio Macri indicated that he wanted the government to re-engage with the IMF. President Macri remarked that Argentina has to “go back to the IMF in terms of fulfilling Article IV” to receive regular monitoring

⁹⁴⁵ IMF Resources and the G-20 Summit, IMF 13 August 2015. Access date: 24 August 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/faq/sdrfaqs.htm>

of economies and associated provision of policy advice from the IMF Executive Board Consultation.⁹⁴⁶

On 11 February 2016, Argentine authorities requested the IMF to publish documents on Argentina's economic development, which was prepared by the Fund's staff for informal IMF Executive Board briefings between 2013 and 2015. The Argentine government indicated that it considers the publications of these documents as part of their commitment towards transparency and accountability in their operations. The documents were prepared pursuant to the IMF's policy on excessive delays in the completion of Article IV consultations, and mandatory financial stability assessments, which requires that staff informally brief Executive Directors every 12 months on the economic developments and policies of relevant members. The objective of the policy are to promote re-engagement with members with excessively delayed consultations, and to share information with the IMF Executive Board to help it fulfill its surveillance function.⁹⁴⁷

On 27 February 2016, Argentine Finance Minister Alfonso Prat-Gay attended the G20 Finance Ministerial Meeting in Shanghai, China. Minister Prat-Gay and other G20 representatives discussed the global financial architecture, with a special focus on the implementation of the new quota system of the IMF.⁹⁴⁸

On 29 February 2016, the IMF released informal documents on the Argentine economy at the request of Argentine President Macri's government. The documents were drafted between 2013 and 2015 for the IMF Executive Board.⁹⁴⁹

On 1 March 2016, the IMF announced that the Argentine government had informed the Fund of plans to allow a formal IMF review, known as an Article IV consultation, in 2016.⁹⁵⁰ Article IV consultations consist of the IMF conducting country surveillance and individually providing consultations to each member country on their economic and financial development.⁹⁵¹

On 9 April 2016, Argentina's Finance Minister, Alfonso Prat-Gay, announced that Argentina would begin discussions with the IMF, a week from the date of the announcement, regarding the pending Article IV Consultation. Prat-Gay also indicated that the Article IV consultation was expected to take place in September 2016.⁹⁵²

⁹⁴⁶ Argentina's Macri Hopes for Creditor Deal Early in 2016, Reuters (London) 23 January 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-argentina-president-idUSKCN0V00UP>

⁹⁴⁷ Policy Paper: Amendment to Steps to Address Excessive Delays in the Completion of Article IV Consultations or Mandatory Financial Stability Assessments and Application to the Case of Argentina, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/pp/longres.aspx?id=5018>

⁹⁴⁸ G20 Finance Meet Seeks Agreements on Global Growth, Anti- Terrorism, Latin American Herald Tribune (Caracas) 27 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.laht.com/article.asp?ArticleId=2406594&CategoryId=12396>

⁹⁴⁹ Agence France-Presse, IMF, Argentina Move toward Repairing Rift, GlobalPost (Boston) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.globalpost.com/article/6739963/2016/02/29/imf-argentina-move-toward-repairing-rift>

⁹⁵⁰ Agence France-Presse, International Monetary Fund, Argentina Move Toward Repairing Rift, NDTV (India) 1 March 2016. Access Date: 1 May 2016. <http://www.ndtv.com/world-news/international-monetary-fund-argentina-move-toward-repairing-rift-1282674>

⁹⁵¹ Surveillance, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 15 April 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/about/econsurv.htm#country>

⁹⁵² Argentina to start discussions on IMF review next week: fin min, Reuters (Washington D. C.) 9 April 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/argentina-economy-idUSL2N17COCZ>

On 16 April 2016, at the Thirty-Third Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Press Conference, Gerry Rice, the Director of the IMF's Communication Department asked Agustín Carstens, the Chair of the IMFC, "The first question is that the Argentine Minister of Finance said that the country was in a sunny spot in a region that is in a complex scenario. How do you think this will benefit the Argentine people? Second, Argentina will finally leave default next week and the government is implementing reforms to improve growth. So, what else can the Argentine government do to further improve its growth outlook?" Carstens indicated: "Certainly, all membership welcomed the tremendous progress that the Argentine government has made in terms of finishing a very difficult period in terms of its relationship with capital markets." Carstens concluded his answer with, "So, all in all, we feel very encouraged about what we have seen that has happened in Argentina in the recent months."⁹⁵³

As of 31 July 2016, Argentina has not provided additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow or through other means to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion⁹⁵⁴

Argentina has reaffirmed its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF. However, it has not provided additional funding.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of 0.

Analysts: Jinhui Jiao and Sonali Gill

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As of 31 January 2016, Australia has doubled its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of SDR3,083.17 million in 2010 to SDR6,572.4 million as indicated in the 2010 IMF Quota Reform.⁹⁵⁵ Since 31 December 1984, Australia has had no outstanding credit owed to the Fund.⁹⁵⁶

On 19 December 2015, Australia's Treasurer Hon. Scott Morrison welcomed the US Congress' ratification of the 2010 IMF Reform through the 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act. Morrison further indicated that the Government of Australia has been a consistent advocate for the 2010 IMF Reform as "a credible, effective and well-resourced IMF is important to Australia's national interest."⁹⁵⁷

On 16 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Statement by the Honorable Kelly O'Dwyer MP, the Australian Minister for Small Business and Assistant Treasurer, O'Dwyer indicated: "We support the coherence of the global financial safety net,

⁹⁵³ Transcript of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Press Conference - Thirty-Third Meeting of the IMFC, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2016/tr041616.htm>

⁹⁵⁴ Argentina: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=30&date1key=2016-08-25>

⁹⁵⁵ Financial Position in the Fund as of 29 February 2016, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 31 January 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=40&date1key=2016-03-02>

⁹⁵⁶ IMF Credit Outstanding, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 31 January 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exportal.aspx?memberKey1=40&date1key=2016-01-31&category=EXC>

⁹⁵⁷ Press Release: Australia welcomes US agreement to reform of the International Monetary Fund, Treasury of the Commonwealth of Australia, The Hon. Scott Morrison MP (Canberra) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 29 February 2016. <http://sjm.ministers.treasury.gov.au/media-release/028-2015/>

including strengthening cooperation between the Fund and regional financial arrangements. We warmly welcome the ratification of the Fund's 2010 quota and governance reforms... However, more work remains to be done and we look forward to beginning work on the 15th General Review of Quotas to ensure the Fund is appropriately representative of the contributions of its members to the global economy. In the meantime, we should continue to ensure that the Fund remains adequately resourced."⁹⁵⁸

On 17 April 2016, Australia joined as the first external partner of the IMF's planned South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Centre (SARTTAC) with a financial contribution of AUD2.5 million. The Delhi-based centre is "expected to become the focal point for planning, coordinating, and implementing the IMF's capacity development activities in the region on a wide range of areas, including macroeconomic and fiscal management, monetary operations, financial sector regulation and supervision, and macroeconomic statistics." Deputy Secretary of the Australian Treasury Nigel Ray indicated: "Australia is pleased to support the IMF's training and capacity development centre in New Delhi. This builds on Australia's longstanding partnership with the IMF and highlights Australia's deepening relations in the South African region."⁹⁵⁹

As of 31 July 2016, Australia has provided SDR392.51 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion⁹⁶⁰

Through its consistent championing of the 2010 IMF Reform and adequate resourcing the IMF, Australia remains committed to the Fund's quota and governance reforms.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Zachary Skeith

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 22 January 2016, President Dilma Rousseff publicly denounced the IMF's initiatives concerning the future of Brazil's economy. In response to IMF's January report forecasting on the global economic growth, Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff indicated: "I am appalled at the International Monetary Fund report, we know that the IMF talks a lot."⁹⁶¹

On 16 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Statement by Alexandre Tombini, Governor of the Central Bank of Brazil, on behalf of Brazil, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, the Governor indicated: "Our constituency welcomes the entry into force of the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas in January last year... We re-emphasize the commitment of the

⁹⁵⁸ IMFC Statement by the Honorable Kelly O'Dwyer MP, Minister for Small Business and Assistant Treasurer, Australia, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/aus.pdf>

⁹⁵⁹ Press Release: IMF's South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Center (SARTTAC) to receive US\$1.9 million from Australia, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 17 April 2015. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16173.htm>

⁹⁶⁰ Australia: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=40&date1key=2016-08-25>

⁹⁶¹ Rousseff Claims to be "Appalled" at IMF Forecast for Brazil Economy, EBC (Brasilia) 22 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/economia/noticia/2016-01/rousseff-claims-be-appalled-imf-forecasts-brazils-economy>

membership that any realignment in quota shares is expected to result in increases in the quota shares of dynamic economies in line with their relative positions in the world economy, and hence likely in the quota share of emerging market and developing countries as a whole.” The Governor also indicated his trust over the “Fund’s current lending capacity” and welcomed the Fund’s decision to “include the renminbi in the basket of currencies that form the Special Drawing Rights (SDR).” Lastly, the Governor indicated: “We welcome the steps taken by the Fund to address evenhandedness concerns in surveillance. The aptitude of the institution to maintain evenhandedness in its economic analysis and policy recommendations is critical for its credibility, legitimacy and effectiveness. We look forward to a broader perspective that also addresses evenhandedness concerns in regard to the use of Fund resources.”⁹⁶²

As of 31 July 2016, Brazil has provided SDR 783.12 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF’s lending resources to USD750 billion⁹⁶³

Brazil, despite publicly denouncing the IMF has since reaffirmed its commitment towards the IMF’s fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mike Cowan

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 11 February 2016, Finance Minister Bill Morneau indicated Canada’s commitment with the IMF: “I look forward to working with the IMF to effectively support its membership through high quality analysis and advice, technical assistance, and lending.”⁹⁶⁴

On 23 February 2016, the IMF confirmed Canada amongst the countries that have accepted the Fund’s governance reform of its Executive Board, which became effective as of 21 January 2016.⁹⁶⁵

On 23 February 2016, the IMF confirmed Canada amongst the countries that have consented to the IMF’s quota reforms under the 14th General Review of Quotas, which became effective on January 2016 after a five year delay.⁹⁶⁶

On 26 February 2016, in advance of the G20 Finance Ministerial and Deputies Meeting in Shanghai, China, the Government of Canada’s Finance Minister Bill Morneau reaffirmed Canada’s

⁹⁶² IMFC Statement by Alexandre Tombini Governor, Central Bank of Brazil, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 6 August 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/bra.pdf>

⁹⁶³ Brazil: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=90&date1key=2016-08-25>

⁹⁶⁴ Minister Morneau Supports Christine Lagarde for Second Term as Head of the International Monetary Fund, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

<http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-021-eng.asp>

⁹⁶⁵ Acceptances of the Proposed Amendment of the Articles of Agreement on Reform of the Executive Board and Consents to 2010 Quota Increase, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm>

⁹⁶⁶ Acceptances of the Proposed Amendment of the Articles of Agreement on Reform of the Executive Board and Consents to 2010 Quota Increase, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm>

commitment to implement economic and fiscal reforms agreed on at the 2015 G20 Antalya Summit: “I will be proud to reconfirm Canada’s approach to economic growth as I work with my fellow G20 finance ministers to strengthen the global economy and help create prosperity for all of our citizens, particularly the middle class and the most vulnerable members of our societies.”⁹⁶⁷

On 16 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Statement by Bill Morneau, Minister of Finance, Canada, Morneau spoke on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and indicated: “We welcome the IMF’s call to action and emphasize the need to redouble our focus on the global growth agenda. Doing so is a collective responsibility.” Morneau also indicated: “...our constituency supports continued efforts to strengthen and deepen IMF surveillance activities. This includes ongoing work to strengthen the integration of the Fund’s bilateral surveillance with its multilateral and spillover reports, and the development of robust external sector assessments. We welcome ongoing IMF work to mainstream macro-financial analysis and assess balance sheet risks.” Further, Morneau also remarked that: “Our constituency welcomes the current discussion on how the IMF can continue to provide effective lending programs with appropriate conditionality that addresses the root causes of imbalances and instability” and “we welcome the entry into force of the 14th Review and the corresponding doubling of the IMF’s quota resources.”⁹⁶⁸

On 20 April 2016, at the 10th Annual Financial Literacy Summit, Finance Minister Bill Morneau affirmed Canada’s agreement with the IMF: “We also heard the calls of organizations like the IMF, the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and some G20 members—who have urged countries like ours to use available fiscal capacity to make targeted investments that boost the economy now, and in the future. We listened. And then we took the very best of what we heard, and transformed those many voices into a platform for action...The Wall Street Journal called us the poster child for the IMF’s global growth strategy. And recently, Christine Lagarde of the IMF praised Canada’s approach, using the fiscal space available to us, but in a manner that is credible, targeted and realistic.”⁹⁶⁹

On 13 June 2016, following the IMF’s annual policy review with Canada, directors at the Fund “noted that Canada’s fiscal sector continues to be sound and stable.” Further, “[The Directors] agreed that [Canada’s] macroprudential measures have been broadly effective in containing the growth of mortgage credit...” However, the IMF did note that “Canada is coping well with lower oil prices and weaker growth, but needs to pursue a fiscal and monetary policy mix that supports near-term output.”⁹⁷⁰

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain’s referendum vote to leave the EU, the Group of Seven (G7) finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that “G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7.” The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrate a significant

⁹⁶⁷ Minister Morneau to Tout Canada’s New Path for Middle Class Growth at G20 Meeting in Shanghai, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-028-eng.asp>

⁹⁶⁸ IMFC Statement by Bill Morneau Minister of Finance, Canada, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. <https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/can.pdf>

⁹⁶⁹ Speech by the Honourable Bill Morneau, Minister of Finance, at the 10th Annual Financial Literacy Summit, Department of Finance Canada, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1076479>

⁹⁷⁰ IMF says Canada needs fiscal support to counteract low oil prices, Reuters (London) 9 May 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/imf-canada-idUSL1N1950QT>

commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system, which is the IMF's core mission.⁹⁷¹

As of 31 July 2016, Canada has provided SDR 684.00 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion⁹⁷²

Canada has reaffirmed its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Omar Bitar

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 4 December 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping introduced the USD60 billion aid package to Africa at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Johannesburg Summit (FOCAC).⁹⁷³ The fund includes an initial capital of USD10 billion for the foundation of the China-Africa Capacity Cooperation Fund, USD5 billion of free aid and interest-free loans, USD35 billion of concessional loans and export credits, and USD5 billion of investment augmentation into the China-Africa Development Fund and Special Loans for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises in Africa.⁹⁷⁴ The IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde remarked on China's contribution to maintaining a strong IMF by stating that China "wants to work with the entire international community to create partnerships and go beyond its natural geographical zone..."⁹⁷⁵

On 30 November 2015, the Executive Board of the IMF decided to include the RMB into the currency basket of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR). It will hold a weight of 10.92 per cent. The new basket will be effective on 1 October 2016.⁹⁷⁶ The People's Bank of China indicated that the Government of China welcomes the decision of the IMF, and that it will go forward in promoting and safeguarding economic growth, and improving global economic governance.⁹⁷⁷

On 19 December 2015, after the United State Senate adopted the IMF's 2010 Reform, the People's Bank of China indicated that it welcomes the ratification of the reform. The Bank also indicated that the reform "will increase the representation and voice of emerging markets and developing countries

⁹⁷¹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

⁹⁷² Canada: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey=130&date1key=2016-08-25>

⁹⁷³ China initiates 10 bln USD fund to aid Africa development, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 11 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-01/11/c_134999072.htm

⁹⁷⁴ 60 billion USD: China-Africa Cooperation Aims High, Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (Beijing) 13 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zfgx/t1331126.htm>

⁹⁷⁵ IMF chief welcomes China's aid package to Africa, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 12 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-01/12/c_135002989.htm

⁹⁷⁶ Press Release: IMF Executive Board Completes the 2015 Review of SDR Valuation, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15543.htm>

⁹⁷⁷ PBC Welcomes IMF Executive Board's Decision to Include the RMB into the SDR Currency Basket, The People's Bank of China (Beijing) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://www.pbc.gov.cn/english/130721/2983967/index.html>

in the IMF.⁹⁷⁸ The adoption of the reform places China as the third largest voting power in the IMF, with a quota share increase from 3.99 per cent to 6.39 per cent.⁹⁷⁹

On 26 February 2016, the Government of China's Premier Li Keqiang spoke from a video message to the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting in Shanghai, China. The Premier indicated that all G20 members "need to increase communication and coordination, and work together to secure the stability of the international financial market."⁹⁸⁰

On 15 April 2016, Managing Director of the IMF Christine Lagarde spoke at the news conference of the IMF-World Bank Spring Meetings. On the topic of the 15th Quota Review, Lagarde indicated, "...I am convinced that, in that context, China will play an important role, because it wants to be a player in the institution and it wants to cooperate in the international domain, by playing the rules, belonging to the club."⁹⁸¹

On 16 April 2016, Governor of the People's Bank of China (PBOC), Zhou Xiaochuan, issued a statement in the 33rd Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee. Governor Zhou indicated that as the PBOC "look[s] forward to the timely completion of the 15th General Quota Review, including a new quota formula." Governor Zhou also reaffirmed the Government of China's stance of a greater representation of "dynamic emerging markets and developing economies" in the 15th General Quota Review in order to "better reflect their role in the global economic landscape."⁹⁸² Further, Governor Zhou indicated that China plans to issue SDR-denominated bonds in China's domestic market⁹⁸³ in preparation of RMB's inclusion in the SDR reserve currencies which will take effect in October 2016.⁹⁸⁴

On 19 April 2016, the foreign ministers of China, Russia and India issued a joint communiqué calling for further reforms at the International Monetary Fund granting emerging economies a greater voice. The joint statement follows the close of the 14th Russia-India-China Foreign Ministers Meeting held this year in Moscow. In it, the countries' ministers welcomed implementation of draft reforms from 2010 meant to raise quotas and reallocate voting shares at the IMF to grant developing countries a greater role in international monetary policy. The ministers went on to call on the IMF to push forward with further reforms to give emerging markets and developing nations greater representation and more say at the Fund "as quickly as possible." The communiqué also called for

⁹⁷⁸ IMF reforms clear last hurdle with US adoption, BBC News (London) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-35141683>

⁹⁷⁹ People's Bank of China welcomes the US Congress' passing of the IMF 2010 Annual Governance and Reform Plan, The People's Bank of China (Beijing) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.pbc.gov.cn/goutongjiaoliu/113456/113469/2991202/index.html>

⁹⁸⁰ Chinese Premier urges G20 policy coordination, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-02/26/c_135135246.htm

⁹⁸¹ Press Briefing of the Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 14 April 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2015/09/28/04/54/tr041416>

⁹⁸² International Monetary and Financial Committee Statement by Xiaochuan Zhou, Governor of the People's Bank of China, China, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/chn.pdf>

⁹⁸³ International Monetary and Financial Committee Statement by Xiaochuan Zhou, Governor of the People's Bank of China, China, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/chn.pdf>

⁹⁸⁴ Analysis: China Accelerates SDR Bond Platform, Official Monetary and Financial Institutions Forum (London) 25 April 2016. Access Date: 4 August 2016. <http://www.omfif.org/analysis/commentary/2016/april/china-accelerates-sdr-bond-platform/>

greater international and regional coordination by the three nations and reaffirmed China and Russia's support of India's desire for a greater role at the United Nations.⁹⁸⁵

On 7 June 2016, in his closing remark of the 8th Round of the China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the Government of China's Vice Premier, Wang Yang, reaffirmed that China will continue to work on the shift of the distribution of IMF quota towards dynamic emerging markets and development. Both countries also reaffirmed their support for the IMF's examination of the possibility to use SDR more broadly.⁹⁸⁶

As of 31 July 2016, China has provided SDR 2,409.66 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion⁹⁸⁷

China has taken action to support and adequately resource the IMF.

Thus, China has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Arthur Lui

France: +1

France has fully complied with its International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota and governance reform commitment.

On 30 November 2015, the Executive Board of the IMF decided to include the Chinese currency, the renminbi (yuan), into its basket of currencies that make up the Fund's Special Drawing Rights (SDR). The decision was taken during the IMF's five-yearly review of the basket of currencies. The inclusion of the renminbi in this basket has been backed by most of the major economies, including Germany, Britain, France, and Italy.⁹⁸⁸

As of 27 February 2016, France's voting shares in the IMF Executive Board account for 4.11 per cent.⁹⁸⁹ France has therefore failed to comply with the governance reform.

As of 27 February 2016, its quota subscriptions account for 4.31 per cent.⁹⁹⁰ France has therefore partially succeeded in reducing its quota subscriptions.

On 16 April 2016, in a statement to the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), the French Minister of Finance and Public Accounts, Michel Sapin indicated: "Finally, I welcome the entry into force of the 2010 Reforms, which strengthen the resources available to the IMF by doubling the Fund's permanent resources...In this context, France welcomes the timetable for

⁹⁸⁵ China, India, Russia call for more reforms at IMF, Fast FT (London) 19 April 2101, Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.ft.com/fastft/2016/04/19/china-india-russia-call-for-more-reforms-at-imf/>

⁹⁸⁶ Remarks by Vice Premier Wang Yang At the Closing Session and Press Conference of the Eighth Round of the China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 7 June 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/zyjh_665391/t1371367.shtml

⁹⁸⁷ China: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=180&date1key=2016-08-25>

⁹⁸⁸ IMF Survey: Chinese Renminbi to Be Included in IMF's Special Drawing Right Basket, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 3 August 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2015/09/28/04/53/sonew120115a>

⁹⁸⁹ IMF Executive Directors and Voting Power, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 27 February 2016.

Access Date: 27 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/eds.aspx>

⁹⁹⁰ IMF Members' Quotas and Voting Power, and IMF Board of Governors, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 27 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx>

adoption of the 15th Review and the target of completing the review in October 2017, with the aim of examining both the Fund's resources and the quota formula. France, as ever, will be attentive to the progress of the discussions and committed to fair outcomes."⁹⁹¹

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to formally withdraw from the EU, the Group of 7 (G7) finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrate a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system, which is the IMF's core mission.⁹⁹²

As of 31 July 2016, France has provided SDR 1,671.92 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion⁹⁹³

France has reaffirmed its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF and welcomed governance reform.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Germán Andres Guberman Diaz and Zachary Skeith

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 30 November 2015, the Executive Board of the IMF decided to include the Chinese currency, the renminbi (yuan), into its basket of currencies that make up the Fund's Special Drawing Rights (SDR). The decision was taken during the IMF's five-yearly review of the basket of currencies. The inclusion of the renminbi in this basket has been backed by most of the major economies, including Germany, Britain, France, and Italy.⁹⁹⁴

On 18 December 2015, the Government of Germany's central bank, the Deurche Bundesbank, indicated that it welcomes the US Congress' ratification of the 2010 IMF Quota and Governance Reforms. German has ratified the reform package back in 2012. Germany, the IMF's third-largest member with a voting share of 5.8 per cent, will be affected by the quota shift. Its voting share in the

⁹⁹¹ IMF Statement by Michel Sapin, Minister of Finance and Public Accounts, France, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/fra.pdf>

⁹⁹² Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

⁹⁹³ France: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=310&date1key=2016-08-25>

⁹⁹⁴ IMF Survey: Chinese Renminbi to Be Included in IMF's Special Drawing Right Basket, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 3 August 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2015/09/28/04/53/sonew120115a>

future will be 5.3 per cent, making the country the Fund's fourth-largest shareholder after the US, Japan, and China.⁹⁹⁵

On 20 January 2016, the German President Joachim Gauck indicated at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, that the German government supports the IMF's position on refugees as being able to benefit the European economies. President Gauck indicated the German government's willingness to devote necessary funding to solve Europe's refugee problem, and remarked that the refugee quotas are "morally and politically necessary."⁹⁹⁶

On 16 April 2016, the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) statement by Wolfgang Schäuble Federal Minister of Finance, Germany was released summarizing the economic status and new policies of Germany. They stated their implementation of the 2010 IMF reforms concerning their quotas and governance practices. Germany also encouraged the cooperation of the IMF and global financial safety net architecture in order to strengthen the credibility of the IMF. They also welcomed the agenda of the IMF's sovereign debt restructuring issues.⁹⁹⁷

On 16 June 2016, the Christine Lagarde, the managing director of the IMF reported in a press conference in Oslo, Norway that Germany needed structural reforms to resolve its trade surplus with the rest of the world, especially with the Chinese slowing economy. She focused on encouraging health public finances to increase spending and opening up closed sectors of the economy.⁹⁹⁸

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the Group of 7 (G7) finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrate a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system, which is the IMF's core mission.⁹⁹⁹

As of 31 July 2016, Germany has provided SDR2,273.21 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰⁰⁰

Germany has fully complied with its commitment towards the IMF's fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

⁹⁹⁵ Press Release: Bundesbank Welcomes Ratification of IMF Quota and Governance Reform by USA, Deutsche Bundesbank (Frankfurt) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. https://www.bundesbank.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/BBK/2015/2015_12_18_usa_ratification_imf_reform.html

⁹⁹⁶ Refugee crisis: Germany reinstates controls at Austrian border, The Guardian (London) 20 January 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/sep/13/germany-to-close-borders-exit-schengen-emergency-measures>

⁹⁹⁷ International Monetary and Financial Committee Thirty-Third Meeting, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf>

⁹⁹⁸ Managing Spillovers—Striking the Right Balance of Domestic Objectives and External Stability, by Christine Lagarde, Oslo, Norway, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 June 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2016/061616.htm>

⁹⁹⁹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

¹⁰⁰⁰ Germany: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=340&date1key=2016-08-25>

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Jinhui Jiao and Emily Shaw

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 26 January 2016, following the ratification of the 2010 IMF Quota and Governance Reforms, India's voting shares increased to 2.69 per cent from the previous 2.3 per cent, while its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) quota increased to 2.81 per cent. India has consented to the quota increases indicated in the 14th General Review of Quotas.¹⁰⁰¹

On 10 March 2016, in a speech by José Viñals, the Financial Counsellor and Director of the Monetary and Capital Markets Department for IMF, Viñals praised India for “[bolstering] its domestic policy frameworks to tame inflation and to foster better growth prospects — including, importantly, via the adoption of inflation targeting under the apt guidance of Governor Rajan; greater exchange rate flexibility; and the commitment to fiscal consolidation.”¹⁰⁰²

On 11 March 2016, at the Advancing Asia Conference held in New Delhi, which was jointly sponsored by the IMF and the Ministry of Finance of India, the two parties announced the opening of the South Asia Regional Training and Technical Centre (SARTTAC) in New Delhi in 2017. SARTTAC will offer courses and seminars for policy makers and other government agencies from India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. It will build upon the IMF's in-depth experience with capacity development by drawing on the experiences of the IMF's Regional Technical Assistance Centres and Regional Training Centres, which have a proven track record of delivering assistance on economic institution building.¹⁰⁰³ Concerning the SARTTAC, Indian Prime Minister Modi indicated: “The Fund has built up an immense stock of economic expertise. All its members should take advantage of this. All of us need to pursue policies that provide a stable macroeconomy, enhance growth and further inclusion. The Fund can be of great assistance in this. Apart from advice, the IMF can help in building capacity for policy making.”¹⁰⁰⁴

On 12 March 2016, at the Advancing Asia Summit in India, Indian Prime Minister Modi indicated that the reform of global institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF has to be an ongoing process. The day after the Indian government tabled a supplementary demand of grant of Rs.69,575 in parliament for increasing India's quota in IMF with higher voting rights, the Prime Minister

¹⁰⁰¹ Factsheet: IMF Members' Quotas and Voting Power, and IMF Board of Governors, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 25 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx>

¹⁰⁰² José Viñals, Reaching the ‘Great Normalization’ — Overcoming Financial Stability Challenges in Advanced and Emerging Economies, Financial Counsellor and Director of the Monetary and Capital Markets Department, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 10 March 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2016/031016.htm>

¹⁰⁰³ Press Release: IMF and India Set Up Regional Training and Technical Assistance Center, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 12 March 2016. Access date: 10 July 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16102.htm>

¹⁰⁰⁴ IMF Survey: Conference Highlights Asia's Advancing Role in the Global Economy, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 15 March 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016.

further indicated: “I am very happy that the IMF has decided to finalise the next round of quota changes by October 2017.”¹⁰⁰⁵

On 13 March 2016, the IMF’s Managing Director Christine Lagarde praised the fiscal stance adopted by the government, terming it as “appropriate and sensible.” She also indicated that using the windfall from low energy cost to finance infrastructure projects is “the right stance that has been set under the given circumstances.”¹⁰⁰⁶

The IMF’s April 2016 World Economic outlook titled ‘Too slow for too long’ reported India will be the fastest growing major economy in 2016-17 growing at 7.5 per cent, ahead of China, at a time when global growth is facing increasing downside risks. India’s growth will continue to be driven by private consumption, which has benefited from lower energy prices and higher real incomes, IMF said, adding that “With the revival of sentiment and pickup in industrial activity, a recovery of private investment is expected to further strengthen growth.”¹⁰⁰⁷

On 19 April 2016, the foreign ministers of China, Russia and India issued a joint communiqué calling for further reforms at the International Monetary Fund granting emerging economies a greater voice. The joint statement follows the close of the 14th Russia-India-China Foreign Ministers Meeting held this year in Moscow. In it, the countries’ ministers welcomed implementation of draft reforms from 2010 meant to raise quotas and reallocate voting shares at the IMF to grant developing countries a greater role in international monetary policy. The ministers went on to call on the IMF to push forward with further reforms to give emerging markets and developing nations greater representation and more say at the Fund “as quickly as possible.” The communiqué also called for greater international and regional coordination by the three nations and reaffirmed China and Russia’s support of India’s desire for a greater role at the United Nations.¹⁰⁰⁸

On 26 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Statement by Arun Jaitley Minister of Finance, India on behalf of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Jaitley indicated: “While we greatly appreciate the implementation of the 14th General Review of Quotas — quicker progress needs to be made to further enhance the Fund’s lending capacity to fulfill its mandate of maintaining global stability. We consider that changes in quotas including fresh review of quota formula, is necessary to reflect fairness and equality in the governance of the Fund in order to reinforce its legitimacy.” Jaitley also indicated: “The role of the IMF will become increasingly important as the world becomes more complex, casting greater responsibility on its functioning as sentinel of global economic stability. It is in this regard that we strongly urge for the completion of

¹⁰⁰⁵ PM Modi at IMF Summit: India is a Ray of Hope for Global Economic Recovery, The Indian Express (Mumbai) 12 March 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016.

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/pm-modi-at-imf-summit-india-is-a-ray-of-hope-for-global-economic-recovery/>

¹⁰⁰⁶ ENS Economic Bureau, IMF Quota Reforms: Breathing Space Needed Before Next Round, Says Christine Lagarde, The Indian Express (Mumbai) 14 March 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016.

<http://indianexpress.com/article/business/economy/imf-quota-reforms-breathing-space-needed-before-next-round-says-christine-lagarde/>

¹⁰⁰⁷ India remains a bright spot in IMF’s global economic forecast, Live Mint (New Delhi) 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/DVPbsd4nDOWGSDaOhggvNO/India-bright-spot-in-IMF-global-economic-forecast.html>

¹⁰⁰⁸ China, India, Russia call for more reforms at IMF, Fast FT (London) 19 April 2016, Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.ft.com/fastft/2016/04/19/china-india-russia-call-for-more-reforms-at-imf/>

the 15th General Review of Quotas, including the review of the new quota formula, by 2017 Annual Meetings.”¹⁰⁰⁹

As of 31 July 2016, India has provided SDR2 783.99 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF’s lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰¹⁰

India has fully complied with its commitment to support IMF actions and expeditiously implement in full the quota and governance reforms of the IMF. India has accepted both the shifting of quota shares and the reshuffling of the Executive board.

Thus, India has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jinhui Jiao

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As of 9 March 2016, Indonesia has not doubled its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of SDR2,079.3 million as indicated in the 2010 IMF Quota Reform.¹⁰¹¹

On 11 February 2015, at the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting in Istanbul, Turkey, the Indonesian delegation expressed its concerns on the delay of the governance reform and quota addition of IMF, taking into account that this agenda was agreed in 2010.¹⁰¹²

On 16 November 2015, at the 2015 G20 Antalya Summit, Turkey, Indonesian Finance Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro indicated: “Indonesia [took] the position to push for [the IMF reform]. This is for the interest of all as we want the IMF to be stronger and show more concern with the emerging market and developing countries.”¹⁰¹³

On 1 December 2015, Bank Indonesia official Nanang Hendarsah indicated: “Indonesia is open to the possibility of increasing its yuan reserves, which would require a long gradual process.”¹⁰¹⁴

¹⁰⁰⁹ Arun Jaitley, Statement by Mr. Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Information & Broadcasting, India Representing the Constituency consisting of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Sri Lanka to the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), IMFC Thirty-Third Meeting, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 10 July 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/ind.pdf>

¹⁰¹⁰ India: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=430&date1key=2016-08-25>

¹⁰¹¹ Acceptances of the Proposed Amendment of the Articles of Agreement on Reform of the Executive Board and Consents to 2010 Quota Increase, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm>

¹⁰¹² G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Istanbul, Turkey, 9 – 10 February 2015 “Investment Strategy to Boost Growth”, Ministry of Finance Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 11 February 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/SP/g20-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-meeting-istanbul-turkey-9-%E2%80%93-10-february-2015>

¹⁰¹³ Indonesia Calls for Reform of Global Financial Architecture, Antara (Jakarta) 18 November 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/101545/indonesia-calls-for-reform-of-global-financial-architecture>

¹⁰¹⁴ Asian Central Banks Welcome Yuan’s IMF Reserve-Basket Inclusion, Bloomberg (New York City) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-12-01/asian-central-banks-welcome-yuan-s-imf-reserve-basket-inclusion>

On 16 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Statement by the Honorable Zeti Akhtar Aziz, the Bank Negara Malaysia Governor, on behalf of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Republic of Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, and Vietnam, the Malaysian Governor indicated: "We applaud the coming into effect of the 14th General Review of Quotas and the entry into force of the Seventh Amendment on the Reform of the IMF Executive Board. Our constituents reaffirm our commitment to work expeditiously toward the completion of the 15th General Review of Quotas, including a new quota formula, by the 2017 Annual Meetings. We are committed to maintaining a strong, well-resourced and quota-based IMF. We also welcome the progress made toward achieving a more diverse and inclusive work environment at the Fund."¹⁰¹⁵

As of 31 July 2016, Indonesia has not provided additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) or other means to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰¹⁶

Indonesia has partially complied its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Zachary Skeith

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 30 November 2015, the Executive Board of the IMF decided to include the Chinese currency, the renminbi (yuan), into its basket of currencies that make up the Fund's Special Drawing Rights (SDR). The decision was taken during the IMF's five-yearly review of the basket of currencies. The inclusion of the renminbi in this basket has been backed by most of the major economies, including Germany, Britain, France, and Italy.¹⁰¹⁷

As of 27 February 2016, the country's voting shares in the IMF account for 3.08 per cent.¹⁰¹⁸ This is lower than its pre-2010 per cent of 3.24 per cent, but higher than its 2010 Reform target of 3.01 per cent.¹⁰¹⁹ Italy has therefore partially complied with the governance reform.

As of 27 February 2016, the country's quota shares account for 3.23 per cent¹⁰²⁰ of the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR). This is lower than its pre-2010 per cent of 3.30 per cent, but higher than its

¹⁰¹⁵ IMFC Statement by the Honorable Zeti Akhtar Aziz Governor Bank Negara Malaysia, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/mys.pdf>

¹⁰¹⁶ Indonesia: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=440&date1key=2016-08-25>

¹⁰¹⁷ IMF Survey: Chinese Renminbi to Be Included in IMF's Special Drawing Right Basket, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 3 August 2016. <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2015/09/28/04/53/sonew120115a>

¹⁰¹⁸ IMF Executive Directors and Voting Power, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 27 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/eds.aspx>

¹⁰¹⁹ Illustration of Proposed Quota and Voting Shares, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.). Access Date: 27 February 2016. https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pdfs/pr10418_table.pdf

¹⁰²⁰ IMF Members' Quotas and Voting Power, and IMF Board of Governors, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 27 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx>

2010 Reform target of per cent of 3.16.¹⁰²¹ Italy has therefore partially complied in reducing its quota shares.

As of 6 April 2016, Italy has provided SDR6.898.52 million to the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). While quota subscriptions of member countries are the IMF's main source of financing, the Fund can supplement its quota resources through borrowing if it believes that they might fall short of members' needs. Through the NAB, the IMF's main backstop for quota resources, a number of member countries and institutions stand ready to lend additional resources to the IMF. The NAB is a set of credit arrangements between the IMF and 38 member countries and Institutions, including a number of emerging market countries. The NAB is used in circumstances in which the IMF needs to supplement its quota resources for lending purposes.¹⁰²²

On 16 April 2016, the International Monetary and Finance Committee (IMFC) released a statement by Italy's Minister of Economy and Finance, Pier Carlo Padoan, on behalf of Albania, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino. The Italian Finance Minister indicated that all countries agreed upon the importance of the IMF's involvement in the Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN). The Minister further remarked: "Finally, as we welcome the entry into force of the 14th General Review of Quotas, we look forward to the 15th Review as a way to maintain the Fund adequately resourced with permanent quotas. In order to facilitate a constructive and comprehensive discussion among the membership, we continue to favor the so-called package approach whereby all relevant variables and parameters in the quota formula are simultaneously considered to deliver a suitable outcome, while avoiding unreasonable expectations and unworkable scenarios."¹⁰²³

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrate a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system, which is the IMF's core mission.¹⁰²⁴

As of 31 July 2016, Italy has provided SDR1,217.35 in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to increase the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion.¹⁰²⁵

Italy has fully complied with its commitment towards the IMF's fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Germán Andres Guberman Diaz and Emily Shaw

¹⁰²¹ Illustration of Proposed Quota and Voting Shares, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.). Access Date: 27 February 2016. https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pdfs/pr10418_table.pdf

¹⁰²² IMF Standing Borrowing Arrangements, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 6 April 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/gabnab.htm>

¹⁰²³ International Monetary and Finance Committee Statement by Pier Carlo Padoan Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy On behalf of Albania, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 15 April 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf>

¹⁰²⁴ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

¹⁰²⁵ Italy: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=490&date1key=2016-08-25>

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong and quota-based International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 16 April 2016 the Honorable Deputy Prime Minister of Japan and Governor of the IMF for Japan Taro Aso, at the Thirty-Three Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee released a statement supporting the IMF and detailing some of the support Japan has extended. “Japan has actively supported the Fund’s efforts by taking such initiatives as providing the Fund with a credit line of 100 billion US. Dollar in 2009, and 60 billion US Dollar in 2012. We hope that the Fund will continue to play an essential role toward achieving both international financial stability and sustainable growth in the global economy. For the IMF, we welcome the entry-into-effect of the 2010 Reforms that were agreed upon by all member countries five years ago, with a view to maintaining and augmenting its legitimacy, effectiveness, and credibility. As the 14th quota increase takes effect, the size of the quota has doubled, and the proportion of the quota resource in the Fund’s overall resources has also increased considerably. Since we are not of the view that the Fund falls significantly short of its necessary resources for now, due consideration should be given to careful examination of the adequacy of the Fund’s resources in the further review of the quota. We need to check whether there is any room for improving the IMF’s existing lending framework.”¹⁰²⁶

On 18 April 2016, Japan has completed the requirements for adherence to the International Monetary Fund’s Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) Plus—the highest tier of the Data Standards Initiatives. Japan’s SDDS Plus data are now posted on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board.¹⁰²⁷ “In order to have a more accurate grasp of the global economies and to prevent the next financial crises, it is critical to promote data transparency,” said Masatsugu Asakawa, Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs.¹⁰²⁸ “As an adherent to the SDDS Plus, we are firmly committed to preparing highly transparent and detailed economic and financial data. We also urge further international efforts toward more transparent and reliable statistical data collection, and strongly believe that the SDDS Plus will play a key role.”¹⁰²⁹

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain’s referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that “G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7.” The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrate a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system, which is the IMF’s core mission.¹⁰³⁰

¹⁰²⁶ Press Release: IMF Executive Board Completes the 2015 Review of SDR Valuation, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/country/jpn/>

¹⁰²⁷ Japan Adheres to the International Monetary Fund’s Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus Press Release No. 16/175, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 18 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16175.htm>

¹⁰²⁸ Japan Adheres to the International Monetary Fund’s Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus Press Release No. 16/175, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 18 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16175.htm>

¹⁰²⁹ Japan Adheres to the International Monetary Fund’s Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus Press Release No. 16/175, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 18 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16175.htm>

¹⁰³⁰ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

As of 31 July 2016, Japan has provided SDR5,090.49 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰³¹

Japan has fully complied with its commitment towards the IMF's fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mike Cowan

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong and quota-based International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 1 December 2015, the Korean government's Minister of Finance, Yoo Il-ho, indicated his support for the inclusion of the renminbi into the IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket.¹⁰³²

On 11 December 2015, the Bank of Korea, together with the IMF, hosted a conference "Leverage in Asia: Lessons from the Past, What's New Now?, and Where to Watch Out For?" in Seoul, Korea. The conference was sponsored by the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance.¹⁰³³

On 16 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Statement by the Honorable Kelly O'Dwyer MP, Minister for Small Business and Assistant Treasurer, Australia, on behalf of Australia, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Republic of Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Republic of Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, O'Dwyer indicated: We warmly welcome the ratification of the Fund's 2010 quota and governance reforms. This has been a crucial and overdue step forward in strengthening the effectiveness, credibility, and legitimacy of the Fund. However, more work remains to be done and we look forward to beginning work on the 15th General Review of Quotas to ensure the Fund is appropriately representative of the contributions of its members to the global economy. In the meantime, we should continue to ensure that the Fund remains adequately resourced.¹⁰³⁴

On April 17 2016, at the 2016 Spring Meetings in Washington, the IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde pointed to Korea alongside Germany and the Netherlands as a country with "ample fiscal space." Bank of Korea governor Lee Ju-yeol explained that: "Ms. Lagarde said that countries with the financial means should actively implement fiscal expansion policies, and cited South Korea, Germany, and the Netherlands as countries with the infrastructure and fiscal soundness."¹⁰³⁵

¹⁰³¹ Japan: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=520&date1key=2016-08-25>

¹⁰³² Seoul eyes opportunity in yuan's SDR status, Chung Joo-won, The Korea Herald (Seoul) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 29 February 2016. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20151201001002>

¹⁰³³ Juyeol Lee: Leverage in Asia, Bank for International Settlements (Basel) 11 December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.bis.org/review/r151221d.htm>

¹⁰³⁴ IMFC Statement by the Honorable Kelly O'Dwyer, MP Minister for Small Business and Assistant Treasurer, Australia On Behalf of the Asia and the Pacific Constituency, IMFC Thirty-Third Meeting, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/aus.pdf>

¹⁰³⁵ IMF Managing Director Says S. Korea Has "Ample Fiscal Space". The Hankyoreh (Seoul) 18 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. http://english.hani.co.kr/arti/english_edition/e_business/740199.html

As of 31 July 2016, Korea has provided SDR 591.45 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰³⁶

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to support the IMF's fundamental mission.

Thus, Korea has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jinhui Jiao

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 17 November 2015, the IMF commended progress made by Mexico and its cooperation and coordination with the IMF. The press release stated, "Directors commended the authorities for their commitment to gradually consolidate public finances and set the ratio of public debt to GDP on a downward trajectory. They welcomed the targeted reduction in the public sector borrowing requirement and the proposed reform of fuel excise taxes aimed at reducing carbon emissions and stabilizing tax revenues over the medium term. Directors encouraged the authorities to also eliminate inefficient electricity subsidies while protecting vulnerable households through targeted transfers. Directors welcomed ongoing efforts to enhance fiscal discipline and accountability, while at the same time retaining sufficient flexibility to respond to changing circumstances."¹⁰³⁷

On 23 November 2015, the IMF reinstated Mexico's access to Flexible Credit Line (FLC) resources.¹⁰³⁸ The two-year FLC agreement was approved in November 2014 and is equivalent to SDR47.29 billion, which acts as a flexible line of credit used for crisis prevention purposes.¹⁰³⁹ The IMF Executive Board's First Managing Deputy Managing Director and Acting Chairman, David Lipton, indicated that the Mexican government has expressed their continued commitment to lower the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)-to-debt ratio and rebuild foreign exchange reserves.¹⁰⁴⁰

On 17 February 2016, the Mexican Foreign Exchange Commission decided to suspend the sale of dollar mechanisms immediately. This is an attempt to increase the value of the Mexican peso.¹⁰⁴¹

On 17 February 2016, the Government of Mexico also decided to cut the spending of Federal Public Administration by MXN132.3 billion to maintain macroeconomic stability.¹⁰⁴² Both of these actions

¹⁰³⁶ Korea: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=550&date1key=2016-08-25>

¹⁰³⁷ IMF Executive Board Concludes 2015 Article IV Consultation with Mexico Press Release No. 15/519, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 15 November 2015. Access Date: 11 May 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15519.htm>

¹⁰³⁸ Mexico Review Under the Flexible Credit Line Agreement-Press Release; and Staff Report, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 24 November 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr15322.pdf>

¹⁰³⁹ IMF Executive Board Approves New Two-Year US\$70 Billion Flexible Credit Line Arrangement with Mexico, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 26 November 2014. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2014/pr14543.htm>

¹⁰⁴⁰ Mexico Review Under the Flexible Credit Line Agreement-Press Release; and Staff Report, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 24 November 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr15322.pdf>

¹⁰⁴¹ La Comisión de Cambios decide suspender a partir de este anuncio los mecanismos de ventas de dólares vigentes, Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico City) 17 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://www.gob.mx/shcp/prensa/anuncio-de-la-comision-de-cambios-17-febrero-2016>

are aligned with the IMF's recommendations from November 2015 to help Mexico maintain its economic stability.

On 19 February 2016, the Governor of the Bank of Mexico and the Chairman of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), Agustín Carstens, congratulated and supported Christine Lagarde for her work as the Managing Director of the IMF. Carstens expressed his confidence in Lagarde and the IMF's ability to strengthen the international monetary system.¹⁰⁴³

On 16 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) statement by Luis de Guindos, the Minister of Economy and Competitiveness of Spain, on behalf of Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Spain, and República Bolivariana de Venezuela, the Minister indicated: "We recognize the importance of strengthening the global safety net that should strive to cover countries evenly, with the Fund playing a central role in it. The entry into force of the 2010 Quota and Governance Reforms, which will strengthen the permanent resources of the IMF as a quota-based institution, is a very welcome step. The reforms will also allow the Fund's financial and institutional structure to better reflect the realities of the world economy." The Minister further indicated: "In the spirit of global cooperation, we call on the Fund to ensure the broadest participation of IMF members in the efforts to maintain an adequately resourced IMF. IN this context, we remind that quotas are the most predictable and reliable source of funding."¹⁰⁴⁴

On 27 May 2016, the Executive Board of the IMF approved a successor two-year arrangement for Mexico under the Flexible Credit Line (FCL) in an amount equivalent to SDR62.389 trillion, and canceled the previous arrangement of SDR47.292 billion. The new arrangement under the FCL with a higher level of access, will continue to play an important role in supporting Mexico's macroeconomic strategy by providing insurance against greater external risks and bolstering market confidence.¹⁰⁴⁵

As of 31 July 2016, Mexico has provided SDR 448.39 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰⁴⁶

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment towards the IMF's fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Emily Shaw

¹⁰⁴² Ajuste preventivo al gasto de la Administración Pública Federal para refrendar su compromiso con la estabilidad macroeconómica, Secretario de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico City) 17 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/shcp/prensa/comunicado-de-prensa-020-2016>

¹⁰⁴³ Statement by Agustín Carstens Governor of Banco de Mexico and Chairman of the IMFC, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr1667.htm>

¹⁰⁴⁴ IMFC Statement by Luis de Guindos Minister of Economy and Competitiveness, Spain, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 15 April 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/esp.pdf>

¹⁰⁴⁵ Press Release: IMF Executive Board Approves New Two-Year US\$88 Billion Flexible Credit Line Arrangement with Mexico, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16250.htm>

¹⁰⁴⁶ Mexico: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=670&date1key=2016-08-25>

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As of 27 February 2016, its quota shares account for 2.76 per cent¹⁰⁴⁷ of the IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDR). This is lower than its pre-2010 commitment of 2.782 per cent, but marginally higher than its 2010 Quota Reform target of 2.7 per cent.¹⁰⁴⁸ Russia has therefore partially succeeded in reducing its quota shares.

On 19 April 2016, the foreign ministers of China, Russia and India issued a joint communiqué calling for further reforms at the International Monetary Fund granting emerging economies a greater voice. The joint statement follows the close of the 14th Russia-India-China Foreign Ministers Meeting held this year in Moscow. In it, the countries' ministers welcomed implementation of draft reforms from 2010 meant to raise quotas and reallocate voting shares at the IMF to grant developing countries a greater role in international monetary policy. The ministers went on to call on the IMF to push forward with further reforms to give emerging markets and developing nations greater representation and more say at the Fund "as quickly as possible." The communiqué also called for greater international and regional coordination by the three nations and reaffirmed China and Russia's support of India's desire for a greater role at the United Nations.¹⁰⁴⁹

As of 31 July 2016, Russia has provided SDR783.36 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰⁵⁰

Russia has fully complied with its commitment towards the IMF's fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, Russia has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Germán Andres Guberman Diaz and Arthur Lui

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As of 9 March 2016, Saudi Arabia has not doubled its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of SDR6,985.50 million as indicated in the 2010 IMF Quota Reform.¹⁰⁵¹

On 19 May 2016, an IMF team led by Tim Callen held discussions from May 1 to 12 on the 2016 Article IV Consultation with Saudi Arabia. Callen indicated: "Since the 2015 Article IV consultation, there has been a significant acceleration in reforms in Saudi Arabia. Vision 2030 sets out the goal of

¹⁰⁴⁷ IMF Members' Quotas and Voting Power, and IMF Board of Governors, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 27 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx>

¹⁰⁴⁸ Illustration of Proposed Quota and Voting Shares, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.). Access Date: 27 February 2016. https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pdfs/pr10418_table.pdf

¹⁰⁴⁹ China, India, Russia call for more reforms at IMF, Fast FT (London) 19 April 2101, Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.ft.com/fastft/2016/04/19/china-india-russia-call-for-more-reforms-at-imf/>

¹⁰⁵⁰ Russia: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=819&date1key=2016-08-25>

¹⁰⁵¹ Acceptances of the Proposed Amendment of the Articles of Agreement on Reform of the Executive Board and Consents to 2010 Quota Increase, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm>

an appropriately bold and far-reaching transformation of the Saudi Arabian economy to diversity growth, reduce dependence on oil, increase the role of the private sector, and create more jobs for nationals.” Callen further indicated: “IMF staff welcome the control of [the Saudi government] spending that is underway and the energy price adjustments that have been implemented. Staff also welcome actions by the government to put in place mechanisms to strengthen accountability and improve the efficiency of its spending through the introduction of key performance indicators for ministries, the setting up of National Projects Management Office, and increased scrutiny of new capital projects.”¹⁰⁵²

As of 22 July 2016, Saudi Arabia has increased its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of SDR6,986.50 from 9 March 2016 to SDR9,992.6.¹⁰⁵³

As of 31 July 2016, Saudi Arabia has provided SDR 997.75 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF’s lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰⁵⁴

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment the IMF’s fundamental mission, the Fund’s quota and governance reforms, and the adequate resourcing of the IMF.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Zachary Skeith and Sara Fallaha

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 31 January 2016, South Africa agreed to the IMF’s General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR), and ensured that it would meet its aims. The central goal of GAAR is to stop any “unacceptable tax avoidance practices.”

On 16 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Finance Committee (IMFC) Statement by Pravin Jannadas Gordhan, Minister of Finance, South Africa, on behalf of Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Republic of South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the Minister indicated: “We are committed to strengthening the policy framework to promote macroeconomic stability that is essential for strong inclusive growth. The engagement with the Fund will help in establishing a growth-friendly policy environment and rebuilding of policy buffers.” The Minister also indicated: “We welcome the Fund’s support in building capacity to improve data quality for countries in the [African region]. This support needs to be sustained to ensure appropriate data is available and timely for policymaking, as well as fruitful Fund engagement” and “We welcome the entry into force of the 2010 Quota and Governance Reforms as it strengthens the effectiveness, credibility, and legitimacy of the Fund. It also boosts the Fund’s permanent resources allowing it to remain a quota-based institution. In addition, the

¹⁰⁵² Press Release: IMF Staff Completes 2016 Article IV Mission to Saudi Arabia, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 19 May 2016. Access Date: 3 August 2016. <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2015/09/14/01/49/pr16230>

¹⁰⁵³ IMF Members’ Quotas and Voting Power, and IMF Board of Governors, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 22 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx>

¹⁰⁵⁴ Saudi Arabia: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=830&date1key=2016-08-25>

inclusion of the renminbi in the SDR basket reflects the changing global landscape with a multi-polar and complex system.”¹⁰⁵⁵

As of 31 July 2016, South Africa has provided SDR 51.72 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF’s lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰⁵⁶

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment towards the IMF’s fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Emily Shaw

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As of 23 July 2016, Turkey’s voting shares increased from 0.61 per cent to 0.96 per cent. Turkey has consented to the voting share increase of Emerging Market and Developing Countries (EMDCs) as indicated in the 2010 IMF Governance Reform.¹⁰⁵⁷

On 16 April 2016, in the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Statement by Behmet Simsek, Deputy Prime Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs, Turkey, on behalf of Austria, Belarus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and Turkey, Simsek indicated: “The doubling of quotas and the governance reform following the adoption of the 2010 Reforms were landmark achievements. Our constituency supports an adequately resourced Fund, especially in the face of heightened uncertainties and downside risks, and we continue to advocate increasing quota subscriptions in order for the IMF to return to its quota-based nature while borrowed resources should have a limited share in total resources.”¹⁰⁵⁸

As of 31 July 2016, Turkey has not provided additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to increase the IMF’s lending resources to USD750 billion.¹⁰⁵⁹

Turkey has reaffirmed its commitment to the IMF’s fundamental mission, the Fund’s quota, and governance reforms. However, Turkey has not made additional contributions that adequate resourcing of the IMF.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Arthur Lui

¹⁰⁵⁵ IMFC Statement by Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan Minister of Finance, South Africa, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 15 April 2016. Access date: 17 July 2016.

<https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/zaf.pdf>

¹⁰⁵⁶ South Africa: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=880&date1key=2016-08-25>

¹⁰⁵⁷ IMF Members' Quotas and Voting Power, and IMF Board of Governors, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 23 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx>

¹⁰⁵⁸ International Monetary and Financial Committee Statement by Mehmet Şimşek, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, Turkey, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 1 July 2016. <https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/tur.pdf>

¹⁰⁵⁹ Turkey: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=980&date1key=2016-08-25>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As of 31 January 2016, the UK has not doubled its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of SDR 10,738.5 million to the IMF as indicated in the 2010 IMF Quota Reform.¹⁰⁶⁰

On 20 January 2016, UK Chancellor of Exchequer George Osborne and India's Finance Minister Arun Jaitley released a joint statement welcoming the ratification of the 2010 IMF reform by US Congress.¹⁰⁶¹

On 14 April 2016, IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde made an "impassioned plea" for Britain to stay in the EU. This plea was made in anticipation of Britain's June referendum, in which the nation will decide whether to stay a member of the international institution.¹⁰⁶²

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision and stating that "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrate a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system, which is the IMF's core mission.¹⁰⁶³

On 24 June 2016, Ms. Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the IMF, issued the following statement: "We take note of the decision by the people of the UK. We urge the authorities in the UK and Europe to work collaboratively to ensure a smooth transition to a new economic relationship between the UK and the EU, including by clarifying the procedures and broad objectives that will guide the process." Lagarde also indicated "We strongly support commitments of the Bank of England and the ECB to supply liquidity to the banking system and curtail excess financial volatility. We will continue to monitor developments closely and stand ready to support our members as needed."¹⁰⁶⁴

As of 31 July 2016, UK has provided SDR 1,672.44 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion.¹⁰⁶⁵

¹⁰⁶⁰ Financial Position in the Fund, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 31 January 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=1010&date1key=2016-03-04>

¹⁰⁶¹ India, UK welcome US Congress passing IMF quota reform, The Economic Times (London) 20 January 2016. Access Date: 3 March 2016. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2016-01-20/news/69930981_1_imf-quota-reforms-eighth-largest-quota-holder-quota-increase

¹⁰⁶² IMF Chief Issues Impassioned Plea for Britain to Stay in EU, The Guardian (London) 14 April 2016. Access Date: 17 April 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/apr/14/imf-chief-issues-impassioned-plea-for-britain-to-stay-in-eu>

¹⁰⁶³ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

¹⁰⁶⁴ Statement by Christine Lagarde on the UK referendum, IMF Press Release, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2016/07/05/13/52/PR16303-Statement-by-Christine-Lagarde-on-the-UK-Referendum>

¹⁰⁶⁵ United Kingdom: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=1010&date1key=2016-08-25>

The UK supported the IMF's fundamental mission, the Fund's governance reforms, and the adequate resourcing of the IMF.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Zachary Skeith and Sara Fallaha

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 18 December 2015, the US Senate voted to adopt the 2010 IMF Quota and Governance Reforms, which will boost the influence of the Emerging Markets and Developing Countries (EMDCs) within the IMF.¹⁰⁶⁶

On 18 December 2015, in a statement regarding the US Senate's passing of the bill, the US Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew noted that: "The IMF reforms reinforce the central leadership role of the US in the global economic system and demonstrate our commitment to maintaining that position."¹⁰⁶⁷

On 16 April, 2016, the US Treasury Secretary, Jacob J. Lew, delivered a statement to the International Monetary and Financial Committee. In his statement, he said, "thanks to bipartisan Congressional support for the IMF quota and governance reforms, the US has reaffirmed its commitment to a strong IMF."¹⁰⁶⁸

On 24 June 2016, in response to Britain's referendum vote to leave the EU, the G7 finance ministers issued a statement respecting the decision: "G7 central banks have taken steps to ensure adequate liquidity and to support the functioning of markets. We stand ready to use the established liquidity instruments to that end. We will continue to consult closely on market movements and financial stability, and cooperate as appropriate. We remain united and continue to maintain our solidarity as G7." The efforts of the finance ministers demonstrate a significant commitment to ensure the stability of the international monetary system, which is the IMF's core mission.¹⁰⁶⁹

As of 31 July 2016, US has provided SDR 6,224.58 million in additional funding to the IMF through New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) to aid the increasing of the IMF's lending resources to USD750 billion¹⁰⁷⁰

The US has fully complied with its commitment towards the IMF's fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, the United States has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mike Cowan

¹⁰⁶⁶ Senate Passes IMF Reform in Budget Bill, Reuters (London) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-fiscal-imf-idUSKBN0U204J20151219>

¹⁰⁶⁷ IMF Reforms Clear Last Hurdle with US Adoption, BBC News (London) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-35141683>

¹⁰⁶⁸ IMFC Statement by Jacob J. Lew Secretary of the Treasury, United States, International Monetary Fund (Washington D. C.) 16 April 2016. Access Date: 17 April 2016. <https://www.imf.org/External/spring/2016/imfc/statement/eng/usa.pdf>

¹⁰⁶⁹ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 June 2016. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2016/06/statement-g7-finance-ministers-central-bank-governors-2/>

¹⁰⁷⁰ United States: Financial Position in the Fund as of 31 July 2016. Access Date: 24 August 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/tad/exfin2.aspx?memberKey1=1020&date1key=2016-08-25>

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to maintain a strong, quota-based, and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 17 February 2016, Mario Draghi, the president of the European Central Bank (ECB), expressed his support for the IMF's financial assistance and economic adjustment programmes: "From an ECB perspective, the IMF's participation would be highly desirable given its considerable expertise in designing and monitoring financial assistance programmes."¹⁰⁷¹

On 13 January 2016, in an interview with the European Commissioner for Economic and Financial Affairs, Taxation and Customs Pierre Moscovici, the Commissioner indicated that the IMF's role in the EU is necessary: "For many [EU] member countries, not only Germany, the participation of the IMF is an absolute necessity."¹⁰⁷²

On 14 January 2016, after consulting with the IMF, the Eurogroup announced that it "agreed with the IMF's evaluation of the economic outlook for the euro area and of its policy challenges."¹⁰⁷³ The consultations between the EU and the IMF took place during December 2015. The announcement was delivered by the Eurogroup President Jeroen Dijsselbloem.¹⁰⁷⁴

On 12 February 2016, the European Commission affirmed that its Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) to Tunisia aligns with and supports the IMF's aims for fiscal programme, particularly in relation to consolidation and external stabilization.¹⁰⁷⁵

The EU has fully complied with its commitment towards the IMF's fundamental mission and maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Thus, the EU has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Omar Bitar

¹⁰⁷¹ ECB's Draghi: IMF's Participation in the Greek Program Is 'Highly Desirable', GreekReporter (Athens) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://greece.greekreporter.com/2016/02/19/ecbs-draghi-imfs-participation-in-the-greek-program-is-highly-desirable/>

¹⁰⁷² Moscovici tells Greece not to 'play games' with IMF, Politico (Arlington County) 14 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.politico.eu/article/moscovici-greece-not-play-games-imf-bailout-tsipras-creditors/>

¹⁰⁷³ Eurogroup, 14/01/2016, The European Council (Brussels) 14 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/eurogroup/2016/01/14/>

¹⁰⁷⁴ Remarks by J.Dijsselbloem following the Eurogroup meeting of 14 January 2016, The European Council (Brussels) 14 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/01/14-eurogroup-jd-remarks/>

¹⁰⁷⁵ Commission Staff Working Document, The European Commission (Brussels) 12 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu_borrower/documents/20160212_ex-ante_eval_mfa_tunisia_en.pdf

5. Trade: Anti-protectionism

“We further reaffirm our longstanding commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada		0	
China		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average		+0.30	

Background

The G20 has previously committed to reducing barriers to international trade in the form of protectionist measures. The commitment to reduce protectionist barriers has featured in G20 summit documents since the Washington Summit of 2008. This commitment was part of the response by the G20 to the 2008 financial crisis and has previously been extended three times: at the 2009 London Summit, at the 2010 Toronto Summit, and at the Los Cabos Summit until the end of 2014. At the St. Petersburg Summit the commitment was once again extended until the end of 2016.¹⁰⁷⁶

In 2016, again, the goal is of ensuring a more robust recovery and a healthier global economy by reducing barriers to trade posed by protectionist policies. That this commitment has featured in past summits and remains important to this day is a reflection of its significance — not only as a measure following the financial crisis, but also as a long-term goal for a healthy global economy.

During the most recent G20 Summit in Antalya, Turkey, the G20 Member countries once again reaffirmed their commitment to a standstill and roll back on protectionist measures.¹⁰⁷⁷ To achieve

¹⁰⁷⁶ Russia G20, G20 leaders’ declaration, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development September 2013. Access Date: 13 March, 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/g20/summits/saint-petersburg/Saint-Petersburg-Declaration.pdf>

¹⁰⁷⁷ G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, Antalya Summit, 15-16 November 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/11/16-g20-summit-antalya-communiqué/>

this aim, the G20 asked the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to share the responsibility of monitoring and measuring of trade and investment restrictive measures.¹⁰⁷⁸

A 2015 report from the European Parliament has identified border measures, which includes export restrictions, as the predominant form of trade protectionism among G20 Member countries¹⁰⁷⁹. In addition, the report highlights behind-the-border measures, including measures relating to government procurement and restrictions associated with technical regulations, as the second common form of trade protectionism¹⁰⁸⁰. Furthermore, ongoing uncertainty in the global economy underlines the need for G20 economies to show restraint in the imposition of new measures and to actively eliminate existing ones. Of the 1,244 restrictive measures recorded by this exercise since the onset of the crisis in 2008, only 282 have been removed.¹⁰⁸¹ The total number of restrictive measures still in place now stands at 962 — up by 12 per cent by November 2014¹⁰⁸².

In response to the increasing stockpile of restrictive measures, the WTO, OECD, and UNCTAD have called upon the G20 to roll back on existing forms of protectionism¹⁰⁸³. Compliance with the trade commitment must therefore also be measured in terms of how each member country has rolled back on protectionist measures.

According to a 2015 report from the B20, the G20 must prioritize rolling back on localization barriers to trade (LBTs), as they has been identified as an emerging and damaging non-tariff barrier.¹⁰⁸⁴ LBTs can be defined as any measure that demands that a good or service maintains a certain amount of domestic input, at the expense of foreign investment.¹⁰⁸⁵ This includes forced local content requirements, forced local procurement, forced local ownership, or forced data storage and processing or obstacles to data migration.¹⁰⁸⁶

¹⁰⁷⁸ G20 Leaders' Communiqué, Antalya Summit, 15-16 November 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/11/16-g20-summit-antalya-communiqué/>

¹⁰⁷⁹ Barone, Barbara, and Bendini, Roberto, Protectionism in the G20, Directorate-General for External Policies, Policy Department, European Parliament, (Brussels) 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/549028/EXPO_STU%282015%29549028_EN.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁰ Barone, Barbara, and Bendini, Roberto, Protectionism in the G20, Directorate-General for External Policies, Policy Department, European Parliament, (Brussels) 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/549028/EXPO_STU%282015%29549028_EN.pdf

¹⁰⁸¹ Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures (Mid-May to Mid-October 2015), WTO, OECD, UNCTAD, 30 October 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/g20_joint_summary_oct15_e.pdf

¹⁰⁸² Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures (Mid-May to Mid-October 2015), WTO, OECD, UNCTAD, 30 October 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/g20_joint_summary_oct15_e.pdf

¹⁰⁸³ Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures (Mid-May to Mid-October 2015), WTO, OECD, UNCTAD, 30 October 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/g20_joint_summary_oct15_e.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁴ B20 Trade Taskforce Policy Paper, B20 Turkey 2015, September 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://b20turkey.org/policy-papers/b20turkey_trade.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁵ B20 Trade Taskforce Policy Paper, B20 Turkey 2015, September 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://b20turkey.org/policy-papers/b20turkey_trade.pdf

¹⁰⁸⁶ B20 Trade Taskforce Policy Paper, B20 Turkey 2015, September 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2016.

http://b20turkey.org/policy-papers/b20turkey_trade.pdf

Commitment Features

This commitment mandates that G20 members both standstill — cease the implementation of new protectionist measures, while also rolling back — reducing or eliminating, existing protectionist measures. Raising new measures includes both the act of implementing a protectionist measure as well as announcing or enacting plans to implement new barriers as it is considered critically important that the state act in a way that discourages protectionism.

Protectionist measures are implemented and designed to keep out imports while supporting domestic industries. Global Trade Alert (GTA), a monitoring service operated by the London-based Centre for Economic Policy Research, defines protectionism broadly as anything that hurts another country's commercial interests.¹⁰⁸⁷ It includes government bailouts of domestic companies, wage subsidies, export and VAT rebates, export credits and financing from state-owned banks.¹⁰⁸⁸ Whether the measures in question are positive or negative for the economy or country is not considered.¹⁰⁸⁹

Protectionist trade barriers, according to the World Trade Organization (WTO) include instruments such as “tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies, and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports.”¹⁰⁹⁰ Subsidies in particular cause competition-distorting effects. The WTO states, “the longer the subsidies remain in place, the more they will distort market-based production and investment decisions globally, the greater will become the threat of chronic trade distortions developing, and the more difficult it will become to correct those distortions.”¹⁰⁹¹ Investment barriers include, but are not limited to measures that discriminate against foreign-based institutions or act as barriers to outward investment flows.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	New protectionist measures were implemented AND existing measures were not rolled back
0	No new protectionist measures were implemented BUT existing measures were not rolled back OR new protectionist measures were implemented BUT existing measures were rolled back.
+1	New protectionist measures were not implemented AND existing measures were rolled back

Lead Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 14 December 2015, President of Argentina Mauricio Macri stated, “there are no more excuses to not produce more. I will sign the decree today for the end of punitive export taxes and government

¹⁰⁸⁷ The Hidden Pressures, The Economist 12 October 2013. Access Date: 23 September 2015.
<http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21587381-protectionism-can-take-many-forms-not-all-them-obvious-hidden-persuaders>

¹⁰⁸⁸ The Hidden Pressures, The Economist 12 October 2013. Access Date: 23 September 2015.
<http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21587381-protectionism-can-take-many-forms-not-all-them-obvious-hidden-persuaders>

¹⁰⁸⁹ The Hidden Pressures, The Economist 12 October 2013. Access Date: 23 September 2015.
<http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21587381-protectionism-can-take-many-forms-not-all-them-obvious-hidden-persuaders>

¹⁰⁹⁰ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Access Date: 3 November 2010.
www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm

¹⁰⁹¹ Report on the G20 Trade and Investment Measures, WTO 14 September 2009. Access Date 15 July 2015
https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm

regulations.”¹⁰⁹² Among the first protectionist reductions were the rolling back of currency controls that had previously kept the peso artificially strong.¹⁰⁹³

On 16 December 2015, Ambassador Alberto Pedro D’Alotta, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, attended the 10th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Nairobi, Kenya.¹⁰⁹⁴ In his address, Mr. D’Alotta reaffirmed Argentina’s commitment to multilateral rules in the WTO and promoting a fair, transparent system of agricultural trade for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁰⁹⁵

On 16 December 2015, Argentina eliminated export duties on live animals, animal products, vegetable products, animal or vegetable fats and oils, prepared foodstuffs, raw hides and skins, leather, wood and articles of wood, paper and paperboard, silk, wool, and cotton. Reduction of export duties for certain products including soya, soya-bean oils, soya products, and certain raw hides and skins also took effect.¹⁰⁹⁶

On 17 December 2015, the Argentinian government reduced export duties, reduced restrictions on cross-border transfers, and eliminated a 35 per cent tax on goods and services purchased abroad.¹⁰⁹⁷

On 23 December 2015, Argentina eliminated its import licensing monitoring policy after it was to be violating international trade rules deemed by the World Trade Organisation.¹⁰⁹⁸ The non-tariff barrier was replaced with a new Import Monitoring System and automatic licenses for all product imports.¹⁰⁹⁹

On the 12 February 2016, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina Susana Malcorra and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay Eladio Loizaga published a joint statement.¹¹⁰⁰ The statement committed to increasing bilateral trade links between the two states as well as emphasizing their support for

¹⁰⁹² Press release: Argentina President eliminates farm export taxes, 14 December 2015. Access date: 23 February 2016 <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-12-14/macri-cuts-argentine-agricultural-export-taxes-on-wheat-corn>

¹⁰⁹³ Argentina lifts currency controls, floats peso to boost growth and exports, International Business Times 17 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.ibtimes.com/argentina-lifts-currency-controls-floats-peso-boost-growth-exports-2229634>

¹⁰⁹⁴ Declaracion De La Republica Argentina, World Trade Organization 16 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc10_e/statements_e/arg_s.pdf

¹⁰⁹⁵ Declaracion De La Republica Argentina, World Trade Organization 16 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc10_e/statements_e/arg_s.pdf

¹⁰⁹⁶ President Mauricio Macri lifts Argentina’s capital controls, Financial Times 17 December 2015. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1461&title=Commission-imposes-duties-to-prevent-imports-of-dumped-and-subsidised-Chinese-solar-panel-components-via-Taiwan-and-Malaysia>

¹⁰⁹⁷ Argentina: new government eliminates restrictions on cross-border transfers, export duties, KPMG 18 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/insights/2015/12/tnf-argentina-new-government-eliminates-restrictions-on-cross-border-transfers-export-duties.html>

¹⁰⁹⁸ Importer sworn declaration for services (DJAS) and new systems of monitoring and of import licenses for goods, European Commission 4 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://madb.europa.eu/madb/barriers_details.htm?barrier_id=125425&version=9

¹⁰⁹⁹ Importer sworn declaration for services (DJAS) and new systems of monitoring and of import licenses for goods, European Commission 4 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://madb.europa.eu/madb/barriers_details.htm?barrier_id=125425&version=9

¹¹⁰⁰ Comunicado Conjunto Reunion de Cancilleres de Argentina y Paraguay, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina 12 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.cancilleria.gov.ar/comunicado-conjunto-reunion-de-cancilleres-de-argentina-y-paraguay>

progressing dialogue on bi-regional trade partnerships such as the MERCOSUR-Pacific Partnership dialogue.¹¹⁰¹

On 12 February 2016, Argentina eliminated export duties on mineral products, anthracite, bituminous coal, coal, peat (including peat litter), certain bitumen and asphalt, silk, wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric, cotton, and other vegetable textile fibres.¹¹⁰²

On 11 March 2016, the energy ministry announced “Considering that the price of crude oil has been in sharp decline over the past two years, it is necessary to apply stimulus measures to mitigate the impact of such reductions on the level of activity and local employment.” The Ministry confirmed that exporters of heavy crude from Argentina would receive a subsidy of USD7.50 per barrel from the government as long as international prices remain under USD47.50 per barrel.¹¹⁰³

On 14 March 2016, Argentina expanded the duration of validity of non-automatic import licensing from 90 days to 180 days.¹¹⁰⁴

On 18 March 2016, Argentina lifted anti-dumping duties on solid fumigant pesticides from China.¹¹⁰⁵

On 23 March 2016, Argentina and the US signed a trade and investment framework agreement. They committed to work together to expand global trade in agricultural products and combat non-scientific barriers to trade.¹¹⁰⁶

On 5 May 2016, UK Trade and Investment Minister, Lord Price, led the government’s first trade mission to Argentina in 10 years. Lord Price said, “It’s vital that we not only build stronger trade ties with traditional trading partners like Colombia, but build on renewed relationships like that with Argentina”¹¹⁰⁷

Argentina has rolled back existing protectionist measures and signed new trade agreements however new measures have also been implemented.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Jose Isla

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

¹¹⁰¹ Comunicado Conjunto Reunion de Cancilleres de Argentina y Paraguay, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina 12 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016.

<http://www.cancilleria.gov.ar/comunicado-conjunto-reunion-de-cancilleres-de-argentina-y-paraguay>

¹¹⁰² https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁰³ Argentina to subsidize oil exports to compensate for low prices, Reuters, 11 March 2016, Date Accessed 11 April 2016 <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-argentina-oil-idUSKCN0WD1FM>

¹¹⁰⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁰⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁰⁶

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/03/23/fact-sheet-united-states---argentina-relationship-0>

¹¹⁰⁷ Trade Minister hails renewed relationship with Argentina with trade mission, UK government 5 May 2016. Access date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/trade-minister-hails-renewed-relationship-with-argentina-with-trade-mission>

On 20 December 2015, the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA) came into force.¹¹⁰⁸ It commits China and Australia to the elimination of customs duties, prohibits the imposition of tariffs by one party on the other, prohibits the application of import licensing, and prohibits the introduction or maintenance of export subsidies in trade relations between the two parties.¹¹⁰⁹

On 4 February 2016, Australia signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement in Auckland, New Zealand.¹¹¹⁰ The text of the TPP was released on 26 January 2016, with Article 2.4 Chapter 2, National Treatment and Market Access for Goods, stipulating that no Party shall increase any existing customs duty, or adopt any new customs duty and that each Party shall progressively eliminate its customs duties or originating goods.¹¹¹¹

On 12 June 2016, Australia along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹¹²

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kabir Bhatia

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 20 November 2015, the Brazilian Chamber of Foreign Trade (CAMEX) signed a memorandum of understanding with the US Department of Commerce aimed at developing transparency in the regulation of foreign trade, increasing coordination among bodies involved and the elimination of unnecessary regulatory barriers.¹¹¹³

¹¹⁰⁸ Free Trade Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 20 December 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/chafta/official-documents/Documents/chafta-agreement-text.pdf>.

¹¹⁰⁹ Free Trade Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 20 December 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/chafta/official-documents/Documents/chafta-agreement-text.pdf>.

¹¹¹⁰ Chrystia Freeland signs Trans-Pacific Partnership deal in New Zealand, CBC News 3 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/freeland-tpa-auckland-signing-1.3431631>

¹¹¹¹ Annex: Text of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Chapter 2. National Treatment and Market Access for Goods, New Zealand Foreign Affairs & Trade 26 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/_securedfiles/Trans-Pacific-Partnership/Text/2.-National-Treatment-and-Market-Access-for-Goods.pdf

¹¹¹² Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

¹¹¹³ Camex inicia cooperação bilateral com EUA para eliminar barreiras desnecessárias ao comércio exterior (Brasília) 20 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/669>

On 25 November 2015, CAMEX eliminated import duties on 158 types of industrial machinery and equipment.¹¹¹⁴ This ex-tariff program coincides with the Common External Tariff (CET) program of Mercosur, whereby attempts are made to reduce or eliminate tariffs on goods that have no domestically produced equivalent.¹¹¹⁵

On 18 December 2015, CAMEX lowered the import tax on Monocalcium Phosphate to 2 per cent.¹¹¹⁶ This measure is valid for 12 months and falls under the Common Market Group (GMC) of Mercosur, which provides for specific actions in the tariff framework to account for shortages.¹¹¹⁷

On 18 December 2015, CAMEX reduced import tax on three pharmaceutical drugs used during kidney transplants and treatment of cancer patients.¹¹¹⁸

On 18 December 2015, CAMEX in conjunction with the CET temporarily reduced the rate of Capital Goods Import Duty (BK) and Information Technology and Telecommunications tariff (BIT) on 796 products.¹¹¹⁹ CAMEX expects these measures to generate a global investment in Brazil of USD2,678 billion.¹¹²⁰

On 31 December 2015, CAMEX reduced the import tax on anhydrous soap from 10 per cent to 2 per cent.¹¹²¹ This product falls under the GMC policy of Mercosur.¹¹²²

On 11 January 2016, CAMEX reduced the tariffs on eight different products including sheets and strips of aluminum and titanium oxide.¹¹²³ These products already have existing tariff reductions and this announcement renews the measures previously granted.¹¹²⁴

On 27 January 2016, CAMEX reduced ex-tariff measures on 382 IT and telecommunications products as well as capital goods.¹¹²⁵ The measures implemented are expected to reduce project investment costs by more than USD1 billion.

On 27 January 2016, CAMEX permanently reduced tariffs on Barium Sulfate, Propargite and 4-Chloro-Alpha to 2 per cent.¹¹²⁶

¹¹¹⁴ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação para 158 máquinas e equipamentos industriais (Brasília) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/670>

¹¹¹⁵ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação para 158 máquinas e equipamentos industriais (Brasília) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/670>

¹¹¹⁶ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de fosfatos monocálcicos por desabastecimento no mercado brasileiro (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/678>

¹¹¹⁷ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de fosfatos monocálcicos por desabastecimento no mercado brasileiro (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/678>

¹¹¹⁸ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de três medicamentos para transplantados renais e pacientes com cancer (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/677>

¹¹¹⁹ Camex aprova 796 ex-tarifários que reduzem custos de investimentos na indústria (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/676>

¹¹²⁰ Camex aprova 796 ex-tarifários que reduzem custos de investimentos na indústria (Brasília) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/676>

¹¹²¹ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de insumo para fabricação de detergentes e papel (Brasília) 31 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/679>

¹¹²² Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de insumo para fabricação de detergentes e papel (Brasília) 31 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/679>

¹¹²³ Resolução Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de oito produtos (Brasília) 11 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/680>

¹¹²⁴ Resolução Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de oito produtos (Brasília) 11 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/680>

¹¹²⁵ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de 382 máquinas e equipamentos industriais sem produção no Brasil (Brasília) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/690>

On 28 March 2016, CAMEX announced that it would reduce tariffs on 168 telecommunication and computer goods by 2%.¹¹²⁷ The aims of these reductions are to lower costs on multiple construction projects happening throughout Brazil, which include: wind turbine farms, chemical machinery and new railway terminals geared towards the movement of agricultural goods.¹¹²⁸

On 28 March 2016, CAMEX moved to temporarily eliminate import duties on 225,000 tons of Methanol imports in order to address a shortfall in domestic supplies.¹¹²⁹

On 29 March 2016, CAMEX added electric vehicles used in the transportation of goods to the list of items exempt from import duties under CET rules.¹¹³⁰ This measure ensures that electrical vehicles fall under a new development policy aimed at introducing new propulsion technologies into Brazil.¹¹³¹

On 29 March 2016, CAMEX removed tariffs on numerous imported automobile parts, as they were deemed to not have any domestically manufactured counterparts.¹¹³²

On 29 March 2016, Brazil formally ratified the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).¹¹³³ The agreement, which will enter into force upon after ratification from two-thirds of the WTO's membership, "provides for the simplification and streamlining of trade procedures of goods between Member States, in addition to measures of transparency reinforcement, cooperation between customs authorities and technical assistance to developing countries."¹¹³⁴

On 1 April 2016, Brazil established new tariff lines resulting in the reduction of import tariffs from 8 per cent to zero on certain pharmaceutical products. from 14 per cent to zero on certain insecticides and from 30 per cent to 14 per cent on injection or compression types moulds for rubber or plastics.¹¹³⁵

On 20 April 2016, CAMEX temporarily reduced import tariffs on human sorola bubina; a key ingredient used in drugs that treat cirrhosis, kidney disease, septicemia and burn victims.¹¹³⁶ CAMEX

¹¹²⁶ Camex incorpora redução definitiva do Imposto de Importação de três insumos industriais (Brasília) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/691>

¹¹²⁷ Camex aprova 168 ex-tarifários para incentivar investimentos na indústria (Brasília) 28 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/713>

¹¹²⁸ Camex aprova 168 ex-tarifários para incentivar investimentos na indústria (Brasília) 28 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/713>

¹¹²⁹ Camex prorroga redução da alíquota para importação de metanol (Brasília) 28 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/712>

¹¹³⁰ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de automóveis elétricos para transporte de mercadorias (Brasília) 29 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/714>

¹¹³¹ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de automóveis elétricos para transporte de mercadorias (Brasília) 29 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/714>

¹¹³² Lista de autopeças não produzidas no Mercosul é alterada pela Camex (Brasília) 29 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/sitio/noticias/index/start/0/limit/10>

¹¹³³ Ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, Brazil Ministry of Foreign Affairs 29 March 2016. Access date: 4 August 2016 <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/13699-ratification-of-the-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement>

¹¹³⁴ Ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, Brazil Ministry of Foreign Affairs 29 March 2016. Access date: 4 August 2016 <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/13699-ratification-of-the-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement>

¹¹³⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹³⁶ Camex zera alíquota do Imposto de Importação de soroalbumina humana (Brasília) 4 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/718>

also reduced tariffs on several other products, notably on caseins and chloride polymer and vinyl acetate; the use of such products ranging from agriculture to industrial manufacturing.¹¹³⁷

On 22 April 2016, CAMEX introduced a new protectionist measure on polyethylene terephthalate (PET film products from India due to existing Indian subsidies.

On 22 April 2016, CAMEX temporarily suspended duties on corn imports in order to mitigate potential rises in meat production costs given the widespread use of corn as animal feed in poultry and swine operations.¹¹³⁸

On 6 May 2016, CAMEX reduced the import tax rate on barium carbonate; used in the manufacturing process of magnets, ceramics and crystals.¹¹³⁹ Import taxes were also reduced on palm kernel oil; widely used in food production industries.¹¹⁴⁰

On 15 June 2016, Marcos Pereira, Minister of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade signed a CAMEX resolution hereby reducing import taxes on three products: Sardines, monoisopropylamine and Nickel.¹¹⁴¹ The tariff reduction on sardines coincides with the state imposed fishing blackout period and will ensure a stable supply during this time.¹¹⁴² The reduced duties on monoisopropylamine and Nickel also relate to ensuring adequate domestic supplies.¹¹⁴³

Brazil has rolled back multiple protectionist measures, but did not refrain from implementing any new protectionist measures.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 18 November 2015, Canada officially reopened its markets for imports of British beef for the first time since 1996.⁶⁸

On 18 December 2015, Canada and Mexico were granted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) the right to impose USD1 billion in punitive measures on various US products after finding that a protectionist meat labelling law, known as COOL, ensured country-of-origin labelling provisions on beef and pork products and violated international trade rules.⁶⁹

¹¹³⁷ Camex zera alíquota do Imposto de Importação de soroalbumina humana (Brasília) 4 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/718>

¹¹³⁸ Camex zera Imposto de Importação para milho em grão (Brasília) 22 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/724>

¹¹³⁹ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de carbonato de bário e óleo de palmiste (Brasília) 6 May 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/725>

¹¹⁴⁰ Camex reduz Imposto de Importação de carbonato de bário e óleo de palmiste (Brasília) 6 May 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/725>

¹¹⁴¹ Ministro Marcos Pereira assina resoluções Camex que reduzem alíquota do Imposto de Importação para três produtos (Brasília) 15 June 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/736>

¹¹⁴² Ministro Marcos Pereira assina resoluções Camex que reduzem alíquota do Imposto de Importação para três produtos (Brasília) 15 June 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/736>

¹¹⁴³ Ministro Marcos Pereira assina resoluções Camex que reduzem alíquota do Imposto de Importação para três produtos (Brasília) 15 June 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.camex.gov.br/noticias/ler/item/736>

On 5 January 2016, “CanExport,” an export programme with an overall budget CAD50 million which aids small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to take advantage of global export opportunities, announced it will provide contributions between CAD10,000 and CAD100,000 towards export developments costs. Eligible SMEs must employ fewer than 250 employees, have an annual revenue of between CAD200,000 and CAD50 million and promote export development.⁷⁰

On 4 February 2016, Canada signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement in Auckland, New Zealand.⁷¹ The text of the TPP was released on 26 January 2016, with Article 2.4 Chapter 2, National Treatment and Market Access for Goods, stipulating that no Party shall increase any existing customs duty, or adopt any new customs duty and that each Party shall progressively eliminate its customs duties or originating goods.⁷²

As of February 2016, Canada also expressed its commitment to tariff liberalization as well as the acceleration of tariff elimination.⁷³ Canada committed to enhancing transparency provisions for import and export licensing procedures and advocated for the principle of transparency, cooperation and exchange of information in the trade of products of modern biotechnology.⁷⁴ Canada also agreed to a prohibition on using export subsidies in TPP markets and a commitment for TPP Parties to work together to discipline the use of export credits at the WTO.⁷⁵

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, Canada has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rodrigo Noorani

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 21-22 November 2015, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang attended the 18th China-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit.¹¹⁴⁴ During the Summit, the Premier promoted upgrading the China-ASEAN free trade area protocol, announced the provision of a RMB3.6 Billion gratis to less developed ASEAN members and the establishment of a USD10 Billion loan for the second phase of China-ASEAN infrastructure constructions.⁷⁶

On 2 December 2015, South African President Jacob Zuma met with Chinese President Xi Jinping to oversee the signing of 26 bilateral agreements relating to financial cooperation and infrastructure projects of a value of approximately USD6.5 billion by cabinet ministers and industry leaders.⁷⁷ The talks precede the upcoming Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Summit, which the two leaders will co-host.⁷⁸

On 4 December 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping visited Zimbabwe and South Africa.⁷⁹ The trip promoted further collaborations and enhanced mutual trust between the trading partners.⁸⁰

On 10 December 2015, during the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, China reaffirmed its fight against trade protectionism: “We, the Heads of State, Government and Delegations of the People’s Republic of China and 50 African countries... oppose trade protectionism in all its forms and are in favour of advancing the World Trade Organization

¹¹⁴⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 26 May 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ms/is_s/page4e_000457.html#section5

⁶⁹ Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin Introduces Outcomes of Premier Li Keqiang's Attendance at Leaders' Meetings on East Asia Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China 22 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/topics_665678/lkqcxdyhldrxlhybdmlyjxzsfw/t1317773.shtml

(WTO) Doha Development Round negotiations and safeguarding and developing an open world economy.”⁸¹

On 23 December 2015, China eliminated anti-dumping duties on imports of methyl-alcohol from Indonesia, Malaysia, and New Zealand following an investigation initiated on 24 June 2009. Provisional and definitive duties were imposed on 28 October and 24 December 2010.⁸²

On 1 January 2016, China imposed import consumption taxes of 4 per cent on lead-acid battery and increased the parcel tax on import of retail products, meaning that foreign products purchased directly by consumers through e-commerce will be subject to import tariffs and consumption taxes. China also eliminated export duties on steel billet and pig iron and reduced import tariffs on certain products such as advanced equipment, energy raw materials and key components.⁸³

In February 2016, China expanded the criteria for foreign investors to qualify for the country’s interbank bond market (CIBM).¹¹⁴⁵ According to a recent trade monitoring report from the WTO, this measure “permits most types of foreign institutional investors (e.g. commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms, fund management companies and other asset management institutions, pension funds, charity funds, endowment funds, and other mid-term or long-term institutional investors recognized by the PBOC) to invest in the CIBM.”¹¹⁴⁶

On 5 March 2016, the Chinese government signed an agreement with Maldives following discussions of establishing free trade between the two countries that had begun in September 2015. The Maldivian Economic Minister revealed that the discussions were especially geared towards establishing a system that does not charge tariff for the exportation of Maldivian fish products to China.⁸⁴

On 1 April 2016, the Chinese government introduced new oil export quotas for the second quarter of 2016. The quota was reduced compared to the first quarter from 21 million tonnes to 14 million tonnes. This measure is classified as trade-liberalising, since the comparable quota for the second quarter of 2015 was at a lower level of 5.6 million tonnes.⁸⁵

On 8 April 2016, the State Council of China issued circular Shui Wei Hui 2016 No. 2, adjusting the import duty on a number of items brought into the country for personal use. The reclassification implies an increase of the import tariff on books, newspapers, journals, educational video materials; computers, video camcorders, digital cameras and other information technology products; food and beverage; gold and silver; furniture; toys, game product, and festival articles or other entertainment articles from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.¹¹⁴⁷

On 12 June 2016, China along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.⁸⁶

¹¹⁴⁵ Report on G20 Trade Measures Mid-October 2015 to Mid-May 2016, World Trade Organization 21 June 2016. Access date: 4 August 2016 https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁴⁶ Report on G20 Trade Measures Mid-October 2015 to Mid-May 2016, World Trade Organization 21 June 2016. Access date: 4 August 2016 https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁴⁷ China: Adjusted import duty on a number of products imported for personal use, Global Trade Alert 18 April 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/china-adjusted-import-duty-number-products-imported-personal-use>

By the end of 2016, the Ministry of Commerce plans to promote free trade agreements with partner countries by completing negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership — by linking the Association of South Asian Nations with China, Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea.⁸⁸

China has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures. It has increased some protectionist measures and significantly rolled back existing ones.

Thus, China has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rodrigo Noorani

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 27-28 January 2016, France hosted Iranian President Hassan Rouhani.¹¹⁴⁸ During the visit, France and Iran signed a number of trade deals worth EUR40 billion in aerospace, automotive and oil sectors.¹¹⁴⁹ These agreements follow the lifting of sanctions on Iran and will produce increased bilateral economic access and trade ties.¹¹⁵⁰

On 11 April 2016, France's economy minister sought to pressure the European Commission into raising import tariffs to similar levels as the US to help Europe's ailing steel industry.¹¹⁵¹ France, Britain and Germany are among the countries that have already asked the Commission to help the steel industry, which is suffering from an import surge from China, in particular, and collapsing prices.

On 19 April 2016, Trade Minister Matthias Fekl threatened to stall further negotiations on a new EU-US free trade deal barring significant progress in coming months. During a conference about the proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) Fekl stated, "I indicated in September that if there was no progress, we should end the negotiations. That option is still on the table."¹¹⁵²

On 3 June 2016, Matthias Fekl, Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Tourism and French Nationals Abroad hosted Todd McClay, Minister of Foreign Trade and State-Owned Enterprises for New Zealand for talks on the two country's existing bilateral economic relationship and also to begin laying the groundwork for a free trade agreement between the two countries.¹¹⁵³

¹¹⁴⁸ Trade talks and nostalgia as Hassan Rouhani returns to France (Paris) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016 <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jan/27/trade-talks-memories-iran-hassan-rouhani-returns-to-france>

¹¹⁴⁹ Iran President Hassan Rouhani signs €40bn in trade deals on visit to France – but goes hungry (Paris) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 29 February 2016 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/iran-president-hassan-rouhani-signs-40bn-in-trade-deals-on-visit-to-france-but-goes-hungry-a6840241.html>

¹¹⁵⁰ Trade talks and nostalgia as Hassan Rouhani returns to France (Paris) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016 <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jan/27/trade-talks-memories-iran-hassan-rouhani-returns-to-france>

¹¹⁵¹ France's economy minister pushes EU to raise steel tariffs, Reuters 11 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-france-steel-idUKKCN0X82FZ>

¹¹⁵² France threatens halt to TTIP talks barring progress in coming months, Reuters 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-trade-europe-usa-idUKKCN0XG2F5>

¹¹⁵³ Meeting between Matthias Fekl and Todd McClay, minister of foreign trade and state-owned enterprises (Paris) 3 June 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/new-zealand/france-and-new-zealand/political-relations/article/new-zealand-meeting-between-matthias-fekl-and-todd-mcclay-minister-of-foreign>

On 8-10 July 2016, Matthias Fekl, Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Tourism and French Nationals Abroad attended the G20 Ministers meeting in Shanghai where he and his fellow G20 trade ministers committed to the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) whereby duties on products aimed at reducing CO2 emissions would be reduced.¹¹⁵⁴ Moreover, Minister Fekl presented and endorsed the Investment Court System, an initiative aimed at providing a multilateral arbitration system concerning matters of international trade.

France has implemented some new measures aimed at liberalizing trade. It has not rolled back existing measures.

Thus, France has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 17 December 2015, planned cuts to energy storage subsidies in Germany were reversed.¹¹⁵⁵ In November 2015, the German government decided to end a 30 per cent credit for energy storage systems by the end of this year, but Germany's Green Party now says the subsidy will continue in some form.¹¹⁵⁶ Currently, state assistance also includes low interest loans, in addition to the credit. It is still unclear how long the domestic storage subsidy will be available.¹¹⁵⁷ The Green Party is pushing for three more years.¹¹⁵⁸

On 28 April 2016, it was reported that Germany will subsidise electric car purchases. Car buyers will receive EUR4,000 when they choose a purely electric vehicle and EUR3,000 for a plug-in hybrid, with the cost shared 50-50 between the public purse and car makers. Thus far, German auto companies Volkswagen, Daimler and BMW have signed up to it, but the programme is open to all national and foreign brands ensuring it is not a new protectionist measure. The government has budgeted EUR600 million for the purchase subsidies, which are expected to run until 2019 at the latest.¹¹⁵⁹

Germany has not introduced new protectionist measures. However, it has not rolled back on existing measures.

¹¹⁵⁴ Matthias Fekl's participation in the G20 Trade Ministers Meeting (Shanghai) 8-10 July 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/events/article/trade-matthias-fekl-s-participation-in-the-g20-trade-ministers-meeting-10-07-16>

¹¹⁵⁵ Germany Reverses Its Decision to End Residential Energy Storage Subsidies, GreenTech Media 17 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/decision-to-end-energy-storage-subsidies-in-germany-reversed>

¹¹⁵⁶ Germany Reverses Its Decision to End Residential Energy Storage Subsidies, GreenTech Media 17 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/decision-to-end-energy-storage-subsidies-in-germany-reversed>

¹¹⁵⁷ Germany Reverses Its Decision to End Residential Energy Storage Subsidies, GreenTech Media 17 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/decision-to-end-energy-storage-subsidies-in-germany-reversed>

¹¹⁵⁸ Germany Reverses Its Decision to End Residential Energy Storage Subsidies, GreenTech Media 17 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/decision-to-end-energy-storage-subsidies-in-germany-reversed>

¹¹⁵⁹ Germany to give €1bn subsidy to boost electric car sales, Guardian 28 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/apr/28/germany-subsidy-boost-electric-car-sales>

Thus, Germany has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Kabir Bhatia

India: 0

India has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 20 November 2015, India withdrew the tariff rate quota of 15,000 metric tonnes for total imports of white butter, butter oil and anhydrous milk fat from zero import duty level.¹¹⁶⁰

On 4 January 2016, India eliminated import tariffs from 5 per cent on iron ore pellets originally implemented on 27 January 2014.¹¹⁶¹

On 19 January 2016, India increased import tariffs from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent on certain medical devices. Additional customs duties also increased from zero to 4 per cent.¹¹⁶² India also eliminated import tariffs on certain goods required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use and reduced import tariffs from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent on raw materials, parts or accessories for use in manufacture of instruments or appliances required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary.¹¹⁶³

On 28 January 2016, India eliminated a previously granted exemption/concessional customs duties on 76 specified drugs.¹¹⁶⁴

On 5 February 2016, the Government of India imposed a minimum import price (MIP) on steel, ranging between USD341 per tonne and USD752 per tonne depending on the type of steel product.¹¹⁶⁵ The MIP applies to 173 iron and steel tariff lines, meaning most of foreign steel.¹¹⁶⁶

On 1 March 2016, the Government of India released the 2016-2017 federal budget.¹¹⁶⁷ The budget continues to provide subsidies mainly on fuel, food and fertilizer and has increased the overall subsidy spending by about 5 per cent. Minister of State for Finance, Jayant Sinha said “We are trying through DBT (direct transfer of subsidies) trials in fertilizer.”¹¹⁶⁸ On food subsidy, we are working on

¹¹⁶⁰ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶¹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶² https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶³ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶⁵ Udyog, Bhawan, Notification No. 38/2015-2020, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, 5 February 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2016. [http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/NOT/NOT15/Notificaiton%20No.38\(E\).pdf](http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/NOT/NOT15/Notificaiton%20No.38(E).pdf)

¹¹⁶⁶ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁶⁷ Duty alterations for Make in India to increase competitiveness, not protectionism: Jayant Sinha, Business Standard 2 March 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/budget/article/q-a-jayant-sinha-union-minister-of-state-financea-day-after-the-budget-presentation-minister-of-state-for-finance-jayant-sinha-says-people-will-remember-it-for-public-spending-tax-processes-and-social-security-schemes-he-tells-dilasha-seth-ar-116030101391_1.html

¹¹⁶⁸ Duty alterations for Make in India to increase competitiveness, not protectionism: Jayant Sinha, Business Standard 2 March 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/budget/article/q-a-jayant-sinha-union-minister-of-state-financea-day-after-the-budget-presentation-minister-of-state-for-finance-jayant-sinha-says-people-will-remember-it-for-public-spending-tax-processes-and-social-security-schemes-he-tells-dilasha-seth-ar-116030101391_1.html

digital ration cards, biometric authentication and digitization of fair price shops. Remember, we are working at a time of agrarian distress.”¹¹⁶⁹

On 1 March 2016, India eliminated export duties on iron ore lumps and fines below 58 per cent iron content, chromium ores and concentrates and reduced export duties from 20 per cent to 15 per cent on bauxite (natural).¹¹⁷⁰ India also lowered import tariffs on several chemical products.¹¹⁷¹

On 22 April 2016, India has ratified the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). India’s WTO ambassador Anjali Prasad handed over her country’s instrument of acceptance to Director-General Roberto Azevêdo. Concluded at the WTO’s 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, the TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. The TFA will enter into force once two-thirds of the WTO membership has formally accepted the Agreement. India is the 76th WTO member to accept the TFA.¹¹⁷²

On 2 June 2016, Indian Commerce Minister Nirmala Sitharaman met EU Commissioner for Trade, Cecilia Malmström, on the sidelines of an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Ministerial Council Meeting in Paris to discuss revival of the India-EU Free Trade Agreement negotiations. The FTA talks have been deadlocked since 2013 after 16 rounds of negotiations. The talks had begun in 2007.¹¹⁷³ As of July 6, the talks had not been revived. There is no evidence to indicate any change on this front.

On 12 June 2016, India along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹⁷⁴

India has implemented new protectionist measures. However, it has rolled back some existing protectionist measures.

Thus, India has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Kabir Bhatia

¹¹⁶⁹ Duty alterations for Make in India to increase competitiveness, not protectionism: Jayant Sinha, Business Standard 2 March 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/budget/article/q-a-jayant-sinha-union-minister-of-state-finance-a-day-after-the-budget-presentation-minister-of-state-for-finance-jayant-sinha-says-people-will-remember-it-for-public-spending-tax-processes-and-social-security-schemes-he-tells-dilasha-seth-aru-116030101391_1.html

¹¹⁷⁰ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁷¹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁷² India ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 22 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_21apr16_e.htm

¹¹⁷³ India, EU aim to break Free Trade Agreement impasse, The Hindu Time 2 June 2016. Access date: 15 June 2016.

<http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/india-eu-aim-to-break-free-trade-agreement-impasse/article8677993.ece>

¹¹⁷⁴ Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

By the end of 2015, the share of import tariff lines subject to non-tariff measures (NTMs) grew from 37 per cent in 2009 to 51 per cent.¹¹⁷⁵ Import tariffs have been increased on both a temporary and permanent basis.¹¹⁷⁶ The total number of export NTMs tripled over the same period, and affected 41 per cent of the value of exports.¹¹⁷⁷

Beginning in December 2015, Indonesia has loosened a number of restrictions on agricultural imports and exports, including rice,¹¹⁷⁸ eggs,¹¹⁷⁹ and salt.¹¹⁸⁰ Import restrictions on manufactured goods, specifically those related to after-sales services, were also loosened.¹¹⁸¹

On 1 January 2016, Indonesia revised import requirements for sugar resulting in: (i) imports restricted but allowed to ensure availability and price stability in local market; (ii) elimination of the import ban outside the milling season; and (iii) removal of the threshold reference price below which imports not authorized.¹¹⁸²

On 27 January 2016, during a Working Meeting, the Ministry of Trade stated, “In the field of international trade negotiations, this year the Ministry of Trade will expand the market access through the FTA-CEPA cooperation with the EU, European Free Trade Association, Turkey, and Australia. In addition, the Ministry will also maximize Indonesia’s participation in AEC as an export destination market and new job opportunities.”¹¹⁸³

In April 2016, Indonesia eliminated import tariffs on 21 categories of aircraft spare parts.¹¹⁸⁴

On 12 June 2016, Indonesia along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic

¹¹⁷⁵ The unbearable cost of protectionism in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post 15 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/12/14/the-unbearable-cost-protectionism-indonesia.html#sthash.Ha1goJSU.dpuf>

¹¹⁷⁶ The unbearable cost of protectionism in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post 15 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/12/14/the-unbearable-cost-protectionism-indonesia.html#sthash.Ha1goJSU.dpuf>

¹¹⁷⁷ The unbearable cost of protectionism in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post 15 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/12/14/the-unbearable-cost-protectionism-indonesia.html#sthash.Ha1goJSU.dpuf>

¹¹⁷⁸ Indonesia: revised import and export regime for rice, Global Trade Alert 6 January 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-revised-import-and-export-regime-rice>

¹¹⁷⁹ Indonesia: altered import and export restrictions for agricultural products, Global Trade Alert 4 March 2016. Access Date: <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-altered-import-and-export-restrictions-agricultural-products>

¹¹⁸⁰ Indonesia: relaxed import restrictions on salt, Global Trade Alert 19 January 2016. Access Date 13 March 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-relaxed-import-restrictions-salt>

¹¹⁸¹ Indonesia: loosened import restrictions for manufactured goods, Global Trade Alert 6 January 2016. Access Date 13 March 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/indonesia-loosened-import-restrictions-manufactured-goods>

¹¹⁸² Report on G20 Trade Measures, World Trade Organization. 21 June 2016. Access Date: 21 June 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁸³ Speeches: Minister of Trade Opening Remarks 2016; Working Meeting Ministry of Trade. P.1. 27 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.kemendag.go.id/en/news/2016/02/04/sambutan-menteri-perdagangan-pada-rapat-kerja-kemendag-tahun-2016>

¹¹⁸⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹⁸⁵

Indonesia has implemented new protectionist measures but also eliminated some existing protectionist measures.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Lucinda Yae-Rim Ro

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 20 January 2016, the European Commission released a warning shot against countries using subsidies to help with steelworks. A case was opened against EUR 2 billion of state support for its steel manufacturer, Ilva. The case was opened by the Danish EU commissioner following complaints that the Italian firm benefited from illegal government aid.¹¹⁸⁶ Commissioner Margrethe Vestager, in charge of competition policy, stated: “Steelmakers across the EU are struggling with worldwide overcapacity and strong imports... It is also why EU countries and the Commission have put in place strict safeguards against state aid to rescue and restructure steel companies in difficulty. This avoids harmful subsidy races between EU countries and that uncontrolled state aid in one EU country can unfairly put at risk thousands of jobs across the EU.”¹¹⁸⁷

While Italy has not introduced new protectionist measures, it has not rolled back existing measures.

Thus, Italy has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Kabir Bhatia

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 16 December 2015, as chair of the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Information Technology Agreement (ITA) expansion negotiations, Japan concluded an agreement with 53 member countries on eliminating tariffs on 201 products related to information technology.¹¹⁸⁸

On 4 February 2016, Japan signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, which will see the elimination of tariffs between signatory countries in a number of different sectors.¹¹⁸⁹

¹¹⁸⁵ Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

¹¹⁸⁶ EU set tone as it cracks down on subsidised for struggling steelworks, The Guardian 20 January 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jan/20/eu-cracks-down-subsidies-struggling-steelworks-belgium>

¹¹⁸⁷ State aid: Commission opens in-depth investigation into Italian support for steel producer Ilva in Taranto, Italy, European Union 20 January 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-115_en.htm

¹¹⁸⁸ METI Announces the Conclusion of the WTO Information Technology Agreement (ITA) Expansion Negotiations (Nairobi) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 27 February 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2015/1217_03.html

¹¹⁸⁹ Signing of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement (Auckland) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0204_02.html

On 29 February — 4 March 2016, Koji Haneda, Ambassador for International Economic Affairs, and Koichi Akaishi, Director-General for Trade Policy of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, were in Brussels for negotiations on the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement.¹¹⁹⁰ During this meeting, worthwhile discussions were held concerning trade in goods, trade in services, intellectual property rights, non-tariff measures, government procurement, and investment.¹¹⁹¹

On 5-9 April 2016, Japan, China and South Korea took part in the tenth round of trilateral negotiations in Seoul aimed at establishing a free trade agreement between the three countries with discussions focused on “areas such as Trade in Goods, Investment, Trade in Services, Competition Policies, Intellectual Property, amongst others, will be discussed.”¹¹⁹²

On 16 — 20 May 2016, Junji Suzuki, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry attended a meeting of APEC trade ministers in the Republic of Peru to discuss “supporting the multilateral trade system (WTO), realization of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP), enhancing regional economic integration, e.g., connectivity and services, promoting Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise’s (MSME) internationalization, and global value chains (GVCs).”¹¹⁹³

On 12 June 2016, Japan along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹⁹⁴

On 27 June–1 July 2016, METI hosted Turkish representatives for the fifth round of discussions aimed at establishing the Japan-Turkey Economic Partnership Agreement.¹¹⁹⁵

On 15 July 2016, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, European Council President Donald Tusk, and European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, agreed to join forces to seal the free trade agreement they have been negotiating since 2013 by the end of 2106. On the sidelines of the Asia-Europe Meeting being held in the Mongolian capital on 16-17 July 2016, Abe stressed that Japan and the EU will work together to become the driving force of the global economy.¹¹⁹⁶

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Therefore, Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

¹¹⁹⁰ Fifteenth Round of Negotiations on the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (Brussels) 29 February - 4 March 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0224_01.html

¹¹⁹¹ Fifteenth Round of Negotiations on the Japan EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) (Brussels) 29 February - 4 March 2016. Access date: 3 August 2016 http://www.mofa.go.jp/ecm/ie/page3e_000459.html

¹¹⁹² Tenth Round of Negotiations (DG/DDG Meetings) on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) among Japan, China and the ROK (Seoul) 5 - 9 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0330_01.html

¹¹⁹³ METI State Minister Suzuki Attended a Meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade (Arequipa) 16-20 May 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0520_06.html

¹¹⁹⁴ Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

¹¹⁹⁵ Fifth Round of the Negotiations for a Japan-Turkey Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) (Tokyo) 27 June - 1 July 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2016/0623_01.html

¹¹⁹⁶ Japan, EU to join forces to seal free trade deal this year, EFE News Service 15 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.vidalatinas.com/news/2016/jul/15/japan-eu-to-join-forces-to-seal-free-trade-deal/>

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 1 January 2016, Korea reduced import tariffs under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Environmental Goods Initiative on 54 environmentally friendly goods, such as auxiliary plant for use with boilers, steam turbines, gas turbines, non-electric.¹¹⁹⁷

On 12 June 2016, Korea along with Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand took part in the 13th round of negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega trade deal which aims to cover goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, competition and intellectual property rights. The 12th round took place in April 2016 and the 14th round is scheduled for September 2016.¹¹⁹⁸

Korea has rolled back some existing protectionist measures and has not introduced new ones.

Thus, Korea has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Lucinda Yae-Rim Ro

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 17 November 2015, Mexico extended the temporary increase of import tariffs (from zero to 15 per cent) on 97 iron and steel tariff lines originally implemented on 7 October 2015 for 180 days.¹¹⁹⁹

On 6 January 2016, Mexico increased import tariffs up to 15 per cent on 31 tariffs lines, such as vinyl acetate, certain machinery and mechanical appliances, wind-powered generating sets, and certain toys.¹²⁰⁰ Mexico also increased export duties from zero to 50 per cent on 23 tariffs lines, such as vegetable saps and extracts, certain animal fats and oils, pharmaceutical products, essential oils, furskins, and certain works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques.¹²⁰¹

On 6 January 2016, Mexico reduced import tariffs under the Asia-Pacific Economic Partnership (APEC) Environmental Goods Initiative on 29 tariff lines, such as industrial or laboratory furnaces or ovens, certain machines and mechanical appliances.¹²⁰²

On 7 January 2016, Mexico eliminated import tariffs from 7 per cent on non-ionic organic surface-active agent (poliéter polisiloxano); from 10 per cent vinyl acetate; and certain toys.¹²⁰³

On 4 February 2016, Mexico signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement in Auckland, New Zealand.¹²⁰⁴ The text was released on 26 January 2016, with Article 2.4 Chapter 2, National

¹¹⁹⁷ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹¹⁹⁸ Next round of RCEP negotiations in New Zealand from June 12, The Financial Express 12 June 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/next-round-of-rcep-negotiations-in-new-zealand-from-june-12/274235/>

¹¹⁹⁹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰⁰ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰¹ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰² https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰³ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁰⁴ Chrystia Freeland signs Trans-Pacific Partnership deal in New Zealand, CBC News 3 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/freeland-tpa-auckland-signing-1.3431631>

Treatment and Market Access for Goods, stipulating that no Party shall increase any existing customs duty, or adopt any new customs duty and that each Party shall progressively eliminate its customs duties or originating goods.¹²⁰⁵

On 4 February 2016, Brazilian Trade Minister Armando Monteiro reported plans to liberalize trade in vehicles and auto parts with Mexico and Argentina.¹²⁰⁶ The initiative is being led by Brazil though no actions have yet been taken. The Minister said the government's priority is to rework a bilateral auto deal with Argentina that expires in late June and to advance talks to expand overall trade with Mexico.¹²⁰⁷

On 10 February 2016, the Mexican government and the European Commission announced the start of negotiations towards a bilateral agreement on trade in organic products. Both sides confirmed their interest to swiftly conclude an agreement that would allow expanding the market for organic farmers, reducing the burden for companies and supplying more organic products to consumers.¹²⁰⁸

As of 31 May 2016, the EU and Mexico have launched talks to update a free trade agreement that one EU official says has already led to an increase of more than 250 per cent in goods traded between them. Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom said the pact that went into effect in 2000 should be broadened to dismantle additional trade barriers and open markets more effectively. Ildenfonso Guajardo Villarreal, Mexico's secretary of economy, said an updated agreement could be a win for both sides by benefiting Mexico's agro-industrial sector and EU financial and service industries. The first round of formal negotiations is scheduled for mid-June.¹²⁰⁹

On 28 June 2016 Mexican President Enrique Pene Nieto met with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau to discuss the evolution and future relationship of the two countries. At the meeting both leaders expressed a clear push for greater free trade with Nieto stating: "We really believe in regional integration. We believe in free trade. We believe that working as part of a team and working in co-operation will allow us to allow ensure that our societies are able to develop further and better."¹²¹⁰

Mexico has made significant progress to reduce existing protectionist measures. However, it has also introduced new ones.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Philip Basaric

¹²⁰⁵ Annex: Text of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Chapter 2. National Treatment and Market Access for Goods, New Zealand Foreign Affairs & Trade 26 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/_securedfiles/Trans-Pacific-Partnership/Text/2.-National-Treatment-and-Market-Access-for-Goods.pdf

¹²⁰⁶ Exclusive: Brazil aims to free auto trade with Argentina, Mexico - minister, Reuters News US Edition 4 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016

<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-brazil-auto-trade-exclusive-idUSKCN0VD2L8>

¹²⁰⁷ Exclusive: Brazil aims to free auto trade with Argentina, Mexico - minister, Reuters News US Edition 4 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016 <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-brazil-auto-trade-exclusive-idUSKCN0VD2L8>

¹²⁰⁸ European Commission and Mexico to start negotiations on a bilateral agreement on trade in organic products 10 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016 http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/newsroom/259_en.htm

¹²⁰⁹ Mexico, EU looking to update free trade agreement, The Associated Press 31 May 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.canadianmanufacturing.com/exporting-and-importing/mexico-eu-looking-update-free-trade-agreement-169182/>

¹²¹⁰ Trudeau, Mexican president stand up for free trade, take shots at Trump-style protectionism 28 June 2016. Date of Access: 20 July 2016 <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/trudeau-mexican-president-stand-up-for-free-trade-take-shots-at-trump-style-protectionism>

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist trade measures.

On 16 November 2015, the Russian government banned the purchase of foreign software in state and municipal procurements.¹²¹¹ Only Russian software is accepted for use by Russian municipal and state governments after this ruling.

On 30 November 2015 the Russian government banned all foreign firms from competing for state procurement of medicinal products.¹²¹² This ruling was part of Russia's "anti-crisis plan," which was designed to restore balance to industries that the government believed were at risk of failure due to international competition.

On 3 December 2015, the Russian government approved RUB1.35 Trillion worth of subsidies for the agricultural sector as part of its "anti-crisis plan."¹²¹³ These subsidies are part of a 7-year government program for the production of agricultural products, raw materials, and foodstuffs.¹²¹⁴

On 12 December 2015, the Russian government provided a state guarantee in the amount of RUB9.46 billion to airplane manufacturer UTAir Aviation.¹²¹⁵

On 15 December 2015, the Russian Minister of Finance Anton Siluanov announced that a state guarantee in the amount of RUB3.59 billion to steel and metal manufacturer JSC Rusopolimet.¹²¹⁶ The guarantee was given by the government to allow Rusopolimet to produce import-substitution products for the industries of metallurgy and mechanical engineering in Russia.¹²¹⁷

On 17 December 2015, the Russian government allocated RUB1.5 billion for the purchase of commodities to assist the grain sector.¹²¹⁸ This announcement was part of the Russian 'anti-crisis plan' to improve the performance of the grain and agricultural industries.

On 19 December 2015, the Russian government allocated RUB1 billion worth of subsidies to the automobile and automobile parts industry.¹²¹⁹

On 30 December 2015, the Russian government implemented a law requiring import licenses on crushed stone and gravel used in the construction and housing industries.¹²²⁰ Licenses will be required

¹²¹¹ Government Decree No 1236, Russian Government 20 November 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://government.ru/docs/20650/>

¹²¹² Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-restricted-access-public-procurement-medicines-originating-foreign-jurisd>

¹²¹³ Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.
<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-anti-crisis-subsidies-local-agricultural-sector-2015>

¹²¹⁴ Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-anti-crisis-subsidies-local-agricultural-sector-2015>

¹²¹⁵ Publication, Global trade Alert 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-guarantees-utair-aviation>

¹²¹⁶ Government Order No 2544-p, Russian Government 12 December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

<http://government.ru/media/files/NKwkdq5L0jcAU8KxyxKAew8DvWkrEqWs.pdf>

¹²¹⁷ Government Order No 2544-p, Russian Government 12 December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

<http://government.ru/media/files/NKwkdq5L0jcAU8KxyxKAew8DvWkrEqWs.pdf>

¹²¹⁸ Government Order No. 2594-p, Russian government 22 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21195/>

¹²¹⁹ Publication, Global trade Alert 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-support-russian-automobile-industry> n

on all imports of these products until 30 June 2016.¹²²¹ Countries within the Eurasian Economic Union will be exempt from import licensing requirements.¹²²²

On 30 December 2015, the Russian government announced Decree No. 1503, which allocated RUB1.1 trillion worth of subsidies for the medical and pharmaceutical industries.¹²²³ These subsidies are intended to support domestic development and production of medical products.

On 5 January 2016, the Russian government implemented a previously made commitment of a 36-month elimination of import tariffs on products shipped into Russia.¹²²⁴ The tariff eliminations apply only to products exported by member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union.¹²²⁵

On 23 January 2016, the Russian government approved a package of state subsidies worth RUB88.5 Billion to be allocated to companies in the automobile industry.¹²²⁶

On 6 February 2016, the Russian government approved RUB12.6 Billion worth of subsidies for the crop and agriculture sectors.¹²²⁷ These subsidies will be distributed amongst 79 subjects of the Federation.¹²²⁸

On 6 February 2016, the Russian government approved RUB5.3 Billion worth of subsidies to 71 subjects of the Federation involved in the dairy industry.¹²²⁹ These subsidies are part of a 7-year government program for the development, agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs.¹²³⁰

On 15 February 2016, the Russian government passed Federal Law No. 23-FZ, which formally bans foreign companies from receiving state support, subsidies, budget investments and other forms of state-sponsored capital.¹²³¹

¹²²⁰ Government Order No 1486, Russian Government 30 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://government.ru/media/files/Mh67bEqEX9znX1sPbrd1iUOhHjm1Aeo7.pdf>

¹²²¹ Government Order No 1486, Russian Government 30 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://government.ru/media/files/Mh67bEqEX9znX1sPbrd1iUOhHjm1Aeo7.pdf>

¹²²² Government Order No 1486, Russian Government 30 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://government.ru/media/files/Mh67bEqEX9znX1sPbrd1iUOhHjm1Aeo7.pdf>

¹²²³ Publication, Global Trade Alert 18 January 2016. Access Date 12 July 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-additional-rd-support-part-state-programme-development-pharmaceutical-and>

¹²²⁴ Publication, Global Trade Alert 10 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/eurasian-economic-union-temporary-elimination-import-tariffs-ground-code-2510-20-0>

¹²²⁵ Publication, Global Trade Alert 10 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/eurasian-economic-union-temporary-elimination-import-tariffs-ground-code-2510-20-0>

¹²²⁶ Government Order No. 71-p, Russian Government 22 January 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://government.ru/docs/21506/>

¹²²⁷ Government Order No. 171-p, Russian Government 9 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://government.ru/docs/21706/>

¹²²⁸ Government Order No. 171-p, Russian Government 9 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://government.ru/docs/21706/>

¹²²⁹ Publication, Global trade Alert 16 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-subsidies-dairy-cattle-breeding-sector-2016>

¹²³⁰ Publication, Global trade Alert 16 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-subsidies-dairy-cattle-breeding-sector-2016>

¹²³¹ Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016. <http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-formal-exclusion-foreign-firms-state-support-programmes>

On 15 February 2016, the Russian government passed Federal Law No. 16-FZ, which tightened the restrictions on imports and exports of military goods.¹²³² This new law gives the government more control over the trade of military goods, while limiting the control that the companies themselves have over selection of trading partners and destination of goods.

On 15 February 2016, the Russian government distributed RUB5.5 Billion worth of subsidies to 51 subjects of the Federation involved in the cattle and beef industry.¹²³³ These subsidies were part of a 7-year government program for the development of agriculture, raw materials and foodstuffs.¹²³⁴

On 15 February 2016, the Russian government approved RUB25.8 Billion worth of subsidies to support the animal husbandry sector.¹²³⁵ These subsidies will be distributed amongst 78 subjects of the Federation.¹²³⁶

On 22 February 2016, the Russian government approved RUB1.37 worth of subsidies for the dairy industry.¹²³⁷ These subsidies will be distributed amongst 84 subjects of the Federation who are involved in the development of dairy cattle.¹²³⁸

On 27 February 2016, the Russian government allocated RUB3.47 Billion worth of state subsidies for the cattle and beef industries.¹²³⁹ The subsidies will be split between 74 subjects of the Federation.¹²⁴⁰

On 1 March 2016, the Russian government approved VAT import exemptions on some types of equipment used in the technology industry.¹²⁴¹ Certain types of gas turbine equipment and iron ore concentrates will no longer be subject to import VAT payments.¹²⁴²

On 3 March 2016, the Russian government adopted a new program which allocated between RUB50 Million and RUB300 Million in subsidies for projects in selected manufacturing sectors.¹²⁴³ Projects eligible for funding may come from the textile, leather, wood, paper, chemical, medicine,

¹²³² Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-legislative-amendments-affect-military-technical-cooperation-foreign-stat>

¹²³³ Government Order No. 224-p, Russian Government 17 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21821/>

¹²³⁴ Government Order No. 224-p, Russian Government 17 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21821/>

¹²³⁵ Government Order No. 225-p, Russian Government 17 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21820/>

¹²³⁶ Government Order No. 225-p, Russian Government 17 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21820/>

¹²³⁷ Government Order No. 280-p, Russian Government 26 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21958/>

¹²³⁸ Government Order No. 280-p, Russian Government 26 February 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/21958/>

¹²³⁹ Publication, Global Trade Alert 2 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-support-family-cattle-breeding-farms-2016>

¹²⁴⁰ Publication, Global Trade Alert 2 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-state-support-family-cattle-breeding-farms-2016>

¹²⁴¹ Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-vat-exempted-imports-technology-equipment>

¹²⁴² Publication, Global Trade Alert 8 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-vat-exempted-imports-technology-equipment>

¹²⁴³ Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-new-programme-projects-development-fund-industrial-development>

rubber, metal, electronic, motor vehicle, or furniture manufacturing sectors.¹²⁴⁴ This initiative was implemented to assist companies in manufacturing import-substituting products.¹²⁴⁵

On 11 March 2016, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov in Moscow to reaffirm the continual consolidation and deepening of Sino-Russian relations. Yi expressed that both countries are collaboratively working together to ensure early results in bilateral development strategies and are actively pushing for more strategic cooperation in large-scale infrastructure project such as “natural gas pipeline, high-speed rail, aviation and aerospace and Far East development.”¹²⁴⁶

On 30 March 2016, the Russian government allocated RUB8.9 Billion worth of state subsidies to the agriculture industry.¹²⁴⁷ These subsidies were provided as part of a 7-year government program for the development of agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs.¹²⁴⁸

On 4 April 2016, the Russian government allocated state subsidies in the amount of RUB1.28 Billion to 1 company in the aircraft engine manufacturing industry.¹²⁴⁹ The subsidies were awarded to United Engine Corporation for the purpose of improving conditions for domestic aircraft engine manufacturing.¹²⁵⁰

On 14 April 2016, the Russian government allocated state subsidies in the amount of RUB2.94 Billion to 16 subjects of the Federation involved in the cattle breeding industry.¹²⁵¹ These subsidies were provided as part of a 7- year government program for the development of agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs.¹²⁵²

On 19 April 2016, the Russian government increased the per-day and per-year tolls for foreign carriers travelling on Russian roads.¹²⁵³ The per-day toll was increased from RUB385 to RUB850.¹²⁵⁴ The per-year toll was increased from RUB60,000 to RUB120,000.¹²⁵⁵ In addition, Latvia and

¹²⁴⁴ Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-new-programme-projects-development-fund-industrial-development>

¹²⁴⁵ Publication, Global Trade Alert 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-new-programme-projects-development-fund-industrial-development>

¹²⁴⁶ Wang Yi Holds Talks with Foreign Minister Sergey Viktorovich Lavrov 2016. Access Date: 9 July 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1347791.shtml

¹²⁴⁷ Government Order No. 540-p, Russian Government 31 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22394/>

¹²⁴⁸ Government Order No. 540-p, Russian Government 31 March 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22394/>

¹²⁴⁹ Government Order No 267, Russian Government 4 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22481/>

¹²⁵⁰ Government Order No 267, Russian Government 4 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22481/>

¹²⁵¹ Government Order No 668-p, Russian Government 14 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22639/>

¹²⁵² Government Order No 668-p, Russian Government 14 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22639/>

¹²⁵³ Government Order No 326, Russian Government 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22767/>

¹²⁵⁴ Government Order No 326, Russian Government 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22767/>

¹²⁵⁵ Government Order No 326, Russian Government 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://government.ru/docs/22767/>

Lithuania were added to the list of 15 countries that are required to pay these tolls.¹²⁵⁶ These two countries were previously exempt from tolls.

On 22 April 2016, Russia became the 77th World Trade Organization member to ratify the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The Russian Federation's Minister of Economic Development, Alexey Ulyukaev, met with Director-General Roberto Azevêdo and presented his country's TFA instrument of acceptance.¹²⁵⁷ Concluded at the WTO's 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, the TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. The TFA will enter into force once two-thirds of the WTO membership has formally accepted the Agreement.¹²⁵⁸

On 1 May 2016, Russian President Vladimir Putin put his signature to finalize Russia's ratification of the free trade agreement (FTA) between Vietnam and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The agreement states that both Vietnam and the EAEU will "eliminate barriers to trade and investment between the Parties, lower business costs and enhance economic efficiency,"¹²⁵⁹ with the elimination and/or reduction of custom duties on 87 per cent of all goods originating from the other party. The FTA with Vietnam will be the union's first FTA since its inception.¹²⁶⁰

On 1 June 2016, Russian government Decree No. 251 came into effect, which reduced the incremental coefficient in the formula for calculating export customs duties on certain types of crude oil.¹²⁶¹ The coefficient was reduced from 42 per cent to 36 per cent.¹²⁶²

On 2 February 2016, the Eurasian Economic Commission, which is the main executive body of the Eurasian Economic Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia), approved a decision, abolishing import duties on stamping foils, which had been previously set to five percent. The decision also reduced import duties on light weight coated paper from 10 to five percent and on certain types of uncoated paper and cardboard from 7.5 to five percent.¹²⁶³

Russia has introduced new protectionist measures but also rolled back some existing measures.

¹²⁵⁶ Government Order No 326, Russian Government 19 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://government.ru/docs/22767/>

¹²⁵⁷ Russian Federation ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 22 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_22apr16_e.htm

¹²⁵⁸ India ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 22 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_21apr16_e.htm

¹²⁵⁹ Free Trade Agreement Between the Eurasian..., Eurasian Economic Union. 2015. Access Date: 17 July 2016. https://docs.eaunion.org/sites/storage1/Lists/Documents/514cae6f-eef6-4d06-9fda-96b33a390153/cab34696-031c-4238-a0fd-da7e5126065e_EAEU-VN_FTA.pdf

¹²⁶⁰ Russia Completes Ratification of EAEU-VIETNAM FTA, Ministry of Planning and Investment. 4 May 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.mpi.gov.vn/en/Pages/tinbai.aspx?idTin=32492&idcm=92>

¹²⁶¹ Publication, Global Trade Alert 7 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-changes-calculation-formula-export-customs-duties-oil-codes-2709-00-900-1>

¹²⁶² Publication, Global Trade Alert 7 April 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/russian-federation-changes-calculation-formula-export-customs-duties-oil-codes-2709-00-900-1>

¹²⁶³ Eurasian Economic Commission Decision N.13, Eurasian Economic Commission 2 February 2016. Access Date: 14 October 2016. https://docs.eaunion.org/sites/storage1/Lists/Documents/d1ba11ab-471a-46d5-9b55-285445f256e0/cd9fbc92-8fc5-4bab-966e-3b298fa24f3c_Решение%20Коллегии%20№%2013%20от%202%20февраля%202016%20г.pdf

Thus, Russia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Adrian DiTommaso

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

In December 2015, Saudi Arabia supported the decision of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to hold back on implementing a production ceiling on crude oil, despite the global market remaining consistently oversupplied.¹²⁶⁴

On 28 December 2015, the King of Saudi Arabia announced the country's 2016 budget, which includes government plans to privatize "several sectors" and "amend the programs of oil, water and electricity subsidies through re-pricing them gradually over the coming five years."¹²⁶⁵ Muhammad bin Salman, the kingdom's deputy crown prince has also stated that the Government of Saudi Arabia is thinking about listing shares in Saudi Aramco, the state-owned oil company that is the world's biggest oil producer.¹²⁶⁶

On 30 December 2015, the Government of Saudi Arabia announced several cuts to government spending and subsidies.¹²⁶⁷ The government will reduce subsidies for water, electrical power and even gasoline.¹²⁶⁸ The government immediately raised the price of retail gasoline by 50 per cent, from SAR0.60 to SAR0.90 per liter of premium gasoline — or from 16 cents to 24 cents.¹²⁶⁹

On 28 June 2016, It was announced that Saudi Arabia would lift its longstanding ban on beef imports from the US. US Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Joseph W. Westphal, stated: "our teams met face to face for extensive discussions with the goal of expanding bilateral trade to benefit both of our nations' private sectors while meeting our common high standards for consumer safety."¹²⁷⁰ Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Philip Basaric

¹²⁶⁴ OPEC won't cut production to stop oil's slump, Bloomberg Business 5 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-12-04/opec-maintains-crude-production-as-group-defers-output-target-ihryzilb>

¹²⁶⁵ Saudi Arabia Plans Subsidy Cuts as King Reveals 2016 Budget, Bloomberg. 28 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-12-28/saudi-arabia-aims-to-cut-spending-to-840-billion-riyals-in-2016>.

¹²⁶⁶ Saudi Arabia is considering an IPO of Aramco, probably the world's most valuable company, The Economist (New York) 7 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21685529-biggest-oil-all-saudi-arabia-considering-ipo-aramco-probably>.

¹²⁶⁷ Saudi Arabia Cuts Subsidies As Budget Deficit Soars, Oil Price 30 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://oilprice.com/Energy/Energy-General/Saudi-Arabia-Cuts-Subsidies-As-Budget-Deficit-Soars.html>

¹²⁶⁸ Saudi Arabia Cuts Subsidies As Budget Deficit Soars, Oil Price 30 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://oilprice.com/Energy/Energy-General/Saudi-Arabia-Cuts-Subsidies-As-Budget-Deficit-Soars.html>

¹²⁶⁹ Saudi Arabia Cuts Subsidies As Budget Deficit Soars, Oil Price 30 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016 <http://oilprice.com/Energy/Energy-General/Saudi-Arabia-Cuts-Subsidies-As-Budget-Deficit-Soars.html>

¹²⁷⁰ Saudi Arabia lifts ban on import of US beef products, Saudi Gazette, 14 July 2016, Date of Access: 21 July 2016 <http://saudigazette.com.sa/business/saudi-arabia-lifts-ban-import-us-beef-products/>

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 10 December 2015, South Africa convened with China and 49 African countries at the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation to reaffirm their stance against trade protectionism: “We, oppose trade protectionism in all its forms and are in favour of advancing the World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Development Round negotiations and safeguarding and developing an open world economy.”¹⁶⁴

On 15 December 2015, President Zuma signed the Protection of Investment Act into law; which stipulates that “foreign investors and their investments must not be treated less favorably than South African investors in like circumstances” and that “the Republic (of South Africa) must accord foreign investors and their investments a level of physical security as may be generally provided to domestic investors.”¹²⁷¹

On 18 December 2015, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) applied a 10 per cent import tariff on steel wire rods, steel reinforcing bars and structural steel.¹²⁷²

On 7 January 2016, South Africa resolved its long-running dispute over beef, pork and poultry that had threatened its place in a United State-Africa trade agreement.¹²⁷³ South Africa pulled down its barriers to unfair and longstanding barriers to US products by permitting the unrestricted importation of American pork shoulder cuts and agreeing that America could import livestock from third countries for direct slaughter and export to South Africa.¹²⁷⁴

On 12 February 2016, SARS applied a 10 per cent import tariff on semi-finished steel, steel plates, cold-rolled steel and steel sections.¹²⁷⁵

On 23 February 2016, South Africa deposited its instrument of acceptance for the 2005 protocol amending the World Trade Organization’s Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), becoming the fourth WTO member to do so in 2016. The protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement, which was adopted in 2005, is intended to make it easier for poorer WTO members to access affordable medicines. The protocol allows exporting countries to grant compulsory licenses (one that is granted without the patent holder’s consent) to their generic suppliers to manufacture and export medicines to countries that cannot manufacture the needed

¹²⁷¹ Declaration of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China 10 December 2015. Access Date: 19 July 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/2649_665393/t1323145.shtml

¹⁶⁴ Government Gazette: Act No. 22 of 2015: Protection of Investment Act, 2015, South African Government 15 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/39514_Act22of2015ProtectionOfInvestmentAct.pdf

¹²⁷² Annex: Customs And Excise Act, 1964. Amendment Of Schedule No. 1, South African Revenue Service 18 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2015-61-%20Sch%201P1%20Steel%2018%20December%202015.pdf>

¹²⁷³ Press Release: South Africa and US resolve agricultural products trade dispute, The Financial Times 7 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/55babca6-b559-11e5-8358-9a82b43f6b2f.html#axzz41FC7y8p1>

¹²⁷⁴ Press Release: South Africa and US resolve agricultural products trade dispute, The Financial Times 7 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/55babca6-b559-11e5-8358-9a82b43f6b2f.html#axzz41FC7y8p1>

¹²⁷⁵ Annex: Customs and Excise Act, 1964. Amendment of Schedule No. 1, South African Revenue Service 12 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-01%20-%20Notice%20R172%20GG%2039868%2012%20February%202016.pdf>

medicines themselves. These licenses were originally limited to predominantly supplying the domestic market.¹²⁷⁶

On 11 March 2016, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) increased import tariffs on polyurethane prepolymers from 0% to 10%.¹²⁷⁷

On 11 March 2016, the SARS reduced the import tariffs on canned mussels in airtight metal containers from 25% to 0%.¹²⁷⁸

On 11 April 2016, the SARS increased customs duty on wheat and wheaten products from approx. USD 0.06 per kg and approx. 0.09 USD per kg to approx. USD 0.08 per kg and approx. USD 0.13 per kg respectively.¹²⁷⁹

On 11 April 2016, SARS reduced the import tariff on beet and cane sugar from approx. USD 0.16 per kg to approx. USD 0.16 per kg.¹²⁸⁰

On 10 June 2016, the SARS increased import tariffs on certain hot-rolled steel products from 0 per cent to 10 per cent.¹²⁸¹

On 24 June 2016, the SARS increased import tariffs on certain steel bars, rods and forges from 0 per cent to 10 per cent.¹²⁸²

South Africa has rolled back existing protectionist measures. However, it has also imposed new measures.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rodrigo Noorani

¹²⁷⁶ South Africa accepts protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement, WTO 23 February 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/trip_23feb16_e.htm

¹²⁷³ Government Gazette No. 40059 No. R.712 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-29%20-%20Notice%20R712%20GG40059%20Sch1P1%2010%20June%202016.pdf>

¹²⁷⁷ Government Gazette No. 39799 No. R. 239 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 11 March 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/LegalDoelib/SecLegis/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-03%20-%20Notice%20R239%20GG%2039799%2011%20March%202016.pdf>

¹²⁷⁸ Government Gazette No.39799 No. R. 240 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 11 March 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/LegalDoelib/SecLegis/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-04%20-%20Notice%20R240%20GG%2039799%2011%20March%202016.pdf>

¹²⁷⁹ Government Gazette No. 39915 No. R.418 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 11 April 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-20%20-%20Notice%20R418%20GG%2039915%2011%20April%202016.pdf>

¹²⁸⁰ Government Gazette No. 40059 No. R.712 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-29%20-%20Notice%20R712%20GG40059%20Sch1P1%2010%20June%202016.pdf>

¹²⁸¹ Government Gazette No. 40059 No. R.712 Customs and Excise Act, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-29%20-%20Notice%20R712%20GG40059%20Sch1P1%2010%20June%202016.pdf>

¹²⁸² Government Gazette No. 40091 No. R.752, South African Revenue Service (SARS) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 19 July 2016. <http://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/Embargo/Tariffs/LAPD-LSec-CE-TA-2016-32%20-%20Notice%20R752%20GG40091%20Sch1%20P1%20Steel.pdf>

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

Turkey's Ministry of Economics announced a new import tax on solar panels. As of 19 December 2015, it was announced that all solar panels imported into Turkey will be charged a tax of USD35 per Kg.¹²⁸³

On 1 January 2016, Turkey increased import tariffs from 8 per cent to 10 per cent on certain flat-rolled stainless iron and steel products.¹²⁸⁴ Turkey also eliminated import tariffs from 6 per cent on certain iron and steel products.¹²⁸⁵

On 5-6 March 2016, Turkey announced negotiations to lift trade barriers with Iran during the Turkey-Iran Business Forum held in Tehran.¹²⁸⁶ Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu stated, "We negotiated and agreed to no delays in the implementation of a preferential trade agreement. We will lift the customs wall in a way that will propel efforts toward a free trade agreement following the preferential trade agreement."¹²⁸⁷

On 16 March 2016, Turkey ratified the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), becoming the 71st WTO member to do so. H. E. Ambassador Haluk Ilicak and Hüsnü Dilerme, Deputy Under-Secretary with the Turkish Ministry of Economy, presented their country's instrument of acceptance to WTO Deputy Director-General Yi Xiaozhun.¹²⁸⁸ Concluded at the WTO's 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, the TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. The TFA will enter into force once two-thirds of the WTO membership has formally accepted the Agreement.¹²⁸⁹

On 16 June 2016, Turkish Customs and Trade Minister Bulent Tufenkci announced that Turkey aims to rapidly increase trade with Iran stating "Turkey aims to triple trade with Iran to \$30 billion as quickly as possible after the lifting of economic sanctions made banking transactions with the country easier."

On 22 July 2016, Turkey announced that joint work between Turkey and Russia would resume in regards to renewing negotiations on a new agreement on trade, services and investment.¹²⁹⁰ Their collaborative efforts also continued on the activity of a joint intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation.

¹²⁸³ Turkey: New Directive Sees Import Duties on Solar Modules, PV Magazine, 23 November 2015, Access Date: 6 March 2016. http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/turkey--new-directive-sees-import-duties-on-solar-modules_100022097/-axzz42GmrQ3PR

¹²⁸⁴ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁸⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹²⁸⁶ <http://financialtribune.com/articles/economy-domestic-economy/37901/turkey-will-lift-iran-trade-barriers>

¹²⁸⁷ Turkey Will Lift Iran Trade Barriers, Financial Tribune, 7 March 2016, Access Date: 7 March 2016.

<http://financialtribune.com/articles/economy-domestic-economy/37901/turkey-will-lift-iran-trade-barriers>

¹²⁸⁸ Turkey notifies acceptance of Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 16 March 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_16mar16_e.htm

¹²⁸⁹ India ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 22 April 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_21apr16_e.htm

¹²⁹⁰ Russia says to resume work of trade and economic commission with Turkey, Reuters, 22 July 2016, Date Accessed: July 22 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-russia-turkey-idUSKCN1021S4>

Turkey has rolled back some protectionist measures. However, it has also implemented new measures. Thus, Turkey has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Philip Basaric

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 16 December 2015, the UK signed the World Trade Organization's (WTO) second Information Technology Agreement (ITA II).¹²⁹¹ ITA II is an agreement to eliminate tariffs on 90 per cent of the trade of information and technology products such as mobile phones, medical devices, game consoles and navigation systems.¹²⁹²

On 16 January 2016, the UK along with its partners in the EU, lifted economic and financial sanctions placed on Iran.¹²⁹³ UK Export Finance (UKEF) began providing support for UK companies looking to do business in Iran.¹²⁹⁴ UKEF also committed to working directly with the Export Guarantee Fund of Iran and the Iranian Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance in order to re-establish trade ties between the two countries.¹²⁹⁵

On 17 February 2016, the Crown Commercial Service of the UK released a report that sets out contracting authorities' international obligations when assigning public contracts.¹²⁹⁶ The guidance stated that it is inappropriate for contracting authorities to boycott a supplier from any country from a procurement of public contracts, unless the government of the UK has put formal sanctions, embargoes or restrictions in place pertaining to that country.¹²⁹⁷ It reaffirms that contracting

¹²⁹¹ Press Release: New IT Free Trade Deal Could Boost UK Exports by €113 Million, UK Government 16 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-it-free-trade-deal-could-boost-uk-exports-by-113-million>

¹²⁹² Press Release: New IT Free Trade Deal Could Boost UK Exports by €113 Million, UK Government 16 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-it-free-trade-deal-could-boost-uk-exports-by-113-million>

¹²⁹³ Press Release: Sanctions Relief Paves the Way for Developing UK Trade Relationship with Iran, UK Government 16 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sanctions-relief-paves-the-way-for-developing-uk-trade-relationship-with-iran>

¹²⁹⁴ Press Release: Sanctions Relief Paves the Way for Developing UK Trade Relationship with Iran, UK Government 16 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sanctions-relief-paves-the-way-for-developing-uk-trade-relationship-with-iran>

¹²⁹⁵ Press Release: Sanctions Relief Paves the Way for Developing UK Trade Relationship with Iran, UK Government 16 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sanctions-relief-paves-the-way-for-developing-uk-trade-relationship-with-iran>

¹²⁹⁶ Information Note: Procurement Policy Note: Ensuring Compliance with Wider International Obligations when Letting Public Contracts, UK Crown Commercial Service 17 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500811/PPN_on_wider_international_obligations.pdf

¹²⁹⁷ Information Note: Procurement Policy Note: Ensuring Compliance with Wider International Obligations when Letting Public Contracts, UK Crown Commercial Service 17 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500811/PPN_on_wider_international_obligations.pdf

authorities must consider the bids of all suppliers when awarding public contracts, regardless of the country which the supplier originates in.¹²⁹⁸

On 9 March 2016, UKEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Export Guarantee Fund of Iran (EGFI).¹²⁹⁹ The purpose of the MOU was to enhance trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. This announcement follows extensive sanctions relief provided by the UK to Iran in January of 2016.

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Adrian DiTommaso

United States: +1

United States has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 18 December 2016, the US eliminated the export ban on crude oil.¹³⁰⁰

On 4 January 2016, the US Department of Commerce International Trade Administration stated, “The US and India are working together to participate in the development of international standards and technical regulations to boost trade and help reduce administrative and logistical burdens.”¹³⁰¹

On 26 January 2016, the Deputy US Trade Representative Michael Punke, with regards to the US-EU trade deal said, “We are completely committed to completing negotiations in 2016. Those are the directions we have from the president.”¹³⁰²

On 3 February 2016, US President Barack Obama said “The rules of global trade too often undermine our values and put our workers and businesses at a disadvantage. [the Trans-Pacific Partnership] will change that. It eliminates more than 18,000 taxes that various countries put on Made in America Products.”¹³⁰³ On 4 February 2016, President Obama signed the TPP.¹³⁰⁴

On 12 January 2016, President Obama announced suspension of South Africa trade benefits saying “I have determined that South Africa is not meeting the requirements ... and that suspending the

¹²⁹⁸ Information Note: Procurement Policy Note: Ensuring Compliance with Wider International Obligations when Letting Public Contracts, UK Crown Commercial Service 17 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500811/PPN_on_wider_international_obligations.pdf

¹²⁹⁹ Press Release, Global Trade Alert 9 March 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/partnership-agreement-strengthens-uks-export-relationship-with-iran>

¹³⁰⁰ https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/g20_wto_report_june16_e.pdf

¹³⁰¹ Background: United States, India focus on Breaking down standards-related trade barriers. Access date: 23 February 2016 <http://www.aami.org/newsviews/newsdetail.aspx?ItemNumber=2980>

¹³⁰² Press release: Obama completely committed to conclude EU trade deal in 2016, 26 January 2016. Access date: 23 February 2016 <http://www.politico.eu/article/obama-completely-committed-to-conclude-eu-trade-deal-in-2016/>

¹³⁰³ Press release: President Obama urges swift passage of TPP trade deal, 3 February 2016. Access date: 23 February 2016. <http://time.com/4207350/barack-obama-tpp-trade-deal/>

¹³⁰⁴ Press release: TPP trade deal signed, 4 January 2016. Access date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-35480600>

application of duty-free treatment to certain goods would be more effective in promoting compliance.”¹³⁰⁵

On 25 April 2016, President Obama, defended a controversial trade deal between The US and the EU. The Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement that he wants to finalize before leaving office in January.¹³⁰⁶

On 22 May 2016, President Obama, on his trip to Vietnam is expected to meet dissidents and make the case for Vietnam to remove obstacles to the US-led Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) free trade deal. Vietnam is keen for the US to lift an arms embargo that has been in place since 1984.¹³⁰⁷

On 11-15 July 2016, Brussels hosted the 14th round of negotiations for TTIP. More than 100 officials were involved in the free trade talks first started three years ago. The deal aims to bring together the EU and US by addressing all kinds of trade barriers.¹³⁰⁸

The US has fully complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback protectionist measures.

Thus, United States has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jose Isla

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to standstill and rollback on protectionist measures.

On 2 December 2015, the EU and Vietnam finalized a free trade agreement (FTA), which will ensure high quality investment on both sides in addition to an updated investment dispute resolution system.¹³⁰⁹

On 14 December 2015, the EU pledged EUR57 million towards the second phase of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) whereby; “the EIF supports Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to use trade as a vehicle for economic growth and poverty reduction by mainstreaming trade into their development policies and building capacity to trade.”¹³¹⁰

On 16 December 2015, the EU alongside 23 other World Trade Organization (WTO) members completed a trade agreement that will see the elimination of duties on over 200 high tech items.¹³¹¹ The agreement extends the 1996 Information Technology Agreement (ITA) and accounts for

¹³⁰⁵ Press release: US to suspend South Africa trade benefits, January 12 2016. Access date: 25 February 2016
<http://www.africanindy.com/business/us-to-suspend-south-africa-trade-benefits-on-march-15-1515444>

¹³⁰⁶ Press release : Obama pushes controversial trade deal in Germany 25 April 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.
<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/04/24/obama-hannonver-germany-trade-fair-visit/83463114/>

¹³⁰⁷ Press release: Obama in Vietnam: Arms and trade deal on Agenda, 22 May 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36354326>

¹³⁰⁸ US committed to swift conclusion of Transatlantic trade deal, says senior trade negotiator, The Parliament 19 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/articles/news/us-committed-swift-conclusion-transatlantic-trade-deal-says-senior-trade-negotiator>

¹³⁰⁹ The EU and Vietnam finalise landmark trade deal (Brussels) 2 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016
<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1409&title=The-EU-and-Vietnam-finalise-landmark-trade-deal>

¹³¹⁰ EU and several of its Member States support Phase Two of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (Nairobi) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1415&title=EU-and-several-of-its-Member-States-support-Phase-Two-of-the-Enhanced-Integrated-Framework>

¹³¹¹ EU and WTO partners finalise high tech trade deal (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.
<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1419&title=EU-and-WTO-partners-finalise-high-tech-trade-deal>

EUR1.3 trillion in global trade.¹³¹² Tariffs will be lifted on a wide range of goods, including semi-conductors, medical equipment, game consoles and GPS devices, however, the EU will maintain tariffs on domestically produced items such as televisions, certain monitors, projectors and non-digital car radios.¹³¹³

On 17 December 2015, the EU agreed to donate EUR600,000 to LDCs as a means of facilitating their efforts in implementing the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).¹³¹⁴

On 19 December 2015, the EU along with the rest of its partners in the WTO ratified a deal, which will see the removal of “trade distorting export subsidies in agriculture.”¹³¹⁵ The agreement “will protect vulnerable farmers in developing countries from the damaging effects of export subsidies.”¹³¹⁶

On 16 January 2016, the European Commission announced that it would extend its 2016/38 resolution, whereby the EU provides subsidies to the European wine sector.¹³¹⁷

On 12 April 2016, the European Commission (EC) enacted a regulation allowing EU milk producers to coordinate volumes produced.¹³¹⁸ This decision was in response to “the fact that the closure of the Russian market and lower demand from China have hit the milk and milk products sector at a time where investments in production had been made in view of milk quota expiry on 31 March 2015 and positive prospects on the world market.”¹³¹⁹ Maintaining current production levels could potentially lead to overproduction, thus an effort was made to match production levels with demand.

On 29 April 2016, EC introduced an import licensing scheme on steel imports exceeding 2.5 tons.¹³²⁰ The new regulations, however, do not apply to members of the European Economic Area (EEA).¹³²¹

On 19 May 2016, the European Investment Bank (EIB) agreed to provide EUR50 Million in funding to French steelmaker Aperam.¹³²² The EIB will assume “riskier tranches in investment

¹³¹² EU and WTO partners finalise high tech trade deal (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1419&title=EU-and-WTO-partners-finalise-high-tech-trade-deal>

¹³¹³ EU and WTO partners finalise high tech trade deal (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1419&title=EU-and-WTO-partners-finalise-high-tech-trade-deal>

¹³¹⁴ EU commits €600,000 to support developing countries’ customs reforms (Nairobi) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1420&title=EU-commits-€600000-to-support-developing-countries-customs-reforms>

¹³¹⁵ WTO delivers ground-breaking deal for development (Brussels) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1422&title=WTO-delivers-ground-breaking-deal-for-development>

¹³¹⁶ WTO delivers ground-breaking deal for development (Brussels) 19 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1422&title=WTO-delivers-ground-breaking-deal-for-development>

¹³¹⁷ EC: Extended state aid for wine sector prolonged (Brussels) 16 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-extended-state-aid-wine-sector-prolonged>

¹³¹⁸ Temporary allowance for volume collusion in milk sector (Brussels) 16 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-allowance-volume-collusion-milk-sector>

¹³¹⁹ Temporary allowance for volume collusion in milk sector (Brussels) 16 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-allowance-volume-collusion-milk-sector>

¹³²⁰ Temporary import licenses for steel products introduced (Brussels) 29 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-import-licenses-steel-products-introduced>

¹³²¹ Temporary import licenses for steel products introduced (Brussels) 29 April 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-temporary-import-licenses-steel-products-introduced>

¹³²² Belgium & France: Investment support to Aperam (Brussels) 19 May 2016. Access date: 21 July 2016

<http://www.globaltradealert.org/measure/belgium-france-investment-support-aperam>

projects,” and will thus allow “the private sector... to [invest] under more favourable conditions,” which according to Global Trade Alert can be interpreted as discriminatory investment by the EIB.

As of 31 May 2016, the EU and Mexico have launched talks to update a free trade agreement that one EU official says has already led to an increase of more than 250 per cent in goods traded between them. Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom said the pact that went into effect in 2000 should be broadened to dismantle additional trade barriers and open markets more effectively. Ildenfonso Guajardo Villarreal, Mexico’s secretary of economy, said an updated agreement could be a win for both sides by benefiting Mexico’s agro-industrial sector and EU financial and service industries. The first round of formal negotiations is scheduled for mid-June.¹³²³

On 2 June 2016, EU Commissioner for Trade, Cecilia Malmström, met Indian Commerce Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on the sidelines of an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Ministerial Council Meeting in Paris on Thursday to discuss revival of the India-EU Free Trade Agreement negotiations. The FTA talks have been deadlocked since 2013 after 16 rounds of negotiations. The talks had begun in 2007.¹³²⁴

On 11-15 July 2016, Brussels hosted the 14th round of negotiations for Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). More than 100 officials were involved in the free trade talks first started three years ago. The deal aims to bring together the EU and US by addressing all kinds of trade barriers.¹³²⁵

On 15 July 2016, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and presidents of the European Council and Commission, Donald Tusk and Jean-Claude Juncker, respectively, agreed to join forces to seal the free trade agreement they have been negotiating since 2013 by the end of this year. On the sidelines of the Asia-Europe Meeting, or ASEM summit, being held in the Mongolian capital on 16-17 July 2016, Abe stressed that Japan and the EU will work together to become the driving force of the global economy.¹³²⁶

The EU has made considerable efforts at liberalizing trade and removing protectionist barriers. It has also chosen to extend pre-existing barriers and subsidies.

Thus, EU has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Mathieu Sitaya

¹³²³ Mexico, EU looking to update free trade agreement, The Associated Press 31 May 2016. Access Date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.canadianmanufacturing.com/exporting-and-importing/mexico-eu-looking-update-free-trade-agreement-169182/>

¹³²⁴ India, EU aim to break Free Trade Agreement impasse, The Hindu Time 2 June 2016. Access date: 15 June 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/india-eu-aim-to-break-free-trade-agreement-impasse/article8677993.ece>

¹³²⁵ US committed to swift conclusion of Transatlantic trade deal, says senior trade negotiator, The Parliament 19 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/articles/news/us-committed-swift-conclusion-transatlantic-trade-deal-says-senior-trade-negotiator>

¹³²⁶ Japan, EU to join forces to seal free trade deal this year, EFE News Service 15 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.vidalatinas.com/news/2016/jul/15/japan-eu-to-join-forces-to-seal-free-trade-deal/>

6. Terrorism: Financial Action Task Force Recommendations

“We will continue to implement relevant FATF recommendations and instruments.”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan	-1		
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.80	

Background

On 16 November 2015, at the Antalya Summit, G20 members issued a “Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism” prompted by growing threats by terrorist groups. In this statement, G20 members reasserted their commitment to tackle terrorism financing. This commitment entails “enhanced cooperation on exchange of information and freezing of terrorist assets, criminalization of terrorist financing and robust targeted financial sanctions regimes related to terrorism and terrorist financing.”¹³²⁷ G20 members called on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to continue to recommend relevant instruments and legal frameworks that will assist countries in combating terrorist financing.

The FATF is an inter-governmental body established in 1989 as the global standard-setter for measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF is currently the primary policy-making body which develops international standard and legal framework to combat terrorist

¹³²⁷ G20 Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-terrorism.html>

financing. The FATF has developed the 40 Recommendations and produces regular assessment of their implementation by FATF member states.¹³²⁸

At the Antalya Summit, the FATF presented its recently-published report to G20 leaders on the global implementation of key counter-terrorist financing measures. In the report, the FATF evaluated the progress of all of its 194 Member jurisdictions in the global anti-money laundering (AML) / counter-terrorist financing (CFT) network in implementing FATF regulations pertaining to terrorist financing. In the conclusion of its report, the FATF proposed several measures that the G20 could take to further support the FATF's work in combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Among them are assisting the FATF in "ensuring all jurisdictions have implemented fundamental measures to counter terrorist financing on an urgent basis, lead by example, and assist implementation in low-capacity jurisdiction."¹³²⁹ These key aspects will form the basis of the following compliance assessment.

Commitment Features

This commitment requires G20 member countries to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments geared towards combating money laundering and terrorist financing. As The FATF's Report, Terrorist Financing, to the G20 leaders released in November 2015 highlighted three major areas that G20 countries could focus on to both implement essential counter terrorist financing measures and aid low capacity jurisdictions in implementing these essential measures. The three areas outlined are criminalizing terrorist financing, responding to foreign terrorist fighters, and implementing targeted financial sanctions.

Full compliance requires member states to take actions in all three areas. If member states take actions only in one *or* two out of the three areas outlined they will be awarded partial compliance. Failure to take action in any of the three areas results in negative compliance. Because the commitment requires member states to "continue to implement" FATF recommendations, full compliance does not require member states to intensify their current efforts or introduce new measures. Member states who continue existing efforts can be awarded full compliance as long as they meet all the three areas recommended by the FATF.

Criminalizing terrorist financing includes any actions that specify terrorist financing as a distinct legal offence. This may be achieved by including such clause within the national legal code. As defined in the FATF report, terrorist financing includes both the financing of a terrorist *organization* and financing an *individual* terrorist for purposes unrelated to committing a terrorist act.

Responding to foreign terrorist fighters includes any action, whether legal or technical, introduced to inhibit the financing of travel of foreign terrorist fighters. This report adopts the definition of foreign fighters used in UNSC Resolution 2178 (2014), which include "individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or ... armed conflict." As outlined in the FATF report, ensuring expedited implementation of targeted financial sanctions and ensuring that financial

¹³²⁸ Terrorist Financing: FATF Report to G20 Leaders - actions being taken by the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 16 November 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/documents/documents/terrorist-financing-fatf-report-to-g20.html>

¹³²⁹ Terrorist Financing: FATF Report to G20 Leaders-actions being taken by the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/terrorist-financing-fatf-report-to-g20.html>

institutions are subject to adequate regulation and implement FATF recommendations count towards compliance with this recommendation.¹³³⁰

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not take any actions to continue to implement ANY of the three relevant FATF recommendations to counter terrorist financing.
0	Member takes actions to continue to implement one OR two relevant FATF recommendations to counter terrorist financing.
+1	Member takes actions to continue to implement ALL three relevant FATF recommendations to counter terrorist financing.

Lead Analyst: Carol Drumm

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 27 January 2016, President Mauricio Macri appointed a former International Monetary Fund (IMF) official to head Argentina's financial crimes agency.¹³³¹ Mariano Federici's appointment is a move to bolster the country's contribution to the global fight against money laundering and drug trafficking and to improve the agency's relations with its counterpart in the US.¹³³² "We are going to put a very strong emphasis on fighting drug trafficking, which is a priority for Macri," Mr. Federici said in an interview last week.¹³³³

On 17 February 2016, Argentina's Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MJDH) announced the creation of a new counter-terrorism financing (CTF) and anti-money laundering (AML) program to help monitor CTF/AML policy implementation, as well as strengthening and coordinating national, provincial, and municipal CTF/AML efforts.¹³³⁴

As of March 2016 Argentina has revised its Anti-terrorism Law to broaden the definition of terrorism and increased monetary fines and prison sentences for crimes associated with terrorist financing.¹³³⁵ The Argentine Financial Intelligence Unit can freeze assets that are associated with terrorist financing. Additionally, Argentina has criminalized the financing of terrorist organizations, individuals and

¹³³⁰ Terrorist Financing: FATF Report to G20 Leaders-actions being taken by the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 16 November 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/documents/documents/terrorist-financing-fatf-report-to-g20.html>

¹³³¹ New Head of Argentina's Financial-Crimes Agency Aims to Repair Ties With U.S., Wall Street Journal 27 January 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/new-head-of-argentinas-financial-crimes-agency-aims-to-repair-ties-with-u-s-1453872234>

¹³³² New Head of Argentina's Financial-Crimes Agency Aims to Repair Ties With U.S., Wall Street Journal 27 January 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/new-head-of-argentinas-financial-crimes-agency-aims-to-repair-ties-with-u-s-1453872234>

¹³³³ New Head of Argentina's Financial-Crimes Agency Aims to Repair Ties With U.S., Wall Street Journal 27 January 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/new-head-of-argentinas-financial-crimes-agency-aims-to-repair-ties-with-u-s-1453872234>

¹³³⁴ Boletín Oficial: Decreto 360/2016: Programa de Coordinación Nacional para el Combate del Lavado de Activos y la Financiación del Terrorismo. Creación, Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos 17 February 2016. Access Date: February 26, 2016. <https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/pdf/linkQR/SEtRNjxa3pOQzQrdTVReEh2ZkU0dz09>.

¹³³⁵ Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, U.S. Department of State. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224825.htm>

acts.¹³³⁶ The FATF has explicitly stated that is satisfied with Argentina’s progress in implementing its CTF/AML instruments.¹³³⁷

On 21 March 2016, Argentina announced that it and the US will resume sharing intelligence on money flows to bolster the fight against drug gangs and organized crime.¹³³⁸ “Not collaborating only benefits organized crime, the corrupt and potentially even terrorists,” said Mariano Federici, who heads Argentina’s Financial Information Unit.¹³³⁹ Information sharing between the Argentine and US financial intelligence units was suspended in 2015, after the US Treasury’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network said its Argentine counterpart leaked confidential data.¹³⁴⁰

While Argentina has established the legal frameworks and frameworks and structures necessary to address terrorist financing, there have been few cases of assets seized and cases prosecuted.¹³⁴¹

Argentina has criminalized terrorist financing, implemented financial sanction financing of foreign terrorist fighters and made efforts to combat foreign terrorist fighting.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Aylin Manduric

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

The 2015 Country Reports on Terrorism produced by the US. Department of State noted that Australia was conducting investigation into 536 suspected terrorism financing cases.¹³⁴²

In April 2015, the FATF released the Mutual Evaluation Report on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF) measures in Australia. The report highlighted that Australian residential property is a haven for international money laundering, particularly from China, and recommended that Australia implement counter-measures to ensure that real estate agents, lawyers and accountants facilitating real estate transactions are captured by the regulatory net.¹³⁴³

¹³³⁶ Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, U.S. Department of State. Access Date: 8 March 2016.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224825.htm>

¹³³⁷ Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance, FATF 24 October 2014. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/a-c/argentina/documents/fatf-compliance-oct-2014.html>

¹³³⁸ Argentina and the US will resume sharing financial intelligence, Business Insider 21 march 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.businessinsider.com/argentina-and-us-to-resume-sharing-financial-intelligence-2016-3>

¹³³⁹ Argentina and the US will resume sharing financial intelligence, Business Insider 21 march 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.businessinsider.com/argentina-and-us-to-resume-sharing-financial-intelligence-2016-3>

¹³⁴⁰ Argentina and the US will resume sharing financial intelligence, Business Insider 21 march 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.businessinsider.com/argentina-and-us-to-resume-sharing-financial-intelligence-2016-3>

¹³⁴¹ Country Reports on Terrorism 2015-Argentina, refworld 2 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. [http://www.refworld.org/cgi-](http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?page=search&docid=57518ddf23&skip=0&query=Terrorist%20financing)

[bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?page=search&docid=57518ddf23&skip=0&query=Terrorist%20financing](http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?page=search&docid=57518ddf23&skip=0&query=Terrorist%20financing)

¹³⁴² Country Reports of Terrorism, Chapter 2: East Asia and Pacific Overview, US State of Department, 2015. Access Date: 1 Aug 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257515.htm#>

¹³⁴³ Australia must tighten its money laundering laws, MacroBusiness 9 March 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.macrobusiness.com.au/2016/03/australia-must-tighten-its-money-laundering-laws/>

On 16-18 November 2015, Australia and Indonesia co-chaired the first Southeast Asian Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit in which terrorist financing was the main issue discussed.¹³⁴⁴ During the Summit, Australia recognized that disrupting terrorist financing was a vital part of counter-terrorism efforts and noted that the Government of Australia had recently provided AUSTRAC, Australia's primary source of financial intelligence, with an additional AUD20 million to strengthen the detection and disruption of terrorism financing. The financial package was part the larger AUD630 million countering terrorism package.¹³⁴⁵

As of 27 February, 2016, Australia declared Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as prescribed foreign countries under the 2006 AML and CTF Act.¹³⁴⁶ As a result, reporting entities entering into a transaction with a party located or incorporated in Iran or the DPRK must conduct enhanced customer due diligence procedures as defined under Chapter 15 of the AML and CTF Act.¹³⁴⁷

As of March 2016, Australia has criminalized the financing of terrorist acts under its Criminal Code.¹³⁴⁸ Australia has specific offences for financing terrorism. Under this code, a person commits an offence if they make funds available to another person, provide funds or collect funds.¹³⁴⁹ An offence is still committed even if a terrorist act does not occur or if the funds will not be used towards a specific terrorist act.¹³⁵⁰

On 11 March 2016, FATF released its Annual Report.¹³⁵¹ According to the FATF, an effective system to combat money laundering and terrorist financing has eleven key areas. Australia has met or moderately satisfied six areas, substantially satisfied four and highly satisfied one.¹³⁵²

Australia has continued to take actions in all three areas recommended by FATF.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Aylin Manduric

Brazil: +1

Brazil fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

¹³⁴⁴ Opening address: Joint Australia-Indonesia Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit, Minister for Justice, 17 November 2015. Access Date: 2 Aug 2016. <https://www.ministerjustice.gov.au/Speeches/Pages/2015/FourthQuarter/17-November-2015-Opening-address-Joint-Australia-Indonesia-Counter-Terrorism-Financing-Summit.aspx>

¹³⁴⁵ Opening address: Joint Australia-Indonesia Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit, Minister for Justice, 17 November 2015. Access Date: 2 Aug 2016. <https://www.ministerjustice.gov.au/Speeches/Pages/2015/FourthQuarter/17-November-2015-Opening-address-Joint-Australia-Indonesia-Counter-Terrorism-Financing-Summit.aspx>

¹³⁴⁶ Countermeasures, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/businesses/obligations-and-compliance/countermeasures>.

¹³⁴⁷ Countermeasures, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/businesses/obligations-and-compliance/countermeasures>.

¹³⁴⁸ Terrorism Financing in Australia 2015, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/terrorism-financing-in-australia-2014.pdf>

¹³⁴⁹ Terrorism Financing in Australia 2015, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/terrorism-financing-in-australia-2014.pdf>

¹³⁵⁰ Terrorism Financing in Australia 2015, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/terrorism-financing-in-australia-2014.pdf>

¹³⁵¹ FATF Annual Report 2014-2015, FATF 11 March 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/Annual-report-2014-2015.pdf>

¹³⁵² FATF Annual Report 2014-2015, FATF 11 March 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/Annual-report-2014-2015.pdf>

On 19 February 2016, the FATF released outcomes from a plenary meeting in Paris.¹³⁵³ The FATF stated that it is “deeply concerned by Brazil’s continued failure to remedy the serious deficiencies identified in its third mutual evaluation report adopted in June 2010. Brazil has not criminalised terrorist financing since 2004 when Brazil’s second mutual evaluation report was adopted. While we welcome progress by Brazil on the freezing of terrorist assets, further improvements are required to fully satisfy the FATF standards.”¹³⁵⁴ The FATF calls on Brazil to enact counter terrorist financing legislation.¹³⁵⁵ If Brazil fails to do this by the next FATF Plenary (20 June 2016), the FATF will consider what the next steps will be in the follow up process.¹³⁵⁶

On 16 March 2016 Law 13.260 was enacted which criminalizes terrorist financing and responds to foreign terrorist financing.¹³⁵⁷ This law penalizes anyone, who for the purpose of terrorism, recruits, organizes, carries or equips individuals traveling to a country other than that of their residence or nationality.¹³⁵⁸

Since February 2016, Brazil has taken steps toward strengthening its counter terrorism policies by enacting a law that criminalizes terrorist financing.¹³⁵⁹ The FATF believes that this is a significant step toward Brazil’s compliance with FATF standards and recommendations.¹³⁶⁰ As a result, the FATF has decided not to take the next steps in the follow up process.¹³⁶¹ Despite this progress, there are still several shortcomings in the Brazilian counter-terrorist financing regime. The FATF has stated that “Brazil must address these shortcomings in order to reach a satisfactory level of compliance with the FATF standards.”¹³⁶²

Through the Council for Financial Activities Control (COAF), a largely independent entity within the Finance Ministry, Brazil has implemented the UN 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da’esh) and al-Qa’ida sanctions regime.¹³⁶³ However, Brazil has not reported any assets, accounts, or property in the names of persons or entities.¹³⁶⁴

Brazil has enacted legislation that criminalizes terrorist financing, responded to foreign terrorist fighters and implemented financial sanctions.

¹³⁵³ Outcomes of the Plenary Meeting of the FATF, FATF (Paris) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/a-c/brazil/documents/outcomes-plenary-february-2016.html>

¹³⁵⁴ Outcomes of the Plenary Meeting of the FATF, FATF (Paris) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/a-c/brazil/documents/outcomes-plenary-february-2016.html>

¹³⁵⁵ Outcomes of the Plenary Meeting of the FATF, FATF (Paris) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/a-c/brazil/documents/outcomes-plenary-february-2016.html>

¹³⁵⁶ Outcomes of the Plenary Meeting of the FATF, FATF (Paris) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/a-c/brazil/documents/outcomes-plenary-february-2016.html>

¹³⁵⁷ LEI Nº 13.260, DE 16 DE MARÇO DE 2016, Presidência da República 18 March 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Lei/L13260.htm

¹³⁵⁸ LEI Nº 13.260, DE 16 DE MARÇO DE 2016, Presidência da República 18 March 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Lei/L13260.htm

¹³⁵⁹ Outcomes of the Plenary meeting of the FATF, Busan Korea, 22-24, FATF (Busan) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/plenary-outcomes-june-2016.html#Brazil>

¹³⁶⁰ Outcomes of the Plenary Meeting of the FATF, Busan Korea, 22-24, FATF (Busan) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/plenary-outcomes-june-2016.html>

¹³⁶¹ Outcomes of the Plenary Meeting of the FATF, Busan Korea, 22-24, FATF (Busan) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/plenary-outcomes-june-2016.html>

¹³⁶² Outcomes of the Plenary Meeting of the FATF, Busan Korea, 22-24, FATF (Busan) 24 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/plenary-outcomes-june-2016.html>

¹³⁶³ Country Reports on Terrorism 2015-Brazil, United States Department of State 2 July 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2015. <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57518dd5a.html>

¹³⁶⁴ Country Reports on Terrorism 2015-Brazil, United States Department of State 2 July 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2015. <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57518dd5a.html>

Therefore, Brazil has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Rochelle D'souza

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

As of August 2016, Canada has criminalized terrorist financing in accordance with international standards and freezes and confiscates terrorist assets without delay.¹³⁶⁵ The Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA) in Canada facilitates 'combating the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorist activities' by implementing measures to detect, deter and prosecute offenders.¹³⁶⁶

As of August 2016, Canada has implemented instruments to address terrorist financing. Canada's Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing (AML/ATF) Regime is a 'horizontal initiative comprising eleven federal partner organizations,' which is led by the Department of Finance Canada.¹³⁶⁷ The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) specifically monitors money laundering and terrorist financing and was developed in conjunction with the PCMLTFA, in order to 'collect and analyze financial transaction reports and to disclose pertinent information to law enforcement and intelligence agencies.'¹³⁶⁸

On 1 April 2015, the Government of Canada made amendments to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations in order to "enable Canada to adopt a strengthened methodology in order to better identify high-risk travellers, such as persons known to be foreign fighters, and prevent them from travelling to Canada before they board a flight."¹³⁶⁹ This was an addition to the existing AML/TF regime in Canada which continuously checks on suspicious financial transactions which could potentially be used to fund the travel of foreign fighters.¹³⁷⁰

On 10 April 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) Foreign Ministers met in Hiroshima, Japan. At this meeting, a counter terrorism action plan was written and is to be released at the G7 Summit in May 2016. In this plan members reaffirmed "the importance of the work underway by the Financial Action Task Force to counter terrorist financing through the effective implementation of FATF standards."¹³⁷¹

On 26 April 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau upheld Canada's no-ransom policy, in efforts to facilitate the release of Canadian hostages from capture by terrorists. Trudeau stated that "Canada does not and will not pay ransom to terrorists, directly or indirectly," arguing that "ransom payment

¹³⁶⁵ Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, U.S. Department of State. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224825.htm>

¹³⁶⁶ Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/p-24.501/page-1.html>

¹³⁶⁷ Report on Plans and Priorities 2015-16: Supplementary Information Tables, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 31 March 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/pub/rpp/2015-2016/st-ts-03-eng.asp>

¹³⁶⁸ Report on Plans and Priorities 2014-15: Supplementary Tables: Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 6 March 2014. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/pub/rpp/2014-2015/st-ts-04-eng.asp>

¹³⁶⁹ Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 1 April 2015. Access Date: 16 February 2016. <http://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2015/2015-04-22/html/sor-dors77-eng.php>

¹³⁷⁰ Guideline 2: Suspicious Transaction, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) December 2010. Access Date: 16 March 2016. <http://www.fintrac.gc.ca/publications/guide/guide2/2-eng.asp>

¹³⁷¹ Address by G7 Foreign Ministers, G7 Meeting (Hiroshima) 10 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2016/160411_02_en.htm

simply serve to fund terrorism and criminal activity...¹³⁷² Prime Minister Trudeau and British Prime Minister David Cameron has both agreed to work together to discourage allies from paying ransoms to terrorists.¹³⁷³

On 21 May 2016, the FATF president attended the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governor's meeting in Sendai, Japan. At this meeting the G7 "published an action plan on combating the financing of terrorism [...] which acknowledges FATF's decisive role in tackling terrorist financing"¹³⁷⁴

Canada has criminalized terrorist financing as a distinct offence and implemented relevant financial sanctions. It has also taken steps to address the threat arising from foreign terrorist fighters.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kertia Johnson

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 19 October 2012, the FATF has released the Follow-up Report to the Mutual Evaluation Report of Hong Kong, China, which was adopted on 11 July 2008.¹³⁷⁵ In the 2008 Mutual Evaluation Report, China was rated partially compliant (PC) on a number of key (Recommendation 3, SR I and III) and core recommendations (Recommendations 5, 10 and SR II).¹³⁷⁶ In October 2012, the FATF recognized that China had made significant progress in addressing the deficiencies identified in the 2008 Mutual Evaluation Report.¹³⁷⁷ The FATF agreed that China should now report on any further improvements to its Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) system on a biennial update basis.¹³⁷⁸

On 14 December 2015, China publicly proclaimed its new national anti-terror guidelines which included prevention of cross-border terrorism. The guidelines also sought to strengthen the nationwide terrorist intelligence-sharing system, destruction of audio and video material related to

¹³⁷² Britain and Canada to urge other nations halt ransom payments to terrorists, The Guardian (Toronto). 27 April 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/apr/26/britain-canada-halt-ransom-payments-terrorists-john-ridsdell-killing>

¹³⁷³ Trudeau rules out ransom for hostages as rescue mission explored, The Globe and Mail (Kananaskis and Ottawa). 26 April 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-does-not-and-will-not-pay-ransom-to-terrorists-trudeau/article29761342/>

¹³⁷⁴ FATF at G7 meeting in Sendai, FATF (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatf-at-g7-meeting-in-sendai.html>

¹³⁷⁵ Follow-up report to the mutual evaluation report of Hong Kong, China, FATF 19 October 2012. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-i/hongkongchina/documents/follow-upreporttothemutualevaluationreportofhongkongchina.html>

¹³⁷⁶ Follow-up report to the mutual evaluation report of Hong Kong, China, FATF 19 October 2012. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-i/hongkongchina/documents/follow-upreporttothemutualevaluationreportofhongkongchina.html>

¹³⁷⁷ Follow-up report to the mutual evaluation report of Hong Kong, China, FATF 19 October 2012. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-i/hongkongchina/documents/follow-upreporttothemutualevaluationreportofhongkongchina.html>

¹³⁷⁸ Follow-up report to the mutual evaluation report of Hong Kong, China, FATF 19 October 2012. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-i/hongkongchina/documents/follow-upreporttothemutualevaluationreportofhongkongchina.html>

terrorism and violence being spread through online, strengthen border controls to prevent overseas terrorists entering China and elimination of religious extremism.¹³⁷⁹

On 15 December 2015, Chinese officials held bilateral talks in New York.¹³⁸⁰ During two days of talks, China and the US discussed combating terrorist financing, national risk assessments for money laundering and a Sino-US anti-money laundering pact, the People's Bank of China said in a statement on its website.¹³⁸¹ The meeting is the latest effort of China and the US to improve cooperation to fight terrorism.¹³⁸²

On 16 December 2015, following two days of talks between China and the US, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on money laundering and countering terrorist financing has been signed between China and the US.¹³⁸³ The MOU was signed between the China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Center (CAMLMAC) and the US Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).¹³⁸⁴

On 27 December 2015, China's parliament passed a counter terrorism law.¹³⁸⁵ The official Xinhua news agency reported that the law had been passed unanimously by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, saying it was intended to "address terrorism at home and help maintain global world security."¹³⁸⁶

On 1 January 2016, China's Counter-Terrorism law took effect. This enhanced the existing AML and TF regimes in place. The General Provision of the Law made terrorist financing a distinct legal offence. Article 14 of the Law specifically required "[f]inancial institutions and designated non-financial organizations [to] immediately freeze capital or other assets of terrorist organizations and personnel. This new law provided tougher and more targeted penalties for non-compliance or non-cooperation, including fines and criminal charges, against financial services providers and responsible individuals (Articles 83, 86, and 91)".¹³⁸⁷

On 25 March 2016, the People's Bank of China announced it will establish a technical support system to tackle money laundering and "terror" financing.¹³⁸⁸ The National Internet Finance Association of China will monitor suspicious online trade activity, Pan Gongsheng said at an event

¹³⁷⁹ New China guidelines for prevention of cross border terrorism, The Economic Times, 14 December 2015. Access Date: 2 Aug 2016. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-12-14/news/69033721_1_anti-terrorism-cross-border-terrorism-religious-extremism

¹³⁸⁰ China urges U.S. cooperation to battle terrorism financing, Reuters 15 December 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/uk-china-usa-terrorism-idUSKBN0TY1GT20151215>

¹³⁸¹ China urges U.S. cooperation to battle terrorism financing, Reuters 15 December 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/uk-china-usa-terrorism-idUSKBN0TY1GT20151215>

¹³⁸² China urges U.S. cooperation to battle terrorism financing, Reuters 15 December 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/uk-china-usa-terrorism-idUSKBN0TY1GT20151215>

¹³⁸³ China, US sign MOU on money laundering and terrorism, China Daily 16 December 2015. Access Date: 28 March 2016. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2015-12/16/content_22724877.htm

¹³⁸⁴ China, US sign MOU on money laundering and terrorism, China Daily 16 December 2015. Access Date: 28 March 2016. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2015-12/16/content_22724877.htm

¹³⁸⁵ China approves controversial antiterrorism law, Financial Times 27 December 2015. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/078a8b42-ac7b-11e5-b955-1a1d298b6250.html#axzz44FI7fugY>

¹³⁸⁶ China approves controversial antiterrorism law, Financial Times 27 December 2015. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/078a8b42-ac7b-11e5-b955-1a1d298b6250.html#axzz44FI7fugY>

¹³⁸⁷ Counter-Terrorism Law (2015), English Translation, China Law Translate, 27 December 2015. Access Date: 2 Aug 2016. <http://chinalawtranslate.com/%E5%8F%8D%E6%81%90%E6%80%96%E4%B8%BB%E4%B9%89%E6%B3%95-%EF%BC%882015%E6%89/?lang=en>

¹³⁸⁸ China to establish body to tackle money laundering, terrorism financing, Reuters 25 March 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/us-china-cenbank-regulations-idUSKCNOWR05T>

marking the launch of the body.¹³⁸⁹ New regulations on internet financing would be issued in the immediate future¹³⁹⁰

As of March 2016, China has resolved many of its technical deficiencies concerning the criminalization of money laundering. Regarding the “implementation of international instruments related to terrorist financing,” FATF found in 2012 that China has not brought the level of compliance to a sufficient level.¹³⁹¹ No new evidence has been found suggesting China has taken action to address this.¹³⁹² A remaining concern is that self-laundering is not independently criminalized.¹³⁹³

China has taken all actions to address relevant FATF recommendations.

Thus China has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kertia Johnson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 8 December 2015, EU finance ministers broadly agreed to a French-led initiative to better track and freeze terrorist funding across the bloc.¹³⁹⁴ The bloc had already agreed to toughen existing anti-money-laundering rules earlier this year, but governments had until 2017 to implement those rules.¹³⁹⁵ The French government wants a swifter application of those measures, plus more intelligence sharing and wider-ranging tracking measures.¹³⁹⁶ French Finance Minister Michel Sapin said there was broad agreement on the measures he circulated in a 13-page discussion paper.¹³⁹⁷

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.¹³⁹⁸ The report stated that since 2010, France had the fifth greatest number of convictions for terrorist financing among the top ten jurisdictions.¹³⁹⁹ The report also stated that France had applied targeted financial sanctions on their own motion on 79 ‘designated individuals and entities’ up to 15 August

¹³⁸⁹ China to establish body to tackle money laundering, terrorism financing, Reuters 25 March 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/us-china-cenbank-regulations-idUSKCNOWR05T>

¹³⁹⁰ China to establish body to tackle money laundering, terrorism financing, Reuters 25 March 2016. Access Date: 28 March 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/us-china-cenbank-regulations-idUSKCNOWR05T>

¹³⁹¹ Mutual Evaluation 8th Follow-Up Report, FATF (Paris) 17 February 2012. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/Follow%20Up%20MER%20China.pdf>

¹³⁹² Mutual Evaluation 8th Follow-Up Report, FATF (Paris) 17 February 2012. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/Follow%20Up%20MER%20China.pdf>

¹³⁹³ Mutual Evaluation 8th Follow-Up Report, FATF (Paris) 17 February 2012. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/Follow%20Up%20MER%20China.pdf>

¹³⁹⁴ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

¹³⁹⁵ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

¹³⁹⁶ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

¹³⁹⁷ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

¹³⁹⁸ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹³⁹⁹ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

2015 equaling EUR231,888.¹⁴⁰⁰ Amounts frozen includes funds subsequently un-frozen or confiscated, as well as funds frozen currently.¹⁴⁰¹

On 10 February 2016, French and German finance ministries met and discussed measures to better prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, including a Europe-wide ban on cash transactions of more than EUR5,000.¹⁴⁰² France has a limit of EUR1,000 on cash transactions, which was lowered from EUR3,000 after the terrorist attacks on Charlie Hebdo and a Jewish supermarket in January 2015.¹⁴⁰³ The country also lowered its cash transaction limit for tourists from EUR15,000 to EUR10,000. Negotiations are still ongoing.¹⁴⁰⁴

On 10 April 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) Foreign Ministers met in Hiroshima, Japan. They worked on a counter terrorism action plan to be released at the G7 Summit in May, in which they reaffirmed “the importance of the work underway by the Financial Action Task Force to counter terrorist financing through the effective implementation of FATF standards.”¹⁴⁰⁵

On 21 May 2016, the FATF president attended the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governor’s meeting in Sendai, Japan. At this meeting the G7 “published an action plan on combating the financing of terrorism [...] which acknowledges FATF’s decisive role in tackling terrorist financing”¹⁴⁰⁶

As of July 2016, France has implemented many of the FATF approaches to counter terrorist financing. The financing of terrorism is a distinct offense under French criminal law.¹⁴⁰⁷ Steps have also been taken to criminalize the travel of terrorist fighters.¹⁴⁰⁸ France has been a supporter of the use of targeted sanctions against terrorism and its supporters.¹⁴⁰⁹ French financial institutions are subject to regulation regarding money laundering and terrorist financing, and are monitored by the financial intelligence unit Tracfin to ensure compliance.¹⁴¹⁰ Additionally France has taken steps to counter

¹⁴⁰⁰ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁰¹ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁰² Cash is Not King: Germany, France Discuss €5,000 Cap to Fight Terrorism, Sputnik News 10 February 2016. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://sputniknews.com/europe/20160210/1034515521/5000-euros-cash-ban-terrorism.html#ixzz44KrlBbu2>

¹⁴⁰³ Cash is Not King: Germany, France Discuss €5,000 Cap to Fight Terrorism, Sputnik News 10 February 2016. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://sputniknews.com/europe/20160210/1034515521/5000-euros-cash-ban-terrorism.html#ixzz44KrlBbu2>

¹⁴⁰⁴ Cash is Not King: Germany, France Discuss €5,000 Cap to Fight Terrorism, Sputnik News 10 February 2016. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://sputniknews.com/europe/20160210/1034515521/5000-euros-cash-ban-terrorism.html#ixzz44KrlBbu2>

¹⁴⁰⁵ Address by G7 Foreign Ministers, G7 Meeting (Hiroshima) 10 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2016/160411_02_en.htm

¹⁴⁰⁶ FATF at G7 meeting in Sendai, FATF (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatf-at-g7-meeting-in-sendai.html>

¹⁴⁰⁷ France Counter-Terrorism, Legislationline.org, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, OSCE (Warsaw) 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.legislationline.org/topics/country/30/topic/5>

¹⁴⁰⁸ France Proposes Anti-Terrorist Travel Bans, BBC (London) 9 July 2014. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-28231947>

¹⁴⁰⁹ United Nations Sanctions, French Diplomatie (Paris) 24 December 2013. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/fields-of-action/peace-and-security/article/united-nations-sanctions>

¹⁴¹⁰ France and the Fight Against Money-Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Corruption, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 2014. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/defence-security/money-laundering-and-corruption/article/france-and-the-fight-against-money>

potential threats posed by its nationals traveling abroad to engage in terrorist activity.¹⁴¹¹ France has been an enthusiastic supporter of FATF. These measures predate the Antalya Compliance cycle, but continue to be implemented.

France has continued to implement relevant FATF recommendations and sanctions, has continued criminalizing terrorist financing and has addressed foreign terrorist fighters.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrew Aulthouse

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 8 December 2015, EU finance ministers broadly agreed to a French-led initiative to better track and freeze terrorist funding across the bloc.¹⁴¹² The bloc had already agreed to toughen existing anti-money-laundering rules earlier this year, but governments had until 2017 to implement those rules.¹⁴¹³ Germany has been a strong supporter of the plan, however cautioned that similar deals took long periods to negotiate.¹⁴¹⁴

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.¹⁴¹⁵ The report stated that Germany had applied targeted financial sanctions on their own motion on four 'designated individuals and entities' up to 15 August 2015 equaling EUR5,300.¹⁴¹⁶ Amounts frozen includes funds subsequently un-frozen or confiscated, as well as funds frozen currently.¹⁴¹⁷

On 10 February 2016, French and German finance ministries met and discussed measures to better prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, including a Europe-wide ban on cash transactions of more than EUR5,000.¹⁴¹⁸ Germany and France want to impose a Europe-wide ban on cash transactions of more than 5,000 (\$5,600) in order to better prevent money-laundering and terrorist financing, German finance minister Wolfgang Schauble told the press after meeting with French

¹⁴¹¹ Country Reports on Terrorism 2014, U.S. Department of State. Access Date: 8 March 2016.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239406.htm>

¹⁴¹² EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

¹⁴¹³ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

¹⁴¹⁴ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

¹⁴¹⁵ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴¹⁶ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴¹⁷ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴¹⁸ Cash is Not King: Germany, France Discuss €5,000 Cap to Fight Terrorism, Sputnik News 10 February 2016. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://sputniknews.com/europe/20160210/1034515521/5000-euros-cash-ban-terrorism.html#ixzz44KrlBbu2>

colleagues. Germany, along with Austria, is one of a minority of EU member states that currently do not have a limit on cash transactions. Negotiations are still ongoing.¹⁴¹⁹

According to the FATF 2014 Mutual Evaluation Report Germany's amendments of the AML Law made it possible to remedy all technical deficiencies, thus making Germany "largely compliant."¹⁴²⁰ "Germany has demonstrated sufficient progress with respect to all core Recommendations previously rated PC."¹⁴²¹ The report determined that due to Germany's progress in various recommendations of the FATF can be considered sufficient to be removed from the regular follow-up process.¹⁴²²

As of March 2016, Germany has criminalized terrorist financing and travel related to terrorism as distinct criminal offenses.¹⁴²³ Germany has largely complied with FATF recommendations about regulating its financial system to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.¹⁴²⁴

On April 10 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) Foreign Ministers met in Hiroshima, Japan. They worked on a counter terrorism action plan to be released at the G7 Summit in May, in which they reaffirmed "the importance of the work underway by the Financial Action Task Force to counter terrorist financing through the effective implementation of FATF standards."¹⁴²⁵

On 21 May 2016, the FATF president attended the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governor's meeting in Sendai, Japan. At this meeting the G7 "published an action plan on combating the financing of terrorism [...] which acknowledges FATF's decisive role in tackling terrorist financing"¹⁴²⁶

Germany has continued to implement relevant FATF recommendations and sanctions, has continued criminalizing terrorist financing and has addressed foreign terrorist fighters.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrew Aulthouse

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

¹⁴¹⁹ Cash is Not King: Germany, France Discuss €5,000 Cap to Fight Terrorism, Sputnik News 10 February 2016. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://sputniknews.com/europe/20160210/1034515521/5000-euros-cash-ban-terrorism.html#ixzz44KrlBbu2>

¹⁴²⁰ Mutual Evaluation of Germany, FATF (Paris) 2014. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/FUR-Germany-2014.pdf>

¹⁴²¹ Mutual Evaluation of Germany, FATF (Paris) 2014. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/FUR-Germany-2014.pdf>

¹⁴²² Mutual Evaluation of Germany, FATF (Paris) 2014. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/FUR-Germany-2014.pdf>

¹⁴²³ Germany: New Anti-Terrorism Legislation Entered Into Force, Library of Congress Global Legal Monitor (Washington D.C.) 10 July 2015. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/FUR-Germany-2014.pdf>

¹⁴²⁴ Mutual Evaluation of Germany, FATF (Paris) 2014. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/FUR-Germany-2014.pdf>

¹⁴²⁵ Address by G7 Foreign Ministers, G7 Meeting (Hiroshima) 10 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2016/160411_02_en.htm

¹⁴²⁶ FATF at G7 meeting in Sendai, FATF (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatf-at-g7-meeting-in-sendai.html>

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.¹⁴²⁷ The report stated that India had applied targeted financial sanctions on their own motion on 37 'designated individuals and entities' up to 15 August 2015 equalling EUR300,000.¹⁴²⁸ Amounts frozen includes funds subsequently un-frozen or confiscated, as well as funds frozen currently.¹⁴²⁹

On 25 January 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi and French President Francois Hollande issued a joint statement on terrorism. This statement included resolutions to increase bilateral cooperation to "stop sources of terrorist financing, dismantle terrorist infrastructure, and prevent supply of arms to terrorists."¹⁴³⁰

On 26 January 2016, Indian government agencies launched a National Risk Assessment exercise "to identify the sectors that are susceptible to money laundering and terror funding, and plug the loopholes."¹⁴³¹ The exercise will take a year, involving the collection of data on "sectors that are prone to money laundering in high, medium, and lower categories at the national level."¹⁴³² India will prepare an action plan based on that level of risk. As of March 2016, India had not implemented legislation regarding the criminalization of terrorist financing and money laundering.¹⁴³³

In June 2016 India signed a series of seven memorandum of understanding (MoU) agreements with Qatar, one of which highlights fighting the illegal transfer of money between the two countries¹⁴³⁴. "A number of black money investigations have taken Indian authorities to Qatar's shores and such an MoU is seen as a move to help combat money offences." (PTI, 2016).¹⁴³⁵ The same agreement also talks about fighting terrorist financing together.

India has implemented all relevant FATF recommendations.

Thus, India has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Rebecca Dickey and Tanzeel Fatima

¹⁴²⁷ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴²⁸ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴²⁹ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴³⁰ Full Text of India-France Joint Statement on Terrorism, NDTV (New Delhi) 25 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/full-text-of-india-france-joint-statement-on-terrorism-1269835>

¹⁴³¹ Operation begins to curb money laundering, terrorist funding, The Hindu (New Delhi) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/operation-begins-to-curb-money-laundering-terror-funding/article8152688.ece>

¹⁴³² Operation begins to curb money laundering, terrorist funding, The Hindu (New Delhi) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/operation-begins-to-curb-money-laundering-terror-funding/article8152688.ece>

¹⁴³³ Country Reports on Terrorism 2014, U.S. Department of State. Access Date: Operation begins to curb money laundering, terrorist funding, The Hindu (New Delhi) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/operation-begins-to-curb-money-laundering-terror-funding/article8152688.ece> 9 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239408.htm>

¹⁴³⁴ India, Qatar sign agreement to check money laundering, and terrorist funding, International Business Times June 5th 2016. Access Date June 29 2016. <http://www.ibtimes.co.in/india-qatar-sign-agreement-check-money-laundering-terror-funding-681467#2KLrrqy5AvsSQST.97>

¹⁴³⁵ India, Qatar to share intelligence to combat hawala, terrorist funding, The India Express June 6 2016. Access Date: June 29 2106. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/india-qatar-to-share-intelligence-to-combat-hawala-terror-financing-2836261/>

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

Since 2003, terrorist financing has been criminalized by Articles 11-13 of Law 15/2003 Concerning Government Regulation in Lieu of Law 1/2002 Concerning Combating Criminal Acts of Terrorism.¹⁴³⁶ In 2009, the Government of Indonesia further specified its regulations over anti-money laundering and terrorist financing in the 2009 Bank of Indonesia Regulation Concerning the Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Program for Commercial Bank.¹⁴³⁷

In 2010, the Government of Indonesia made an amendment to its criminal code to strengthen its commitment to counter terrorist financing. The Law criminalizes terrorist financing as a distinct criminal offense.¹⁴³⁸

Beginning in June 2015, Indonesia was no longer “[s]ubject to the FATF’s On-Going AML/CFT Compliance Process” as FATF welcomed “Indonesia’s significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime” and noted that “Indonesia has established the legal and regulatory framework to meet its commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF had identified in February 2010.”¹⁴³⁹ Indonesia’s action plan was a high political commitment to work improve its AML/CFT regime to meet FATF standards by: “(1) adequately criminalising money laundering and terrorist financing; (2) establishing adequate procedures to identify and freeze terrorist assets; and (3) enacting laws or other instruments to fully implement the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.”¹⁴⁴⁰

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.¹⁴⁴¹ The report stated that Indonesia had applied targeted financial sanctions on their own motion on one ‘designated individuals and entities’ up to 15 August 2015 equaling an undisclosed amount.¹⁴⁴²

The 2015 Country Reports on Terrorism produced by the US Department of State noted that in 2015, Indonesia had brought 13 cases and obtained nine convictions under its new terrorism

¹⁴³⁶ 2010 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR)--Volume II: Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Country Database--Indonesia through Mongolia, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS, U.S. Department of State, 4 May 2010. Access Date: 2 Aug 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2010/database/141519.htm>

¹⁴³⁷ Bank Indonesia Regulation No.14/27/PBI/2012 - Concerning Implementation of Anti Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Program for Commercial Bank, Bank of Indonesia. Access Date: 2 Aug 2016. http://www.bi.go.id/en/peraturan/perbankan/Documents/3f0d634841a24159ba82c5f07ec70078pbi_1128091.pdf

¹⁴³⁸ LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 8 YEAR 2010, THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (Jakarta) 22 October 2010. Access Date: 13 March 2016. [http://www.flevin.com/id/lgso/translations/Laws/Law%20No.%208%20of%202010%20on%20Prevention%20and%20Eradication%20of%20Money%20Laundering%20\(MoF\).pdf](http://www.flevin.com/id/lgso/translations/Laws/Law%20No.%208%20of%202010%20on%20Prevention%20and%20Eradication%20of%20Money%20Laundering%20(MoF).pdf)

¹⁴³⁹ Jurisdictions no Longer Subject to the FATF’s On-Going Global AML/CFT Compliance Process, FATF. Access Date: 4 Aug 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/documents/fatf-compliance-june-2015.html#Indonesia>

¹⁴⁴⁰ Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: on-going process, FATF, 27 February 2015. Access Date: 5 Aug 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-riskandnon-cooperativejurisdictions/documents/fatf-compliance-february-2015.html#Indonesia>

¹⁴⁴¹ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁴² Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

financing law.¹⁴⁴³ The same report noted Indonesia had prosecuted 56 terrorism-related cases between January and October 2015.¹⁴⁴⁴

As of August 2016, Indonesia regulates its financial system against money laundering and terrorist financing, through the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK).¹⁴⁴⁵ Terrorist travel has become a crime in Indonesia following the terrorist attacks in Jakarta on 14 January 2016.¹⁴⁴⁶

Despite not being a member of the FATF, Indonesia has contributed to combating money laundering and terrorist financing through legislation concerning terrorist financing and travel, and through the support of targeted sanctions against terrorism. It has also taken steps to regulate its financial system against the threat of money laundering and terrorist financing, and criminalized terrorist financing as a distinct offence.

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

Analyst: Andrew Aulthouse

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.¹⁴⁴⁷ The report stated that Italy had applied targeted financial sanctions on their own motion on 17 'designated individuals and entities' up to 15 August 2015.¹⁴⁴⁸

On 10 February 2016, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued a report detailing Italy's financial regulation. The report said "Italy has a mature and sophisticated AML/CFT regime, with a correspondingly well-developed legal and institutional framework. It is nonetheless confronted with a significant risk of money laundering (ML) stemming principally from tax crimes and activities most often associated with organized crime, such as corruption, drug trafficking, and loan sharking. All the main authorities have a good understanding of the ML and terrorist financing (TF) risks, and generally good policy cooperation and coordination. Italy is now developing a nationally coordinated AML/CFT strategy informed by its 2014 national risk assessment (NRA). Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) access, use, and develop good quality financial intelligence. The authorities are able to

¹⁴⁴³ Country Reports of Terrorism, Chapter 2: East Asia and Pacific Overview, US State of Department, 2015. Access Date: 1 Aug 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257515.htm#>

¹⁴⁴⁴ Country Reports of Terrorism, Chapter 2: East Asia and Pacific Overview, US State of Department, 2015. Access Date: 1 Aug 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257515.htm#>

¹⁴⁴⁵ Rethinking the Anti-Terrorism Strategy in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 19 June 2015. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/06/19/rethinking-anti-terrorism-strategy-indonesia.html>

¹⁴⁴⁶ Jakarta Attacks Prompt Tougher Anti-Terrorism Laws in Indonesia, The Guardian (London) 17 February 2016. Access D Operation begins to curb money laundering, terrorist funding, The Hindu (New Delhi) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/operation-begins-to-curb-money-laundering-terror-funding/article8152688.eceate>: 2 March 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/feb/17/jakarta-attacks-prompt-tougher-anti-terrorism-laws-in-indonesia>

¹⁴⁴⁷ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁴⁸ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

successfully undertake large and complex financial investigations and prosecutions, and have confiscated very large amounts of proceeds of crime.”¹⁴⁴⁹

On 11 February 2016, FATF published Mutual Evaluation Report Italy 2016. It provides a summary of the AML/CFT measures in place in Italy.¹⁴⁵⁰ The report found, “Italy has a strong legal and institutional framework to fight money laundering and terrorist financing and authorities have a good understanding of the risks the country faces. There are areas where improvements are needed such as its money laundering investigative and prosecutorial action on risks associated with self-laundering, standalone money laundering, and foreign predicate offences, and the abuse of legal persons.”¹⁴⁵¹

Since March 2016, Italy has criminalized terrorist financing under articles 270 and 270 of its Criminal Code.¹⁴⁵² Through the Anti-Mafia Code, Italy can freeze the assets of “EU Internals,” and supplement a gap in the EU framework.¹⁴⁵³ Italy has also supplemented the EU framework via LD 109/2007 to include “assets ... owned or controlled” by a listed person within the scope of the freezing measures.¹⁴⁵⁴ Italy has also enacted Decree Law on foreign terrorist fighters which addresses the financing of travel for foreign fighters.¹⁴⁵⁵

On 20 February 2016, Italy adopted a new counterterrorism law which “criminalized participation in a conflict in a foreign territory in support of a terrorist organization.”¹⁴⁵⁶

On 7 April 2016, Italy held the fourth Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Levant Finance Group meeting. It “focused on the significant made in disrupting ISIL’s finances and brainstormed how they can take the “next steps in developing and implementing specific countermeasures to disrupt cross border illicit financial flows, ISIL’s financial support to affiliates, oil and resource exploitation, and looting of antiquities.”¹⁴⁵⁷

On 31 May 2016, Ignazio Visco, governor of the Bank of Italy at the public meeting presenting the Annual Report stated, “the Bank of Italy endeavours to prevent money laundering and terrorist

¹⁴⁴⁹ Italy: Detailed Assessment Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, IMF 10 February 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=43690.0>

¹⁴⁵⁰ Italy’s Measures to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, FATF (Paris) February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations/documents/mer-italy-2016.html>

¹⁴⁵¹ Italy’s Measures to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, FATF (Paris) February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations/documents/mer-italy-2016.html>

¹⁴⁵² Italy’s Measures to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, FATF (Paris) February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations/documents/mer-italy-2016.html>

¹⁴⁵³ Detailed Assessment Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, IMF (Washington) February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2016/cr1643.pdf>

¹⁴⁵⁴ Detailed Assessment Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, IMF (Washington) February 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2016/cr1643.pdf>

¹⁴⁵⁵ Counter-Terrorism Committee visit to Italy focuses on foreign terrorist fighter threat, law enforcement and border control challenges, Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee 29 May 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/news/2015-05-29_CTC_Italy_FTF.html

¹⁴⁵⁶ Country Reports on Terrorism 2015 – Italy, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (Geneva) 2 June 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/57518db313.html>

¹⁴⁵⁷ United States, Italy, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Hold Fourth Plenary of the Counter-ISIL Finance Group in Rome, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 11 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016.

<https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0416.aspx>.

financing in Italy, working directly with its Directorate General of Financial Supervision and Regulation and through the Financial Intelligence Unit.”¹⁴⁵⁸

On April 10 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) Foreign Ministers met in Hiroshima, Japan. They worked on a counter terrorism action plan to be released at the G7 Summit in May, in which they reaffirmed “the importance of the work underway by the Financial Action Task Force to counter terrorist financing through the effective implementation of FATF standards.”¹⁴⁵⁹

On 21 May 2016, the FATF president attended the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governor’s meeting in Sendai, Japan. At this meeting the G7 “published an action plan on combating the financing of terrorism [...] which acknowledges FATF’s decisive role in tackling terrorist financing”¹⁴⁶⁰

Italy has continued to implement relevant FATF recommendations and sanctions, has continued criminalizing terrorist financing and has addressed foreign terrorist fighters.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Motahareh Nabavi Niaki

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 8 December 2015, Japan launched its counter terrorism unit (CTU-J). The CTU-J consists of 20 officials from various government bodies including Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry and the National Police Agency. Its representatives will be sent to areas with high levels of terrorist activity, including Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and northwestern Africa.¹⁴⁶¹

On 27 June 2014, in a report the FATF stated concern with Japan’s continuous failure to “remedy the numerous and serious deficiencies identified in its third mutual evaluation report adopted in October 2008, despite Japan’s high-level political commitment.”¹⁴⁶² The most important deficiencies are incomplete criminalization of terrorist financing, the incomplete mechanism for the freezing of terrorist assets and the failure to ratify and fully implement the Palermo Convention.¹⁴⁶³

On 10 April 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) Foreign Ministers met in Hiroshima, Japan. They worked on a counter terrorism action plan to be released at the G7 Summit in May, in which they reaffirmed

¹⁴⁵⁸ Address by Governor Ignazio Visco of the Bank of Italy, Bank of Italy (Rome) 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 <https://www.bis.org/review/r160602a.htm>

¹⁴⁵⁹ Address by G7 Foreign Ministers, G7 Meeting (Hiroshima) 10 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2016/160411_02_en.htm

¹⁴⁶⁰ FATF at G7 meeting in Sendai, FATF (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatf-at-g7-meeting-in-sendai.html>

¹⁴⁶¹ Japan brings forward launch of anti-terror intelligence unit for overseas ops, Russia Today. 4 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.rt.com/news/324779-japan-anti-terrorism-unit/>

¹⁴⁶² FATF calls on Japan to implement adequate anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing legislation, FATF 27 June 2014. Access Date: 9 March 2016. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/?hf=10&b=0&q=Japan&s=desc\(fatf_releasedate](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/?hf=10&b=0&q=Japan&s=desc(fatf_releasedate)

¹⁴⁶³ FATF calls on Japan to implement adequate anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing legislation, FATF 27 June 2014. Access Date: 9 March 2016. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/?hf=10&b=0&q=Japan&s=desc\(fatf_releasedate](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/?hf=10&b=0&q=Japan&s=desc(fatf_releasedate)

“the importance of the work underway by the Financial Action Task Force to counter terrorist financing through the effective implementation of FATF standards.”¹⁴⁶⁴

On 21 May 2016, the FATF president attended the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governor’s meeting in Sendai, Japan, where discussions of money laundering and terrorist financing took place. Subsequently, the G7 “published an action plan on combating the financing of terrorism [...] which acknowledges FATF’s decisive role in tackling terrorist financing.”¹⁴⁶⁵

On 25 May 2016, the upper house of Japan’s national legislature approved a bill to regulate domestic digital currency exchanges, a move that comes nearly two years after discussions about how to regulate the technology first began. The decision will now require digital currency exchange operators to register with the Financial Services Agency (FSA), the government agency that oversees finance activities in the country. Included in the law are provisions mandating that such firms separate the oversight and management of fiat and virtual currency funds, as well as enforce anti-money laundering (AML) and know your customer (KYC) rules.¹⁴⁶⁶

Japan has failed to implement relevant FATF recommendations.

Thus, Japan has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Motahareh Nabavi Niaki

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.¹⁴⁶⁷ The report stated that Korea had applied targeted financial sanctions on their own motion on 64 ‘designated individuals and entities’ up to 15 August 2015 equaling EUR211,710.¹⁴⁶⁸ Amounts frozen includes funds subsequently un-frozen or confiscated, as well as funds frozen currently.¹⁴⁶⁹

Since March 2016, Korea has tightened its legislative framework and administrative procedures to combat terrorist financing in accordance with United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 1267 and 1373. Korea’s Prohibition of Financing for Offenses of Public Intimidation Act (PFOPIA) implemented the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.¹⁴⁷⁰ Under the Act, funds for public intimidation offenses are identified as “any funds or assets collected, provided, delivered, or kept for use in any of the following acts committed with the intention to intimidate the

¹⁴⁶⁴ Address by G7 Foreign Ministers, G7 Meeting (Hiroshima) 10 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016
http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2016/160411_02_en.htm

¹⁴⁶⁵ FATF at G7 meeting in Sendai, FATF (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatf-at-g7-meeting-in-sendai.html>

¹⁴⁶⁶ Japan Enacts Regulation for Digital Currency Exchanges, Coindesk 25 May 2016. Access Date: 18 August 2016.

<http://www.coindesk.com/japan-enacts-regulation-digital-currency-exchanges/>

¹⁴⁶⁷ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016.

<http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁶⁸ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016.

<http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁶⁹ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016.

<http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁷⁰ Country Reports on Terrorism 2009, Embassy of the United States (Seoul) 5 August 2010. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://seoul.usembassy.gov/p_sr_080610a.html

public or to interfere with the exercise of rights of a national, local, or foreign government.”¹⁴⁷¹ Additionally, this Act explicitly criminalizes the financing of terrorism.¹⁴⁷² An amendment to the Act expanded the government’s ability to confiscate funds related to terrorism, enabling the government to confiscate the direct proceeds of terrorism and the funds and assets derived from those proceeds.¹⁴⁷³ Korea currently has two parallel regimes for restricting the financial activities of entities designated in accordance with S/RES/1267(1999) and S/RES/1373(2001): the first under the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act (FETA), and the second (most recent) under PFOPIA.¹⁴⁷⁴

The FATF confirmed communication for an FATF Training and Research Institute in Korea in June 2016.¹⁴⁷⁵ This institute will assist national authorities to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation. The Korean government proposed the idea which will contribute greatly to the FATF global network.¹⁴⁷⁶

Korea has implemented all FATF recommendations.

Thus, Korea has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sonu Arora

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 11 February 2014, the Senate approved amendments to the Federal Penal Code, the Federal Criminal Procedure Code, the Organized Crime Law, the Federal Fiscal Code, the Asset Forfeiture Law, and Constitutional implementing legislation. These amendments strengthened Mexico’s legal framework to address acts of terrorism, terrorist financing and third-party assistance to terrorist financing, attacks against internationally protected persons, the conspiracy to commit terrorism, theft of radioactive or nuclear materials, and the sanctioning of the freezing or forfeiture of terrorist assets based on domestic and international intelligence sources. The amendments also increase the minimum sentences for acts of terrorism from six to 40 years to a minimum of 15 to 40 years, strengthened the penalties for crimes committed using illicit resources, and created an exception to rules governing the dissemination of third-party fiscal data in order to comply with new terrorist financing laws.¹⁴⁷⁷

On 18 July 2016, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto signed into law the implementing legislation for Mexico’s National Anti-Corruption System (SNA). The constitutional amendment that created the SNA as a forum for coordination between all levels of government to fight corruption was

¹⁴⁷¹ Country Reports on Terrorism 2009, Embassy of the United States (Seoul) 5 August 2010. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://seoul.usembassy.gov/p_sr_080610a.html

¹⁴⁷² Mutual Evaluation Report, FATF (Paris) 26 June 2009. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/MER%20Korea.pdf>

¹⁴⁷³ Country Reports on Terrorism 2009, Embassy of the United States (Seoul) 5 August 2010. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://seoul.usembassy.gov/p_sr_080610a.html

¹⁴⁷⁴ Mutual Evaluation Report, FATF (Paris) 26 June 2009. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/MER%20Korea.pdf>

¹⁴⁷⁵ Outcomes of the Plenary meeting of the FATF, Busan Korea, 22–24 June 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/plenary-outcomes-june-2016.html>

¹⁴⁷⁶ Outcomes of the Plenary meeting of the FATF, Busan Korea, 22–24 June 2016. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/plenary-outcomes-june-2016.html>

¹⁴⁷⁷ 2014 Country Reports on Terrorism, Chapter 2 Western Hemisphere Overview, State Department (2014) Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239409.htm>.

published on May 27, 2015, and the Mexican legislature subsequently approved seven secondary legislative packages. Of note, one of the new laws, the General Law on Administrative Responsibilities (GLAR), requires public officials to declare their assets, conflicts of interest, and taxes and provides that companies may be able to mitigate the penalties assessed against them for corruption-related violations by implementing effective compliance programs and by self-reporting and cooperating with authorities.¹⁴⁷⁸

These amendments also sought to more closely align Mexico's federal legislation with several of the international instruments related to countering terrorism, such as the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons.¹⁴⁷⁹ On 5 February 2014, Mexico passed a national code of criminal procedure that aimed to harmonize the criminal justice systems of Mexico's 31 states and Federal District, and increase justice sector transparency, efficiency, and impartiality.¹⁴⁸⁰

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.¹⁴⁸¹ The report did not note that Mexico had applied any targeted financial sanctions on their own motion as of August 2015. No other evidence was found suggesting it had within the compliance cycle.

As of March 2016, the FATF has acknowledged the progress Mexico has made to reduce its deficiencies that were outlined in its 2008 Mutual Evaluation Report.¹⁴⁸² Key measures that have been taken are amending the Federal Criminal Code and regulations to criminalize money laundering and the financing of terrorism consistent with the FATF standards, improving the efficiency of the prevention and combating of money laundering and establishing an asset freezing regime for terrorists, those that finance terrorism, and money launderers.¹⁴⁸³

On 18 July 2016, the President of Mexico Enrique Peña Nieto approved the laws of Mexico's National Anti-Corruption System.¹⁴⁸⁴ This clause requires all individuals and companies that receive and spend public funds to submit statements of assets, interests and proof of tax filings to authorities.¹⁴⁸⁵

Mexico has taken all actions to address relevant FATF recommendations

Thus, Mexico has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sonu Arora

¹⁴⁷⁸ Top Ten International Anti-Corruption Developments For July 2016, News on Compliance (2016) Access Date: 3 September 2016. <http://newsoncompliance.com/2016/08/top-ten-international-anti-corruption-developments-for-july-2016/>

¹⁴⁷⁹ 2014 Country Reports on Terrorism, Chapter 2 Western Hemisphere Overview, State Department (2014) Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239409.htm>.

¹⁴⁸⁰ 2014 Country Reports on Terrorism, Chapter 2 Western Hemisphere Overview, State Department (2014) Access Date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239409.htm>.

¹⁴⁸¹ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁸² Mutual Evaluation of Mexico: 7th Follow-up Report, FATF (Paris) February 2014. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/documents/news/fur-mexico-2014.html>

¹⁴⁸³ Mutual Evaluation of Mexico: 7th Follow-up Report, FATF (Paris) February 2014. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/documents/news/fur-mexico-2014.html>

¹⁴⁸⁴ Mexico Enacts New Anti-Corruption Laws. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.mondaq.com/mexico/x/515382/White+Collar+Crime+Fraud/Mexico+Enacts+New+AntiCorruption+Laws>

¹⁴⁸⁵ Mexican Lawmakers Revise Antigraft Legislation. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/mexican-lawmakers-revise-antigraft-legislation-1467843958>

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 18 November 2015, Russia created an interdepartmental commission dedicated to combating terrorism financing.¹⁴⁸⁶ The commission is to receive information on suspicious activity from various domestic departments, including the Prosecutor General's Office, Russian Central Bank, and regional authorities.¹⁴⁸⁷

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.¹⁴⁸⁸ The report stated that since 2010, Russia had the seventh greatest number of convictions for terrorist financing among the top ten jurisdictions.¹⁴⁸⁹ The report also stated that Russia had applied targeted financial sanctions on their own motion on 3887 'designated individuals and entities' up to 15 August 2015, equaling EUR44,929.¹⁴⁹⁰ Amounts frozen includes funds subsequently unfrozen or confiscated, as well as funds frozen currently.¹⁴⁹¹

As of March 2016, Russia has criminalized terrorist financing as a distinct offence in Article 205.1 of Russia's Criminal Code (CC).¹⁴⁹² This targets any support or contribution to terrorist activity and is linked to 10 different terrorist crimes.¹⁴⁹³ The CC also provides for targeted financial sanctions against perpetrators of terrorism finance through Article 104.1 CC.¹⁴⁹⁴ Russia requires the freezing of terrorist assets without delay, but not later than one working day.¹⁴⁹⁵ Russia has also worked to combat foreign terrorist fighters.¹⁴⁹⁶ These laws are in accordance to FATF requirements and continue to combat the finance of terrorism.

Russia has continued to implement relevant FATF recommendations and sanctions, has continued criminalizing terrorist financing and has addressed foreign terrorist fighters.

¹⁴⁸⁶ Putin sets up commission to combat terrorism financing, Reuters (Moscow) 18 November 2015. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-russia-financing-idUSKCN0T70X120151118>

¹⁴⁸⁷ Putin sets up commission to combat terrorism financing, Reuters (Moscow) 18 November 2015. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-russia-financing-idUSKCN0T70X120151118>

¹⁴⁸⁸ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁸⁹ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁹⁰ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁹¹ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

¹⁴⁹² 6th Follow-up Report: Mutual Evaluation of the Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 21 October 2013. Access Date 28 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/FUR-Russian-2013.pdf>

¹⁴⁹³ Second Mutual Evaluation Report: Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of the Financing of Terrorism – Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 20 June 2008. Access Date: 29 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/MER%20Russia%20ful.pdf>

¹⁴⁹⁴ Second Mutual Evaluation Report: Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of the Financing of Terrorism – Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 20 June 2008. Access Date: 29 February 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/MER%20Russia%20ful.pdf>

¹⁴⁹⁵ Country Reports on Terrorism 2014, U.S. Department of State. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239406.htm>

¹⁴⁹⁶ Statement for the press on the UN resolution on foreign terrorist fighters, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 26 September 2014. Access Date: 8 March 2016. http://www.mid.ru/en/iniiciativy-rossii-v-oon/-/asset_publisher/lt9FJKw0JOXM/content/id/669180

Thus, Russia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mustafa Sayedi

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

As of March 2016 Saudi Arabia has implemented the AML Law (Royal Decree No. M/31, 2 April 2012) and the Law on Terrorism Crimes and Financing (Royal Decree No. M/16, 27 December 2013), which establish and solidify a process to criminalize finance of terrorism as a distinct offense, impose targeted financial sanctions on perpetrators, and provide the regulatory oversight required to ensure financial institutions implement Financial Action Task Force (FATF) regulations. Saudi Arabia continues to use these laws towards the fulfillment of its FATF commitments. The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency has standing requirements for all financial institutions within the country's jurisdictions to implement recent anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing recommendations issued by the FATF.¹⁴⁹⁷

Saudi Arabia has been deemed at least "largely compliant" to the core and key recommendations of the FATF, which includes those relating to terrorist financing. Therefore, its request to move from regular follow-up to biennial updates was approved.

On 26 April 2016, the 23rd plenary meeting of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) started in Doha and was held for three consecutive days. At this plenary, a new draft typologies project on "Money Laundering through Electronic Means"¹⁴⁹⁸ was introduced. Work is expected to begin in May 2016 for one year under the leadership of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman in partnership with a number of Member States.¹⁴⁹⁹

On 31 March 2016, Saudi Arabia and the US imposed sanctions on four individuals and two organisations tied to terrorist groups. The sanctions entail property freezes and prohibitions on transactions with Americans.¹⁵⁰⁰

Saudi Arabia has criminalized terrorist financing and implemented appropriated financial sanctions. However, it has not addressed foreign terrorist fighters.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Mustafa Sayedi

¹⁴⁹⁷ Country Reports on Terrorism 2015-Saudi Arabia, United States Department of State 2 June 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?page=search&docid=57518d8d13&skip=0&query=terrorism%20&coi=SAU>

¹⁴⁹⁸ Press Releases: Outcomes of MENAFATF 23rd Plenary meeting to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, MENAFATF (Doha) 4 May 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.menafatf.org/ArticleDetail.asp?rid=1267>

¹⁴⁹⁹ Press Releases: Outcomes of MENAFATF 23rd Plenary meeting to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, MENAFATF (Doha) 4 May 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.menafatf.org/ArticleDetail.asp?rid=1267>

¹⁵⁰⁰ United States and Saudi Arabia Designate Terrorist Fundraising and Support Networks, US Department of the Treasury (Press release) 31 March 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0400.aspx>

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

In 2009, FATF issued a report on South Africa which stated South Africa has, “criminalized terrorist financing in section 4 of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act (POCDATARA).” The FATF particularly notes that the POCDATARA is “comprehensive and criminalizes the collection or provision of property with the intention that it be used for the purpose of committing a terrorist act, or by a terrorist organization or individual terrorist for any purpose.”

In March 2015, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) released a report assessing the state of anti-money laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT) in South Africa.¹⁵⁰¹ Staff were guided by the current FATF 40 Recommendations and assessment methodology.¹⁵⁰² The report found that South Africa has made significant progress in improving its AML/CFT legal and institutional framework since it was last assessed against the AML/CFT standard in 2008.¹⁵⁰³ Furthermore, it noted that the number of ML investigations has increased since 2009.

On 19 February 2016, the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa published a report confirming that the Financial Intelligence Centre Amendment Bill and Financial Sector Regulation (FSR) Bill are currently being deliberated on in the National Assembly. The FSR Bill proposes reforms to financial regulation in South Africa to specifically improve its capacity to maintain financial stability and counter terrorist financing. The Bill specifically proposes the establishment special committees tasked with the enforcement of the new financial rules.¹⁵⁰⁴

South Africa has made some progress towards implementing relevant FATF recommendations to counter terrorist financing. However, South Africa has not taken any actions in regard to foreign terrorist financing.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Ron Shnaidstein

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 16 February 2013, the Law on the Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism entered into force which defines “financing of terrorism” to include individuals and organizations who support terrorism at the national or international level by providing funds, and any person who sends money to a terrorist organization listed in relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions would be prosecuted.¹⁵⁰⁵ The law also authorizes the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK) under the

¹⁵⁰¹ South Africa Financial Sector Assessment Program, IMF March 2015. Access Date: 4 April 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr1551.pdf>

¹⁵⁰² South Africa Financial Sector Assessment Program, IMF March 2015. Access Date: 4 April 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr1551.pdf>

¹⁵⁰³ South Africa Financial Sector Assessment Program, IMF March 2015. Access Date: 4 April 2016. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr1551.pdf>

¹⁵⁰⁴ South Africa: National Treasury Requests Public Comments on Draft Financial Intelligence Centre Amendment Bill 2015, All Africa (Pretoria) 21 April 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201504221424.html>

¹⁵⁰⁵ Turkey: Law to Combat Financing of Terrorism, Global Legal Monitor (Washington) 12 March 2013. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/turkey-law-to-combat-financing-of-terrorism/>

Ministry of Finance to “freeze” assets of those suspected of financing terrorism as a “preventive measure,” when a strong suspicion exists about the individual or organization concerned.¹⁵⁰⁶

On 22 October 2014, FATF release a Mutual Evaluation Report.¹⁵⁰⁷ The report stated that Turkey has made significant progress in addressing the deficiencies in its anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) measures, as identified in the mutual evaluation report of February 2007.¹⁵⁰⁸ Since the 2007 report, Turkey has: amended the money laundering offence in the Criminal Code, by lowering the threshold for predicate offences and including elements required by the relevant United Nations (UN) conventions; adopted new regulations and amendments to existing regulations, which strengthen the requirements on customer due diligence, beneficial ownership, risk and simplified/enhanced due diligence; strengthened the reporting requirements for suspected terrorist financing transactions; and adopted a new regime on the Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism.¹⁵⁰⁹ FATF approved the exit from follow-up of Turkey.¹⁵¹⁰

In June 2015, the US Department of State released the Country Reports on terrorism, which details the actions of several countries in regard to AML/CTF.¹⁵¹¹ It stated that the Government of Turkey intensified efforts to interdict the travel of suspected foreign terrorist fighters through Turkey to and from Syria and Iraq.¹⁵¹² These efforts include the development and implementation of a “banned from entry list,” as well as the deployment of “Risk Analysis Units” to detect suspected foreign terrorist fighters at airports, land border crossings, and border cities.¹⁵¹³ Cooperation with other source countries increased during the year in response to the foreign terrorist fighter threat, with both Turkey and source countries seeking to improve information sharing in particular. Turkey is an active member of the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL.¹⁵¹⁴

On 1 February 2016, a law was drafted that deems human smuggling as an act of terrorism and authorises the seizure of financial assets of human smugglers. The draft law would combat human trafficking, reduce the influx of higher number of refugees and comply with FATF recommendations by implementing means by which Turkey can freeze terrorist organization assets.¹⁵¹⁵

¹⁵⁰⁶ Turkey: Law to Combat Financing of Terrorism, Global Legal Monitor (Washington) 12 March 2013. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/turkey-law-to-combat-financing-of-terrorism/>

¹⁵⁰⁷ Mutual Evaluation of Turkey : 15th Follow-Up Report, FATF 22 October 2016. Access Date 5 April 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations/documents/fur-turkey-2014.html>

¹⁵⁰⁸ Mutual Evaluation of Turkey : 15th Follow-Up Report, FATF 22 October 2016. Access Date 5 April 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations/documents/fur-turkey-2014.html>

¹⁵⁰⁹ Mutual Evaluation of Turkey : 15th Follow-Up Report, FATF 22 October 2016. Access Date 5 April 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations/documents/fur-turkey-2014.html>

¹⁵¹⁰ FATF Plenary meetings - Chairman's Summaries, FATF (2016) Access Date: 5 April 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/about/outcomesofmeetings/>

¹⁵¹¹ Country Report on Terrorism 2014, US Department of State June 2015. Access Date: 05 April 2016. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/239631.pdf>

¹⁵¹² Country Report on Terrorism 2014, US Department of State June 2015. Access Date: 05 April 2016. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/239631.pdf>

¹⁵¹³ Country Report on Terrorism 2014, US Department of State June 2015. Access Date: 05 April 2016. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/239631.pdf>

¹⁵¹⁴ Country Report on Terrorism 2014, US Department of State June 2015. Access Date: 05 April 2016. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/239631.pdf>

¹⁵¹⁵ Turkey: People Smuggling to be Classified as Terrorist Act, Library of Congress 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/turkey-people-smuggling-to-be-classified-as-terrorist-act/>

Turkey's Financial Intelligence Unit (MASAK) continues to operate in cooperation and coordination with the law enforcement authorities and prosecutors at the national level.¹⁵¹⁶ MASAK also cooperates with other Financial Intelligence Units and actively contributes to the efforts of the FATF.¹⁵¹⁷ Turkey has created a legal framework in line with FATF recommendations to implement UN Security Council resolutions 1267 and 1373, which call for criminalizing terrorist financing and freezing terrorist assets.¹⁵¹⁸ Turkey's Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Turkey has bilateral agreements with more than over 70 countries around the world in the field of counterterrorism.¹⁵¹⁹ These agreements provide the legal basis for bilateral cooperation against illegal entities including terrorist organization and facilitate exchange of information among the relevant agencies.¹⁵²⁰

Turkey has implemented all relevant FATF measures.

Thus Turkey has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Rochelle D'souza

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

The UK government has criminalized terrorist financing under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, the Terrorism Act (TACT) 2000, and the Money Laundering Regulations 2007.¹⁵²¹ The UK government has also adopted the relevant EU measures, including measures to prevent the financing of terrorism. The EU Funds Transfers Regulation, which also binds the UK government, imposes identification and verification requirements on payers and by payment service providers.¹⁵²²

Under Sections 15-18 of TACT, the UK government criminalizes acts of "inviting, providing, or receiving" as well as "using or intending" and "being involved in an arrangement" which makes "money or other property available with the intention or reasonable suspicion that it will be used for the purposes of terrorism." This, therefore, includes the financing of foreign fighter travel for

¹⁵¹⁶ Turkey's Contributions to International Community's Efforts to Fight Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016) Access Date: 05 April 2016. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-contributions-to-international-community_s-efforts-to-fight-terrorism.en.mfa

¹⁵¹⁷ Turkey's Contributions to International Community's Efforts to Fight Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016) Access Date: 05 April 2016. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-contributions-to-international-community_s-efforts-to-fight-terrorism.en.mfa

¹⁵¹⁸ Turkey's Contributions to International Community's Efforts to Fight Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016) Access Date: 05 April 2016. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-contributions-to-international-community_s-efforts-to-fight-terrorism.en.mfa

¹⁵¹⁹ Turkey's Contributions to International Community's Efforts to Fight Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016) Access Date: 05 April 2016. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-contributions-to-international-community_s-efforts-to-fight-terrorism.en.mfa

¹⁵²⁰ Turkey's Contributions to International Community's Efforts to Fight Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016) Access Date: 05 April 2016. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-contributions-to-international-community_s-efforts-to-fight-terrorism.en.mfa

¹⁵²¹ UK national risk assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing, Home Office (London) October 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/468210/UK_NRA_October_2015_final_web.pdf

¹⁵²² UK national risk assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing, Home Office (London) October 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/468210/UK_NRA_October_2015_final_web.pdf

terrorist-related activities. As of March 2016, at least 17 convictions have been made under sections 15-18 of TACT since its introduction in September 2001.¹⁵²³

The Terrorist Asset-Freezing Act (TAFA) 2010 authorizes the UK government to freeze the assets of terrorists and prohibit their nationals and persons within its jurisdiction from making funds, resources or financial services available. Through TAFA, the UK has particularly complied FATF Recommendation 6 which requires freezing ‘without delay’ of the assets of individuals or entities designated under United Nation Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373.¹⁵²⁴

As of March 2016, the UK government has continued to enact all the above regulations which satisfy all the three relevant FATF recommendations.

In April 2016, the UK Home Department and Treasury outlined the UK’s anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CTF) plan for the coming years in a policy paper¹⁵²⁵. The UK confirmed action in several areas to address AML and CTF, as well as specific actions to enhance international responses to terrorist finance. Also, the UK has pledged ongoing support to building capacity for overseas partners to investigate and stop terrorist financing, including the Counter-ISIL Finance Group. In addition, the UK indicated that it would continue ongoing support for UK-based charities operating abroad, in order to mitigate the risk that the charity’s’ funds would be used to support terrorist activities.¹⁵²⁶

On 10 April 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) Foreign Ministers met in Hiroshima, Japan. They worked on a counter terrorism action plan to be released at the G7 Summit in May, in which they reaffirmed “the importance of the work underway by the Financial Action Task Force to counter terrorist financing through the effective implementation of FATF standards.”¹⁵²⁷

On 21 May 2016, the FATF president attended the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governor’s meeting in Sendai, Japan. At this meeting the G7 “published an action plan on combating the financing of terrorism [...] which acknowledges FATF’s decisive role in tackling terrorist financing”¹⁵²⁸

The UK has implemented all relevant FATF measures. Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Aylin Manduric

¹⁵²³ UK national risk assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing, Home Office (London) October 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/468210/UK_NRA_October_2015_fina_l_web.pdf

¹⁵²⁴ UK national risk assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing, Home Office (London) October 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/468210/UK_NRA_October_2015_fina_l_web.pdf

¹⁵²⁵ Action Plan for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Finance, Home Office and Her Majesty’s Treasury (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/action-plan-for-anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance>.

¹⁵²⁶ Action Plan for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Finance, Home Office and Her Majesty’s Treasury (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/action-plan-for-anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance>.

¹⁵²⁷ Address by G7 Foreign Ministers, G7 Meeting (Hiroshima) 10 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2016/160411_02_en.htm

¹⁵²⁸ FATF at G7 meeting in Sendai, FATF (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatf-at-g7-meeting-in-sendai.html>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

As of March 2016, the US has explicitly criminalized terrorist financing under the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 and money laundering under the Money Laundering Control Act (1986). The Office of Terrorist Financing Crimes (TFFC) works across all elements of the national security community, including law enforcement, regulatory, policy, diplomatic and intelligence communities and with the private sector and foreign governments to identify and address by all forms of illicit finance. TFFC has initiatives and strategies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing at home and abroad. These include initiatives that apply and implement targeted financial sanctions to national security threats. TFFC works to advance and implement FATF regulations and instruments.

On 10 April 2016, the Group of 7 (G7) Foreign Ministers met in Hiroshima, Japan. They worked on a counter terrorism action plan to be released at the G7 Summit in May, in which they reaffirmed “the importance of the work underway by the Financial Action Task Force to counter terrorist financing through the effective implementation of FATF standards.”¹⁵²⁹

On 21 May 2016, the FATF president attended the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting in Sendai, Japan. At this meeting the G7 “published an action plan on combating the financing of terrorism [...] which acknowledges FATF’s decisive role in tackling terrorist financing.”¹⁵³⁰

The US has implemented relevant FATF recommendations, criminalized terrorist financing and addressed the financing of foreign terrorist fighters.

Thus, the US has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Ron Shnaidstein

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continue to implement relevant Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and instruments.

On 2 February 2016, the European Commission published a communication to the European Parliament and Council on an Action Plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing.¹⁵³¹ The plan focuses on tracing terrorists through financial movements and preventing them from moving funds and disrupting the sources of revenue used by terrorist organizations. The European Commission pledged that all proposed actions would be carried out by the end of 2017.¹⁵³² Some proposals have already been tabled, such as strengthening the EU legal framework with a comprehensive definition of the crime of terrorist financing, in line with FATF standards set. Actions have also been taken to enhance the effectiveness of sanctions and asset freezing measures within the

¹⁵²⁹ Address by G7 Foreign Ministers, G7 Meeting (Hiroshima) 10 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2016/160411_02_en.htm

¹⁵³⁰ FATF at G7 meeting in Sendai, FATF (Paris) 23 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016 <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatf-at-g7-meeting-in-sendai.html>

¹⁵³¹ Communication to the European Parliament and the Council, European Commission (Brussels) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 16 February 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/justice/criminal/files/com_2016_50_en.pdf

¹⁵³² Press Release: Commission presents Action Plan to strengthen the fight against terrorist financing, European Commission (Strasbourg) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-202_en.htm

EU and in third countries. Especially the procedural improvements for ensuring swift and effective freezing measures based on United Nations Security Council Resolution are in the process of being implemented — without a need for specific legislative changes.¹⁵³³

As of 2 February 2016, the Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Package is still being adopted members. This legislation prevents the use of the financial system for money laundering or terrorist financing.¹⁵³⁴ The Commission has called on members to commit to do this by the end of 2016.¹⁵³⁵

As of March 2016, the EU has criminalized terrorist financing, implemented financial sanctions and criminalized and the funding of recruitment, training and travel for terrorism purposes.¹⁵³⁶ Additionally, the EU has programs that address specific FATF recommendations. The Regulation on funds transfers implements Special Recommendation VII of the FATF to ensure that identifying information accompanies wire transfers.¹⁵³⁷ FATF Special Recommendation VI on alternative remittances was addressed by the Payments Services Directive.¹⁵³⁸

On 4 May 2016, the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) concluded a review of the denominational structure of the Europa series. It has decided to permanently stop producing the EUR500 banknote and to exclude it from the Europa series, taking into account concerns that this banknote could facilitate illicit activities. The issuance of the EUR500 will be stopped around the end of 2018, when the EUR100 and EUR200 banknotes of the Europa series are planned to be introduced. The other denominations (from EUR5 to EUR200) will remain in place.¹⁵³⁹

Further, Regulation 2015/847 sets out rules on information of payers and payees, accompanying transfers of funds, in order to prevent, detect and investigate money laundering and terrorist financing.¹⁵⁴⁰ This regulation is based on recommendations made by the FATF. This regulation has been passed and applies from 26 June 2017.

The EU has continued to criminalize terrorist financing, respond to foreign terrorist travel, and implement targeted financial sanctions.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Aylin Manduric

¹⁵³³ Council conclusions on the fight against the financing of terrorism, European Council 2 February 2016. Access Date: 04 July 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/02/12-conclusions-terrorism-financing/>

¹⁵³⁴ Commission presents Action Plan to strengthen the fight against terrorist financing, European Commission (Strasbourg) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 8 March 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-202_en.htm

¹⁵³⁵ Commission presents Action Plan to strengthen the fight against terrorist financing, European Commission (Strasbourg) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 8 March 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-202_en.htm

¹⁵³⁶ Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Official Journal of the European Union 26 October 2005. Access Date: 8 March 2016. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF)

¹⁵³⁷ Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Official Journal of the European Union 15 November 2006. Access Date: 8 March 2016. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF)

¹⁵³⁸ Directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Official Journal of the European Union 13 November 2007. Access Date: 8 March 2016. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF)

[lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:319:0001:0036:EN:PDF)

¹⁵³⁹ ECB ends production and issuance of €500 banknote, European Central Bank 4 May 2016. Access Date: 04 July 2016. <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2016/html/pr160504.en.html>

¹⁵⁴⁰ Traceability of money transfers, EUR-Lex 13 October 2015. Access Date: 23 July 2016. [http://eur-](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/LSU/?uri=celex:32015R0847)

7. Development: Aid for Trade

“We emphasize the important role of trade in global development efforts and will continue to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa		0	
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.90	

Background

During the 2005 World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial in Hong Kong, the WTO recognized the need to “help developing countries, particularly [least-developed countries], to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure that they need to assist them to implement and benefit from WTO Agreements and more broadly to expand their trade.”¹⁵⁴¹

A specific WTO Task Force was subsequently created with the twofold mandate to 1) determine how Aid for Trade could be operationalized and 2) how Aid for Trade could contribute to the goals of the Doha Development Agenda.¹⁵⁴² Through consultation with the WTO, international members — along with the global monitoring effort of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) — the Task Force defined Aid for Trade as “as trade-related development

¹⁵⁴¹ WTO Ministerial Declaration, World Trade Organization 22 December 2005. Access Date: 13 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min05_e/final_text_e.htm

¹⁵⁴² What Future for the Global Aid for Trade Initiative? Towards a Fairer Assessment of its Achievements and Limitations, Organization for Economic Development and Co-operation. Access Date: 13 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aft/WhatfutureAFT.pdf>

priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies, e.g., trade-related infrastructure, adjustment and technical assistance."¹⁵⁴³

At the 2010 G20 Summit in Seoul, assistance to developing countries in improving their access and availability to trade was included as one of the nine pillars of the G20 Multi-Year Action Plan on development.¹⁵⁴⁴ G20 leaders committed to improve the access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and low-income countries.¹⁵⁴⁵ At the conclusion of the 2010 Seoul Summit, G20 Member countries committed to maintain Aid for Trade levels that reflected the average level of the 2006 — 2008 period.¹⁵⁴⁶ To accomplish this task, the G20 called upon the WTO, OECD, and the World Bank (along with regional and multilateral bodies) to monitor the capacity of low-income countries to trade.¹⁵⁴⁷

During the 2015 G20 Summit in Antalya, Turkey, member countries once again highlighted the importance of inclusivity as a means of strengthening the global economy.¹⁵⁴⁸ As such, G20 member countries reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing the capacity of developing countries to trade, through mechanisms including Aid for Trade.¹⁵⁴⁹

Commitment Features

The Aid for Trade commitment mandates G20 countries to support trade and investment in developing countries that require assistance. In accordance with the post-2015 G20 Summit Development Agenda, an increase in financing for aid to trade is expected in order to incorporate “inclusive and sustainable development in social, economic, and environmental dimensions.”¹⁵⁵⁰

In the Fifth Global Review of Aid for Trade in 2015, the Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defined the initiative as seeking to “help developing countries build their supply-side capacities and overcome the constraints that prevent them from connecting to global markets.”¹⁵⁵¹

¹⁵⁴³ What Future for the Global Aid for Trade Initiative? Towards a Fairer Assessment of its Achievements and Limitations, Organization for Economic Development and Co-operation. Access Date: 13 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aft/WhatfutureAFT.pdf>

¹⁵⁴⁴ Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Access Date: 20 January 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>

¹⁵⁴⁵ Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Access Date: 20 January 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>

¹⁵⁴⁶ Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Access Date: 20 January 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>

¹⁵⁴⁷ Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Access Date: 20 January 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>

¹⁵⁴⁸ G20 Leaders' Communiqué Antalya Summit, G20 Group. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000111117.pdf>

¹⁵⁴⁹ G20 Leaders' Communiqué Antalya Summit, G20 Group. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000111117.pdf>

¹⁵⁵⁰ Aid for Trade at a Glance 2015: Reducing Trade Costs for Inclusive, Sustainable Growth, World Trade Organization and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/aid4trade15_e.pdf

¹⁵⁵¹ Fifth Global Review of Aid for Trade 2015, Committee on Trade and Development, World Trade Organization. Access Date: 13 March 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/global_review15_e.htm

According to the methodology set out by the OECD and the World Trade Organization’s Task Force on Aid for Trade 2006 recommendations Aid for Trade comprises of the following categories:^{1552,1553}

1. Technical assistance for trade policy and regulations (e.g. assisting national governments to develop trade policy and planning regulations, to develop regional trade strategies, negotiate multilateral trade agreements, and implement their outcomes);
2. Trade-related infrastructure (e.g. building roads, ports, and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy);
3. Productive capacity building, including trade development (e.g. supporting the private sector to exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports);
4. Trade-related adjustment (e.g. helping developing countries with the costs associated with trade liberalization, such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade);
5. Other trade-related needs, if the action is identified as a trade-related development priority in partner countries’ national development strategy.

This commitment extends beyond Aid for Trade to include supporting mechanisms similar to Aid for Trade. ‘Similar’ is defined as mechanisms that aim to provide support to developing countries in need of trade capacity building by correlating to the above mentioned categories of Aid for Trade. These mechanisms include but are not limited to: South-South trade cooperation and development, supporting global trade capacity building initiatives such as the Infrastructure Hub, the Doha Development Agenda, etc. Aspects of these mechanisms clearly correlate to the categories of Aid for Trade

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member fails to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade.
0	Member provides support in one or two of the above-mentioned categories.
+1	Member provides support in three or more of the above-mentioned categories.

Lead Analyst: Yashwinie Shivanand

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 19 November 2015, the General Directorate of International Cooperation released “Argentina Cooperates — National Public Administration capacities to know and share,” presenting national capacity and potential for new mechanisms for south-south joint development initiatives.¹⁵⁵⁴ The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Hector Marcos Timmerman, stated the report reaffirms Argentina’s commitment to social inclusion and multilateral efforts in Asia, African, and Caribbean countries.¹⁵⁵⁵ The document states Argentina covers the cost of technocrats for South-South travel on

¹⁵⁵² Aid-for-trade Statistical Queries, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Access Date: 20 January 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/aft/aid-for-tradestatisticalqueries.htm>

¹⁵⁵³ General Council Supports Suspension of Trade Talks; Task Force Submits “Aid for Trade” Recommendations, World Trade Organization. Access Date: 20 January 2015. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news06_e/gc_27july06_e.htm

¹⁵⁵⁴ Presentation of Argentina Cooperates: Argentina Capacities for the World, Cooperacion Argentina 19 November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://cooperacionarg.gob.ar/en/presentation-argentina-cooperates-argentine-capacities-world>

¹⁵⁵⁵ Argentina Cooperates: National Public Administration Capacities to Know and Share, Cooperacion Argentina 19 November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://cooperacionarg.gob.ar/userfiles/catalogo-eng.pdf>

projects, outlines the proposal process, and lists previous successful projects in areas such as sustainable fishing in Nicaragua and livestock production in Cambodia and Laos.¹⁵⁵⁶

On 16 December 2015, Ambassador Alberto Pedro D'Alotta, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, attended the 10th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Nairobi, Kenya.¹⁵⁵⁷ In his address, Mr. D'Alotta reaffirmed Argentina's commitment to multilateral rules in the WTO and promoting a fair, transparent system of agricultural trade for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁵⁵⁸

On the 12 February 2016, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina Susana Malcorra and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay Eladio Loizaga published a joint statement.¹⁵⁵⁹ The statement committed to increasing bilateral trade links between the two states as well as emphasizing their support for progressing dialogue on bi-regional trade partnerships such as the MERCOSUR-Pacific Partnership dialogue.¹⁵⁶⁰

In June 2016, Argentina sent a delegation headed by the Undersecretary for International Coordination and Cooperation Javier Jaureguiberry to Kenya and Mozambique for the purpose of strengthening Argentina's presence in Africa and promoting opportunities for joint cooperation. The meeting took place in the context of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship stating that it is currently drafting a new four-year "Argentine Plan for Cooperation with Africa" that will focus on strengthening Argentina's economic ties with African countries. The plan will continue to be funded through the Argentine Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation modeled after its South-South cooperation policy. The ministry stated that the policy is "directed at development in the receiving country."¹⁵⁶¹

On 15-17 June 2016, President Mauricio Macri made a state visit to the Republic of Colombia to meet Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos. The leaders expressed their interests in strengthening and diversifying bilateral relations and cooperation in numerous fields including the need to deepen bilateral trade, mutual investment, and to take further steps to promote free trade between both countries. In addition, Macri signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Colombia that aimed at cooperatively promoting institutional support and technical exchange in the sector of "waterways, port, river and logistic infrastructure."¹⁵⁶²

On 29 June 2016, Secretary for International Economic Relations María Cristina Boldorini met with a delegation from the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by its Chairman Quan Hoang Binh to discuss the need to

¹⁵⁵⁶ Argentina Cooperates: National Public Administration Capacities to Know and Share, Cooperacion Argentina 19 November 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://cooperacionarg.gob.ar/userfiles/catalogo-eng.pdf>

¹⁵⁵⁷ Declaracion De La Republica Argentina, World Trade Organization 16 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc10_e/statements_e/arg_s.pdf

¹⁵⁵⁸ Declaracion De La Republica Argentina, World Trade Organization 16 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc10_e/statements_e/arg_s.pdf

¹⁵⁵⁹ Comunicado Conjunto Reunion de Cancilleres de Argentina y Paraguay, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina 12 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.cancilleria.gov.ar/comunicado-conjunto-reunion-de-cancilleres-de-argentina-y-paraguay>

¹⁵⁶⁰ Comunicado Conjunto Reunion de Cancilleres de Argentina y Paraguay, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina 12 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016.

<http://www.cancilleria.gov.ar/comunicado-conjunto-reunion-de-cancilleres-de-argentina-y-paraguay>

¹⁵⁶¹ Argentina's Commitment to South-South Cooperation with Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. July 2016. Access Date: 23 June 2016. <http://cancilleria.gov.ar/en/node/250778>

¹⁵⁶² President Macri's State visit to Colombia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. 16 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/president-macris-state-visit-colombia>

strengthen economic and political ties between the two nations.¹⁵⁶³ Both parties agreed to promote investment and bilateral cooperation projects in various fields such as agribusiness and technology. The parties also identified new opportunities to further increase and diversify the level of high-quality Argentinian exports into Vietnam.¹⁵⁶⁴

Argentina has taken significant action in supporting south-south capacity building projects and in reaffirming its commitment to develop transparent bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Alessandra Jenkins and Bryan Rob

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 1 December 2015, at the Australian Council for International Development's Board Meeting, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) released a new framework outlining the approach of the government to working with non-government organisations (NGOs) to support development and the country's aid programs.¹⁵⁶⁵ The report entitled "DFAT and NGOs: Effective Development Partners" recognises the role NGOs play in the delivery of foreign aid and the value they bring to Australia's development priorities.¹⁵⁶⁶ One of the reports' six investment priorities is "Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness."¹⁵⁶⁷

On 14 December 2015, at the World Trade Organization's (WTO) 10th Ministerial Conference, Australia, along with other donors, "pledged USD90 million for Phase Two of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), which is dedicated to helping least-developed countries (LDCs) use trade as a vehicle for economic growth and poverty reduction."¹⁵⁶⁸ The country announced its strong support for this Aid for Trade programme.

On 16 December 2015, Australia announced an AUD6 million contribution to "help developing countries make the most of opportunities in the global economy."¹⁵⁶⁹ Julie Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed the capacity of their "[Aid for Trade] investment [in helping] boost trade

¹⁵⁶³ Vietnamese delegation visits Argentina, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. 29 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/vietnamese-delegation-visits-argentina>

¹⁵⁶⁴ Vietnamese delegation visits Argentina, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. 29 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/vietnamese-delegation-visits-argentina>

¹⁵⁶⁵ Partnering with Non-Government Organizations for Development, Minister for Foreign Affairs 1 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2015/jb_mr_151201a.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FIS0K%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D

¹⁵⁶⁶ Partnering with Non-Government Organizations for Development, Minister for Foreign Affairs 1 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2015/jb_mr_151201a.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FIS0K%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D

¹⁵⁶⁷ DFAT and NGOs: Effective Development Partners, DFAT 1 December 2015. Access Date: 10 March 2016.

<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/dfat-and-ngos-effective-development-partners.pdf>

¹⁵⁶⁸ Donors Confirm Strong Support to the EIF Phase Two as WTO 10th Ministerial Conference opens in Nairobi, Enhanced Integrated Framework. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.enhancedif.org/en/publication/2015-12/donors-confirm-strong-support-eif-phase-two-wto-10th-ministerial-conference>

¹⁵⁶⁹ Aid for Trade Driving Growth in our Region, Minister for Foreign Affairs 16 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2015/jb_mr_151216.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FIS0K%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D

and encourage economic growth among [their] development partners.”¹⁵⁷⁰ The Australian government announced that it would contribute AUD3 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) of the WTO in addition to an AUD3 million investment in the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation.¹⁵⁷¹

On 3 March 2016, Australia announced the expansion of its diplomatic presence in Papua New Guinea (PNG) by establishing an Australian Consulate-General in Lae. As an extension of Australia’s AUD19 billion investment in PNG, “the Consulate-General will strengthen Australia’s presence in PNG’s commercial capital and bolster the growing trade and investment relationship between the two countries.”¹⁵⁷²

On 3 May 2016, Australia announced its 2016 Foreign Affairs Budget. Within this budget, the government “commit AUD39.4 million to open two new overseas consulates, in consultation with host governments, in China and in Lae in Papua New Guinea (PNG) as part of [their] ‘economic diplomacy’ agenda.” Furthermore, the Consulate-General in Lae will aid in furthering Australia’s “bilateral trade and investment relationship with PNG and facilitate delivery of Australia’s AUD477.3 million aid investment.”¹⁵⁷³

On 15-17 May 2016, the 32nd Australia Papua New Guinea Business Forum took place in Australia. The program included the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea and the Minister for International Development and the Pacific, representing the Prime Minister of Australia. The event featured various workshops on topics including “Aid for Trade, building capacity for trade, APEC 2018, young entrepreneurs, Australia and Papua New Guinea developing together and infrastructure.”¹⁵⁷⁴

Australia has taken multiple actions to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Hivda Ates

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to support Aid for Trade and other mechanisms in developing countries in need of trade capacity building assistance.

¹⁵⁷⁰ Aid for Trade Driving Growth in our Region, Minister for Foreign Affairs 16 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2015/jb_mr_151216.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D

¹⁵⁷¹ Aid for Trade Driving Growth in our Region, Minister for Foreign Affairs 16 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2015/jb_mr_151216.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D

¹⁵⁷² Australia to open Consulate-General in Lae, PNG, Minister for Foreign Affairs 3 March 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2015/jb_mr_151216.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D

¹⁵⁷³ 2016 Foreign Affairs Budget, Minister for Foreign Affairs 3 May 2016. Access Date 7 July 2016.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/jb_mr_160503.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D

¹⁵⁷⁴ The 32nd Australia Papua New Guinea Business Forum wraps up in Cairns, Australia - Pacific Business Connections 17 May 2016. Access Date 7 July 2016.

<http://apngbc.org.au/news/the-32nd-australia-papua-new-guinea-business-forum-a-success/>

On 16 December 2015, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mauro Vieira spoke at the opening session of the 10th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Nairobi, Kenya.¹⁵⁷⁵ Minister Vieira reconfirmed Brazil's commitment to liberalizing trade through the Doha Development Agenda and eliminating agricultural export subsidies.¹⁵⁷⁶

On 25-29 January 2016, Brazilian embassies in African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOP) and East Timor ran a training initiative for South-South technical cooperation.¹⁵⁷⁷ The training standardized the South-South Technical Cooperation Management Manual, providing training on negotiating with partner institutions, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and administrative procedures for bilateral agreements between Brazil and countries across Africa.¹⁵⁷⁸

On 29 March 2016, President Dilma Rousseff ratified the World Trade Organization Facilitation Agreement.¹⁵⁷⁹ The agreement includes technical assistance to developing countries.¹⁵⁸⁰

On 1 April 2016, the Preferential Trade Agreement between MERCOSUR and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) entered into force.¹⁵⁸¹ The agreement fosters liberalised South-South trade and sets preference margins on 1,050 tariff lines on both sides.¹⁵⁸²

Brazil has implemented measures pertaining to Aid for Trade and other mechanisms in support for trade capacity building assistance in developing countries, and has displayed action and investment in capacity building initiatives.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Alessandra Jenkins

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

¹⁵⁷⁵ Speech by the Minister Mauro Vieira during the Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores 16 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/pt-BR/?option=com_content&view=article&id=12730&lang=pt-BR

¹⁵⁷⁶ Speech by the Minister Mauro Vieira during the Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores 16 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/pt-BR/?option=com_content&view=article&id=12730&lang=pt-BR

¹⁵⁷⁷ Focal points of cooperation from Brazil Embassies in PALOP and East Timor are trained in Brasilia management of South-South technical cooperation, Brazilian Cooperation Agency - Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil 5 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/661>

¹⁵⁷⁸ Focal points of cooperation from Brazil Embassies in PALOP and East Timor are trained in Brasilia management of South-South technical cooperation, Brazilian Cooperation Agency - Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil 5 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/661>

¹⁵⁷⁹ Ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores 29 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/13699-ratification-of-the-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement&usg=ALkJrhgUe7TA6EUicftk9B0Llk5eTZq1Ew>

¹⁵⁸⁰ Ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores 29 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/13699-ratification-of-the-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement&usg=ALkJrhgUe7TA6EUicftk9B0Llk5eTZq1Ew>

¹⁵⁸¹ Entry into force of the Mercosur-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores 4 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/13722-entry-into-force-of-the-mercosur-sacu-preferential-trade-agreement&usg=ALkJrhgLnbfIkBZOxKJQU6E4OQNNITryCg>

¹⁵⁸² Entry into force of the Mercosur-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores 4 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/13722-entry-into-force-of-the-mercosur-sacu-preferential-trade-agreement&usg=ALkJrhgLnbfIkBZOxKJQU6E4OQNNITryCg>

On 19 November 2015, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau pledged to support developing Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economies by encouraging micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to expand into global and regional markets. “The project will allow Canada to share its policies, research, and best practices on MSMEs with MSMEs in the APEC region.” In addition, Canada will maintain a “dedicated sub-fund that will support small-scale projects and help MSMEs in developing APEC economies to innovate, grow, and gain better access to global and regional markets” as well as hosting educational opportunities.¹⁵⁸³

On 9 December 2015, Canada donated CAD50,000 to help least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in the World Trade Organization’s Tenth Ministerial Conference, in Nairobi, Kenya.¹⁵⁸⁴

On 17 December 2015, Minister of International Trade Chrystia Freeland and Minister of International Development, Marie-Claude Bibeau, pledged funding to help developing countries implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).¹⁵⁸⁵ The TFA will reduce trade costs and create conditions that will help move the poorest and vulnerable people out of poverty.¹⁵⁸⁶ Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation (GATF), which Canada is the founding donor of, will contribute CAD10 million to the initiative between 2015 and 2022.¹⁵⁸⁷

On 19 December 2015, Minister of International Trade Chrystia Freeland “supported WTO’s adoption of an expanded Information Technology Agreement that will eliminate tariffs on 201 information technology products that account for 10 per cent of global trade.”¹⁵⁸⁸ Canada also supported a package to help least-developed countries better integrate into the global trading system.¹⁵⁸⁹

On 11 May 2015, the Canada Border Services Agency and Tax Administration of the United Mexican States signed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement, “which recognizes each other’s members as trusted traders and grants them similar benefits.” This will allow facilitation at the border and greatly ease the flow of global cargo trade.¹⁵⁹⁰

On 9 June 2016, Minister of International Trade Chrystia Freeland and counterparts from the Pacific Alliance countries signed Landmark Agreement, which “formalizes the Canada-Pacific

¹⁵⁸³ Canada pledges support to developing APEC economies, Prime Minister of Canada 19 November 2015. Access date: 28 July 2016 <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2015/11/19/canada-pledges-support-developing-apec-economies>

¹⁵⁸⁴ Canada donates CAD 50,000 for LDC’s participation in Tenth Ministerial Conference, World Trade Organization 9 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr764_e.htm

¹⁵⁸⁵ Canada announces funding for developing countries implementing global trade reforms, Global Affairs Canada 17 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiqués/2015/12/17c.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁵⁸⁶ Canada announces funding for developing countries implementing global trade reforms, Global Affairs Canada 17 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiqués/2015/12/17c.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁵⁸⁷ Canada announces funding for developing countries implementing global trade reforms, Global Affairs Canada 17 December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiqués/2015/12/17c.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁵⁸⁸ Minister Freeland welcomes progress on multilateral trade negotiations at 10th Ministerial Conference, Global Affairs Canada 19 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiqués/2015/12/19b.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁵⁸⁹ Minister Freeland welcomes progress on multilateral trade negotiations at 10th Ministerial Conference, Global Affairs Canada 19 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiqués/2015/12/19b.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁵⁹⁰ CBSA Signs Mutual Recognition Arrangement with Mexico, Government of Canada 13 May 2016. Access date: 28 July 2016 <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1064859>

Alliance relationship, provides a framework for longer-term collaboration on a broad range of issues of mutual interests” and promotes trade.¹⁵⁹¹

On 28 June 2016, leaders of Canada and Mexico agreed to “make progress in many areas that will improve trade relations,” such as air transport, science, technology and innovation and financial inclusion of low-income families.¹⁵⁹²

On 12 July 2016, Canadian International Trade Minister Chrystia signed the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA) along with her Ukrainian counterpart. This agreement is a significant milestone for Canada-Ukraine relations and is expected to generate mutual commercial benefits.¹⁵⁹³

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Eileen (Yijia) Liu and Nabiha Chowdhury

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 21-22 November 2015, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang attended the 18th China-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit.¹⁵⁹⁴ During the Summit, the Premier promoted upgrading the China-ASEAN free trade area protocol, announced the provision of a RMB3.6 Billion gratis to less developed ASEAN members and the establishment of a USD10 Billion loan for the second phase of China-ASEAN infrastructure constructions.¹⁵⁹⁵

On 4 December 2015, China chaired the China-Africa Summit and pledged USD60 Billion in development to assistance to Africa, tripling the amount pledged at the previous summit three years ago.¹⁵⁹⁶ China also pledged to implement 10 cooperation plans on African development in the next

¹⁵⁹¹ Canada, Pacific Alliance sign Landmark Agreement, Andina 9 June 2016. Access date: 28 July 2016.

<http://www.andina.com.pe/Ingles/Inicio.aspx/movies/noticia-canada-pacific-alliance-sign-landmark-agreement-616494.aspx>

¹⁵⁹² Economic prosperity between Canada and Mexico, Prime Minister of Canada 28 June 2016. Access date: 28 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/28/economic-prosperity-between-canada-and-mexico>

¹⁵⁹³ Prime Minister concludes visit to Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada 12 July 2016. Access date: 28 July 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/07/12/prime-minister-concludes-visit-ukraine>

¹⁵⁹⁴ Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin Introduces Outcomes of Premier Li Keqiang's Attendance at Leaders' Meetings on East Asia Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 22 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/topics_665678/lkqcxdyhzldrxlhybdmlxyjzsfw/t1317773.shtml

¹⁵⁹⁵ Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin Introduces Outcomes of Premier Li Keqiang's Attendance at Leaders' Meetings on East Asia Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 22 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/topics_665678/lkqcxdyhzldrxlhybdmlxyjzsfw/t1317773.shtml

¹⁵⁹⁶ China Pledges \$60 Billion to Aid Africa's Development, New York Times 4 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/05/world/africa/china-pledges-60-billion-to-aid-africas-development.html?_r=2

three years.¹⁵⁹⁷ The plans address the three major bottlenecks that are limiting the development of Africa: inadequate infrastructure, lack of professional personnel and funding shortage.¹⁵⁹⁸

On 4 December 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping visited Zimbabwe and South Africa.¹⁵⁹⁹ The trip promoted further collaborations and enhanced mutual trust between the trading partners.¹⁶⁰⁰ He also met with the President of Somalia and pledged to increase aid to Somalia for national reconstruction and encourage Chinese entrepreneurs to engage in more mutually beneficial cooperation.¹⁶⁰¹

On 17 December 2015 at the World Trade Organization's (WTO) 10th ministerial conference, China co-authored two proposals on the special safeguard mechanism (SSM) from the Doha negotiations.¹⁶⁰² The proposal specifies "developing country members shall have the right to have to recourse to [an] [SSM] based on import quantity and price triggers" and "the negotiations on this subject shall be held in committee on agriculture special sessions, in dedicated sessions and in an accelerated time-frame, distinct from the agriculture negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda (DDA)."¹⁶⁰³

On 5 January 2016, China became a member of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is an actor collaborating with the World Trade Organization for the Aid for Trade Initiative.¹⁶⁰⁴

On 6 January 2016, China EXIM bank, Korea EXIM bank and World Bank co-financed the Express Development Support Program in Ethiopia, building a 57-kilometre road to the country's main trading outlet.¹⁶⁰⁵

In January 2016, Chinese President Xi Jinping also visited Saudi Arabia and Egypt and promised continued foreign-aid loans, exports credits and overseas investment insurance.¹⁶⁰⁶

¹⁵⁹⁷ Open a New Era of China-Africa Win-Win Cooperation and Common Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 4 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1321614.shtml

¹⁵⁹⁸ Open a New Era of China-Africa Win-Win Cooperation and Common Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 4 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1321614.shtml

¹⁵⁹⁹ Work Together to Meet Challenges and Join Hands to Promote Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 6 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1321614.shtml

¹⁶⁰⁰ Work Together to Meet Challenges and Join Hands to Promote Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 6 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1321614.shtml

¹⁶⁰¹ Xi Jinping Meets with President Hassan Sheikh Mohamoud of Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 5 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/topics_665678/xjpfjgxcqhbhldhdjbbwnfjxgswbfnfyhnsbzczfzltf/t1322267.shtml

¹⁶⁰² WTO Nairobi meet: Deadlock unresolved, talks go to the wire, Livemint 18 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/ZvT416JRBjZBCV7gGia6uO/WTO-Nairobi-meet-Deadlock-unresolved-talks-go-to-the-wire.html>

¹⁶⁰³ WTO Nairobi meet: Deadlock unresolved, talks go to the wire, Livemint 18 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/ZvT416JRBjZBCV7gGia6uO/WTO-Nairobi-meet-Deadlock-unresolved-talks-go-to-the-wire.html>

¹⁶⁰⁴ China Becomes a Member of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The People's Bank of China 15 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.pbc.gov.cn/english/130721/3005527/index.html>

¹⁶⁰⁵ New Partnerships Help to Expand Ethiopia's Road Network, World Bank 6 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/01/06/new-partnerships-help-to-expand-ethiopia-road-network>

In January 2016, China joined the International Trade Center (ITC), which aims to enhance the competitiveness of African small business and connect them to global value chains.¹⁶⁰⁷ According to the Executive Director of the ITC, Arancha Gonzalez, the relocation of Chinese industries in East and Central Africa “offer opportunities for Africa to increase its participation in global trade.”¹⁶⁰⁸

On 11 April 2016, Foreign Minister Wang Yi and UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Executive Secretary Shamshad Akhtar signed the Letter of Intent on Advancing Regional Connectivity and the Belt and Road Initiative.¹⁶⁰⁹ This is the first international cooperation document on the Belt and Road Initiative that China has signed and it aims to deepen regional cooperation and policy docking.¹⁶¹⁰

On 11 May 2016, Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Minister for External Relations and Cooperation of Comoros met as a precursor to the 7th Ministerial Meeting of the Chinese-Arab States Cooperation Forum. China expressed readiness to cooperatively implement outcomes from the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum (CASCF) as main lines for carrying out mutually beneficial cooperation with Comoros, especially in infrastructure construction, medical treatment, public health, exploitation of energy resources, marine economy and the fishery industry.¹⁶¹¹

On 12 May 2016, the 7th China-Arab States Cooperation Forum (CASCF) successfully concluded with two important signed documents. Representatives from both sides of the Forum spoke on the benefits of the Belt and Road Initiative, stating, “China and Arab states enjoy huge potential in transportation infrastructure construction including railways and ports. Production capacity cooperation aims at helping Arab countries speed up the process of industrialization and improving their self-development capabilities. China will put the special loans for industrialization of the Middle East for good use and advance projects in Arab countries covering oil and gas industry, automobile manufacturing, construction materials, new energy, high-end manufacturing and other areas.”¹⁶¹²

In May 2016, during Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi’s official visit to Tunisia, Wang said that China is ready to cooperate in infrastructure and industrial capacity building, as well as expand bilateral investment and trade. Wang also said that the CASCF and the Forum on China-Africa

¹⁶⁰⁶ China's first Arab Policy Paper sets out development strategies, China Daily 14 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2016-01/14/content_23078899.htm

¹⁶⁰⁷ Holding up half the African sky, China Daily 22 January 2016. Access date: 22 February 2016. http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2016-01/22/content_23206599.htm

¹⁶⁰⁸ Holding up half the African sky, China Daily 22 January 2016. Access date: 22 February 2016. http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2016-01/22/content_23206599.htm

¹⁶⁰⁹ Foreign Ministry and the UN ESCAP Sign Cooperation Document on the "Belt and Road" Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China 12 April 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1355117.shtml

¹⁶¹⁰ Foreign Ministry and the UN ESCAP Sign Cooperation Document on the "Belt and Road" Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China 12 April 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1355117.shtml

¹⁶¹¹ Foreign Minister Wang Yi Meets with Minister for External Relations and Cooperation Abdoulkarim Mohamed of Comoros, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China 12 May 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1362929.shtml

¹⁶¹² Wang Yi Talks about Outcomes of the 7th Ministerial Meeting of China-Arab States Cooperation Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China 12 May 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1363614.shtml

Cooperation are platforms through which China and Tunisia could strategically transform their traditional friendship into pragmatic cooperation.¹⁶¹³

On 27 June 2016, Premier Li Keqiang held talks with the Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan. China stated its willingness to enhance cooperation with Kyrgyzstan in expanding production capacity, investment and other areas, jointly push forward the construction of China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway project, as well as implement large projects such as restoration of urban road networks in Bishkek and the D-line of China-Central Asia natural gas pipeline, and expand high-tech agricultural cooperation and personnel exchanges.¹⁶¹⁴

On 5 July 2016, President Xi Jinping met with the President of the Republic of Congo. Both sides agreed to uplift bilateral relations to a comprehensive strategic partnership of corporation. China agreed to help speed up industrialization through building a special economic zone in Pointe Noir and accelerating agricultural modernization to achieve “diversified, independent and sustainable economic development.”¹⁶¹⁵

On 7 July 2016, President Xi Jinping met with the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea. Both sides agreed to deepen cooperation in economy, trade, finance, tourism and energy.¹⁶¹⁶

On 9 July 2016, Foreign Minister Wang Yi visited Sri Lanka and announced that bilateral relations have stabilized after the government transition in Sri Lanka. “With leading major projects like the Colombo Port City and the Port of Hambantota, both sides will seize current important opportunities and give play to the advantage of highly complementary economies of both countries, so as to push forward the development of harbor-oriented economy and infrastructure construction of Sri Lanka and boost Sri Lanka’s self-development capability.” Additionally, as both sides co-construct the Maritime Silk Road, China will help to “realize Sri Lanka’s national development vision.”¹⁶¹⁷

In July 2016, the International Energy Agency (IEA) published a report titled “Boosting the Power Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa: China’s Involvement.” The report stated that Chinese contractors have built or are contracted to build 17 Gigawatts of generation capacity in sub-Saharan Africa from 2010 to 2020, equivalent to 10 per cent of existing installed capacity in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the report, with over 635 million people living without electricity, access to electricity is still a great challenge to sub-Saharan Africa. The power sector needs to be well funded, technologies, and capacity building, and significant investment are also needed to support the development of the

¹⁶¹³ China, Tunisia pledge to boost cooperation in trade, infrastructure, China.org.cn 14 May 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.china.org.cn/world/Off_the_Wire/2016-05/14/content_38453327.htm

¹⁶¹⁴ Li Keqiang Holds Talks with Prime Minister Sooronbai Zheenbekov of Kyrgyzstan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China 27 June 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1376072.shtml

¹⁶¹⁵ Xi Jinping Holds Talks with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Republic of Congo Both Heads of State Decide to Uplift Bilateral Relations to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China 05 July 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1378212.shtml

¹⁶¹⁶ Xi Jinping Meets with Prime Minister Peter O’Neill of Papua New Guinea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China 07 July 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1379024.shtml

¹⁶¹⁷ Wang Yi: China-Sri Lanka Relations Step into a New Stage, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China 09 July 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1379341.shtml

sector. Project investments are estimated at about USD13 billion between 2010 and 2015 from China, which were financed largely through public lending from China.¹⁶¹⁸

On 13 July 2016, Egyptian Trade and Industry Minister Tareq Qabil signed a cooperation agreement with the Chinese government to establish 18 projects in the fields of electricity, communications and transportation in Egypt. Qabil also held a series of meetings with Chinese officials to discuss projects currently established by Chinese companies in Egypt.¹⁶¹⁹

On 14 July 2016, Premier Li Keqiang met with President Raimonds Vejonis of Latvia. Raimonds Vejonis said Latvia is satisfied with the current development of bilateral relations and hopes to seek further collaborations in transportation, logistics, trade and investment. China agreed and hoped to align future development strategies and expand economic cooperation.¹⁶²⁰

China has implemented and pledged to continue to implement multiple categories of Aid for Trade and other mechanisms persistently in many countries.

Thus, China has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Eileen (Yijia) Liu

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 8 December 2015, the World Trade Organization (WTO) announced that France has pledged a further EUR6 million to WTO trade-related programmes for developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) over a period of 3 years.¹⁶²¹ France's new contributions will focus on two main programs the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund and to the Enhanced Integrated Framework dedicated to trade related capacity-building in least-developed countries LDCs.¹⁶²² These programs provide technical assistance programs and training activities for developing countries and to improve the technical capacities of developing countries and less developed countries through training.¹⁶²³

On 7 February 2016, the Ethiopian Airlines (EAL) inaugurated the new Aerospace Academy campus near Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa.¹⁶²⁴ The EUR50 million project was funded in part by the French Development Agency (AFD) to provide training for pilots, cabin crews, and maintenance workers and support the continued growth of the African aviation sector.¹⁶²⁵

¹⁶¹⁸ China accounts for 30% growth in Africa's power sector, Vanguard 12 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016

<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2016/07/china-accounts-30-growth-africas-power-sector/>

¹⁶¹⁹ Egypt: Trade Minister Wraps Up China Visit, All Africa 13 July 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201607140946.html>

¹⁶²⁰ Li Keqiang Meets with President Raimonds Vejonis of Latvia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China 14 July 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016 http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1382255.shtml

¹⁶²¹ Press Release, World Trade Organization 8 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr763_e.htm

¹⁶²² Press Release, World Trade Organization 8 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr763_e.htm

¹⁶²³ Press Release, World Trade Organization 8 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr763_e.htm

¹⁶²⁴ Formation: http://www.afd.fr/home/projets_afd/education

¹⁶²⁵ Formation: http://www.afd.fr/home/projets_afd/education

On 2 June 2016, French ambassador Claudine Ledoux spoke of upcoming support to the national agricultural sector in expansion and organization, firstly seeking to restore irrigation in the Khammuan province.¹⁶²⁶ France will be continuing to provide EUR15 million in efforts to support developmental projects in Laos.¹⁶²⁷ The AFD also plans to actively participate in the Sectoral Working Groups in assistance to the agriculture sector and rural development.¹⁶²⁸

On 17 June 2016, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development Jean-Marc Ayrault visited Myanmar, committing EUR200 million via the French Development Agency (AFD) to fund urban development, health and energy from 2016-2018.¹⁶²⁹ Specifically, EUR25 million will be devoted to irrigation, and EUR65 million will be devoted to urban development in Rangoon.¹⁶³⁰

On 11 July 2016, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the French Development Agency (AFD) launched a report that proposes financial tools to LDCs in order for them to focus on diverse financing through blended finance; guarantees; local currency financing; green and blue bond financing; GDP-indexed bonds; and counter-cyclical loans.¹⁶³¹ The authors stressed the importance of domestic resource mobilization and of financial education for small producers and farmers.

France has supported mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance through its increased support at the WTO.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Katrina Y.K. Li

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 4 December 2015, Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Gerd Müller met with Afghan President Ashraf Ghani and announced that Germany will contribute EUR25 million to support a national employment programme in Afghanistan specifically targeting young people.¹⁶³²

On 14 December 2015, Minister Müller embarked on a three-day trip to Egypt and Eritrea to discuss the current refugee crisis.¹⁶³³ In Egypt, the Minister discussed openings for closer cooperation

¹⁶²⁶ Article, Vientiane Times 4 June 2016. Access Date 24 July 2016
http://www.vientianetimes.org.la/FreeContent/FreeContent_France_extends.htm

¹⁶²⁷ Article, Vientiane Times 4 June 2016. Access Date 24 July 2016
http://www.vientianetimes.org.la/FreeContent/FreeContent_France_extends.htm

¹⁶²⁸ Article, Vientiane Times 4 June 2016. Access Date 24 July 2016
http://www.vientianetimes.org.la/FreeContent/FreeContent_France_extends.htm

¹⁶²⁹ Press Release: Visit to Burma/Myanmar by Jean-Marc Ayrault, France-Diplomatie Ministry of foreign Affairs and International Development 17 June 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/myanmar/events/article/visit-to-burma-myanmar-by-jean-marc-ayrault-200-million-euros-earmarked-for>

¹⁶³⁰ Press Release: Visit to Burma/Myanmar by Jean-Marc Ayrault, France-Diplomatie Ministry of foreign Affairs and International Development 17 June 2016. Access Date: 24 July 2016. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/myanmar/events/article/visit-to-burma-myanmar-by-jean-marc-ayrault-200-million-euros-earmarked-for>

¹⁶³¹ Article, Intergovernmental Sustainable Development Agenda 11 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016.
<http://sd.iisd.org/news/undp-afd-propose-financial-tools-for-sdg-implementation-in-ldcs/>

¹⁶³² Federal Minister Müller meets Afghan President Ghani and announces support for employment programme, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 4 December 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016.
http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/dezember/20151204_pm_097_Federal-Minister-Mueller-meets-Afghan-President-Ghani-and-announces-support-for-employment-programme/index.html

on school and company-based vocational training in Egyptian enterprises.¹⁶³⁴ In Eritrea, the Minister offered a dialogue and exploration of openings for assistance in the field of vocational training on the condition that the Eritrean government first introduce economic and political reforms and improve its human rights situation.¹⁶³⁵

On 2-5 January 2016, Minister Müller travelled to Benin and Togo to support the creation of economic opportunities in those countries.¹⁶³⁶ The Minister announced that Benin would receive EUR20 million to support innovation in agriculture.¹⁶³⁷ The German government will also be investing an additional EUR6.5 million in measures to innovate agricultural methods and fight hunger.¹⁶³⁸ The Minister also travelled to Togo to inaugurate the first vocational training course for motorcycle mechanics based on the dual-system of advancing food security and providing job prospects under the German development cooperation.¹⁶³⁹

On 26 January 2016, Minister Müller travelled to Jordan to discuss German investments in economic development, crafts, trades, and infrastructure in Jordan.¹⁶⁴⁰ In 2016, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) will be launching a programme aimed at

¹⁶³³ Tackling the root causes of displacement, giving people new opportunities for the future, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Cairo) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/dezember/20151214_pm_102_Tackling-the-root-causes-of-displacement-giving-people-new_opportunities-for-the-future/index.html

¹⁶³⁴ Tackling the root causes of displacement, giving people new opportunities for the future, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Cairo) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/dezember/20151214_pm_102_Tackling-the-root-causes-of-displacement-giving-people-new_opportunities-for-the-future/index.html

¹⁶³⁵ Tackling the root causes of displacement, giving people new opportunities for the future, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Cairo) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/dezember/20151214_pm_102_Tackling-the-root-causes-of-displacement-giving-people-new_opportunities-for-the-future/index.html

¹⁶³⁶ Federal Minister Müller pledges greater German support for development in Togo, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Lomé) 4 January 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160104_pm_001_Federal-Minister-Mueller-pledges-greater-German-support-for-development-in-Togo/index.html

¹⁶³⁷ Federal Minister Müller pledges greater German support for development in Togo, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Lomé) 4 January 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160104_pm_001_Federal-Minister-Mueller-pledges-greater-German-support-for-development-in-Togo/index.html

¹⁶³⁸ Federal Minister Müller pledges greater German support for development in Togo, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Lomé) 4 January 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160104_pm_001_Federal-Minister-Mueller-pledges-greater-German-support-for-development-in-Togo/index.html

¹⁶³⁹ Federal Minister Müller travels to Benin and Togo from 2 to 5 January 2016, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Cotonou) 3 January 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160104_pm_001_Federal-Minister-Mueller-pledges-greater-German-support-for-development-in-Togo/index.html

¹⁶⁴⁰ Minister Müller in talks with Jordanian government regarding investments in economic development, crafts and trades, and infrastructure, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Amman) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160126_pm_006_Marshall-Plan-for-the-Middle-East-Minister-Mueller-in-talks-with-Jordanian-government-regarding-investments-in-economic-development-crafts-and-trades-and-infrastructure/index.html

creating legal options for Syrian refugees to find work in Jordan.¹⁶⁴¹ The programme will also encourage the creation of new businesses, and development of education and training programmes specifically for this purpose.¹⁶⁴²

On 2 February 2016, Minister Müller attended a EU members' meeting on development cooperation in Amsterdam, where he called for a significant increase of European commitment to fighting the root causes of displacement.¹⁶⁴³ The Minister recognized that an investment for the Middle East would immediately create economic opportunities for those displaced as a result of the crisis in Syria.¹⁶⁴⁴

On 11 February 2016, German Chancellor Angela Merkel announced a USD566 million loan to Iraq to aid the country's economy and help build infrastructure.¹⁶⁴⁵

On 29 February 2016, Minister Müller concluded a four-day trip to North Africa in which he focused his talks on a new trading partnership with Northern Africa.¹⁶⁴⁶ In Tunisia, the Minister notified Tunisian Prime Minister Habib Essid that the German government is working on a new trade and business partnership, and encouraged more German companies to spur investment and economic development in the region.¹⁶⁴⁷ In Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, the Minister promised education, training, and business partnerships and agreed to enhance German support in innovative

¹⁶⁴¹ Minister Müller in talks with Jordanian government regarding investments in economic development, crafts and trades, and infrastructure, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Amman) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160126_pm_006_Marshall-Plan-for-the-Middle-East-Minister-Mueller-in-talks-with-Jordanian-government-regarding-investments-in-economic-development-crafts-and-trades-and-infrastructure/index.html.

¹⁶⁴² Minister Müller in talks with Jordanian government regarding investments in economic development, crafts and trades, and infrastructure, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Amman) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/januar/160126_pm_006_Marshall-Plan-for-the-Middle-East-Minister-Mueller-in-talks-with-Jordanian-government-regarding-investments-in-economic-development-crafts-and-trades-and-infrastructure/index.html.

¹⁶⁴³ Call for greater EU commitment – Minister Müller attends meeting of EU ministers for development cooperation, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Amsterdam) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/februar/160202_pm_010_Call-for-greater-EU-commitment-Minister-Mueller-attends-meeting-of-EU-ministers-for-development-cooperation/index.html.

¹⁶⁴⁴ Call for greater EU commitment – Minister Müller attends meeting of EU ministers for development cooperation, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Amsterdam) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/februar/160202_pm_010_Call-for-greater-EU-commitment-Minister-Mueller-attends-meeting-of-EU-ministers-for-development-cooperation/index.html.

¹⁶⁴⁵ Germany offers 500 million euro credit to Iraq to aid reconstruction, Deutsche Welle 11 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-offers-500-million-euro-credit-to-iraq-to-aid-reconstruction/a-19043556>.

¹⁶⁴⁶ Boosting Mediterranean cooperation, fostering investment in North Africa, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Tunis) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/februar/160229_pm_017_Boosting-Mediterranean-cooperation-fostering-investment-in-North-Africa/index.html.

¹⁶⁴⁷ Boosting Mediterranean cooperation, fostering investment in North Africa, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Tunis) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/februar/160229_pm_017_Boosting-Mediterranean-cooperation-fostering-investment-in-North-Africa/index.html.

areas such as renewable energies and academic education.¹⁶⁴⁸ In Algeria, the Minister visited the University of Tlemcen, where he opened a new institution to offer professional qualifications in renewable energy purposes.¹⁶⁴⁹

On 3 March 2016, State Minister for Economic Development and International Cooperation Thomas Mahorn and Sudanese Minister of International Cooperation Kamal Hassan Ali agreed to provide EUR51 million total to support development projects such as vocational training in eastern Sudan and Darfur.¹⁶⁵⁰

In April 2016, the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of Germany, initiated measures to enhance economic and social living conditions for the Afghan population and create concrete incentives for Afghans who fled the country to return.¹⁶⁵¹

On 27 April 2016, Germany agreed to sign the EU's Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the member states of Southern Africa Development Community-EPA members, which enables Southern African countries long-term access to the European market on a quota- and customs-free basis.¹⁶⁵²

On 1 June 2016, Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development has pledged EUR1 million to help developing countries and least developing countries participate effectively in global trade negotiations, which is part of WTO's Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund.¹⁶⁵³

In June 2016, the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dr. Gerd Müller, expressed that Germany will scale up its support for rebuilding Myanmar. For instance, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development will increase its more than EUR25 million vocational training funds by another EUR10 million.¹⁶⁵⁴

¹⁶⁴⁸ Boosting Mediterranean cooperation, fostering investment in North Africa, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Tunis) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/februar/160229_pm_017_Boosting-Mediterranean-cooperation-fostering-investment-in-North-Africa/index.html.

¹⁶⁴⁹ Boosting Mediterranean cooperation, fostering investment in North Africa, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Tunis) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/februar/160229_pm_017_Boosting-Mediterranean-cooperation-fostering-investment-in-North-Africa/index.html.

¹⁶⁵⁰ Sudan and Germany Sign Agreement On Development of Cooperation Between Them At 51 Million Euros, All Africa (Khartoum) 3 March 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201603040407.html>.

¹⁶⁵¹ Creating prospects to provide viable options to flight and for returning to Afghanistan, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development 15 April 2016. Access date: 28 July 2016. https://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/april/160415_pm_031_Creating-prospects-to-provide-viable-options-to-flight-and-for-returning-to-Afghanistan/index.html

¹⁶⁵² Helping to boost economic development in Southern Africa, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development 27 April 2016. Access date: 28 July 2016. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/april/160427_pm_038_Helping-to-boost-economic-development_in-Southern-Africa-German-government-in-favour-of-Economic-Partnership-Agreement-between-EU-and-SADC/index.html

¹⁶⁵³ Germany donates EUR 1 million to help developing countries participate in trade talks 1 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres16_e/pr774_e.htm

¹⁶⁵⁴ Minister Müller meets Aung San Suu Kyi – Germany launches vocational training campaign in Myanmar, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development 17 June 2016. Access date: 28 July 2016. <http://www.bmz.de/20160617-1en>

Germany has provided support and investment to developing countries as a means of strengthening their capacity to engage in global trade flows.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Sophie Barnett, Eileen (Yijia) Liu and Nabiha Chowdhury

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 26 November 2015, at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Valletta, Malta, India and the Governments of Mauritius, Sri Lanka and Malta announced a new trade financing fund to help boost trade and investment flows, particularly for small and developing countries.¹⁶⁵⁵

On 17 December 2015 at the World Trade Organization's (WTO) 10th ministerial conference, India coauthored two proposals on the special safeguard mechanism (SSM) from the Doha negotiations.¹⁶⁵⁶ The proposal specifies "developing country members shall have the right to have recourse to [an] [SSM] based on import quantity and price triggers" and "the negotiations on this subject shall be held in committee on agriculture special sessions, in dedicated sessions and in an accelerated time-frame, distinct from the agriculture negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda (DDA)."¹⁶⁵⁷

On 25 December 2015, the Indian government announced its decision to ease procedures for Afghan businesspersons for trade and investment in India.¹⁶⁵⁸

In December 2015, as part of its "Central Asia Policy," which aims to create an economic corridor to facilitate trade in the region, India took part in the ceremony initiating the development of a Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) oil pipeline.¹⁶⁵⁹ The project, which will be completed in four years, will support economic integration within the region, especially for developing countries such as Afghanistan.¹⁶⁶⁰

¹⁶⁵⁵ CHOGM 2015 Press Release, The Commonwealth 26 November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016.

<http://thecommonwealth.org/media/press-release/new-fund-set-boost-trade-commonwealth-countries>

¹⁶⁵⁶ WTO Nairobi meet: Deadlock unresolved, talks go to the wire, Livemint 18 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/ZvT416JRBjZBCV7gGia6uO/WTO-Nairobi-meet-Deadlock-unresolved-talks-go-to-the-wire.html>

¹⁶⁵⁷ WTO Nairobi meet: Deadlock unresolved, talks go to the wire, Livemint 18 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/ZvT416JRBjZBCV7gGia6uO/WTO-Nairobi-meet-Deadlock-unresolved-talks-go-to-the-wire.html>

¹⁶⁵⁸ Joint Statement between India and Afghanistan, Indian Ministry of External Affairs 25 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/26247/Joint+Statement+between+India+and+Afghanistan+December+25+2015>

¹⁶⁵⁹ TAPI gas pipeline may become game changer in South Asian geopolitics, Hindustan Times, 20 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/analysis/tapi-gas-pipeline-may-become-game-changer-in-south-asian-geopolitics/story-4UZTC6YhcKPghx9sVQNgSL.html>

¹⁶⁶⁰ TAPI gas pipeline may become game changer in South Asian geopolitics, Hindustan Times, 20 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/analysis/tapi-gas-pipeline-may-become-game-changer-in-south-asian-geopolitics/story-4UZTC6YhcKPghx9sVQNgSL.html>

On 30 January 2016, the Honorary Consul of India to Lesotho announced India's commitment to fostering capacity building in Lesotho.¹⁶⁶¹

On 22 April 2016, India ratified the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement.¹⁶⁶² In addition to containing provisions to expedite the movement of goods and set out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues, it contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area.¹⁶⁶³

On 20 May 2016, India pledged up to USD500 million to develop the port of Chabahar on Iran's southern coast as part of a trilateral transit agreement with Iran and Afghanistan.¹⁶⁶⁴ The countries will also develop road and rail links through Iran to Afghanistan to open up a new trade route.¹⁶⁶⁵

On 8 July 2016, India and South Africa released a joint statement during the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's official state visit announcing their commitment to the bilateral relationship.¹⁶⁶⁶ The Leaders also underscored the role that G20 and the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) can play to bridge this gap through measures such as priority-lending, research and development, and technology transfers from the developed to developing countries.¹⁶⁶⁷ They further agreed that the unfinished agenda for the Doha Development Round should be completed expeditiously.¹⁶⁶⁸

On 11 July 2016, India pledged USD44.95 billion through two bilateral Line of Credit agreements: one pledging USD15 million to promote development of small and medium enterprises and the other pledging USD29.95 million to upgrade the Rift Valley Textiles factory.¹⁶⁶⁹

India has implemented and maintained measures pertaining to Aid for Trade and other mechanisms to support the trade capacity of developing countries.

Thus, India has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Anah Mirza

¹⁶⁶¹ News Article, Lesotho Times 30 January 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://lestimes.com/india-pledges-more-support-for-lesotho/>

¹⁶⁶² WTO News Release, World Trade Organization 22 April 2016. Access Date: 21 June 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_21apr16_e.htm

¹⁶⁶³ WTO News Release, World Trade Organization 22 April 2016. Access Date: 21 June 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_21apr16_e.htm

¹⁶⁶⁴ News Article, Forbes 24 May 2016. Access Date: 22 June 2016.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/meghabahree/2016/05/24/india-takes-a-new-step-in-regional-politics/#1fb1f1d94e8e>

¹⁶⁶⁵ News Article, Forbes 24 May 2016. Access Date: 22 June 2016.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/meghabahree/2016/05/24/india-takes-a-new-step-in-regional-politics/#1fb1f1d94e8e>

¹⁶⁶⁶ Joint Statement with South Africa, Indian Ministry of External Affairs 8 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016.

<http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/27001/IndiaSouth+Africa+Joint+Statement+during+the+visit+of+Prime+Minister+to+South+Africa+July+08+2016>

¹⁶⁶⁷ Joint Statement with South Africa, Indian Ministry of External Affairs 8 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016.

<http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/27001/IndiaSouth+Africa+Joint+Statement+during+the+visit+of+Prime+Minister+to+South+Africa+July+08+2016>

¹⁶⁶⁸ Joint Statement with South Africa, Indian Ministry of External Affairs 8 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016.

<http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/27001/IndiaSouth+Africa+Joint+Statement+during+the+visit+of+Prime+Minister+to+South+Africa+July+08+2016>

¹⁶⁶⁹ News Release, Office of the President of the Republic of Kenya 11 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<http://www.president.go.ke/2016/07/11/india-pledges-ksh-4-5-billion-support-to-kenya/>

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 11 December 2015, in a joint statement at the World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, Indonesia reaffirmed their commitment to the Doha Development Agenda of 2004.¹⁶⁷⁰ Indonesia pledged to resolve the outstanding issues in bringing a developmental dimension to global trade.¹⁶⁷¹

On 18 December 2015, as per a published report by the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, Indonesia remained as one of the top ten recipients of Aid for Trade disbursements in the 2015 fiscal year.¹⁶⁷²

On 18 December 2015, Indonesia attended the WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Indonesia stated its budget for trade-related assistance would increase another 10 per cent in the next five years.¹⁶⁷³

On 6 March 2016, Indonesia agreed to strengthen and enhance its trade capacity building and protocol arrangements with Gambia. The agreement includes a commitment to aid in developing Gambian agriculture, specifically rice production and agro processes, in an effort to develop Gambia's export capabilities.¹⁶⁷⁴

On 27 March 2016, Indonesia and Afghanistan agreed to increase trade value between the two countries, setting a target of USD200 million in 2016-17.¹⁶⁷⁵ As part of the agreement, they agreed to enhance connectivity and business to business contact through improvements in transportation and logistics in the landlocked regions of Afghanistan. The agreement also finalized Memorandum of Understandings (MOU) regarding capacity building initiatives in Afghanistan — led by the Indonesian government — featuring agricultural development, statistical cooperation, and reforms of government administration.¹⁶⁷⁶

¹⁶⁷⁰ Deadlock over Doha negotiations threatens to derail Nairobi meet, Hindustan Times 11 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/o2ZEVbrytY80KP86TpqVIL/Deadlock-over-Doha-negotiations-threatens-to-derail-Nairobi.html>

¹⁶⁷¹ Deadlock over Doha negotiations threatens to derail Nairobi meet, Hindustan Times 11 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/o2ZEVbrytY80KP86TpqVIL/Deadlock-over-Doha-negotiations-threatens-to-derail-Nairobi.html>

¹⁶⁷² Annex: Aid for trade at a glance 2015, WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, Kenya 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/aid4trade15_e.pdf

¹⁶⁷³ Annex: Aid for trade at a glance 2015, WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, Kenya 18 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/aid4trade15_e.pdf

¹⁶⁷⁴ Press Release: Indonesia to Provide Agriculture Capacity Building and Protocol Arrangement to Gambia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 6 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/berita/Pages/oic-ri-gambia.aspx>

¹⁶⁷⁵ Press Release: RI-Afghanistan Meeting Focused on US\$ 200 Million Trade, Target Various MoUs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 27 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/berita/Pages/ri-afghanistan-meeting.aspx>

¹⁶⁷⁶ Press Release: RI-Afghanistan Meeting Focused on US\$ 200 Million Trade, Target Various MoUs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 27 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/berita/Pages/ri-afghanistan-meeting.aspx>

On 30 June 2016, the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture launched the International Training on Coconut Product Development Program at Manado.¹⁶⁷⁷ The program, held in cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC), is part of a broader capacity building initiative by the Indonesian government in the Asia-Pacific region.¹⁶⁷⁸ The program invites members of the coconut processing industry from 13 developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region including; Fiji, Cambodia, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Tonga; to be trained by experts in coconut processing and cultivation.¹⁶⁷⁹ This training is meant to then be applied to the economies of these developing countries to develop and improve their coconut products and by extension their export capacities.¹⁶⁸⁰

On 30 June 2016, Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to reactivate the Border Treaty Agreement (BTA). The agreement seeks to reopen Malaysian access to Indonesia markets, after being shut down over counterfeiting concerns. Besides the creation of a new destination for Malaysian exports, the agreement also seeks to foster Indonesian investment into Malaysian Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and facilitate subsequent economic growth.¹⁶⁸¹

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Tanzim Rashid

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 23 December 2015, the Italian Development Cooperation allocated EUR2.5 million towards the Fund for the Stabilization of Iraq.¹⁶⁸² This fund, set up by the United Nations Development Programme, works for the “rehabilitation of civil infrastructure, the revival of economic activities of the local community and the strengthening of government capacity in Iraq.”¹⁶⁸³ These economic

¹⁶⁷⁷ Press Release: Indonesia Shares Best Practices for Coconut Processing with Asia Pacific Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 30 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016.

<http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/berita/Pages/indonesia-coconut-processing-asia-pacific.aspx>

¹⁶⁷⁸ Press Release: Indonesia Shares Best Practices for Coconut Processing with Asia Pacific Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 30 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016.

<http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/berita/Pages/indonesia-coconut-processing-asia-pacific.aspx>

¹⁶⁷⁹ Press Release: Indonesia Shares Best Practices for Coconut Processing with Asia Pacific Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 30 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016.

<http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/berita/Pages/indonesia-coconut-processing-asia-pacific.aspx>

¹⁶⁸⁰ Press Release: Indonesia Shares Best Practices for Coconut Processing with Asia Pacific Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 30 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016.

<http://www.kemlu.go.id/en/berita/Pages/indonesia-coconut-processing-asia-pacific.aspx>

¹⁶⁸¹ Press Release: Indonesia-Malaysia Agree to Reactivate BTA Working Group, Ministry of Trade Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 30 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.kemendag.go.id/en/news/2016/06/30/ri-malaysia-sepakat-reaktivasi-working-group-bta>

¹⁶⁸² Press Release: Iraq: Italy 2.5 million euro in favor of UNDP for the stabilization of the country, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 23 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13192:23-12-2015-iraq-dall-italia-2-5-milioni-di-euro-in-favore-di-undp-per-la-stabilizzazione-del-paese&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁸³ Press Release: Iraq: Italy 2.5 million euro in favor of UNDP for the stabilization of the country, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 23 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

activities include training for young workers, building hydro grids and water systems to establish the foundations for business development, and creating transport networks for goods.¹⁶⁸⁴ These investments will help reconstruct crucial pillars of economic infrastructure necessary to facilitate trade and investment capacity in Iraq.¹⁶⁸⁵

On 28 January 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation allocated EUR1 million towards food security development in Ethiopia.¹⁶⁸⁶ The aid will fund the tools needed for agro-pastoral communities, to enhance technical abilities and further economic restructuring in Ethiopia.¹⁶⁸⁷

On 12 February 2016, the Italian Development Cooperation added an additional EUR 50 million of funding towards the Balance of Payments assistance program in Tunisia.¹⁶⁸⁸ The funding follows an initial pledge of EUR95 million, to bring the total amount of funding up to EUR145 million.¹⁶⁸⁹ The Balance of Payments assistance program “aims to contribute to sustainable growth of the Tunisian economy in terms of gross domestic product and employment.”¹⁶⁹⁰

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13192:23-12-2015-iraq-dall-italia-2-5-milioni-di-euro-in-favore-di-undp-per-la-stabilizzazione-del-paese&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁸⁴ Press Release: Iraq: Italy 2.5 million euro in favor of UNDP for the stabilization of the country, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 23 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13270:12-02-2016-tunisia-delegazione-italiana-in-visita-alle-scuole-beneficiarie-del-programma-di-aiuto-alla-bilancia-dei-pagamenti&catid=8&Itemid=

¹⁶⁸⁵ Press Release: Iraq: Italy 2.5 million euro in favor of UNDP for the stabilization of the country, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 23 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13270:12-02-2016-tunisia-delegazione-italiana-in-visita-alle-scuole-beneficiarie-del-programma-di-aiuto-alla-bilancia-dei-pagamenti&catid=8&Itemid=

¹⁶⁸⁶ Press Release: Iraq: Italy 2.5 million euro in favor of UNDP for the stabilization of the country, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 23 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13270:12-02-2016-tunisia-delegazione-italiana-in-visita-alle-scuole-beneficiarie-del-programma-di-aiuto-alla-bilancia-dei-pagamenti&catid=8&Itemid=

¹⁶⁸⁷ Press Release: Ethiopia: food emergency, earmarked contributions from 1 million euro to WFP and FAO, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 28 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13270:12-02-2016-tunisia-delegazione-italiana-in-visita-alle-scuole-beneficiarie-del-programma-di-aiuto-alla-bilancia-dei-pagamenti&catid=8&Itemid=

¹⁶⁸⁸ Press Release: Tunisia: Italian delegation on a visit to the beneficiary schools for aid under the Balance of Payments Program, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 12 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13270:12-02-2016-tunisia-delegazione-italiana-in-visita-alle-scuole-beneficiarie-del-programma-di-aiuto-alla-bilancia-dei-pagamenti&catid=8&Itemid=

¹⁶⁸⁹ Press Release: Tunisia: Italian delegation on a visit to the beneficiary schools for aid under the Balance of Payments Program, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 12 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13270:12-02-2016-tunisia-delegazione-italiana-in-visita-alle-scuole-beneficiarie-del-programma-di-aiuto-alla-bilancia-dei-pagamenti&catid=8&Itemid=

¹⁶⁹⁰ Press Release: Tunisia: Italian delegation on a visit to the beneficiary schools for aid under the Balance of Payments Program, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 12 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016

On 16 March 2016, Italy and Senegal launched the Italian-Senegal Agricultural Programme (PAIS). The programme seeks to promote sustainable development in rural areas of Senegal, as well as fostering local economic development.¹⁶⁹¹ The programme also seeks to develop the Senegalese agricultural economy, in an effort to build on and improve their export potential and maximize their trade resources.¹⁶⁹² The programme specifically focuses on hydro-agricultural arrangements, rice cultivation, support for agricultural mechanization, financing farmers, as well as technical and institutional support for local producers.¹⁶⁹³

On 13 April 2016, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation signed an agreement with Albania to provide EUR2 million in funding for various infrastructure feasibility, design, and environmental impact projects in Albania. Among the projects being funded, is a pan-European corridor and roadway system in Albania, which is meant to facilitate the movement of goods and people through Eastern and Central Europe and open up Albanian trade routes to European markets. The initiative is part of a broader strategy to open up Albanian markets and trade to the EU and facilitate greater cooperation between Italy and Albania.¹⁶⁹⁴

On 7 June 2016, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation donated EUR4.5 million to the United National Development Programme (UNDP) to finance the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization (FFIS) in Iraq.¹⁶⁹⁵ The FFIS will focus on restoring public and trade infrastructure in the war ridden parts of Iraq, provide loans to small businesses, increase the capacity of local government and civil authority, and train the local population to bolster employment.¹⁶⁹⁶ These mechanisms will collectively seek to stimulate the Iraqi economy and export market, and as a consequence, strengthen ties between the Italian and Iraqi governments.¹⁶⁹⁷

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13270:12-02-2016-tunisia-delegazione-italiana-in-visita-alle-scuole-beneficiarie-del-programma-di-aiuto-alla-bilancia-dei-pagamenti&catid=8&Itemid=

¹⁶⁹¹ Press Release: Senegal: Launch of the agricultural program PAIS, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Dakar) 16 March 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13307:senegal-lancio-del-programma-agricolo-pais&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁹² Press Release: Senegal: Launch of the agricultural program PAIS, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Dakar) 16 March 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13307:senegal-lancio-del-programma-agricolo-pais&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁹³ Press Release: Senegal: Launch of the agricultural program PAIS, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Dakar) 16 March 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13307:senegal-lancio-del-programma-agricolo-pais&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁹⁴ Press Release: Albania: Italy in support of infrastructure sector, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Tirana) 13 April 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13343:13-04-2016-albania-l-italia-a-sostegno-del-settore-infrastrutturale&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁹⁵ Press Release: Iraq: Italy donates 4.5 million for reconstruction, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 7 June 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13393:07-06-2016-iraq-da-italia-4-5-milioni-per-la-ricostruzione&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁹⁶ Press Release: Iraq: Italy donates 4.5 million for reconstruction, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 7 June 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13393:07-06-2016-iraq-da-italia-4-5-milioni-per-la-ricostruzione&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁹⁷ Press Release: Iraq: Italy donates 4.5 million for reconstruction, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 7 June 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

On 21 July 2016, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation agreed to rebuild Sudan's rural agricultural sector.¹⁶⁹⁸ The commitment specifically addresses the village of Shidiab, where climate and weather conditions have led to a loss of 40 per cent of exports.¹⁶⁹⁹ The agreement includes the donation of agricultural tools and technology, the creation of an irrigation system to manage natural climate events, and the redevelopment of the local agricultural economy.¹⁷⁰⁰

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Tanzim Rashid

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 31 January 2016, Katsuyuki Kawei, special advisor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, and President Uhuru Ken-yatta of Kenya jointly announced the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development that will be hosted in Kenya for the first time on 27 August 2016.¹⁷⁰¹ The Japanese co-sponsored conference will focus on investment and partnership opportunities between African countries and Japan.¹⁷⁰²

On 4 February 2016, State Minister of the Cabinet Office Shuichi Takatori signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP).¹⁷⁰³ The Japanese government stated the TPP promotes trade liberalization in the Asia-Pacific region.¹⁷⁰⁴ The TPP includes information sharing initiatives, the

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13393:07-06-2016-iraq-da-italia-4-5-milioni-per-la-ricostruzione&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁹⁸ Press Release: Italy intervenes in aid to the population of Shidiab, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Khartoum) 21 July 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13444:21-07-2016-sudan-italia-interviene-in-aiuto-a-popolazione-shidiab&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁶⁹⁹ Press Release: Italy intervenes in aid to the population of Shidiab, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Khartoum) 21 July 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13444:21-07-2016-sudan-italia-interviene-in-aiuto-a-popolazione-shidiab&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁷⁰⁰ Press Release: Italy intervenes in aid to the population of Shidiab, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Khartoum) 21 July 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13444:21-07-2016-sudan-italia-interviene-in-aiuto-a-popolazione-shidiab&catid=8&Itemid=515

¹⁷⁰¹ Kenya to host Tokyo-led Africa development summit in August, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 31 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/01/31/national/kenya-host-tokyo-led-africa-development-summit-august/#.VtETTzMrJo5>

¹⁷⁰² Kenya to host Tokyo-led Africa development summit in August, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 31 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/01/31/national/kenya-host-tokyo-led-africa-development-summit-august/#.VtETTzMrJo5>

¹⁷⁰³ Signing of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement (Tokyo), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 4 February 2016. Access Date: February 24 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001013.html

¹⁷⁰⁴ Signing of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement (Tokyo) 4 February 2016. Access Date: February 24 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001013.html

creation of capacity building initiatives amongst member states, and facilitates public-private sector partnerships to further cooperative development ventures.¹⁷⁰⁵

On 16 February 2016, the Japan External Trade Organization released application information for the Subsidy Program for Global Innovation Centers.¹⁷⁰⁶ The program will finance collaborative innovation centers abroad between foreign companies and Japanese companies to promote high value add to global value chains.¹⁷⁰⁷

On 23 May 2016, Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, former Prime Minister of Japan, presented Japan's social stability and growth packages for the Middle East and Africa at the World Humanitarian Summit.¹⁷⁰⁸ This commitment will total USD6 billion over three years through and will include "building the capacities of 20,000 people in the Middle East and North Africa over the coming three years, accepting more Syrian students as well as expanding deployment of "Japan Team for Refugees and Communities" of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).¹⁷⁰⁹

On 7 June 2016, the Japan-Mongolia Economic Partnership Agreement went into force.¹⁷¹⁰ This is the first partnership for Mongolia and will contribute to trade liberalisation and investment between the two countries.¹⁷¹¹

Japan has implemented and maintained multiple measures pertaining to Aid for Trade and other mechanisms in support for trade capacity building assistance in developing countries.

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Alessandra Jenkins

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 30 November 2015, Korea contributed USD350,000 towards the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund.¹⁷¹² The programme is aimed to help developing countries and least-developed countries participate more effectively in WTO negotiations

¹⁷⁰⁵ Development, Cooperation & Capacity Building Chapters, Global Affairs Canada 4 October 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/tp-tpu/understanding-comprendre/20-development.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁷⁰⁶ Subsidy Program for Global Innovation Centers, Japan External Trade Organization 16 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. https://www.jetro.go.jp/en/invest/incentive_programs/info/

¹⁷⁰⁷ Subsidy Program for Global Innovation Centers, Japan External Trade Organization 16 February 2016. Access date: 23 February 2016. https://www.jetro.go.jp/en/invest/incentive_programs/info/

¹⁷⁰⁸ World Humanitarian Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 24 May 2016. Access Date 20 July 2016.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001160.html

¹⁷⁰⁹ World Humanitarian Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 24 May 2016. Access Date 20 July 2016.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001160.html

¹⁷¹⁰ Entry into force of the Agreement between Japan and Mongolia for an Economic Partnership and holding of the first Joint Committee meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 7 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016:

http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000062.html

¹⁷¹¹ Entry into force of the Agreement between Japan and Mongolia for an Economic Partnership and holding of the first Joint Committee meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 7 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016:

http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000062.html

¹⁷¹² Korea donates USD 350,000 to support training programmes for developing countries, World Trade Organization 30 November 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr762_e.htm

and activities.¹⁷¹³ The programme helps countries to meet their WTO obligation and fully benefit from their WTO membership.¹⁷¹⁴

Korea has provided support to developing countries in need of capacity building mechanisms, but has not provided specific investment to aid trade capacity.

On 22 March 2016, President Park Geun-hye and Finance Minister Yoo Il-ho held talks with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Somkid Jatusripitak in Seoul, Korea to promote the strengthening of bilateral economic cooperation. The Deputy Prime Minister stated that he looked forward to Korean businesses investing in Thailand's various major infrastructure projects such as "railroads, a subway system, water resources management facilities, harbors and airports."¹⁷¹⁵ President Park responded by stating that she will act as a bridge to encourage more Korean businesses to consider deepening their investment in Thailand, ensuring that the two countries will make a committed effort in unlocking the potential for further bilateral economic cooperation.¹⁷¹⁶ In addition, Somkid promised to the Finance Minister greater access for Korean firms to participate in Thailand's various development projects, with the two sides agreeing to extend a memorandum of understanding on bilateral cooperation in Thailand's railroad sector originally set to expire in May. Lastly, both sides agreed to establish a new Korea-Thailand Joint Trade Commission intended to work towards doubling bilateral trade within the next five years.¹⁷¹⁷

On 16 May 2016, President Park Geun-hye held a summit and a memorandum of understanding (MoU) signing ceremony with Indonesian President Joko Widodo in Seoul, Korea for expanding bilateral economic cooperation. Both sides agreed to deepen economic cooperation by encouraging Korean businesses to participate in Indonesia's various infrastructure projects, particularly in the country's energy and transportation sectors, worth USD6.7 billion. To this end both parties signed a total of 11 MoUs, eight of which covered the economy,¹⁷¹⁸ with the most notable ones being an MoU to allow the Korea Rail Network Authority to partake in the Jakarta Light Rail Transit project worth USD2.1 billion and an MoU to allow the Korea Gas Corporation to participate in the construction of a gas pipeline between Palembang and Bali worth USD600 million.¹⁷¹⁹

¹⁷¹³ Korea donates USD 350,000 to support training programmes for developing countries, World Trade Organization 30 November 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr762_e.htm

¹⁷¹⁴ Korea donates USD 350,000 to support training programmes for developing countries, World Trade Organization 30 November 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr762_e.htm

¹⁷¹⁵ The President Meets with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Somkid Jatusripitak, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 22 March 2016. Access Date: 31 July 2016.

http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=9&srh%5Bview_mod%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=14734&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=462

¹⁷¹⁶ The President Meets with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Somkid Jatusripitak, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 22 March 2016. Access Date: 31 July 2016.

http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=9&srh%5Bview_mod%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=14734&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=462

¹⁷¹⁷ Park, Thai deputy PM hold talks on expanding economic ties, Yonhap News Agency. 22 March 2016. Access Date: 31 July 2016. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/news/2016/03/22/0200000000AEN20160322008451315.html>.

¹⁷¹⁸ Korea-Indonesia Summit Lays Groundwork for Expanded Economic Cooperation, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 16 May 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016.

http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=6&srh%5Bview_mod%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=15612&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=494

¹⁷¹⁹ S. Korea, Indonesia sign 11 MOUs on cooperation in trade, maritime affairs and other areas, Yonhap News Agency. 16 May 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016.

<http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/news/2016/05/16/0200000000AEN20160516007351315.html>.

On 26-27 May 2016, President Park Geun-hye held summit talks with Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to strengthen bilateral cooperation in numerous areas including trade, infrastructure construction and development cooperation. Both parties signed 36 MoUs covering the economy such as taxation, transportation, and information and communications technology out of a total of 40. Notable agreements reached include the double taxation avoidance agreement intended “to enhance the stability of Korean businesses’ investments in Ethiopia,”¹⁷²⁰ the participation of Korean firms in the construction of an expressway between the towns of Gore and Tepi in western Ethiopia worth USD 690 million,¹⁷²¹ and the signing of 4 MoUs on “collaboration in technology and investment for the textile industry”¹⁷²² which includes the building of a large Korean textile industrial complex near Addis Ababa. The two countries agreed to work towards promoting further substantive cooperation in infrastructure projects concerning roads, transportation and urban development in the future.¹⁷²³

On 29-30 May 2016, President Park Geun-hye held summit talks with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in Kampala, Uganda to strengthen bilateral economic ties and bolster development cooperation. Both sides agreed to support Korean businesses in participating in Uganda’s second National Development Plan which will involve major infrastructure construction in areas such as “roads, electricity grids, and energy and industrial facilities.”¹⁷²⁴ In particular, Korean firms will participate in the construction of an oil refinery in Hoima, Uganda worth USD 2.5 billion and also participate in designing and running feasibility studies for road and expressway projects worth USD 4.55 million.¹⁷²⁵ Both presidents also attended a signing ceremony for 19 MoUs, 17 of which focused on economic development¹⁷²⁶ including cooperation in power generation and the promotion of trade and investment.¹⁷²⁷

On 31 May to 1 June 2016, President Park Geun-hye held summit talks with Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta in Nairobi, Kenya to bolster bilateral cooperation on the economy, trade and infrastructure development. President Park emphasized Korea’s own successful past in implementing its national development strategies, stating that through experience Korea had the potential to

¹⁷²⁰ Korea-Ethiopia Summit Produces Largest-ever Achievement in Bilateral Economic Cooperation, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 27 May 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016.

http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=5&srh%5Bview_mod%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=15775&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=499.

¹⁷²¹ Korea, Ethiopia to expand cooperation on economy, development, Korean Culture and Information Service. 27 May 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. <http://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Policies/view?articleId=136690>.

¹⁷²² Korea-Ethiopia Summit Produces Largest-ever Achievement in Bilateral Economic Cooperation, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 27 May 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=5&srh%5Bview_mod%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=15775&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=499.

¹⁷²³ Korea-Ethiopia Summit Produces Largest-ever Achievement in Bilateral Economic Cooperation, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 27 May 2016. Access Date: 1 August 2016. http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=5&srh%5Bview_mod%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=15775&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=499.

¹⁷²⁴ Korea, Uganda agree to boost economic cooperation, Korean Culture and Information Service. 30 May 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. <http://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Business/view?articleId=136881>.

¹⁷²⁵ Korea, Uganda agree to boost economic cooperation, Korean Culture and Information Service. 30 May 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. <http://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Business/view?articleId=136881>.

¹⁷²⁶ Korea, Uganda agree to boost economic cooperation, Korean Culture and Information Service. 30 May 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. <http://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Business/view?articleId=136881>.

¹⁷²⁷ Korea and Uganda Agree to Bolster Development Cooperation and Step Up Economic Ties, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 30 May 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=4&srh%5Bview_mod%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=15905&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=509.

become an excellent partner to Kenya in aiding in its national long-term developmental plan, Vision 2030. President Uhuru acknowledged that Korea's development model served as a key blueprint for Kenya's own economic development, who proposed that both countries should strive together to further strengthen cooperation in "trade, investment, capacity building and technology training."¹⁷²⁸ Both sides signed 20 MoUs concerning the economy that covered cooperation in power generation, industry, trade and investment. In particular, Korea pushed to secure the future participation of Korean firms in the construction of geothermal power stations and nuclear power plants in Kenya.¹⁷²⁹

On 15-16 July 2016, President Park Geun-hye held talks with Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia on ways to expand on bilateral economic relations. Both sides agreed to pursue a bilateral economic partnership agreement (EPA) intended to bolster mutual trade and investment. Korean officials stated that the EPA will be similar to that of a free trade agreement but will focus more heavily on industry and development. In addition, both sides agreed to seek the participation of Korean businesses in Mongolia's "urban development schemes and infrastructure programs to build power plants and railways, and expand electricity transmission networks."¹⁷³⁰

On 24 July 2016, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met with Burmese Foreign Minister Aung San Suu Kyi in Vientiane, Laos to exchange views on current bilateral relations. Minister Yun emphasized Korea's involvement in helping Myanmar's economic development through various development cooperation projects and its flow of official development assistance into the country. Minister Aung San Suu Kyi responded by stating Myanmar's appreciation in Korea's efforts to aid in the country's development and voiced the Burmese government's willingness to work with Korea in the construction of infrastructure related to energy and transportation in the future.¹⁷³¹

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to aid developing countries in building their trade capacity through multiple measures pertaining to Aid for Trade, with emphasis put on the development of their trade-related infrastructure.

Thus, Korea has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nabiha Chowdhury and Bryan Roh

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

¹⁷²⁸ The Korean and Kenyan Presidents Hold Summit, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 1 June 2016.

Access Date: 5 August 2016.

http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=4&srh%5Bview_mode%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=15959&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=514.

¹⁷²⁹ Korea and Kenya Sign 20 MOUs on Economic Cooperation on Occasion of Summit, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea. 1 June 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

http://english1.president.go.kr/activity/briefing.php?srh%5Bboard_no%5D=21&srh%5Bpage%5D=4&srh%5Bview_mode%5D=detail&srh%5Bseq%5D=15960&srh%5Bdetail_no%5D=515.

¹⁷³⁰ S. Korea, Mongolia agree to seek free trade deal, The Korea Times. 17 July 2016. Access Date: 31 July 2016.

http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2016/07/120_209565.html.

¹⁷³¹ Outcome of an ROK-Myanmar Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea. 25 July 2016. Access Date: 31 July 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/press/pressreleases/index.jsp?menu>.

In June 2016, the Mexican government sent a business delegation to Ghana to establish bilateral relations for business and trade investments. Mexico's Ambassador to Ghana also called for strategic partnerships to widen the economic presence in both sides of the Atlantic through each other.¹⁷³²

On 26 July 2016, Mexico ratified the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement.¹⁷³³ The Agreement, which will enter into force upon its ratification by two-thirds of the WTO membership, contains provisions for capacity building and technical assistance.¹⁷³⁴

Mexico has supported two categories relating to Aid for Trade and similar mechanisms.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Eileen (Yijia) Liu

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 19 November 2015, Trade Representative of Russia in Bulgaria Igor Ilingin spoke of prospects for Russian business on Bulgarian markets with Director of Department of Internationalization of Activity of Small and Medium Enterprises of the Executive Agency on Support of Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Bulgaria Borislav Dimitrachkov, Head of Department of the Agency Boryana Mincheva, Bulgarian-Russian Chamber of Commerce and Trade board member Peter Kisiov, former advisor on economic issues at the Bulgarian Embassy in Russia Yanko Yanakiev, and various heads of Bulgarian industry associations and companies.¹⁷³⁵ At the meeting, Deputy General Director of the Russian Agency on Support of Small and Medium Business in Russia Evgeniy Zhivoglazov invited the Bulgarian Agency to participate in the International Economic Activity as a Factor of Efficient Development of Subjects of Russian Federation conference on 10-11 December 2015. Following the meeting, Deputy General Director Zhivoglazov and Director Dimitrachkov signed the Program of Common Actions between Russian and Bulgarian Agencies on Support of Small and Medium Business in 2016 to promote economic development and collaboration between the two countries.¹⁷³⁶

On 19 November 2015, President Vladimir Putin attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Manila, the theme of which was "building inclusive economies, building a better world."¹⁷³⁷

¹⁷³² Mexican Business Delegation Explore Investment Opportunities, Ghana News Agency 10 June 2016. Access date: 13 July 2016. <http://www.ghananewsagency.org/economics/mexican-business-delegation-explore-investment-opportunities-104705>

¹⁷³³ Mexico Ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 26 July 2016. Access Date: 4 August 2016 https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_26jul16_e.htm

¹⁷³⁴ Mexico Ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement, WTO 26 July 2016. Access Date: 4 August 2016 https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_26jul16_e.htm

¹⁷³⁵ Small and Medium Business Ensures stable collaboration between Russia and Bulgaria, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015191105>.

¹⁷³⁶ Small and Medium Business Ensures stable collaboration between Russia and Bulgaria, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015191105>.

¹⁷³⁷ APEC Leaders Issue Declaration in Manila, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Manila) 19 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015191105>.

On 25 November 2015, First Deputy Minister of Economic Development Alexey Likhachev and Cambodian Secretary General for Development Sok Chenda Sophea signed a Memorandum of Understanding and Partnership on investment promotion.¹⁷³⁸ The Memorandum was signed to strengthen and expand investments between the two states, aid in the improvement of policies to attract investment, and support business and investment initiatives.¹⁷³⁹ The First Deputy Minister and Cambodian Minister of Commerce Sun Chanthol also signed a regulation on the activities of the Russian-Cambodian Working Group to promote joint investment projects.¹⁷⁴⁰

On 25 November 2015, President Putin signed the 2010 International Cocoa Agreement Ratification Act.¹⁷⁴¹ The agreement “contributes to development of strategic partnership between the member countries that export or import cocoa and provides means for carrying out intergovernmental consultations and negotiations.”¹⁷⁴² Signatories of the Agreement include several developing countries, such as Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Peru, and Togo.¹⁷⁴³

On 25 November 2015, First Deputy Minister Likhachev and Malaysian Minister for Foreign Affairs Anifah Aman signed an agreement establishing a joint Russian-Malaysian Committee for economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation.¹⁷⁴⁴ The Committee will provide “momentum”¹⁷⁴⁵ for bilateral relations and intergovernmental trade and economic investment, among others.¹⁷⁴⁶

On 26 November 2015, Chairman Dmitry Medvedev agreed to set up a Russian Federation trade representation office in Mongolia, to be prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development.¹⁷⁴⁷ Among other objectives of the office, the Russian government hopes to enhance intergovernmental

¹⁷³⁸ APEC Leaders Issue Declaration in Manila, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Manila) 19 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015191105>.

¹⁷³⁹ APEC Leaders Issue Declaration in Manila, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Manila) 19 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015191105>.

¹⁷⁴⁰ APEC Leaders Issue Declaration in Manila, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Manila) 19 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015191105>.

¹⁷⁴¹ International Cocoa Agreement 10 Ratification Act signed, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015251104>

¹⁷⁴² International Cocoa Agreement 10 Ratification Act signed, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015251104>

¹⁷⁴³ Status of International Cocoa Agreement, 2010, United Nations Treaty Collection (New York) n.d. Access Date: 13 March 2016. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XIX-47&chapter=19&lang=en.

¹⁷⁴⁴ Russia and Malaysia appointed a committee on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015251103>.

¹⁷⁴⁵ Russia and Malaysia appointed a committee on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015251103>.

¹⁷⁴⁶ Russia and Malaysia appointed a committee on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015251103>.

¹⁷⁴⁷ Russia opens trade representation office in Mongolia, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 26 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015251103>.

trade and economic agreements as well as the assistance in implementation of business contacts and development of new forms of cooperation between the two countries.¹⁷⁴⁸

On 26 November 2015, Deputy Minister on the Development of the Far East Maxim Shereikin and Chinese Director of the Ministry of Commerce Zi Lin met at the Secretariat of the Cooperation Council to discuss the implementation of agreement reached at a prior meeting on trade and investment.¹⁷⁴⁹

On 3 December 2015, at the 18th Session of the Intergovernmental Russian-Kyrgyz Commission on Trade, Economic, Science, Technical, and Humanitarian Operations, Director of the Department for the Cooperation with Customs Union and Economic Cooperation bodies with Commonwealth of Independent States countries of the Ministry of Economic Development Oleg Mizerkov noted that “accession of Kyrgyzstan to Eurasian Economic Union will create additional features for development of double-sided trade and economic cooperation.”¹⁷⁵⁰ To that effect, an activity plan was confirmed between the two countries under the realization of economic cooperation from now until 2017.¹⁷⁵¹

On 7 December 2015, at the fourth conference on the International Cooperation of Russia and Tajikistan, Deputy Minister of Economic Development Alexander Tsybulskiy stated the Russian government’s commitment to increasing economic cooperation volumes.¹⁷⁵² Areas suggested included engineering, agriculture, infrastructure, information, and technology.¹⁷⁵³ To that effect, a memorandum was signed between the two countries.¹⁷⁵⁴

On 17 December 2015, First Deputy Minister Likhachev signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Chinese Commerce Minister Gao Hucheng on promoting bilateral trade.¹⁷⁵⁵ Under the

¹⁷⁴⁸ Russia opens trade representation office in Mongolia, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 26 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016.

<http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015251103>.

¹⁷⁴⁹ Maxim Shereikin discussed with Chinese partners the practical steps for the development of regions of the Far East of Russia and Northeast Russia, Ministry for Development of the Russian Far East (Moscow) 26 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://minvostokrazvitia.ru/press-center/news_minvostok/?ELEMENT_ID=3918.

¹⁷⁵⁰ Accession of Kyrgyzstan to EEU will create additional features for development of trade and economic cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 3 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015071203>.

¹⁷⁵¹ Accession of Kyrgyzstan to EEU will create additional features for development of trade and economic cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 3 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015071203>.

¹⁷⁵² Russian and Tajikistan are intent to increase volumes of economic cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Dushbane City) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015071201>.

¹⁷⁵³ Russian and Tajikistan are intent to increase volumes of economic cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Dushbane City) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015071201>.

¹⁷⁵⁴ Russian and Tajikistan are intent to increase volumes of economic cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Dushbane City) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015071201>.

¹⁷⁵⁵ Russia and China are developing measures to strengthen trade and economic cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Beijing) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015181202>.

agreement, mutual trade and economic cooperation as well as development cooperation mechanisms will be enhanced.¹⁷⁵⁶

On 17 December 2015, Minister on the Development of the Far East Alexander Galushka and Chinese Head of State Committee for Development and Reform Commission Xu Shaoshi signed a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen Russian-Chinese regional, industrial, and investment cooperation in the Far East.¹⁷⁵⁷ The Memorandum includes agreements on the development of the Northern Sea Route for the transportation of goods and the development of international transport corridors.¹⁷⁵⁸

On 20 December 2015, at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, Minister of Economic Development Alexey Ulkyukaev reaffirmed a commitment to support the multilateral trading system in place and the achievement of “real results”¹⁷⁵⁹ in Nairobi, referring to the fact that export subsidies in agriculture were abolished at the meeting.¹⁷⁶⁰

On 28 December 2015, Deputy Minister of Economic Development Stanislav Voskresensky met with Chinese Deputy Chairman of National Development and Reform Commission Ning Jizhe to discuss intergovernmental investment cooperation and common investment projects.¹⁷⁶¹ The participants agreed to integrate the Silk Road Economic Belt with the EEU to allow for the strengthening of bilateral investment cooperation.¹⁷⁶²

On 1 February 2016, at the 26th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in Addis Ababa, the Russian government discussed strengthening trade relationships across the region and the potential for Russian companies to be involved in the Africa 2063 strategy.¹⁷⁶³ In a bilateral meeting with Zambia, Russian delegates offered military cooperation and

¹⁷⁵⁶ Russia and China are developing measures to strengthen trade and economic cooperation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Beijing) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015181202>.

¹⁷⁵⁷ Minvostokrazvitiya and the State Committee of China Development and Reform Commission signed a Memorandum of cooperation in the Far East, Ministry for Development of Russian Far East (Moscow) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://minvostokrazvitia.ru/press-center/news_minvostok/?ELEMENT_ID=3949.

¹⁷⁵⁸ Minvostokrazvitiya and the State Committee of China Development and Reform Commission signed a Memorandum of cooperation in the Far East, Ministry for Development of Russian Far East (Moscow) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://minvostokrazvitia.ru/press-center/news_minvostok/?ELEMENT_ID=3949.

¹⁷⁵⁹ WTO Conference took a landmark decision abolishing export subsidies in agriculture, Ministry for Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Nairobi) 20 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015221201>.

¹⁷⁶⁰ WTO Conference took a landmark decision abolishing export subsidies in agriculture, Ministry for Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Nairobi) 20 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015221201>.

¹⁷⁶¹ The Silk Road Will Strengthen Investment Cooperation between Russia and China, Ministry for Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015281210>.

¹⁷⁶² The Silk Road Will Strengthen Investment Cooperation between Russia and China, Ministry for Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/en/home/press/news/2015281210>.

¹⁷⁶³ The participation of the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for the Middle East and Africa, Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, ML Bogdanov in the summit of the African Union 1 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.mid.ru/foreign_policy/news/-/asset_publisher/ckNonkJE02Bw/content/id/2043703.

personnel training as first steps to strengthening training, trade, and economic relations between the two countries.¹⁷⁶⁴

On 23-25 February 2016, Thai Deputy Prime Ministers Prawit Wongsuwon and Somkid Jatusripitak visited Moscow, where the Russian government offered to build an armaments plants in Thailand to manufacture weapons in order to meet local demand as well as to invest in a variety of Thai projects, related to railways, energy, information technology, and air transport.¹⁷⁶⁵

On 26 February 2016, Minister Galushka attended an Intergovernmental Russian-Kuwaiti Commission meeting in which he identified promising areas of Russian-Kuwaiti cooperation today to be investment, energy, transport, science, and education.¹⁷⁶⁶ The Minister stated that Russian companies were keen to supply the market and that Russia was ready to implement large development projects in the region.¹⁷⁶⁷

On 28 February 2016, Minister of Economic Development Andrey Moga met with Bahraini Undersecretary for Agriculture and Marine Resources Shakh Khalifa bin Isa Al-Khalifa to review bilateral relations and cooperation to develop agricultural production and enable the Bahraini market to sell entrepreneurs' products.¹⁷⁶⁸

On 16-18 June 2016, a high-level delegation from Bangladesh headed by the Minister of Finance Abul Maal Abdul Muhith and the President of the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries Abdul Matlub Ahmed attended the 20th St. Petersburg International Forum to discuss key economic issues facing Bangladesh-Russia relations. On the final day of the forum, a panel discussion titled "Russia Bangladesh: An Era of New Opportunities" was held with Ahmed as the moderator and Muhith as the keynote speaker. Muhith emphasized the importance in enhancing trade, investment and economic cooperation between Russia and Bangladesh.¹⁷⁶⁹ Ahmed told Russian News Agency TASS during the meeting that Bangladesh was seeking to cooperate with Russia in the areas of energy, infrastructure, and high technologies.¹⁷⁷⁰

On 23 June 2016, President Vladimir Putin met with Chinese President Xi Jinping and Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj in a trilateral meeting during the annual summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The three leaders agreed to sign a development

¹⁷⁶⁴ Russia offers Zambia military training, Daily Mail, 1 February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

<https://www.daily-mail.co.zm/?p=57851>.

¹⁷⁶⁵ Russia offers to build armaments plant in Thailand, Bangkok Post (Bangkok) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/security/878136/russia-offers-to-build-armaments-plant-in-thailand>.

¹⁷⁶⁶ Alexander Galushka: trade turnover between Russia and Kuwait in 2015 increased by 8.3 times, Ministry for Development of Russian Far East (Moscow) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://minvostokrazvitia.ru/press-center/news_minvostok/?ELEMENT_ID=4057.

¹⁷⁶⁷ Alexander Galushka: trade turnover between Russia and Kuwait in 2015 increased by 8.3 times, Ministry for Development of Russian Far East (Moscow) 26 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://minvostokrazvitia.ru/press-center/news_minvostok/?ELEMENT_ID=4057.

¹⁷⁶⁸ Bahrain, Russia discuss agricultural cooperation, Bahrain News Agency (Manama) 28 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.bna.bh/portal/en/news/713494>.

¹⁷⁶⁹ Bangladesh Delegation at..., Russian Embassy in Bangladesh. 21 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. http://bangladesh.mid.ru/home/-/asset_publisher/W6kVFpRWfwxk/content/bangladesh-delegation-at-st-petersburg-international-economic-forum-2016?

¹⁷⁷⁰ "Bangladesh wants cooperation with Russia in energy, construction, technology, TASS. 12 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://tass.ru/en/economy/883340>.

plan to build an economic corridor designed to enhance transportation infrastructure connectivity, industrial tie-in and economic cooperation amongst the three neighbouring countries.¹⁷⁷¹

On 10-14 July 2016, Indian Minister of State for Commerce & Industry Nirmala Sitharaman participated in the International Industrial Trade Fair (INNOPROM) held in Ekaterinburg, Russia. Sitharaman led a business delegation representing over 110 Indian companies, stating that the “companies participating will highlight [their] strengths in the area of engineering and innovation.”¹⁷⁷² Russian Minister of Industry and Trade Denis Manturov also held a meeting with Sitharaman after the official opening ceremony of INNOPROM-2016 to discuss ways in which to further strengthen bilateral trade ties between their respective regions, stating that the “reinforcement of direct cooperation between [the] regions of our countries is one of promising yet largely unused areas of mutual investments.”¹⁷⁷³ Both parties agreed for the expedited establishment of a free trade zone between the Eurasian Economic Union and India, with Manturov stating that the conclusion of a free trade zone agreement “will deepen our trade and economic relations.”¹⁷⁷⁴

Russia has implemented and maintained multiple measures pertaining to Aid for Trade and other mechanisms in support for trade capacity building assistance in developing countries.

Thus, Russia has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Sophie Barnett and Bryan Roh

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 14 December 2015, Saudi Arabia reaffirmed their support of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), which seeks to provide technical and financial support in building the trade capacity of 48 least-developed countries (LDCs).¹⁷⁷⁵ Through the second phase of this project, Saudi Arabia and 14 other donor countries will provide USD90 Million to assist LDCs in using trade as a driver in economic growth and the reduction of poverty.¹⁷⁷⁶

On 6 February 2016, Saudi Arabia announced USD10.5 billion investment in Ukraine’s agricultural sector over the next three years.¹⁷⁷⁷

On 7 April 2016, Saudi Arabia signed an agreement providing USD230 million to Morocco in an effort to build up its infrastructure, strengthen its economy and foster tourism, as a part of a five-year

¹⁷⁷¹ China, Russia, Mongolia endorse development plan on economic corridor, Xinhua. 24 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-06/24/c_135461510.htm.

¹⁷⁷² India, Russia discusses ways to boost trade ties, Times of India. 11 July 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/India-Russia-discusses-ways-to-boost-trade-ties/articleshow/53155920.cms>.

¹⁷⁷³ Russian ministry hopes implementation of Indian-EAEU free trade zone begins soon, TASS. 11 July 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016. <http://tass.ru/en/economy/887515>.

¹⁷⁷⁴ Russian ministry hopes implementation of Indian-EAEU free trade zone begins soon, TASS. 11 July 2016. Access Date: 15 July 2016. <http://tass.ru/en/economy/887515>.

¹⁷⁷⁵ Donors confirm strong support for Phase Two of EIF on eve of ministerial conference, World Trade Organization 14 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/if_14dec15_e.htm

¹⁷⁷⁶ Donors confirm strong support for Phase Two of EIF on eve of ministerial conference, World Trade Organization 14 December 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/if_14dec15_e.htm

¹⁷⁷⁷ Saudi Arabia to invest in Ukraine, Euromaidan Press 6 February 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://euromaidanpress.com/2016/02/06/saudi-arabia-to-invest-in-ukraine/>

package of financial assistance committed to in 2012 by Saudi Arabia and the Governments of Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.¹⁷⁷⁸

On 8 April 2016, Saudi Arabia announced that a bridge linking the country to Egypt will be built over the Red Sea.¹⁷⁷⁹ The bridge is part of an agreed USD25 billion of Saudi investment that includes the development of an industrial area near the Suez Canal.¹⁷⁸⁰

On 27 April 2016, Saudi Arabia and Jordan agreed to set up a joint coordination council that will oversee investments by the Saudi Public Investment Fund.¹⁷⁸¹ The new council will determine which sectors of the economy will be chosen and how much will be invested, so as to increase Jordan's exports and open up its markets.¹⁷⁸²

On 16 June 2016, Saudi Arabia ratified the new World Trade Organization (WTO) Facilitation Agreement.¹⁷⁸³ Studies show that the Agreement helps decrease international trade expenses by 1 percent, and increase the international income by USD40 billion mostly in developing countries.¹⁷⁸⁴

Saudi Arabia has implemented and maintained measures pertaining to Aid for Trade and other mechanisms to support developing countries build trade capacity.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Anah Mirza

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 4-5 December 2015, South Africa hosted the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).¹⁷⁸⁵ Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite

¹⁷⁷⁸ News Article, Al Arabiya 7 April 2016. Access Date: 22 June 2016. <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/business/economy/2016/04/07/Saudi-Arabia-signs-agreement-for-230-mln-of-aid-to-Morocco.html>

¹⁷⁷⁹ News Article, BBC News 8 April 2016. Access Date: 18 June 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-35999557>

¹⁷⁸⁰ News Article, Bloomberg 27 April 2016. Access Date: 23 June 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-04-27/saudi-arabia-follows-post-oil-vision-with-jordan-investment-plan>

¹⁷⁸¹ News Article, Bloomberg 27 April 2016. Access Date: 23 June 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-04-27/saudi-arabia-follows-post-oil-vision-with-jordan-investment-plan>

¹⁷⁸² News Article, Bloomberg 27 April 2016. Access Date: 23 June 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-04-27/saudi-arabia-follows-post-oil-vision-with-jordan-investment-plan>

¹⁷⁸³ News Article, Albawaba 16 June 2016. Access Date: 21 June 2016. <http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-arabia-becomes-second-arab-country-ratify-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement-852634>

¹⁷⁸⁴ News Article, Albawaba 16 June 2016. Access Date: 21 June 2016. <http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-arabia-becomes-second-arab-country-ratify-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement-852634>

¹⁷⁸⁵ Media Statement by Minister of International Relations and Cooperation upon the closing of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (Johannesburg) 5 December 2015. Access Date: March 10, 2016. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2015/mash1205.htm>

Nkoana-Mashabane announced the joint ten-phase plan between China and African states, the “Comprehensive Strategic and Cooperative Partnership.”¹⁷⁸⁶

South Africa has implemented one of the measures pertaining to Aid for Trade and other mechanisms for trade capacity building assistance in developing countries.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Angela Min Yi Hou

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 17 December 2015 at the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) 10th ministerial conference, Turkey, along with China and India, drafted two proposals on the special safeguard mechanism (SSM) from the Doha negotiation.¹⁷⁸⁷ The proposal specifies “developing country members shall have the right to have recourse to [an] [SSM] based on import quantity and price triggers” and “the negotiations on this subject shall be held in committee on agriculture special sessions, in dedicated sessions and in an accelerated time-frame, distinct from the agriculture negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda (DDA).”¹⁷⁸⁸

On 1 February 2016, Turkey and Chile pledged to increase economic cooperation following their free trade agreement of 2011.¹⁷⁸⁹

On 22 February 2016, an economic and trade cooperation agreement was signed with Somalia.¹⁷⁹⁰

From 28 February to 3 March 2016, Turkish President Erdogan visited several developing countries in Africa to expand trade relations. President Erdogan signed bilateral free trade agreements with Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Guinea.¹⁷⁹¹ On 29 February 2016, during President Erdogan’s visit to Côte d’Ivoire, Turkey announced its aims to increase trade with the country to USD1 billion by 2020.¹⁷⁹²

¹⁷⁸⁶ Media Statement by Minister of International Relations and Cooperation upon the closing of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (Johannesburg) 5 December 2015. Access Date: March 10, 2016. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2015/mash1205.htm>

¹⁷⁸⁷ WTO Nairobi meet: Deadlock unresolved, talks go to the wire, Livemint 18 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/ZvT416JRBjZBCV7gGia6uO/WTO-Nairobi-meet-Deadlock-unresolved-talks-go-to-the-wire.html>

¹⁷⁸⁸ WTO Nairobi meet: Deadlock unresolved, talks go to the wire, Livemint 18 December 2015. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/ZvT416JRBjZBCV7gGia6uO/WTO-Nairobi-meet-Deadlock-unresolved-talks-go-to-the-wire.html>

¹⁷⁸⁹ Turkey, Chile vow to boost trade, AA 2 March 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://aa.com.tr/en/politics/turkey-chile-vow-to-boost-trade/513834>

¹⁷⁹⁰ Turkey plans to enhance investments in Somalia, Hurriyet Daily News 23 February 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkey-plans-to-enhance-investments-in-somalia.aspx?pageID=238&nID=95577&NewsCatID=510>

¹⁷⁹¹ Foreign Minister Çavuşoğlu accompanied President Erdoğan during his visits to Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Guinea, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs Access date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/foreign-minister-cavusoglu-accompanied-president-erdogan-during-his-visit.en.mfa>

¹⁷⁹² Turkey, Cote D’Ivoire to boost bilateral relations, Daily Sabah 29 February 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.dailysabah.com/diplomacy/2016/02/29/turkey-cote-divoire-to-boost-bilateral-relations>

On 2 March 2016, during Erdogan’s visit to Nigeria Turkey signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the country in “key areas of economic activities, including trade and investment.”¹⁷⁹³

On 3 March 2016, during Erdogan’s visit to Guinea Turkey signed nine bilateral agreements with the country in the fields of “tourism, aviation, medicine, military, electricity, hydrocarbons, mining, environmental control and works council.”¹⁷⁹⁴

On 9 March 2016, the Turkish President announced the possibility of a free trade pact with Ukraine in 2016. Negotiations on free trade areas took place at a press conference with both countries’ presidents present. As a result, the Turkish President declared Turkey’s goal to “reach [USD]20 billion in mutual trade turnover by 2023,” and hopes to sign a free trade agreement with the state by the end of 2016.¹⁷⁹⁵

On 16 March 2016, Turkey officially upheld the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). As such, “the TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area.” Turkey has also implemented other actions with members of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) on “trade facilitation, single window system notifications and information exchange, and harmonization of customs procedures.”¹⁷⁹⁶

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Hivda Ates

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 7 December 2015, UK International Development Minister Nick Hurd announced a Memorandum of Understanding between the UK’s Energy Africa and USAID’s Power Africa Initiative.¹⁷⁹⁷ The initiative will enhance the capacities of the energy sector across the continent including clean technology initiatives, increasing workforce participation in the sector, and developing networks for cross-border energy sharing.¹⁷⁹⁸

¹⁷⁹³ Nigeria, Turkey sign trade, investment deals, The Guardian 3 March 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016.

<http://guardian.ng/news/nigeria-turkey-sign-trade-investment-deals/>

¹⁷⁹⁴ Turkey, Guinea sign nine bilateral agreements, Anadolu Agency 3 March 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016.

<http://aa.com.tr/en/todays-headlines/turkey-guinea-sign-nine-bilateral-agreements/531236>

¹⁷⁹⁵ Turkey-Ukraine Free Trade Pact Possible in 2016, Sputnik International. 9 March 2016. Access Date 7 July 2016.

<http://sputniknews.com/politics/20160309/1036040385/turkey-ukraine-free-trade.html>

¹⁷⁹⁶ Turkey notifies acceptance of Trade Facilitation Agreement, World Trade Organization. 16 March 2016. Access Date 7 July 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/fac_16mar16_e.htm

¹⁷⁹⁷ Launch of the new partnership between the UK’s Energy Africa and the US’s Power Africa Initiative. 7 December 2015. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/britain-and-us-unite-to-power-up-africa>

¹⁷⁹⁸ Launch of the new partnership between the UK’s Energy Africa and the US’s Power Africa Initiative. 7 December 2015. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/britain-and-us-unite-to-power-up-africa>

On 17 December 2015, at the Trade and Development Symposium in Nairobi, the British High Commissioner Nic Hailey announced the TradeMark East Africa initiative would finish revitalizing the port in Mombasa this year, increasing its exports by 10 per cent.¹⁷⁹⁹ He also announced the UK would provide over USD250 million annually to support trade facilitation in developing countries along with USD22 million to help implement the Bali Agreement.¹⁸⁰⁰

On 4 February 2016, Prime Minister David Cameron pledged GBP1.2 billion in international aid for Syria and the region.¹⁸⁰¹ Part of the funding will be allocated to economic opportunities, education, and infrastructure.¹⁸⁰²

The UK has contributed to the Aid for Trade program through directly financing developing countries and integrating its projects with a variety of international actors.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Angela Min Yi Hou

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

During the compliance period, the US continued to support developing countries build trade capacity through Trade Africa, a division of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).¹⁸⁰³ Trade Africa is a partnership between the US and sub-Saharan Africa to increase internal and regional trade within Africa, and expand trade and economic ties among Africa, the US, and other global markets.¹⁸⁰⁴

During the compliance period, the US continued to implement USAID's Afghanistan Trade and Revenue Project (ATAR) to improve the integration of regional trade by developing cross border transit agreements and improving economic growth and stability in the regions.¹⁸⁰⁵

During the compliance period, the US continued to implement USAID's Business Enabling Project in partnership with the government of Serbia to increase the competitiveness of the Serbian economy and its private sector by streamlining the business enabling environment, improving public financial

¹⁷⁹⁹ Integrating East Africa: progress, challenges and future prospects, Government of UK 15 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/integrating-east-africa-progress-challenges-and-future-prospects>

¹⁸⁰⁰ Integrating East Africa: progress, challenges and future prospects, Government of UK 15 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/integrating-east-africa-progress-challenges-and-future-prospects>

¹⁸⁰¹ UK to invest an extra 1.2 billion supporting Syria and the Region (London) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-invest-an-extra-12-billion-supporting-syria-and-the-region>

¹⁸⁰² UK to invest an extra 1.2 billion supporting Syria and the Region (London) 4 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-invest-an-extra-12-billion-supporting-syria-and-the-region>

¹⁸⁰³ Trade Africa, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/tradeafrica>

¹⁸⁰⁴ Trade Africa, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/tradeafrica>

¹⁸⁰⁵ Trade Africa, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/tradeafrica>

management, and strengthening financial markets.¹⁸⁰⁶ Project activities are based on priorities identified by the private sector and the government of Serbia.¹⁸⁰⁷

During the compliance period, the US continued to boost trade and investment with and within East Africa through the USAID East Africa Trade and Investment Hub.¹⁸⁰⁸

During the compliance period, the US continued to support private enterprises in developing countries through the Global Engagement Initiative, the Development Credit Authority, the Entrepreneurship Initiative and the Private Enterprise Promotion.¹⁸⁰⁹

On 7 December 2015, a delegation from the US participated in a Policy Dialogue on Trade Facilitation hosted by the Inter-American Development Bank called “Narrowing the Borders: Trade Facilitation in Latin America and the Caribbean.”¹⁸¹⁰

On 17 December 2015, the US joined the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation as a founding donor.¹⁸¹¹ The alliance is a public-private partnership to support the implementation of the World Trade Organization’s Trade Facilitation Agreement.¹⁸¹² The Alliance “supports the implementation efforts of a number of developing countries by leveraging private sector expertise, leadership and resources to achieve commercially meaningful reforms measured by real world business metrics.”¹⁸¹³

On 27 January 2016, a US delegation attended the Powering Africa Summit on advancing access to electricity and connecting 60 million homes and businesses to electricity in sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁸¹⁴

On 3 February 2016, the US awarded a grant to Ethiopian Electric Power, Ethiopia’s national power generation and transmission company, to support sustainable infrastructure development, increase access to energy and enhance economic growth in Ethiopia.¹⁸¹⁵

On 9 February 2016, the US Federal Government announced the 2017 fiscal year budget.¹⁸¹⁶ The budget dedicates USD29.3 million to continuing to support the Power Africa Initiative, which

¹⁸⁰⁶ USAID Business Enabling Project Information, United States Agency for International Development (Washington). Access Date: 10 March 2016. http://www.bep.rs/english/index_en.php

¹⁸⁰⁷ USAID Business Enabling Project Information, United States Agency for International Development (Washington). Access Date: 10 March 2016. http://www.bep.rs/english/index_en.php

¹⁸⁰⁸ About USAID East Africa Trade and Investment Hub, United States Agency for International Development (Washington). Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.eatradehub.org/about>

¹⁸⁰⁹ Support Private Enterprise, United States Agency for International Development (Washington). Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/economic-growth-and-trade/supporting-private-enterprise>

¹⁸¹⁰ Narrowing the Borders: Trade Facilitation in Latin America and the Caribbean Agenda, Inter-American Development Bank (Washington). Access Date: 10 March 2016. <http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/trade/narrowing-the-borders-trade-facilitation-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean,19810.html>

¹⁸¹¹ About the Alliance, Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation (Geneva). Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://www.tradefacilitation.org/about-the-alliance.html>

¹⁸¹² About the Alliance, Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation (Geneva). Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://www.tradefacilitation.org/about-the-alliance.html>

¹⁸¹³ About the Alliance, Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation (Geneva). Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://www.tradefacilitation.org/about-the-alliance.html>

¹⁸¹⁴ Power Africa to Showcase Roadmap and Tracking Tool At Powering Africa Summit, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jan-27-2016-power-africa-showcase-roadmap-and-tracking-tool-powering-africa>

¹⁸¹⁵ USTDA Strengthens Efforts to Promote Value-Based Procurement in Ethiopia, The United States Trade and Development Agency (Washington) 3 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.ustda.gov/news/press-releases/2016/ustda-strengthens-efforts-promote-value-based-procurement-ethiopia>

¹⁸¹⁶ The President’s Budget for Fiscal Year 2017, Office of Management and Budget (Washington) 9 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>

encourages investment in sub-Saharan Africa and assists in building greater economic and institutional capacity among pan-African partners.¹⁸¹⁷ USD75 million is devoted to trade capacity building which enables developing countries to implement and negotiate market-opening and reform-oriented trade agreements and to improve their capacity to benefit from increased trade.¹⁸¹⁸

On February 11 2016, Elizabeth Hogan, the acting Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean stated that the US will continue to support El Salvador in its efforts to grow its economy at the municipal and national levels through USAID.¹⁸¹⁹ She also stated that the US will invest in trade facilitation programs in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to promote regional integration and improve the competitiveness of the business sector.¹⁸²⁰

On 23 February 2016, US ambassador Michael Punke offered policy recommendations to Fiji in the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Winston. He wished to further strengthen democratic institutions and governance by implementing policies to generate sustainable, broad-based growth and trade. The US suggested lowering trade tariffs, engaging in other WTO agreements, eliminating exchange rate restrictions, and promoting domestic regulatory reform.¹⁸²¹

On 3 March 2016, the US published its Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) for Central America and Mexico (CAM).¹⁸²² It will continue to address slow economic growth and integration by serving as a regional convener to facilitate the sharing of ideas, successes, and lessons learned throughout the region.¹⁸²³ The Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) for Central America and Mexico (CAM) also developed a new regional trade facilitation program to reduce the time and transportation costs of moving goods across the border and to make it easier for businesses to capitalize on market opportunities. The regional trade facilitation program plans to promote the regional trade and market alliance with the Inter-American Development Bank.¹⁸²⁴

¹⁸¹⁷ The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2017, Office of Management and Budget (Washington) 9 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>

¹⁸¹⁸ The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2017, Office of Management and Budget (Washington) 9 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>

¹⁸¹⁹ Testimony of Elizabeth Hogan, Acting Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean Before the House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/congressional-testimony/feb-11-2016-elizabeth-hogan-acting-aa-lac-usaid-efforts-central-america>

¹⁸²⁰ Testimony of Elizabeth Hogan, Acting Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean Before the House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/congressional-testimony/feb-11-2016-elizabeth-hogan-acting-aa-lac-usaid-efforts-central-america>

¹⁸²¹ Transcript, Office of the United States Trade Representative 23 February 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016 <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/speechestranscripts/2016/February/Statement-US-WTO-TPR-Fiji#>

¹⁸²² Testimony of Elizabeth Hogan, Acting Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean Before the House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/congressional-testimony/feb-11-2016-elizabeth-hogan-acting-aa-lac-usaid-efforts-central-america>

¹⁸²³ Testimony of Elizabeth Hogan, Acting Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean Before the House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/congressional-testimony/feb-11-2016-elizabeth-hogan-acting-aa-lac-usaid-efforts-central-america>

¹⁸²⁴ Testimony of Elizabeth Hogan, Acting Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean Before the House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 11 February 2016. Access Date: 10 March 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/congressional-testimony/feb-11-2016-elizabeth-hogan-acting-aa-lac-usaid-efforts-central-america>

On July 21, 2016. USAID promoted East Africa as a destination for global investment at the World Investment Forum (WIF) 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya. They will continue to help with the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), a US government trade preference program to promote African trade competitiveness, job growth and poverty reduction, permitting 6,400 qualifying items to be exported to the US without import duties.¹⁸²⁵

The US has continued to provide support for several categories through mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

Thus, the United States has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Hélène Emorine and Katrina Y.K. Li

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

On 26 November 2015, the EU signed an agreement to provide EUR734 million to Mozambique under the National Indicative Programme for Mozambique to support sustainable economic growth while maintaining political stability.¹⁸²⁶

On 26 November 2015, the EU pledged EUR3.6 billion to support private sector development in addition to human and social development, environment and climate change, and peace and security across African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.¹⁸²⁷

On 11 December 2015, the European Investment Bank pledged EUR110 million to support investment by entrepreneurs and small business in East Africa.¹⁸²⁸ This program will also provide long-term local and foreign currency loans to support economic growth in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi.¹⁸²⁹

On 17 February 2016, the EU agreed to further promote and expand the development cooperation with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) by continuing to implement the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) SADC-EU,¹⁸³⁰ a response strategy that aims to promote regional economic integration in the South African region by enhancing cooperation and trade

¹⁸²⁵ Press Release, United States Agency for International Development 22 July 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. http://www.eatradehub.org/press_release_u_s_supports

¹⁸²⁶ EU announces new support for Mozambique, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 26 November 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6174_en.htm

¹⁸²⁷ EU signs program worth €3.6 billion with Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 26 November 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6173_en.htm

¹⁸²⁸ EIB backs KSh 12 billion of new private sector investment across East Africa, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 11 December 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://www.eib.org/infocentre/press/releases/all/2015/2015-303-european-investment-bank-backs-ksh-12-billion-of-new-private-sector-investment-across-east-africa.htm>

¹⁸²⁹ EIB backs KSh 12 billion of new private sector investment across East Africa, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 11 December 2015. Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://www.eib.org/infocentre/press/releases/all/2015/2015-303-european-investment-bank-backs-ksh-12-billion-of-new-private-sector-investment-across-east-africa.htm>

¹⁸³⁰ The Executive Secretary and the EU Ambassador to Further Boost SADC-EU Cooperation through EDF10 and EDF11, Southern African Development Community (Gaborone) 18 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. <https://www.sadc.int/news-events/news/executive-secretary-and-eu-ambassador-further-boost-sadc-eu/>

between SADC Member States,¹⁸³¹ and the Trade-related Facility,¹⁸³² a mechanism for financial and technical support for SADC Member States to promote the participation of SADC Member States in regional and international trade.¹⁸³³

On 18 February 2016, the EU signed an agreement with the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa to provide a EUR4.5 million technical cooperation facility to support regional integration programs for Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region.¹⁸³⁴

On 29 February 2016, the EU pledged EUR447 million to help Swaziland implement the Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU, which aims to increase trade and investment.¹⁸³⁵ The EU will also establish “an investment portal so that investors, consumers, retailers and all other stakeholders would be able to access information on this preferential trade agreement.”¹⁸³⁶

On 11 March 2016, the EU Commissioner for International Development pledged an additional EUR10 million in development funding to Cuba as part of the overall EUR50 million in development funds that the EU will provide to Cuba from 2014 to 2020.¹⁸³⁷

On 3 May 2016, the EU contributed EUR600,000 to the WTO’s Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (TFAF) to help developing countries and least-developed countries implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, the WTO’s first multilateral trade deal in 20 years. This contribution complements other EU programmes in support of the Trade Facilitation Agreement.¹⁸³⁸

The EU has continued to provide support in several categories through mechanisms such as Aid for Trade in developing countries in need of capacity building assistance.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Hélène Emorine and Angela Min Yi Hou

¹⁸³¹ EU relations with the Southern African Development Community, European Union External Action (Brussels). Access Date: 11 March 2016.

http://eeas.europa.eu/africa/sadc/index_en.htm

¹⁸³² EU avails €85m funding to Comesa, Brussels Office Weblog (Brussels) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. http://brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=12723:eu-avails-85m-funding-to-comesa

¹⁸³³ SADC Trade Related Facility, Southern African Development Community (Gaborone). Access Date: 11 March 2016. <https://www.sadc.int/sadc-secretariat/directorates/office-deputy-executive-secretary-regional-integration/trade-industry-finance-investment/sadc-trade-related-facility-trf/>

¹⁸³⁴ EU signs €4.5m technical cooperation facility for regional integration in Africa, Star Africa (Nairobi) 20 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://en.starafrika.com/news/eu-signs-e4-5m-technical-cooperation-facility-for-regional-integration-in-africa.html>

¹⁸³⁵ EU injects E447 million for EPAs implementation, Swazi Observer (Mbabane) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://www.observer.org.sz/business/79126-eu-injects-e447-million-for-epas-implementation.html>

¹⁸³⁶ EU injects E447 million for EPAs implementation, Swazi Observer (Mbabane) 29 February 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016. <http://www.observer.org.sz/business/79126-eu-injects-e447-million-for-epas-implementation.html>

¹⁸³⁷ European Commission announces additional €10 million of support to Cuba, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 11 March 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2016.

http://brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=12849:ec-additional-10-million-of-support-to-cuba&view=item&Itemid=54

¹⁸³⁸ EU donates EUR 600,000 to Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility, WTO 3 May 2016. Access Date: 11 May 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres16_e/pr771_e.htm

8. Development: Remittances

“Our G20 National Remittance Plans developed this year include concrete actions towards our commitment to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to five per cent with a view to align with the SDGs and Addis Ababa Action Agenda.”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia		0	
Brazil		0	
Canada	-1		
China		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Korea		0	
Mexico		0	
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa			+1
Turkey	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average		0	

Background

Remittance payments are defined as transfers of money from migrant workers to individuals back in his or her home country. Remittance payments count as one of the largest forms of financial flows to developing countries, estimated to be at a sum of USD4.54 billion in 2015.¹⁸³⁹ In previous years global remittance payments have significantly exceeded global payments in official development assistance (ODA), such as in 2013 when remittance payments were three times larger than the annual ODA.¹⁸⁴⁰ Notably, remittances to and from G20 countries account for nearly 80 per cent of world’s total remittance flows.¹⁸⁴¹

¹⁸³⁹ Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, The World Bank (Washington) 6 October 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015. <https://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1288990760745/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief24.pdf>

¹⁸⁴⁰ Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, The World Bank (Washington) 6 October 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015. <https://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1288990760745/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief24.pdf>

¹⁸⁴¹ G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows, Group of 20 November 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/g20/assets/pdfs/G20-PlantoFacilitateRemittanceFlows.pdf>

Although the transaction costs on remittance payments are falling, the global average cost remains high. The global average cost is calculated as the average total cost for sending USD200.¹⁸⁴² According to the World Bank, in the last quarter of 2015, the global average cost of sending remittances was 7.37 per cent of the aggregate value sent.¹⁸⁴³ This is a decrease of from 7.99 per cent in Q4 2014 and 8.58 in Q4 2013.¹⁸⁴⁴

During the same quarter, the cost of sending remittances from G20 countries was 7.46 per cent, a decrease from 7.99 per cent in Q4 2014 and 8.58 per cent in Q4 2013.¹⁸⁴⁵ The average cost of sending remittances to the G20 countries that are classified by the World Bank as receiving markets decreased from 8.86 per cent in Q4 2013, to 7.99 per cent in Q4 2014, and 7.10 per cent in Q4 2015.¹⁸⁴⁶

The main factors driving remittance costs include migration costs, passport costs, exchange rates and the fees associated with sending remittances.¹⁸⁴⁷ However, with the increase in electronic and mobile remittance systems, transaction costs continue to fall.¹⁸⁴⁸ Though, these services are greatly limited in many regions of the world and furthermore come with a number of reliability and institutional problems.

More recently, concerns have surfaced regarding the impact that regulatory compliance has on the availability and cost of remittances. According to preliminary World Bank surveys, the sustainability of many Money-Transfer Operators (MTOs) has been threatened by de-risking on the part of banks. The survey on MTO account access reported that account closures have become more pronounced over the last couple years in some countries as banks fear increased scrutiny by supervisory authorities; the profitability of providing these services have fallen; and banks perceive MTOs as high risk since not all have a strong system of risk management.

Since the 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit, which created the Global Remittances Initiative in partnership with the World Bank, countries have begun taking measures to reduce the high average cost of remittance transactions.¹⁸⁴⁹

The G20 has made several commitments throughout the years to reduce the global average costs of remittance payments. Beginning in 2010 at the Seoul Summit, G20 members agreed, through the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, to lower the average costs of remittance

¹⁸⁴² Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) January 2015. Access Date: 12 February 2015. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_january_2015.pdf

¹⁸⁴³ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁸⁴⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁸⁴⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁸⁴⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁸⁴⁷ Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, The World Bank (Washington) 6 October 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1288990760745/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief23.pdf>

¹⁸⁴⁸ Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, The World Bank (Washington) 6 October 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015. <https://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1288990760745/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief24.pdf>

¹⁸⁴⁹ Fact Sheet: Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Access Date: 6 February 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/fact_poverty.html

payments.¹⁸⁵⁰ At the Cannes Summit in 2011, the G20 members committed to “work to reduce the average cost of transferring remittances from 10 to 5 per cent by 2014, contributing to release an additional USD15 billion per year for recipient families.”¹⁸⁵¹ In 2012 at the Los Cabos Summit, these sentiments were reiterated alongside a request to the World Bank to report every six months on remittance cost progress.¹⁸⁵²

In 2013 at the St. Petersburg Summit, the G20 members pledged to “consider in 2014 innovative results-based mechanisms to further reduce the cost of transferring remittances to developing countries.”¹⁸⁵³

At the 2014 G20 Summit in Brisbane, G20 members stated their commitment to “take strong practical measures to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to 5 per cent and to enhance financial inclusion as a priority.”¹⁸⁵⁴

In July 2015, at the United Nations (UN) Third International Conference on Financing for Development, countries agreed on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, a foundation for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. This agreement included a commitment “work to ensure that no remittance corridor requires charges higher than 5 per cent by 2030, mindful of the need to maintain adequate service coverage, especially for those most in need.”¹⁸⁵⁵

In September 2015, the UN Development Summit adopted the final document on the Sustainable Development Goals, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” These goals include an aim to “reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent” by 2030.¹⁸⁵⁶

These developments were taken into account at the 2015 G20 Summit in Antalya, where leaders committed “to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to 5 per cent with a view to align with the SDGs and Addis Ababa Action Agenda.”¹⁸⁵⁷

Notably, global average costs have dropped over 1 per cent, from 9.02 per cent in Q1 2011, to 7.37 per cent in the last quarter of 2015.¹⁸⁵⁸

¹⁸⁵⁰ Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, 27 June 2010. Access Date: 6 February 2015.

www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-consensus.pdf

¹⁸⁵¹ Cannes Summit Final Declaration – Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All, 4 November 2011. Access Date: 6 February 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>

¹⁸⁵² 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group, 19 June 2012. Access Date: 6 February 2015.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-dwg.html>

¹⁸⁵³ G20 Research Group: Final 2013 St. Petersburg G20 Final Compliance Report, 15 November 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2014. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/compliance/2013stpetersburg-final/index.html>

¹⁸⁵⁴ G20 Leaders’ Communique, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 16 November 2014. Access Date: 10 February 2016.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1116-communique.html>

¹⁸⁵⁵ The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations (Geneva) 7 July 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2015. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/Addis-Ababa-Action-Agenda-Draft-Outcome-Document-7-July-2015.pdf>

¹⁸⁵⁶ Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations (Geneva) Access Date: 10 February 2016.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

¹⁸⁵⁷ The 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 19 November 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-15-antalya.html>

¹⁸⁵⁸ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 10 February 2016.

https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

Commitment Features

G20 members have made significant progress in reducing remittance costs and are recommitting to a 5 per cent reduction target. Members realize that remittance payments play an integral role in long-term social and economic development and financial inclusion. Accordingly, they have committed to, both domestically and internationally, take strong practical measures to meet their targets.

Both the G20 Development Working Group and the G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion vis-à-vis the Financial Inclusion Action Plan have proposed a number of recommendations to the G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows on how to take strong practical measures. Collectively, these groups seek innovative methods and networks to improve their current policies.

Accordingly, the G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows outlines, in their Country Plans for Reducing Remittance Transfer Costs, a number of methods in which countries can take to meet their reduction target. It proposes four “strong practical measures” for reducing remittance costs and increasing access to affordable remittances.

- 10.1. Increase remittance market competitiveness” by means of facilitating the entrance of more retail payment systems (RPSs) and improving the supervision of RPSs in order to undermine anti-competitive practices.¹⁸⁵⁹
- 10.2. Improve financial system infrastructure and technology” by supporting the innovation and widespread usage of these new RSP technology.¹⁸⁶⁰
- 10.3. Improve transparency and consumer protection of remittance transfers.” This can be done by boosting transparency of RSPs, bulwarking consumer legal protection, and increasing RSP regulation.¹⁸⁶¹
- 10.4. Improving financial inclusion and development impact of remittances.” This can be done by enhancing the financial literacy of consumers, offering remittance price databases for customers to compare costs, and discouraging taxes on migrant remittance transfers.¹⁸⁶²

These four methods proposed in the Country Plans for Reducing Remittance Transfer Costs outline the various methods of compliance for G20 members to take.

As remittances to and from G20 members account for nearly 80 per cent of the world’s total remittance flows, this report will also highlight the current costs of remittance in each G20 member.¹⁸⁶³ Remittance transaction prices however, can increase or decrease for a variety of factors. For this reason, compliance evaluations will only be based on whether countries take action on the above measures. Full compliance will awarded to members that take action on all four measures outlined above to enhance access to affordable remittances.

¹⁸⁵⁹ G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows, Group of 20 November 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015.
<http://www.international.gc.ca/g20/assets/pdfs/G20-PlantoFacilitateRemittanceFlows.pdf>

¹⁸⁶⁰ G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows, Group of 20 November 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015.
<http://www.international.gc.ca/g20/assets/pdfs/G20-PlantoFacilitateRemittanceFlows.pdf>

¹⁸⁶¹ G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows, Group of 20 November 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015.
<http://www.international.gc.ca/g20/assets/pdfs/G20-PlantoFacilitateRemittanceFlows.pdf>

¹⁸⁶² G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows, Group of 20 November 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015.
<http://www.international.gc.ca/g20/assets/pdfs/G20-PlantoFacilitateRemittanceFlows.pdf>

¹⁸⁶³ G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows, Group of 20 November 2014. Access Date: 6 February 2015.
<http://www.international.gc.ca/g20/assets/pdfs/G20-PlantoFacilitateRemittanceFlows.pdf>

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not take any measures to enhance access to more affordable remittances.
0	Member takes some measures to enhance access to more affordable remittances.
+1	Member takes all measures to enhance access to more affordable remittances.

Lead Analyst: Natalia Valencia

Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

The Government of Argentina has not released any information about the current cost of remittances. According to World Bank estimates, the average cost of remittances in Latin America was 6.04 per cent in Q4 2015, down from 6.29 per cent in Q3 2015 and 6.78 per cent in Q2 2015.¹⁸⁶⁴

On 17 December 2015, currency controls in Argentina were lifted and the peso was floated resulting in a one day loss of one quarter of the peso's value.¹⁸⁶⁵ The removal of foreign exchange restrictions should decrease the cost of sending remittances.

On 22 December 2015, Western Union imposed a USD150 limit on remittance transfers in response to the weakened peso.¹⁸⁶⁶ The value of the peso has declined so rapidly that it has been almost impossible to sell the currency to exchanges at proper value. The previous limit was USD2000.¹⁸⁶⁷

Argentina has not taken any actions to enhance access to affordable remittances or decrease the average cost of remittance.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of -1.

Analysts: Sarah Bear and George Mason

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 17 November 2015, the Development Policy Centre concluded that in spite of the fact that lowering money transfer costs has been a long-held objective of the Australian government, there has been no progress on reducing the cost of sending remittances from Australia.¹⁸⁶⁸

¹⁸⁶⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁸⁶⁵ Argentina's Peso Sinks After Currency Controls Lifted, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 17 December 2015. Access February 23 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/argentinas-peso-depreciates-sharply-after-currency-controls-lifted-1450365003>

¹⁸⁶⁶ Argentine Peso Devaluation Imposes Remittance Limits- Perfect Opportunity For Bitcoin, The Merkle 22 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://themerke.com/news/argentine-peso-devaluation-imposes-remittance-limits-perfect-opportunity-for-bitcoin/>

¹⁸⁶⁷ Argentine Peso Devaluation Imposes Remittance Limits- Perfect Opportunity For Bitcoin, The Merkle 22 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://themerke.com/news/argentine-peso-devaluation-imposes-remittance-limits-perfect-opportunity-for-bitcoin/>

¹⁸⁶⁸ The Persistently High Cost of Pacific Remittances, The Development Policy Centre 17 November 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://devpolicy.org/the-persistently-high-cost-of-pacific-remittances-20151117/>

On 15 December 2015, two Western Union affiliates providing remittance transfer services were suspended, making the transfer of remittances more difficult.¹⁸⁶⁹ On 12 January 2016, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) announced that Estefa Milka Honores, an independent remittance provider was re-registered, after their adoption of an AML/CTF-compliant program.¹⁸⁷⁰

On 6 January 2016, the Attorney General’s Department released the outcome of the Working Group on Remittance Account Closures.¹⁸⁷¹ The working group was formed following 2014 reports that financial institutions, in particular banks, were closing or declining to open bank accounts for registered non-bank remittance service providers.¹⁸⁷² The working group agreed on several outcomes, including a government review of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act to re-evaluate the registration process for remittance providers.¹⁸⁷³

On 22 March 2016, the OECD, of which Australia is a part, released its standardized electronic format for the exchange of country-by-country reports between jurisdictions.¹⁸⁷⁴

On 29 June 2016, AUSTRAC cancelled the registration of Vision Rehoboth Pty Ltd, a remittance provider, in the Remittance Sector Register (RSR). From 17 November 2015 to 22 July 2016, AUSTRAC has cancelled the registrations of 8 remittance providers and has suspended the registrations of 9 remittance providers, increasing the difficulty of sending remittances.¹⁸⁷⁵

Table 8 outlines the average cost of sending remittances in Australia.¹⁸⁷⁶

Table 8: Remittances Costs in Australia

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
8.97 per cent	9.22 per cent	9.24 per cent	9.60 per cent	9.50 per cent	9.76 per cent

Australia has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances.

¹⁸⁶⁹ Two Remitters Have Had Registration Suspended, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (West Chatswood) 12 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2015. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/news/two-remitters-have-had-registration-suspended>

¹⁸⁷⁰ Remitter re-registered with conditions, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (West Chatswood) 12 January 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/news/remitter-re-registered-conditions>

¹⁸⁷¹ Working Group on Remittance Account Closures Outcomes Statement, Attorney-General’s Department (Barton) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

<https://www.ag.gov.au/CrimeAndCorruption/AntiLaunderingCounterTerrorismFinancing/Documents/FCS-Outcomes-report-Working-Group-on-Remittance-Account-Closures-Nov-2015.pdf>

¹⁸⁷² Working Group on Remittance Account Closures Outcomes Statement, Attorney-General’s Department (Barton) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

<https://www.ag.gov.au/CrimeAndCorruption/AntiLaunderingCounterTerrorismFinancing/Documents/FCS-Outcomes-report-Working-Group-on-Remittance-Account-Closures-Nov-2015.pdf>

¹⁸⁷³ Working Group on Remittance Account Closures Outcomes Statement, Attorney-General’s Department (Barton) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016.

<https://www.ag.gov.au/CrimeAndCorruption/AntiLaunderingCounterTerrorismFinancing/Documents/FCS-Outcomes-report-Working-Group-on-Remittance-Account-Closures-Nov-2015.pdf>

¹⁸⁷⁴ OECD releases standardised electronic format for the exchange of BEPS Country-by-Country Reports, 22 March 2016. Access Date: 25 April 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/oecd-releases-standardised-electronic-format-for-the-exchange-of-beps-country-by-country-reports.htm>

¹⁸⁷⁵ Remittance Registration Actions, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.austrac.gov.au/enforcement-action/remittance-registration-actions>

¹⁸⁷⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

Thus, Australia has received a score of 0.

Analysts: George Mason and Thomas Kariunas

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 20 March 2016, the Central Bank of Brazil published the Total Effective Value (VET) charged on remittances, in order to enhance comparability of costs. The VET measures the total amount of Brazilian currency paid or received per unit of foreign currency on each remittance transaction. The VET, which considers the exchange rate, taxes and fees that may be charged and allows customers to compare remittance costs.¹⁸⁷⁷

Table 9 outlines the average costs of sending remittances in Brazil.¹⁸⁷⁸

Table 9: Sending Remittance Costs in Brazil

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
5.02 per cent	5.72 per cent	7.40 per cent	6.81 per cent	6.76 per cent	6.06 per cent

Table 10 outlines the average costs of receiving remittances in Brazil.¹⁸⁷⁹

Table 10: Receiving Remittance Costs in Brazil

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
7.96 per cent	9.38 per cent	7.01 per cent	5.95 per cent	6.96 per cent	6.76 per cent

Brazil has taken some measures to increase access to affordable remittances.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of 0.

Analysts: George Mason and Bushra Ebadi

Canada: -1

Canada has failed to comply with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 21 April 2015, the Canadian federal budget announced that the Government of Canada would provide CAD6 million over five years, starting in 2015-16, to introduce measures to help ensure that Canadians will have access to lower cost remittance services.¹⁸⁸⁰

On 22 March 2016, the Government of Canada released its federal budget. The federal budget did not include any plans to lower the costs of sending remittances from Canada.¹⁸⁸¹

¹⁸⁷⁷ Total Effective Value charged on foreign exchange operations, Banco Central Do Brazil (Brazilia) March 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. http://www.br.gov.br/rex/vet/index_en.asp

¹⁸⁷⁸ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁸⁷⁹ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁸⁸⁰ Press release: National Remittance Plan 2015: Canada, 2015 Turkey G20 November 2015. Access date: 19 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Canada.pdf>

Table 11 outlines the costs of sending remittances in Canada.¹⁸⁸²

Table 11: Remittance Costs in Canada

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
9.34 per cent	9.31 per cent	9.08 per cent	8.05 per cent	7.80 per cent	8.01 per cent

Canada has not taken any actions to enhance access to affordable remittances or decrease the average cost of remittances.

Thus, Canada has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Sarah Bear

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 17 December 2015, the Postal Savings Bank of China published an online article with information explaining how to send and receive remittances using Western Union.¹⁸⁸³

Table 12 outlines the costs of sending remittances in China.¹⁸⁸⁴

Table 12: Remittance Costs in China

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
10.54 per cent	10.38 per cent	10.18 per cent	9.72 per cent	10.36 per cent	10.61 per cent

China has taken some measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances.

Thus, China has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Richard Turcsanyi

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

In 2015, the World Bank in cooperation with the City of Montreuil, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other local authorities released the findings of a migrant remittance survey conducted by the French Research Institute for Development (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement), a

¹⁸⁸¹ Canadian Federal Budget, 22 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016.
<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/plan/budget2016-en.pdf>

¹⁸⁸² Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016.
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁸⁸³ Western Union Money Transfer, Postal Savings Bank of China 17 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016.
http://www.psb.com/portal/zh_CN/ForeignExchange/ForeignExchangeServices/crossRemit/8019.html

¹⁸⁸⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016.
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

public science and technology establishment (EPST) under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.¹⁸⁸⁵

During 2016, as a member of Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) and its subgroup Regulation and Standard Setting Bodies (SSBs), France took part in several initiatives to help lower the cost of remittances.

In March 2016, GPFI White Paper, Global Standard-Setting Bodies and Financial Inclusion was finalized. The paper aims to raise awareness of the changing landscape of financial services, to inform ongoing work by the SSBs and other global bodies, and to promote the integration of financial inclusion objectives into standards and guidance that can be applied effectively at the country level. Furthermore, the SSBs will support the preparation of the High Level Meeting of SSB Chairs and Secretaries General, convened by the UNSGSA and the Chair of BCBS (4th High Level Meeting) scheduled on 30 September 2016.¹⁸⁸⁶

27 June 2016, the European Commission released a report regarding several of France's initiatives in developing countries. It details the ongoing work of France regarding remittances and notes several key actions: (i) the new development law approved in July 2014 underlines the importance of migrants as actors of development and creates a framework for banking operations from banks established in the recipient countries under the supervision of the French banking authorities; (ii) as a follow-up to the study regarding the transfer of funds from France to the Maghreb region; a new study has been launched to explore the potential for the reduction of remittances transfer cost; (iii) In the G7 and G20 frameworks in 2014, France has called for an ambitious treatment of the subject of the reducing the cost of remittances of migrants and for a renewal of the 5 per cent target without time limit; (iv) France has established a partnership with the World Bank for the network of "Champion Cities" the Greenback 2.0 project that extended in 2014 to the city of Montreuil; (v) The implementation by the Forum of International Solidarity organizations from Migration (FORIM) of the PRA-OSIM (Support program for projects of international solidarity organizations formed by immigrants) that allowed the co-financing of 57 projects. For the 2014 and 2015 editions, an amount of EUR2 million was awarded to support coaching and co-financing of 80 local development projects; (vi) modernisation of the web site comparing transfer costs for remittances, www.envoidargent.fr.

Table 13 outlines the costs of sending remittances in France.¹⁸⁸⁷

Table 13: Remittance Costs in France

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
7.45 per cent	7.22 per cent	7.56 per cent	6.91 per cent	6.82 per cent	6.73 per cent

France has taken all measures to enhance access to more affordable remittances and reduce the average cost of remittances.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Bear

¹⁸⁸⁵ Migrants' Remittances from France, world bank July 2015. Access date: 3 October 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/migrants_remittances_france.pdf

¹⁸⁸⁶ Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion: 2016 Work Plan, Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (2016). Access Date: 3 September 2016. <https://www.gpfi.org/sites/default/files/documents/GPFI%202016%20Work%20Plan.pdf>

¹⁸⁸⁷ Remittance Prices Worldwide, the World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

In January 2016, a two-year project financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development was scheduled to start in Jordan.¹⁸⁸⁸ The project aimed to provide refugees with improved access to remittances and other financial services through digital solutions.¹⁸⁸⁹

On 23 June 2016, the newest data was collected for the German portal geldtransfair.de, which compares the prices of remittance providers, thereby improving transparency and consumer protection.¹⁸⁹⁰ The website also adds new information, such as on the ways how to transfer money to Syria, and it publishes anecdotes from people sending money out of Germany.

Table 14 outlines the costs of sending remittances in Germany.¹⁸⁹¹

Table 14: Remittance Costs in Germany

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
7.43 per cent	7.48 per cent	7.32 per cent	7.64 per cent	8.12 per cent	8.54 per cent

Germany has taken some actions to enhance access to affordable remittances or decrease the average cost of remittances.

Thus, Germany has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Richard Turcsanyi

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 22 December 2015, the State Bank of India (SBI) announced the launch of the mobile application “State Bank Samadhaan” which will be available on the Google Play Store for mobile devices.¹⁸⁹² The application will provide information about deposits, advances, Internet banking, mobile banking, equated monthly installment calculation, SBI Branch and Automatic Teller Machine Locations, SBI holidays and give direct access to various other mobile apps such as SBI Freedom, SBI Anywhere, SBI Buddy and SBI Quick.¹⁸⁹³

¹⁸⁸⁸ Coordinated efforts to improve remittances to Syrian refugees in Jordan, European Microfinance Platform. Date of access: 28 July 2016. <http://www.e-mfp.eu/blog/coordinated-efforts-improve-remittances-syrian-refugees-jordan>

¹⁸⁸⁹ Money Transfer without Borders, Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/38566.html>

¹⁸⁹⁰ GeldtransFair, Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.geldtransfair.de/>

¹⁸⁹¹ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁸⁹² SBI Launches “State Bank Samadhaan” - A Self Service Mobile App, State Bank of India (Mumbai) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.sbi.co.in/portal/documents/44978/156388/Press+Release-SBI+launches+State+Bank+Samadhaan-A+self+Service+Mobile+App.pdf/c6df66f8-9f03-4e4d-a8fb-94d54f182c78>

¹⁸⁹³ SBI Launches “State Bank Samadhaan” - A Self Service Mobile App, State Bank of India (Mumbai) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.sbi.co.in/portal/documents/44978/156388/Press+Release-SBI+launches+State+Bank+Samadhaan-A+self+Service+Mobile+App.pdf/c6df66f8-9f03-4e4d-a8fb-94d54f182c78>

On 22 December 2015, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced the “Payment System Innovation Awards” program.¹⁸⁹⁴ Through the RBI’s subsidiary, the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology, they have created a contest to encourage innovation in the fields of payment security including fraud prevention, customer convenience and cost reduction, mobile payments, acceptance/electronic payment infrastructure and the usage of emerging technologies for payments.¹⁸⁹⁵

On 11 April 2016, the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), an RBI endorsed not-for-profit organization, launched their Unified Payments Interface (UPI) system. The UPI aims to enhance the ease of mobile digital banking through smartphones by empowering users to perform instant push and pull transactions seamlessly.¹⁸⁹⁶

On 29 April 2016, the FI entered into a tie-up agreement with Transfast Remittance LLC, a remittance firm, to help facilitate inward remittances from the US. Under this partnership, non-resident Indian citizens living in America can instantly transfer money from their American bank accounts to their Indian bank accounts through the Transfast website or the Transfast App.¹⁸⁹⁷

On 18 July 2016, Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan, the governor of the RBI, promised to bring formal financial services to every Indian who wants them in the foreseeable future.¹⁸⁹⁸

Table 15 outlines the average receiving cost of remittances in India.¹⁸⁹⁹

Table 15: Remittance Costs in India

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
6.78 per cent	6.88 per cent	6.50 per cent	6.00 per cent	6.17 per cent	6.59 per cent

India has taken measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances in all four required areas.

Thus, India has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Thomas Kariunas

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

¹⁸⁹⁴ To encourage innovations, RBI institutes “Payment System Innovation Awards”, Reserve Bank of India (Mumbai) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=35786

¹⁸⁹⁵ To encourage innovations, RBI institutes “Payment System Innovation Awards”, Reserve Bank of India (Mumbai) 22 December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=35786

¹⁸⁹⁶ NPCI presents Unified Payments Interface (UPI) system, National Payments Corporation of India (Mumbai) 11 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. http://www.npci.org.in/documents/UPI_Launch_Press_Release_April_11_2016.pdf

¹⁸⁹⁷ Federal Bank tie-up with Transfast Remittance LLC for Inward remittances from USA, Federal Bank (Aluva) 29 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.federalbank.co.in/documents/10180/17012/Federal%20Bank%20tie-up%20with%20Transfast%20Remittance%20LLC%20for%20Inward%20remittances%20from%20USA/1ddcaac8-8851-4dda-bf4f-41933f3508c4>

¹⁸⁹⁸ In the foreseeable future, we will bring formal financial services to every Indian who wants them: RBI Governor, Reserve Bank of India (Mumbai) 18 July 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016.

https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=37531

¹⁸⁹⁹ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

On 14 December 2015, Bank Indonesia (BI), Indonesia's central bank, reaffirmed its commitment to the delayed master plan for an integrated payment system, the National Payment Gateway (NPG), which aims to reduce cash transactions and boost efficiency.¹⁹⁰⁰ The NPG will would serve to streamline the payment and transfer process among the different banks in Indonesia, especially with regards to e-commerce.¹⁹⁰¹

On 17 November 2015, state-owned Bank Mandiri announced that it had entered into a collaboration with a Korean payment company with the aim of refining its payment and financial settlement systems.¹⁹⁰² Bank Mandiri also said that they planned to improve the quality of their cellular service that allows for small transfers of funds by way of cell phone number.¹⁹⁰³ In the long term, Bank Mandiri hopes that the joint venture will allow other banks to use its payment and settlement services.¹⁹⁰⁴

On 25 May 2016, the World Bank, BI, the Financial Services Authority, and the West Nusa Tenggara and East Lombok administrations launched the Greenback 2.0 project in Mataram. Greenback 2.0 is a remittance program focused on educating Indonesian migrant workers of the benefits of banking and other official financial services in order to build a transparent and efficient remittance market.¹⁹⁰⁵

Table 16 outlines the average receiving cost of remittances in Indonesia.¹⁹⁰⁶

Table 16: Remittance Costs in Indonesia

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
6.74 per cent	6.69 per cent	6.90 per cent	6.77 per cent	7.25 per cent	8.14 per cent

Indonesia has taken some measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Thomas Kariunas

¹⁹⁰⁰ BI working on integrated national payment system, Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/12/14/bi-working-integrated-national-payment-system.html>

¹⁹⁰¹ BI working on integrated national payment system, Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/12/14/bi-working-integrated-national-payment-system.html>

¹⁹⁰² Mandiri to team up with South Korean Payment firm, Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 17 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/11/17/mandiri-team-with-south-korean-payment-firm.html>

¹⁹⁰³ Mandiri to team up with South Korean Payment firm, Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 17 November 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/11/17/mandiri-team-with-south-korean-payment-firm.html>

¹⁹⁰⁴ Mandiri to team up with South Korean Payment firm, Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 17 November 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/11/17/mandiri-team-with-south-korean-payment-firm.html>

¹⁹⁰⁵ WB launches transparent, efficient remittance program in Lombok, Jakarta Post (Mataram) 26 May 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/05/26/wb-launches-transparent-efficient-remittance-program-in-lombok.html>

¹⁹⁰⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 16 January 2016, Italy entered the revised EU Directive on Payment Services (PSD2) in the internal market entered into force.¹⁹⁰⁷ The directive is intended to stimulate “the development of an efficient, secure and competitive retail payments market by enhancing payment service users’ protection, promoting innovation and improving the level of security of electronic payments,” contributing to the advocacy for harmonization of different regulatory standards.¹⁹⁰⁸

On 12 July 2016, Banca D’Italia published a newsletter which included a published paper titled “Remittances of foreign workers in Italy: an estimation of invisible flows in the “informal channel.”” The paper investigates a methodology in quantifying remittances which are transferred through informal channel intermediaries; and hence, are unaccounted for in official data. Information gathered and published by the Bank of Italy with respect to invisible remittance flows and respective data serves to improve transparency and consumer protection of remittance transfers by way of increased regulation. Further, financial system infrastructure is improved by supporting the innovation of remittance technologies and data accuracy.

Table 17 outlines the average cost of sending remittances from Italy.¹⁹⁰⁹

Table 17: Remittance Costs in Italy

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
6.49 per cent	6.49 per cent	6.05 per cent	6.02 per cent	6.42 per cent	6.40 per cent

Italy has taken measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances in all four required areas.

Thus, Italy has received a compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Reema Gill

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 21 June 2016, Japan’s Financial Services Agency (FSA) released a summary report, by the Working Group on Payments and Transaction Banking of the Financial System Council, outlining strategies towards reforming Japanese payment systems.¹⁹¹⁰ Among reform agendas included within the report, the FSA intends to advance payment system reformation, inclusive of remittance “to improve users’ convenience and strengthen international competitiveness” and to “create seamless

¹⁹⁰⁷ EU Directive on Payment Services in the Internal Market (PSD2) Enters into Force, Banca D’Italia 13 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.bancaditalia.it/media/notizia/eu-directive-on-payment-services-in-the-internal-market-psd2-enters-into-force>

¹⁹⁰⁸ EU Directive on Payment Services in the Internal Market (PSD2) Enters into Force, Banca D’Italia 13 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.bancaditalia.it/media/notizia/eu-directive-on-payment-services-in-the-internal-market-psd2-enters-into-force>

¹⁹⁰⁹ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016 https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁹¹⁰ Summary of the Report by the Working Group on Payments and Transaction Banking of the Financial System Council, Japan Financial Services Agency June 21 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016 http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/refer/councils/singie_kinyu/20160621-2/02.pdf

payment environment across borders,” regardless of parties’ residency, by introducing international standardization of items in remittance formats.¹⁹¹¹ Other reforms stated in the FSA report include the aim to administer low-value remittance services, as well as improve convenience for ‘large-lot’ remittances.¹⁹¹²

Table 18 outlines the average cost of sending remittances from Japan.^{1913,1914}

Table 18: Remittance Costs in Japan

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
13.43 per cent	13.55 per cent	12.97 per cent	11.95 per cent	12.43 per cent	12.48 per cent

Japan has taken some measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances; however, it has not met all the required measures.

Thus, Japan has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Reema Gill

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 10 December 2015, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance announced new enforcement ordinances and regulations of the Foreign Exchange Transaction Act to permit foreign currency exchanges for non-bank financial institutions, effective February 2016.¹⁹¹⁵ Foreign currency transfers were previously available only at banks. The size of a remittance will be limited to USD3,000 per case and USD20,000 per person.¹⁹¹⁶

On 19 July 2016, the Financial Supervisory Service of Korea published special guidebooks on daily financial services for Filipino and Cambodian residents, in a bid to help foreign workers and spouses suffering language barriers and cultural differences.¹⁹¹⁷

Table 19 outlines the average cost of sending remittances from Korea.^{1918,1919}

¹⁹¹¹ Summary of the Report by the Working Group on Payments and Transaction Banking of the Financial System Council, Japan Financial Services Agency June 21 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016
http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/refer/councils/singie_kinyu/20160621-2/02.pdf

¹⁹¹² Summary of the Report by the Working Group on Payments and Transaction Banking of the Financial System Council, Japan Financial Services Agency June 21 2016. Access Date: 25 July 2016
http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/refer/councils/singie_kinyu/20160621-2/02.pdf

¹⁹¹³ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016.
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁹¹⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁹¹⁵ Mobile Messenger-based Foreign Currency Remittances to be Available Next Year, Business Korea (Seoul) 11 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.businesskorea.co.kr/english/news/money/13272-mobile-messenger-remittances-mobile-messenger-based-foreign-currency-remittances-be>

¹⁹¹⁶ Mobile Messenger-based Foreign Currency Remittances to be Available Next Year, Business Korea (Seoul) 11 December 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.businesskorea.co.kr/english/news/money/13272-mobile-messenger-remittances-mobile-messenger-based-foreign-currency-remittances-be>

¹⁹¹⁷ Financial guidebooks issued for Filipino, Cambodian residents, Korea Times, 19 July 2016.

http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/biz/2016/07/602_209769.html,
http://www.fss.or.kr/fss/kr/promo/bodobbs_view.jsp?seqno=19651&no=7&s_title=%BF%DC%B1%B9%C0%CE%C0%BB%20%C0%A7%C7%D1&s_kind=title&page=1

Table 19: Remittance Costs in Korea

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
6.19 per cent	6.09 per cent	5.43 per cent	5.54 per cent	5.61 per cent	5.33 per cent

Korea has taken some measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances.

Thus, Korea has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Alison Dillman

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 31 March 2016, Directo a México updated its online money transfer services. Directo a México is a service in place for remittances from bank accounts in the US to Mexico.¹⁹²⁰ In June 2016, Directo a México processed 38,333 transactions amounting to USD23,639,460.¹⁹²¹

Table 20 outlines the average receiving cost of remittances in Mexico.¹⁹²²

Table 20: Remittance Costs in Mexico

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
4.62 per cent	5.30 per cent	5.59 per cent	4.75 per cent	5.09 per cent	4.97 per cent

Mexico has taken minimal action to enhance access to affordable remittances or decrease the average cost of remittances.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Alison Dillman

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

No evidence was found suggesting that Russia has taken measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

Table 21 outlines the average cost of sending remittances in Russia.^{1923,1924}

¹⁹¹⁸ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁹¹⁹ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁹²⁰ FedGlobal ACH Payments Service Orientation Manual, Directo a México (Mexico City) 31 March 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. https://www.frbsservices.org/files/serviceofferings/pdf/fedach_global_service_orig_manual.pdf

¹⁹²¹ (CF311) Directo a México, Sistema De Información Económica (Mexico City) June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?accion=consultarCuadro&idCuadro=CF311§or=21&locale=en>

¹⁹²² Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

Table 21: Remittance Costs in Russia

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
2.82 per cent	2.51 per cent	1.92 per cent	1.95 per cent	2.11 per cent	2.05 per cent

Russia has not taken any actions to enhance access to affordable remittances or decrease the average cost of remittances.

Thus, Russia has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Bushra Ebadi

Saudi Arabia: -1

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

Table 22 outlines the average costs of sending remittances from Saudi Arabia in 2015.¹⁹²⁵¹⁹²⁶

Table 22: Remittance Costs in Saudi Arabia

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
4.68 per cent	4.06 per cent	4.13 per cent	5.05 per cent	4.91 per cent	4.56 per cent

Saudi Arabia has not taken any actions to enhance access to affordable remittances or decrease the average cost of remittances.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Reema Gill

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On December 2015, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) updated the list of Authorized Dealers in foreign exchange with limited authority.¹⁹²⁷ Categories two and three of Authorised Dealer with

¹⁹²³ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016.
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁹²⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁹²⁵ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016.
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁹²⁶ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016
https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁹²⁷ Authorized Dealers in foreign exchange with limited authority, South African Reserve Bank (Pretoria) December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016.
<https://www.resbank.co.za/RegulationAndSupervision/FinancialSurveillanceAndExchangeControl/ExconAdmin/Documents/Authorised%20Dealers%20in%20foreign%20exchange%20with%20limited%20authority.pdf>

Limited Authority (ADLA) involve remittance payments.¹⁹²⁸ The SARB increased licenses to ADLAs to “help foster competition and thereby reduce the costs of remittances in South Africa.”¹⁹²⁹

On 25-29 January 2016, the SARB hosted a five day seminar on “Cross-Border Banking Supervision in Africa.”¹⁹³⁰ The seminar, co-organized by Making Finance Work for Africa Partnership (MFW4A) and the Association of the African Central Banks (AACB), aimed to train senior officials from 22 African central banks in leadership skills and a practical approach to the surveillance of cross-border banking.¹⁹³¹

On 18 February 2016, the SARB and Barclays Africa hosted the G30 forum on Banking Conduct and Culture.¹⁹³² In his opening speech, Mr. Daniel Mminele, deputy governor of the SARB, stressed the importance of bank transparency and financial literacy.¹⁹³³

On 24 February 2016, South Africa’s National Treasury published a summary of past and future reforms. One of the key areas in “Financial sector regulation and reforms” was remittances. The report highlighted South Africa’s high remittance costs and how they would lower with the exemptions from the Financial Intelligence Centre Act (FICA) and future reforms.¹⁹³⁴

On 24 March 2016, the SARB changed the guidelines for applications for ADLAs.¹⁹³⁵

On 7-8 April 2016, the South African Banking Association (SABA), the National Department of Basic Education and Aflatoun International hosted a regional training seminar regarding financial literacy. The recipients of the training were government authorities, financial institutions and educators. The main topics included: “curriculum integration, quality assurance, technologically

¹⁹²⁸ Terms and conditions for the submission of an application for authorisation to conduct the business of an Authorised Dealer in foreign exchange with limited authority, South African Reserve Bank (Pretoria) October 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

<https://www.resbank.co.za/RegulationAndSupervision/FinancialSurveillanceAndExchangeControl/Guidelines/Guidelines%20and%20public%20awareness/ADLA%20guidelines%20October%202014.pdf>

¹⁹²⁹ National remittance plan 2015 South Africa, G20 National Remittance Plans (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: 21 February 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/SouthAfrica.pdf>

¹⁹³⁰ Making Finance Work for Africa and the Association of African Central Banks Organize a Training Seminar on Cross-Border Banking Supervision in Africa, Making Finance Work for Africa (Cape Town) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February. <https://www.mfw4a.org/news/news-details/article/7/south-africa-making-finance-work-for-africa-and-the-association-of-african-central-banks-organize-a.html>

¹⁹³¹ Making Finance Work for Africa and the Association of African Central Banks Organize a Training Seminar on Cross-Border Banking Supervision in Africa, Making Finance Work for Africa (Cape Town) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February. <https://www.mfw4a.org/news/news-details/article/7/south-africa-making-finance-work-for-africa-and-the-association-of-african-central-banks-organize-a.html>

¹⁹³² Forum for Banking Conduct and Culture, South African Reserve Bank (Pretoria) February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.resbank.co.za/Publications/Detail-Item-View/Pages/Publications.aspx?sarbweb=3b6aa07d-92ab-441f-b7bf-bb7dfb1bedb4&sarblast=21b5222e-7125-4e55-bb65-56fd333371e&sarbitem=7172>

¹⁹³³ Deputy Governor Daniel Mminele: G-30 Forum on Banking Conduct and Culture, South African Reserve Bank (Pretoria) February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.resbank.co.za/Lists/Speeches/Attachments/463/DG%20Mminele%20G30%20Forum%2018%20Feb%202016.pdf>

¹⁹³⁴ Financial sector regulation and reform, National Treasury (Pretoria) February 2016. Access Date: 11 July 2016. <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2016/review/Annexure%20d.pdf>

¹⁹³⁵ Terms and conditions for the submission of an application for authorisation to conduct the business of an Authorised Dealer in foreign exchange with limited authority, South African Reserve Bank (Pretoria) March 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016.

<http://www.resbank.co.za/RegulationAndSupervision/FinancialSurveillanceAndExchangeControl/Guidelines/Guidelines%20and%20public%20awareness/ADLA%20guidelines%20March%202016.pdf>

enhanced learning and teacher training.”¹⁹³⁶ Although the benefits of these trainings are not exclusive to remittances, they have a positive effect on consumer awareness and use of financial services, including remittances.¹⁹³⁷

On 21 July 2016, the South African National Treasury released the Twin Peaks Bill revised after comments. Twin Peaks is a reform program that started in 2011.¹⁹³⁸ It aims to increase financial transparency, develop consumer financial literacy, and solve problems efficiently.¹⁹³⁹ These changes would have an impact in all of South Africa’s financial system, including remittance payments.

On 21 July 2016, the South African National Treasury released the Financial Markets Act Regulation, a third draft of ministerial regulations. According to the National Treasury, “The Regulations are necessary to advance South Africa’s commitment to the G20 obligations to implement regulatory and legislative reforms to make financial markets safer and to regulate the OTC derivatives markets.”¹⁹⁴⁰

Table 23 outlines the average cost of sending remittances to South Africa.^{1941,1942}

Table 23: Remittance Costs in South Africa

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
18.00 per cent	16.79 per cent	15.19 per cent	16.59 per cent	16.20 per cent	16.72 per cent

South Africa has taken measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances in all four required areas.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Alejandra Bellatin

Turkey: -1

Turkey has failed to comply with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

No evidence was found suggesting that Turkey has taken measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

¹⁹³⁶ Making Financial, Social and Entrepreneurship Education Stick in Southern Africa, Child & Youth Finance International (Amsterdam) April 2016. Access Date: 20 June 2016. <http://childfinanceinternational.org/news-and-events/news-blog/entry/making-financial-social-and-entrepreneurship-education-stick-in-southern-africa>

¹⁹³⁷ National remittance plan 2015 South Africa, G20 National Remittance Plans (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: 21 July 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/SouthAfrica.pdf>

¹⁹³⁸ Publication update for Twin Peaks financial sector regulatory reform programme, National Treasury (Pretoria) July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. http://www.treasury.gov.za/comm_media/press/2016/20160721%20-%20Media%20Statement%20on%20Twin%20peaks.pdf

¹⁹³⁹ Opening address by Mr Daniel Mminele, Deputy Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, at the G-30 Forum on Banking Conduct and Culture, South African Reserve Bank (Pretoria) February 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <https://www.resbank.co.za/Lists/Speeches/Attachments/463/DG%20Mminele%20G30%20Forum%2018%20Feb%202016.pdf>

¹⁹⁴⁰ Publication update for Twin Peaks financial sector regulatory reform programme, National Treasury (Pretoria) July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. http://www.treasury.gov.za/comm_media/press/2016/20160721%20-%20Media%20Statement%20on%20Twin%20peaks.pdf

¹⁹⁴¹ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁹⁴² Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

Table 24 outlines the average cost of receiving remittances in Turkey.^{1943,1944}

Table 24: Remittance Costs in Turkey

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
6.72 per cent	6.79 per cent	6.95 per cent	6.89 per cent	6.94 per cent	6.55 per cent

Turkey has not taken any actions to enhance access to affordable remittances or decrease the average cost of remittances.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Bushra Ebadi

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 14 December 2015, the Legal Aid Agency introduced improvements in Client Cost Management Systems also known as the electronic remittance advice resulting in easy access to remittance information for stakeholders.¹⁹⁴⁵

On 23 February 2016, International Development Minister Nick Hurd announced a mobile technology partnership with Groupe Speciale Mobile Association (GSMA), the organization that represents mobile operators worldwide.¹⁹⁴⁶ The project, which is funded by the UK's Department for International Development, has several aims, including rolling out new technologies that will help women obtain financial services.

Table 25 outlines the average cost of sending remittances from the UK.^{1947,1948}

Table 25: Remittance Costs in the United Kingdom

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
7.49 per cent	7.20 per cent	7.41 per cent	7.25 per cent	7.29 per cent	7.25 per cent

The UK has taken some measures to reduce the average cost of remittances by enhancing affordable access to remittances and improving consumer knowledge and access to remittance advice through technology and innovation.

¹⁹⁴³ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁹⁴⁴ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_june_2016.pdf

¹⁹⁴⁵ Civil News: Improvements to Payment Information in CCMS. - News Stories, Legal Aid Agency (London) 14 December 2015. Access date: 24 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/civil-news-improvements-to-payment-information-in-ccms>.

¹⁹⁴⁶ UK and GSMA partner on mobile technology to fight global poverty, Department for International Development (London) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.gsma.com/newsroom/press-release/uk-and-gsma-partner-on-mobile-technology-to-fight-global-poverty/>

¹⁹⁴⁷ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁹⁴⁸ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Shruti Anandan

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

On 2 February 2016, the US Faster Payments Task force, a group established by the US Federal Reserve, released their report with recommendations for improving the speed, safety and efficiency of the US payment system.¹⁹⁴⁹ The task force identified thirty-six effectiveness criteria, which fall under six categories: ubiquity, efficiency, safety and security, speed, legal and governance.¹⁹⁵⁰

On 21 March 2016, Press Secretary Josh Earnest stated his intention to introduce the global remittance service called Xoom by the end of 2016 with the aim of improving the remittance flow between US and Cuba.¹⁹⁵¹

Table 26 outlines the average cost of sending remittances from the US.¹⁹⁵²¹⁹⁵³

Table 26: Remittance costs in the United States

Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
5.92 per cent	6.30 per cent	6.04 per cent	5.93 per cent	6.03 per cent	6.06 per cent

The US has taken some measures to reduce the average cost of remittances by strengthening access to remittance services and by enhancing affordable access to remittances.

Thus, the United States has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Shruti Anandan

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reduce the average cost of remittances and increase access to affordable remittances.

Notably, the average remittance cost per cent age could not be calculated because average remittance costs vary across EU members.

On 17 November 2015, the EU Council approved the revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2). An updated version of PSD, PSD2 aims to integrate the European payments market, making transactions like remittance payments easier and less expensive.¹⁹⁵⁴

¹⁹⁴⁹ A Year of Progress: Celebrating the Anniversary of Strategies for Improving the U.S. Payment System, Faster Payments Task Force, 2 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <https://fedpaymentsimprovement.org/>

¹⁹⁵⁰ A Year of Progress: Celebrating the Anniversary of Strategies for Improving the U.S. Payment System, Faster Payments Task Force, 2 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <https://fedpaymentsimprovement.org/>

¹⁹⁵¹ Press Briefing by Senior Administration Officials -- Havana, Cuba, 3/21/2016," The White House (Washington) March 22, 2016. Access date: 24 July 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/03/22/press-briefing-senior-administration-officials-havana-cuba-3212016>.

¹⁹⁵² Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

¹⁹⁵³ Remittance Prices Worldwide, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 20 February 2016. https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_report_december_2015.pdf

On 25 November 2015, the European Parliament and Council laid measures regarding public mobile communication networks inside Europe.¹⁹⁵⁵ Regulation 2015/2120 set common rules for internet within Europe, a step towards the Digital Single Market Initiative.

On 9 December 2015, the EU and the World Bank hosted the Conference on Migration and the Global Development Agenda.¹⁹⁵⁶ The topic of the fifth session was “Leveraging remittances and diaspora resources for financing development.”¹⁹⁵⁷ The three subtopics were: “Diaspora bonds,” “Financial inclusion and the use of new technologies” and “Reducing remittance costs.”¹⁹⁵⁸

On 23 December 2016, the PSD2 was published in the Official Journal of the EU.¹⁹⁵⁹

On 12 January 2016, the EU’s revised Payment Services Directive was entered into force.¹⁹⁶⁰ The new law, which was first proposed by the European Commission in 2013, enhances consumer protection, and rights, including when paying in non-EU currencies or sending transfers and money remittances outside Europe, promotes innovation and improves the security of payment services. Member states have two years to transpose the PSD2 into their national laws.¹⁹⁶¹

On 26-29 January 2016, the European Commission and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) launched a training seminar “to facilitate the use of remittance services in rural areas of Africa” in Arusha, Tanzania.¹⁹⁶² Representative of postal banks came from Benin, Ghana, Madagascar, Senegal and Tanzania.¹⁹⁶³

¹⁹⁵⁴ The European Union Council Approves the PSD2, Pay Before (New York) November 2015. Access Date: 20 June 2016.

<http://paybefore.com/pay-world/the-european-union-council-approves-the-psd2-nov-17-2015/>

¹⁹⁵⁵ Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council, EUR-Lex (Brussels) November 2015. Access Date: 14 July 2016. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.310.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2015:310:TOC

¹⁹⁵⁶ EU-WB Conference on Migration and the Global Development Agenda, The World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2015/12/09/conference-on-migration-and-the-global-development-agenda>

¹⁹⁵⁷ The EU Presidency of Luxembourg and the World Bank cordially invite you to a conference on Migration and the Global Development Agenda, Blogs World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Date of Access: 24 February 2016. http://blogs.worldbank.org/peoplemove/files/wb-lu_migration_and_development_conference_december_9_1.pdf

¹⁹⁵⁸ The EU Presidency of Luxembourg and the World Bank cordially invite you to a conference on Migration and the Global Development Agenda, Blogs World Bank (Washington) December 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2016. http://blogs.worldbank.org/peoplemove/files/wb-lu_migration_and_development_conference_december_9_1.pdf

¹⁹⁵⁹ Final EU Revised Payment Services Directive Published, Lexology (London) January 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=860b08ca-90ad-45d9-bb2a-4ac3c6307552>

¹⁹⁶⁰ PSD2 published in OJ, Regulation Tomorrow (London) 4 January 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.regulationtomorrow.com/eu/psd2-published-in-oj/>

¹⁹⁶¹ European Parliament adopts European Commission proposal to create safer and more innovative European payments, European Commission (Brussels) 8 October 2015. Access Date: 13 March 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5792_en.htm?locale=en

¹⁹⁶² African Postal Banks explore Remittances, WSBI and ESBG (Brussels) February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.savings-banks.com/press/latest-news/Pages/African-Postal-Banks-explore-remittances.aspx>

¹⁹⁶³ African Postal Banks explore Remittances, WSBI and ESBG (Brussels) February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.savings-banks.com/press/latest-news/Pages/African-Postal-Banks-explore-remittances.aspx>

On February 2016, the European Commission, the IFAD, and the World Bank published a report recording information from the 2015 Global Forum on Remittances and Development in Milan. The report includes detailed information of each session and side event.¹⁹⁶⁴

On February 2016, the EU investigated Western Union (WU) for alleged anti-competitive behaviour in the money transfer market.¹⁹⁶⁵ The preliminary antitrust inquiry centers on claims that WU closed accounts of money-transfer operators.¹⁹⁶⁶

On 20 April 2016, EU regulation 2015/2120 on net neutrality was applied.¹⁹⁶⁷ Following the regulation, every European will have access to open internet. A Digital Single Market would strengthen the digital financial system, creating more opportunities for remittance payment.¹⁹⁶⁸

On 25 April 2016, the European Commission decided to lay down security standards for electronic transactions. Resolution 2016/650 was a step towards the Digital Single Market.¹⁹⁶⁹

On 29 April 2016, the European Commission released a video using Benin as a case study of success under the African Postal Financial Services Initiative (APFSI), and initiative partially financed by the European Commission. The video explained how remittances were key to development, as they extend financial services to excluded rural areas and facilitate Intra-African trade. The APFSI uses postal services as key financial areas. The project will conclude on August 2016.¹⁹⁷⁰

On 16 June 2016, the European Commission, the Government of Luxembourg, the Spanish Foreign Ministry, and the IFAD launched a call for submissions of innovative remittance systems: Scaling Up Remittances (SURE).¹⁹⁷¹ Proposals must be innovative pilot projects or successful models that may be extended to other regions, rural areas, or public policy. The winners will receive from US\$200,000 to US\$500,000 for project implementation.¹⁹⁷²

On 6 July 2016, the European Commission published a summary of EU commitments for Sustainable Development until the year 2030. The document is called: “Financing Global

¹⁹⁶⁴ The Global Forum on Remittances and Development 2015, International Fund for Agricultural Development (Rome) February 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016. <http://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/219b188b-7b79-4bf1-af00-003d90ba29d6>

¹⁹⁶⁵ Western Union Under Watch As EU Eyes Money Transfer Market, PYMNTS.com February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.pymnts.com/news/security-and-risk/2016/western-union-under-watch-as-eu-eyes-money-transfer-market>

¹⁹⁶⁶ Cash-Transfer Market Probed as Western Union Quizzed by EU, Bloomberg February 2016. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-02-23/western-union-questioned-by-eu-in-money-transfer-antitrust-probe>

¹⁹⁶⁷ Our commitment to Net Neutrality, European Commission (Brussels) April 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/eu-actions-net-neutrality>

¹⁹⁶⁸ National Remittance Plan 2015 European Union, G20 National Remittance Plans (Antalya) November 2015. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228324804734270.pdf>

¹⁹⁶⁹ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2016.109.01.0040.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2016:109:TOC

¹⁹⁷⁰ New video: African Postal Financial Services Initiative success in Benin, WSBI-ESBG (Brussels) April 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. <http://www.savings-banks.com/press/latest-news/Pages/New-video-African-Postal-Financial-Services-Initiative-success-in-Benin.aspx>

¹⁹⁷¹ Call for Proposals 2016: Scaling Up REmittances (SURE), International Fund for Agricultural Development (Rome) June 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016.

https://www.ifad.org/what/operating_model/bid/tags/22877918

¹⁹⁷² Call for Proposals 2016: Scaling Up Remittances (SURE), International Fund for Agricultural Development (Rome) June 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016.

https://www.ifad.org/what/operating_model/bid/tags/22877918

Sustainable Development: Illustrations of EU contributions to the 2030 Agenda.” One of the key topics was remittances.¹⁹⁷³

On 14 July 2016, the European Commission held an InfoPoint lunchtime conferences regarding remittances The Europe Aid Conference “Maximising the role of migrants remittances for development” included speakers from IFAD and the European Commission Development staff. The conference was held in Brussels and web-streamed live.¹⁹⁷⁴

The EU has taken measures to reduce the average cost of remittances and enhance affordable access to remittances in all four required areas.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Alejandra Bellatin

¹⁹⁷³ Financing Global Sustainable Development: Illustrations of EU contributions to the 2030 Agenda, European Commission (Brussels) July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/brochure-financing-for-development-20160706_en.pdf

¹⁹⁷⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/infopoint-lunchtime-conference-maximising-role-migrants-remittances-development_en

9. Development: Tax Administration

“We support the efforts for strengthening developing economies’ engagement in the international tax agenda.”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa			+1
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.85	

Background

Following the 2008 financial crisis, the G20 recognized that narrowing the development gap and reducing poverty were essential to fulfilling its core objective of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.¹⁹⁷⁵

During the 2010 Seoul Summit, the G20 launched its development agenda with the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development (MYAP).¹⁹⁷⁶ The MYAP established nine pillars in which G20 actions were identified as necessary to resolving the largest obstacles to inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in developing countries. The eighth pillar, domestic resource mobilization, stressed the importance of strengthening “tax regimes and fiscal policies in developing countries to provide a sustainable revenue base for inclusive growth and social equity, as well as to enhance the transparency and accountability of public finances.”¹⁹⁷⁷ As a framework for fulfilling the eighth pillar, the MYAP

¹⁹⁷⁵ About group, G20 Development Working Group Information Exchange Facility. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.g20dwg.org>

¹⁹⁷⁶ Annex 2: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, The Seoul Summit Document (Seoul) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/view/323/>

¹⁹⁷⁷ Annex 2: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, The Seoul Summit Document (Seoul) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/view/323/>

recommended two actions: support the development of more effective tax systems and support work to prevent erosion of domestic task revenues.¹⁹⁷⁸

The Action Plan calls for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Task Force on Tax and Development, United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and regional organizations to support the development of more effective tax systems.¹⁹⁷⁹

According to a report published by the OECD, IMF, UN and World Bank for the G20 Development Working Group (DWG), taxation provides governments with the necessary funds needed to invest in development, relieve poverty, and deliver public services. It also allows developing countries to reduce their dependency on foreign aid. Moreover, according to the report, tax system design is closely linked to domestic and international investment decisions, including in terms of transparency and fairness. Thus, a strong tax administration is essential to strengthening domestic resource mobilization. Despite this, half of the Sub Saharan African countries still mobilize less than 17 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in tax revenues, which is well below the 20 per cent minimum level considered by the UN as necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Therefore, the G20 needs to take greater action in assisting developing countries in building capacity with respect to their tax administrations.¹⁹⁸⁰

Commitment Features

The report by the IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank to the G20 Development Working Group titled Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax Systems identified two broad ways in which G20 countries can work with developing countries to support the efforts for strengthening developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda: leading by example in addressing common issues and furthering common interests, and as shareholders or members of the international organisations most closely concerned with taxation and development.¹⁹⁸¹

Common issues, common interests — leading by example and developing partnerships

1. Estimate and publish tax expenditures, and the cost of special provisions, in regular tax expenditure and budgets. G20 countries could lead and encourage a more rigorous assessment of the costs and benefits of such provisions.
2. Develop analytical frameworks, suitable to the varying needs and circumstances of different countries, to assess the costs and benefits of preferential tax treatments, including in particular tax incentives aimed at Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and provide guidelines for countries which use such incentives.
3. Disclose and consider reducing the scope of tax exemptions required by G20 countries from country recipients of aid-funded projects.

¹⁹⁷⁸ Annex 2: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, The Seoul Summit Document (Seoul) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/view/323/>

¹⁹⁷⁹ Annex 2: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, The Seoul Summit Document (Seoul) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/view/323/>

¹⁹⁸⁰ Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax System, A Report to the G20 Development Working Group by the IMF, OECD, UN, and World Bank 2011. Access Date: 19 February 2014. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/110311.pdf>

¹⁹⁸¹ Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax System, A Report to the G20 Development Working Group by the IMF, OECD, UN, and World Bank 2011. Access Date: 28 February 2016. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/110311.pdf>

4. Undertake “spillover” analyses of proposed changes to tax law in G20 countries, for example in trade and international taxation — which could have effects on the fiscal circumstances of developing countries.

Acting as shareholders or members in international organizations

1. Encourage international organizations to more thoroughly assess and act upon linkages of tax and expenditure policies in their technical assistance to developing countries.
2. Encourage the IMF and World Bank, working with other international and regional organizations as appropriate, to further develop and make publicly available consistent and detailed revenue data sets for the developing countries.
3. Encourage the international organizations, including the Forum on Tax Administrations, to develop a tool kit of measures to counter tax evasion and avoidance, based on best practices and guidelines adapted to the needs of developing countries.
4. Promote the Multilateral Convention on Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not support efforts for strengthening developing economies’ engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common interests or as stakeholders or members of international organizations.
0	Member supports efforts for strengthening developing economies’ engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common interests OR as stakeholders or members of international organizations, but not both.
+1	Member supports efforts for strengthening developing economies’ engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common interests AND as stakeholders or members of international organizations, but not both.

Lead Analyst: H el ene Emorine

Argentina: 0

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

From 26-27 February 2016, Argentina participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers’ meeting in Shanghai, China.¹⁹⁸²

On 30 June 2016, Argentina attended a meeting with over 80 countries to take the next steps in tackling BEPS in Kyoto. At this meeting, Argentina signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement which allows signatories to participate in the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.¹⁹⁸³

¹⁹⁸² Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

¹⁹⁸³ First meeting of the new inclusive framework to tackle Base Erosion and Profit Shifting marks a new era in international tax co-operation, OECD (Kyoto), 30 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/countries/argentina/first-meeting-of-the-new-inclusive-framework-to-tackle-base-erosion-and-profit-shifting-marks-a-new-era-in-international-tax-co-operation.htm>

Argentina has partially supported efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda as a member of an international organization however, has not implemented national actions that address common issues and common interests.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Jiyoung Han

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to support efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda.

On 8 December 2015, the Australian Taxation Office worked to increase transparency by reaffirming its commitment to work with other tax administrations to share intelligence on advisers operating globally.¹⁹⁸⁴

On 11 December 2015, Australia enacted the Multinational Anti-Avoidance Law in order to combat tax base erosion due to tax avoidance by multinational corporations operating in Australia.¹⁹⁸⁵

On 17 December 2015, the Australian Taxation Office published the Corporate Tax Transparency Report for the 2013-2014 income year.¹⁹⁸⁶ The report aimed to lead by example and to form part of a "much wider domestic and global push for improved corporate transparency."¹⁹⁸⁷

On 27 January 2016, as a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Australia signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports in an effort to boost the transparency of multinational enterprises.¹⁹⁸⁸

From 26-27 February 2016, Australia participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.¹⁹⁸⁹

¹⁹⁸⁴ Tax- Office Chasing Up Advisers Who Facilitate Offshore Tax Evasion, Australian Taxation Office (Sydney) 8 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.ato.gov.au/Media-centre/Media-releases/Tax-Office-chasing-up-advisers-who-facilitate-offshore-tax-evasion/>

¹⁹⁸⁵ Combating multinational tax avoidance – a targeted anti-avoidance law, Australian Taxation Office (Sydney) 11 March 2016. Access Date: 2 July 2016. <https://www.ato.gov.au/Business/International-tax-for-business/In-detail/Doing-business-in-Australia/Combating-multinational-tax-avoidance---a-targeted-anti-avoidance-law/>

¹⁹⁸⁶ Corporate Tax Transparency Report for the 2013 – 2014 Income Year, Australian Taxation Office (Sydney) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.ato.gov.au/Business/Large-business/In-detail/Tax-transparency/Corporate-tax-transparency-report-for-the-2013-14-income-year/>

¹⁹⁸⁷ Corporate Tax Transparency Report for the 2013 – 2014 Income Year, Australian Taxation Office (Sydney) 17 December 2015. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <https://www.ato.gov.au/Business/Large-business/In-detail/Tax-transparency/Corporate-tax-transparency-report-for-the-2013-14-income-year/>

¹⁹⁸⁸ A boost to transparency in international tax matters, OECD (Paris) 27 January 16. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/a-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-31-countries-sign-tax-co-operation-agreement.htm#note>

¹⁹⁸⁹ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

On 4 April 2016, Australia reaffirmed its commitment to sharing information and coordinating with other tax administrations through Project DO IT.¹⁹⁹⁰ This affirmation was a response to the release of the Panama Papers, a leak that exposed thousands of instances of tax evasion.¹⁹⁹¹

On 1-3 March 2016, the OECD, of which Australia is a member, hosted the Task Force on Tax and Development and the Global Forum on Transfer Pricing.¹⁹⁹² The events addressed a new inclusive framework for developing-country participation in the BEPS plan, and the Tax Inspectors Without Borders capacity-building initiative, in addition to the impact of revisions to OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.¹⁹⁹³

On 13 May 2016, Australia attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.¹⁹⁹⁴

On 30 June 2016, Australia attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.¹⁹⁹⁵

Australia supported efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as a member of international organizations.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jiyoung Han

Brazil: +1

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

From 23-25 November 2015, Brazil hosted the XIII Plenary Meeting of the National Strategy for Combating Corruption and Money Laundering (ENCCLA), a government initiative with private

¹⁹⁹⁰ ATO Statement Regarding Release of Taxpayer Data, Australian Taxation Office (Sydney) 4 April 2016. Access Date: 18 April 2016. <https://www.ato.gov.au/Media-centre/Media-releases/ATO-statement-regarding-release-of-taxpayer-data/>.

¹⁹⁹¹ ATO Statement Regarding Release of Taxpayer Data, Australian Taxation Office (Sydney) 4 April 2016. Access Date: 18 April 2016. <https://www.ato.gov.au/Media-centre/Media-releases/ATO-statement-regarding-release-of-taxpayer-data/>.

¹⁹⁹² Developed and Developing countries gather at OECD to deepen their engagement to implement BEPS package, OECD (Paris) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 25 April 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-global/developed-and-developing-countries-gather-at-oecd-to-deepen-their-engagement-to-implement-beps-package.htm>

¹⁹⁹³ Developed and Developing countries gather at OECD to deepen their engagement to implement BEPS package, OECD (Paris) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 25 April 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-global/developed-and-developing-countries-gather-at-oecd-to-deepen-their-engagement-to-implement-beps-package.htm>

¹⁹⁹⁴ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>.

¹⁹⁹⁵ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

and public sector authorities. The ENCCLA Group discussed the national plan to implement the G20 High Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency.¹⁹⁹⁶

From 26-27 February 2016, Brazil participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.¹⁹⁹⁷

On 13 May 2016, Brazil attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.¹⁹⁹⁸

On 1 June 2016, the ENCCLA published Normative Instruction n° 1634, the outcome of the plenary meeting which details actions the Brazilian government will take to counter corruption and money laundering.¹⁹⁹⁹

On 30 June 2016, Brazil attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²⁰⁰⁰

Brazil has supported efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda as a member of an international organization and national actions that address common issues and common interests.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Elena Lifshits Carrera

Canada: +1

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

On 5 February 2016, the Government of Canada announced that it had signed a Joint Declaration with Switzerland expressing intent for the two countries to engage in the automatic exchange of

¹⁹⁹⁶ XIII Plenary Meeting of the National Strategy for Combating Corruption and Money Laundering, Estratégia Nacional de Combate à Corrupção e à Lavagem de Dinheiro (Brasília) 1 June 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. <http://enccla.camara.leg.br/aco.es>.

¹⁹⁹⁷ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

¹⁹⁹⁸ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>.

¹⁹⁹⁹ XIII Plenary Meeting of the National Strategy for Combating Corruption and Money Laundering, Estratégia Nacional de Combate à Corrupção e à Lavagem de Dinheiro (Brasília) 1 June 2016. Access Date: 2 August 2016. <http://enccla.camara.leg.br/aco.es>.

²⁰⁰⁰ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

financial account information in accordance with the with standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).²⁰⁰¹

On 23 February 2016, the Department of Finance released its annual report on federal tax expenditures. One of the reasons the Government of Canada releases this report is to “foster government budgetary and fiscal transparency.”²⁰⁰²

From 26-27 February 2016, Canada participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers’ meeting in Shanghai, China.²⁰⁰³

On 1-3 March 2016, the OECD, of which Canada is a member, hosted the Task Force on Tax and Development and the Global Forum on Transfer Pricing. The events addressed a new inclusive framework for developing-country participation in the BEPS plan, and the Tax Inspectors Without Borders capacity-building initiative, in addition to the impact of revisions to OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.

On 22 March 2016, the Government of Canada released the Federal Budget 2016, which confirmed that Canada will implement country-by-country reporting for multinationals in accordance with BEPS Action 13. The Budget also outlined the Government’s intention to implement a minimum standard for the spontaneous exchange of tax rulings as outlined in the BEPS Report released in October 2015. Lastly the Budget confirmed the Government of Canada’s commitment to counter treaty abuse by including either a Limitation on Benefits clause or a Principal Purpose Test.²⁰⁰⁴

On 12 May 2016, Canada signed the Multilateral Competent Agreement on the Exchange of Country-by-Country Reports (MCAA). This agreement enables Canada and its international treaty partners to share information on large multinational enterprises consistent with BEPS Actions 13.²⁰⁰⁵

On 13 May 2016, Canada attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²⁰⁰⁶

²⁰⁰¹ Government Moving Forward to Address Tax Evasion Through the Automatic Exchange of Tax Information, Department of Finance (Ottawa), 5 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-020-eng.asp>

²⁰⁰² Department of Finance releases annual report on federal tax expenditures, Department of Finance (Ottawa), 23 February 2016. Access Date: 13 March 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-026-eng.asp>

²⁰⁰³ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²⁰⁰⁴ The Latest on BEPS – 28 March 2016, Ernst and Young Tax Insights. Accessed 22 April 2016. <http://taxinsights.ey.com/archive/archive-news/the-latest-on-beps-28-march-2016.aspx>.

²⁰⁰⁵ Canada continues moving forward with OECD transparency agenda, PwC 26 May 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.pwc.com/gx/en/tax/newsletters/pricing-knowledge-network/assets/pwc-Canada-moving-forward-OECD-transparency-agenda.pdf>.

²⁰⁰⁶ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>.

On 30 June 2016, Canada attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²⁰⁰⁷

On 5 July 2016, the EU and Canada engaged in the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement to take further steps to increase tax transparency in the wake of the release of the “Panama Papers.”²⁰⁰⁸ Both sides pledged to promote the EU’s high standards by working together to encourage others around the world, particularly developing countries, to raise their own standards.²⁰⁰⁹

Canada has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies’ engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Elena Lifshits Carrera and Keshini Mahesan

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to help strengthen developing economies’ engagement in the international tax agenda.

From 24 — 26 November 2015, China sent a taxation delegation to the 45th annual meeting of the Study Group on Asian Tax Administration and Research (SGATAR) in Singapore.²⁰¹⁰ This annual conference included a task force meeting where delegates discussed three main issues: tax compliance of small and medium enterprises, increased efficiency and efficacy when executing tax administration policies and the implementation of country-by-country reporting.²⁰¹¹ Furthermore, delegates discussed an overhaul to the structure of SGATAR to improve training resources for member nations. China has committed to actively participate in the reformative measures proposed by SGATAR.²⁰¹²

On 1 December 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Zimbabwe President Mugabe signed an agreement on avoiding double taxation and preventing tax evasion.²⁰¹³ The treaty promoted technical

²⁰⁰⁷ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS--5-July-2016>.

²⁰⁰⁸ EU-Canada trade deal to be signed by governments; next steps on tax transparency and security, European Commission (Brussels) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/07/20160705_2_en.htm.

²⁰⁰⁹ EU-Canada trade deal to be signed by governments; next steps on tax transparency and security, European Commission (Brussels) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/07/20160705_2_en.htm.

²⁰¹⁰ Sun Ruibiao Attends 45th SGATAR Annual Meeting, State Administration of Taxation of The People’s Republic of China (Beijing) 2 December 2015. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2010214/content.html>.

²⁰¹¹ Sun Ruibiao Attends 45th SGATAR Annual Meeting, State Administration of Taxation of The People’s Republic of China (Beijing) 2 December 2015. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2010214/content.html>.

²⁰¹² Sun Ruibiao Attends 45th SGATAR Annual Meeting, State Administration of Taxation of The People’s Republic of China (Beijing) 2 December 2015. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2010214/content.html>.

²⁰¹³ China and Zimbabwe Sign Tax Treaty, State Administration of Taxation of The People’s Republic of China (Beijing) 4 December 2015. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2010298/content.html>.

and economic exchange between China and Zimbabwe by reducing tax burdens for cross-border investors of both countries.²⁰¹⁴

On 4 December 2015, Administrator of the State Administration of Taxation Wang Jun, visited the Tax and Customs Administration of Ethiopia. During his visit, he signed the Sino-Ethiopian memorandum of understanding on strengthening China and Ethiopia's tax administration and tax collection capacities.²⁰¹⁵ The memorandum stressed the importance of exchanging tax related information between the two countries.²⁰¹⁶

On 16 December 2015, China signed a memorandum of understanding with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to set up a joint multilateral taxation centre in China. This centre will provide taxation training to tax representatives from developing countries and Asia, as well as help developing countries build a platform for enhancing tax collection and administration capabilities.²⁰¹⁷

From 26-27 February 2016, China participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²⁰¹⁸

On 14 March 2016, the State Administration of Taxation and the OECD set up the first OECD Multilateral Tax Centre. The tax centre will provide tax training for tax officials in developing nations and strengthen their tax administration capabilities.²⁰¹⁹

On 12 April 2016, Wang Qinfeng, the Chinese Deputy Administrator of the State Administration of Taxation met with Nakahara Hiroshi, the Head of the National Tax Agency of Japan in Beijing. The two leaders discussed tax system reform, tax administration and BEPS.²⁰²⁰

On 12 May 2016, China signed the Multilateral Competent Agreement on the Exchange of Country-by-Country Reports (MCAA). This agreement enables China and its international treaty partners to share information on large multinational enterprises consistent with BEPS Actions.²⁰²¹

²⁰¹⁴ China and Zimbabwe Sign Tax Treaty, State Administration of Taxation of The People's Republic of China (Beijing) 4 December 2015. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2010298/content.html>.

²⁰¹⁵ Wang Jun visits Taxation and Customs Administration of Ethiopia, State Administration of Taxation of The People's Republic of China (Beijing) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2010336/content.html>.

²⁰¹⁶ Wang Jun visits Taxation and Customs Administration of Ethiopia, State Administration of Taxation of The People's Republic of China (Beijing) 7 December 2015. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2010336/content.html>.

²⁰¹⁷ Wang Jun Meets With OECD Delegates, State Administration of Taxation of The People's Republic of China (Beijing) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 8 March 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/n2958/c2010391/content.html>.

²⁰¹⁸ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b27336-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>.

²⁰¹⁹ SAT establishes Multilateral Tax Centre with OECD, State Administration of Taxation of The People's Republic of China (Beijing) 16 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2120533/content.html>

²⁰²⁰ Wang Qinfeng Met with Head of the National Tax Agency of Japan, State Administration of Taxation of The People's Republic of China (Beijing) 13 April 2016. Access Date: 30 June 2016. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c2157332/content.html>

²⁰²¹ A new boost to transparency in international tax matters, OECD (Beijing) 12 March 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/a-new-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-six-new-countries-sign-agreement-enabling-automatic-sharing-of-country-by-country-reporting.htm>.

On 13 May 2016, China hosted the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²⁰²²

On 30 June 2016, China attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²⁰²³

China engaged developing economies' in the international tax agenda through national actions that addressed common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders of international organizations.

Thus, China has received a score of +1

Analyst: Jiyoung Han

France: +1

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

On 30 December 2015, France enacted the 2016 Finance Act and the Amended 2015 Finance Act.²⁰²⁴ This act included a provision obliging large companies to carry out country-by-country reporting in line with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) recommendations on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan.²⁰²⁵

On 27 January 2016, as a member of the OECD, France signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports as part of the OECD G20 BEPS Project.^{2026 2027}

On 28 January 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council—a group made up of the economics and finance ministers of all EU member states, including France—presented the Anti-Tax Avoidance Package, which aims to combat corporate tax avoidance. The package is based on the standards developed by the OECD for addressing BEPS.²⁰²⁸ Among other things, the package

²⁰²² Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing) 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²⁰²³ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>.

²⁰²⁴ France enacts distribution rules and BEPS-inspired measures, Tax Insights from International Tax Services (New York) 8 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/tax-services/publications/insights/assets/pwc-france-enacts-distribution-rules-and-beps-inspired-measures.pdf>.

²⁰²⁵ France enacts distribution rules and BEPS-inspired measures, Tax Insights from International Tax Services (New York) 8 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/tax-services/publications/insights/assets/pwc-france-enacts-distribution-rules-and-beps-inspired-measures.pdf>.

²⁰²⁶ Signature de l'accord multilatéral prévoyant les modalités de mise en œuvre du reporting pays par pays, Le portail de l'Économie et des Finances (Paris) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/accord-multilatéral-de-mise-en-oeuvre-du-reporting-pays-par-pays>.

²⁰²⁷ Signature de l'accord multilatéral prévoyant les modalités de mise en œuvre du reporting pays par pays, Le portail de l'Économie et des Finances (Paris) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/accord-multilatéral-de-mise-en-oeuvre-du-reporting-pays-par-pays>

²⁰²⁸ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Union (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm.

includes a strategy for promoting tax governance globally — including the implementation of anti-BEPS projects in other countries.²⁰²⁹

On 9 February 2016, France and Germany participated in the 48th Franco-German Financial and Economic Council. During the council, “both countries continuously stressed the urgent need to advance efforts in the fight against tax avoidance and aggressive tax planning, both at the global and EU levels, to ensure transparency and the implementation of the principle of a minimum effective level of taxation.”²⁰³⁰ During the conference, France and Germany strongly welcomed the conclusions of the OECD BEPS Action Plan and called for its swift and efficient implementation.²⁰³¹ On the topic of automatic exchange of information (AEOI), France and Germany encouraged “the Global Forum to monitor its implementation, ask to report on it before the end of 2016 and establish a review mechanism, and further the work on tougher incentives for countries failing to respect international standards of AEOI on request.”²⁰³²

On 12 February 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council met again for its first discussion on the anti-tax avoidance package. The Council Presidency set the objective of reaching political agreement by the summer on a draft directive on anti-tax avoidance.²⁰³³

From 26-27 February 2016, France participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers’ meeting in Shanghai, China.²⁰³⁴

On 1-3 March 2016, the OECD, of which France is a member, hosted the Task Force on Tax and Development and the Global Forum on Transfer Pricing.²⁰³⁵ The events addressed a new inclusive framework for developing-country participation in the BEPS plan, and the Tax Inspectors Without Borders capacity-building initiative, in addition to the impact of revisions to OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.²⁰³⁶

²⁰²⁹ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Council (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm.

²⁰³⁰ Leading Effective TADAT Assessments. The Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT). Access Date: 24 February 2016. http://www.tadat.org/news_events/NewsAndEvents.html

²⁰³¹ 48th Franco-German Financial and Economic Council. Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 9 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Europe/Articles/2016-02-09-48th-franco-german-financial-and-economic-council.html#Start>

²⁰³² 48th Franco-German Financial and Economic Council. Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 9 February 2016. Access Date: February 24 2016.

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Europe/Articles/2016-02-09-48th-franco-german-financial-and-economic-council.html#Start>

²⁰³³ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰³⁴ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NfK>

²⁰³⁵ Developed and Developing countries gather at OECD to deepen their engagement to implement BEPS package, OECD (Paris) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 25 April 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-global/developed-and-developing-countries-gather-at-oecd-to-deepen-their-engagement-to-implement-beps-package.htm>

²⁰³⁶ Developed and Developing countries gather at OECD to deepen their engagement to implement BEPS package, OECD (Paris) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 25 April 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-global/developed-and-developing-countries-gather-at-oecd-to-deepen-their-engagement-to-implement-beps-package.htm>

On 8 March 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the draft directive concerning the exchange of tax-related information on the activities of multinational companies.²⁰³⁷ This directive required multinationals to create country-by-country reports on tax related information. Under this directive, national tax authorities will exchange the information submitted by multinationals automatically.²⁰³⁸

On 11 April 2016, France reiterated its commitment to be at the forefront of the fight against all forms of fraud, evasion, and aggressive tax planning in the aftermath of the release of the Panama Papers.²⁰³⁹ France also called upon all countries, who have not already, to sign the 2014 Berlin Declaration for an automatic exchange of information between tax administrations, effective in 2018 at the latest.²⁰⁴⁰ France has confirmed its commitment that all the countries of the G20 and the OECD implement, consistently, the 15 BEPS actions covering the whole of international taxation.²⁰⁴¹

On 13 May 2016, France attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²⁰⁴²

On 21 June 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the anti-tax avoidance directive.²⁰⁴³ This was preceded by a passing vote in the European Parliament on 8 June 2016.²⁰⁴⁴

On 30 June 2016, France attended the first meeting of more than 80 countries and jurisdictions to discuss the BEPS Project in Kyoto, Japan. France has committed to implementing the BEPS package and this meeting was dedicated to beginning the work on setting standards for remaining issues such as transfer pricing and interest deductibility and the development of practical guidance to support consistent, global implementation of their commitment.²⁰⁴⁵

²⁰³⁷ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰³⁸ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰³⁹ Lutte contre la fraude et l'optimisation fiscale agressive : Michel Sapin rappelle son plan d'action pour les réunions de Washington, Le portail de l'Économie et des Finances (Paris) 11 April 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016

<http://www.economie.gouv.fr/michel-sapin-rappelle-plan-daction-pour-reunions-washington>

²⁰⁴⁰ Lutte contre la fraude et l'optimisation fiscale agressive : Michel Sapin rappelle son plan d'action pour les réunions de Washington, Le portail de l'Économie et des Finances (Paris) 11 April 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016

<http://www.economie.gouv.fr/michel-sapin-rappelle-plan-daction-pour-reunions-washington>

²⁰⁴¹ Lutte contre la fraude et l'optimisation fiscale agressive : Michel Sapin rappelle son plan d'action pour les réunions de Washington, Le portail de l'Économie et des Finances (Paris) 11 April 2016. Access Date: 12 July 2016

<http://www.economie.gouv.fr/michel-sapin-rappelle-plan-daction-pour-reunions-washington>.

²⁰⁴² Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²⁰⁴³ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁴⁴ Parliament calls for crackdown on corporate tax avoidance. European Parliament News (Brussels) 8 June 2016.

Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/news-room/20160603IPR30204/Parliament-calls-for-crackdown-on-corporate-tax-avoidance>

²⁰⁴⁵ First meeting of the new inclusive framework to tackle Base Erosion and Profit Shifting marks a new era in international tax co-operation, OECD 30 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016

On 12 July 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council formally adopted the anti-tax avoidance directive.²⁰⁴⁶

On 5 July 2016, France announced that the public register of trusts is now readily available on the internet to those with the tax number and access code. This project addresses France's commitment to increasing transparency.²⁰⁴⁷

France has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sonja Dobson

Germany: +1

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

From 23-27 November 2015, the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), an international development organization owned by the German government, held a workshop in Panama in conjunction with the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT). The main topic of the workshop was the effective implementation of transfer pricing in tax administrations faced with the challenge of a globalizing world.²⁰⁴⁸

From 18-21 January 2016, the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) Organization, ran a TADAT Assessment Leadership course in conjunction with the Center for Excellence in Finance in Ljubljana, Slovenia.²⁰⁴⁹ Assessors from, a GIZ-funded project and the Ministry of Finance were part of the German delegation that attended the course.²⁰⁵⁰

On 27 January 2016, as a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Germany signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports in an effort to boost transparency by multinational enterprises.²⁰⁵¹

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/first-meeting-of-the-new-inclusive-framework-to-tackle-base-erosion-and-profit-shifting-marks-a-new-era-in-international-tax-co-operation.htm>

²⁰⁴⁶ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁴⁷ Mise en ligne du registre public des trusts : une étape de plus dans la transparence, Le portail de l'Économie et des Finances (Paris) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 9 July 2016.

<http://www.economie.gouv.fr/registre-public-des-trusts-accessible-sur-internet>

²⁰⁴⁸ Seminario - Taller sobre Análisis de Casos de Precios de Transferencia GIZ-CIAT, Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (Panama City) 10 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

<http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/news/the-executive-secretary-in-the-press.html>

²⁰⁴⁹ Overview. The Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT). Access Date: 24 February 2016.

<http://www.tadat.org/overview/overview.html>

²⁰⁵⁰ Leading Effective TADAT Assessments. The Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT). Access Date: 24 February 2016. http://www.tadat.org/news_events/NewsAndEvents.html

²⁰⁵¹ A boost to transparency in international tax matters, OECD (Paris) 27 January 16. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/a-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-31-countries-sign-tax-co-operation-agreement.htm#note>

On 28 January 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council—a group made up of the economics and finance ministers of all EU member states, including Germany—presented the Anti-Tax Avoidance Package, which aims to combat corporate tax avoidance. The package is based on the standards developed by the OECD for addressing BEPS.²⁰⁵² Among other things, the package includes a strategy for promoting tax governance globally—including the implementation of anti-BEPS projects in other countries.²⁰⁵³

On 9 February 2016, France and Germany participated in the 48th Franco-German Financial and Economic Council during which ministers from both states met to speak about critical financial issues. During the council “both countries continuously stressed the urgent need to advance efforts in the fight against tax avoidance and aggressive tax planning, both at the global and EU levels, to ensure transparency and the implementation of the principle of a minimum effective level of taxation.”²⁰⁵⁴ France and Germany also called for the quick implementation of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan. Finally, France and Germany called for the Global Forum to monitor the implementation of automatic exchange of information, establish a review mechanism, and provide tougher incentives for countries failing to respect standards for the exchange of information.²⁰⁵⁵

On 12 February 2016, the European Council’s Economic and Financial Affairs Council met again for its first discussion on the anti-tax avoidance package. At that time, the Council Presidency set the objective of reaching political agreement by the summer on a draft directive on anti-tax avoidance.²⁰⁵⁶

From 26-27 February 2016, Germany participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb BEPS at the G20 Finance Ministers’ meeting in Shanghai, China.²⁰⁵⁷

On 8 March 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the draft directive concerning the exchange of tax-related information on the activities of multinational companies.²⁰⁵⁸ This directive required multinationals to create country-by-country reports on tax related information. Under this directive, national tax authorities will exchange the information submitted by multinationals automatically.²⁰⁵⁹

On 13 May 2016, Germany attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and

²⁰⁵² The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Union (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm

²⁰⁵³ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Council (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm

²⁰⁵⁴ Leading Effective TADAT Assessments. The Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT). Access Date: 24 February 2016. http://www.tadat.org/news_events/NewsAndEvents.html

²⁰⁵⁵ 48th Franco-German Financial and Economic Council. Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 9 February 2016. Access Date: February 24 2016.

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Europe/Articles/2016-02-09-48th-franco-german-financial-and-economic-council.html#Start>

²⁰⁵⁶ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁵⁷ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²⁰⁵⁸ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁵⁹ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²⁰⁶⁰

On 1 June 2016, the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) published a ministerial draft bill on the implementation of amendments to the EU administrative assistance directive and further measures against base erosion and profit shifting.²⁰⁶¹

On 21 June 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the anti-tax avoidance directive.²⁰⁶² This was preceded by a passing vote in the European Parliament on 8 June 2016.²⁰⁶³

On 30 June 2016, Germany attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²⁰⁶⁴

On 12 July 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council formally adopted the anti-tax avoidance directive.²⁰⁶⁵

Germany has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Warchol

India: +1

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

On 31 December 2015, the Government of India published an updated Guidance Note for implementation of Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS) as per Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for Automatic Exchange of Information.²⁰⁶⁶

²⁰⁶⁰ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²⁰⁶¹ German Tax Monthly- Information on the latest tax developments in Germany. July 2016. Access Date 29 July 2016. <https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/pdf/2016/07/german-tax-monthly-july-2016-kpmg.pdf>

²⁰⁶² Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁶³ Parliament calls for crackdown on corporate tax avoidance. European Parliament News (Brussels) 8 June 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/news-room/20160603IPR30204/Parliament-calls-for-crackdown-on-corporate-tax-avoidance>

²⁰⁶⁴ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

²⁰⁶⁵ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁶⁶ Clarification for implementation of FATCA and CRS –regarding, Income Tax Department (New Delhi) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. [http://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/Lists/Press Releases/Attachments/443/Press-Release-Clarification-for-implementation-of-FATCA-19-02-2016.pdf](http://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/Lists/Press%20Releases/Attachments/443/Press-Release-Clarification-for-implementation-of-FATCA-19-02-2016.pdf)

On 28 January 2016, the Central Board of Direct Taxes in India announced that it resolved over 100 transfer pricing disputes under the Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP) provision contained in the provision contained in the India-USA Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) signed in 2015.²⁰⁶⁷

On 2 February 2016, the Ministry of Finance of the Government of India established the “Tax Policy Research Unit and Tax Policy Council to bring consistency, multidisciplinary inputs, and coherence in tax policy making.”²⁰⁶⁸

On 26-27 February 2016, India participated in discussions regarding implementation of a proposal to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers’ meeting in Shanghai, China.²⁰⁶⁹

On 10 May 2016, the Ministry of Finance of the Government of India signed a protocol for amendment of a double taxation treaty with the Government of Mauritius in order to prevent fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains between the two countries.²⁰⁷⁰

On 13 May 2016, India attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²⁰⁷¹

On 13 May 2016 India joined the Multilateral Competent Authority agreement for automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reporting at the OECD Forum on Tax Administration Plenary in Beijing, China.²⁰⁷²

On 27 May 2016, India implemented an Equalization Levy on e-commerce transactions in order to safeguard against BEPS.²⁰⁷³

²⁰⁶⁷ Resolution of more than 100 cases of transfer pricing disputes with USA under MAP-regarding, Income Tax Department (New Delhi) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016.

[http://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/Lists/Pressper cent20Releases/Attachments/439/PressRelease_28-1-16.pdf](http://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/Lists/Pressper%20Releases/Attachments/439/PressRelease_28-1-16.pdf)

²⁰⁶⁸ Government sets-up Tax Policy Research Unit and Tax Policy Council to bring consistency, multidisciplinary inputs, and coherence in Tax Policy, Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 2 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=136014>

²⁰⁶⁹ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NfK>

²⁰⁷⁰ Press Release regarding Protocol for amendment of the Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains between India and Mauritius, Government of India (New Delhi) 10 May 2013. Access Date: 21 July 2016.

<http://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/Lists/Press%20Releases/Attachments/468/Press-release-Indo-Mauritius-10-05-2016.pdf>

²⁰⁷¹ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²⁰⁷² Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), Beijing, OECD (Paris) 13 May 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016. <https://www.oecd.org/tax/forum-on-tax-administration/meetings/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²⁰⁷³ The Latest on BEPS – 6 June 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 6 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---6-June-2016>

On 22 June 2016, India clarified the terms of application of the new domestic general anti-avoidance rule (GAAR), issuing a grandfather clause which exempts income from the transfer of investments made before 1 April 2017.²⁰⁷⁴

In June 2016, the Indian tax tribunal clarified exemption rules and penalty provisions as related to dual-residency taxpayers, stating that residential status should be determined under the tie breaker clauses of the relevant DTAA.²⁰⁷⁵

On 30 June 2016, India attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.

India has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, India has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Fatima Saya

Indonesia: +1

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

From 26-27 February 2016, the Indonesian Ministry of Finance urged G20 members to implement international tax agreements by the deadline at the G20 Finance Ministerial and Central Bank Meeting in Shanghai, China.²⁰⁷⁶

At the same meeting, Indonesian Finance Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro highlighted the challenges faced in the implementation of the international taxation cooperation, particularly the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) initiative and the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) on taxation.²⁰⁷⁷

On 13 May 2016, Indonesia attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. The heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²⁰⁷⁸

²⁰⁷⁴ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

²⁰⁷⁵ India tribunal rules on penalties and availability of split year residency under a tax treaty, Ernst and Young HR and Tax Alert (London) June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/People-Advisory-Services/HC-Alert--India-tribunal-rules-on-penalties-and-availability-of-split-year-residency-under-a-tax-treaty>

²⁰⁷⁶ Indonesia asks G20 to implement taxation cooperation, Antara News (Jakarta) 28 February 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/103388/indonesia-asks-g20-to-implement-taxation-cooperation>

²⁰⁷⁷ Indonesia asks G20 to implement taxation cooperation, Antara News (Jakarta) 28 February 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/103388/indonesia-asks-g20-to-implement-taxation-cooperation>

²⁰⁷⁸ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

On 9 June 2016, Indonesia's Ministry of Finance announced that it has formed a team that will focus on taxation of e-commerce activities. Earlier in the year, the Government initiated an investigation of four Internet-based companies for any unpaid taxes including value added tax (VAT) after finding evidence that the companies did not register their local business units as PEs in Indonesia.²⁰⁷⁹

On 30 June 2016, Indonesia attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²⁰⁸⁰

Indonesia has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or member of international organizations.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Warchol

Italy: +1

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

On 22 December 2015, Italy implemented rules requiring multinational entities to report, by country, the amounts of gross profit, taxes paid, and other indicators of economic activities in its 2016 budget law.²⁰⁸¹ These reporting requirements are in line with the recommendations made in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project.²⁰⁸²

On 27 January 2016, as a member of the OECD, Italy signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports in an effort to boost transparency by multinational enterprises.²⁰⁸³

On 28 January 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council—a group made up of the economics and finance ministers of all EU member states, including Italy—presented the Anti-Tax Avoidance Package, which aims to combat corporate tax avoidance. The package is based on the standards developed by the OECD for addressing BEPS.²⁰⁸⁴ Among other things, the package

²⁰⁷⁹ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

²⁰⁸⁰ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

²⁰⁸¹ Italy: Country-by-country reporting approved in 2016 budget law, KPMG 23 December 2015. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/insights/2015/12/tnf-italy-country-by-country-reporting-approved-in-2016-budget-law.html>

²⁰⁸² Italy: Country-by-country reporting approved in 2016 budget law, KPMG 23 December 2015. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/insights/2015/12/tnf-italy-country-by-country-reporting-approved-in-2016-budget-law.html>

²⁰⁸³ A boost to transparency in international tax matters, OECD (Paris) 27 January 2016. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/a-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-31-countries-sign-tax-co-operation-agreement.htm#note>

²⁰⁸⁴ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Union (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm

includes a strategy for promoting tax governance globally—including the implementation of anti-BEPS projects in other countries.²⁰⁸⁵

On 12 February 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council met again for its first discussion on the anti-tax avoidance package. At that time, the Council Presidency set the objective of reaching political agreement by the summer on a draft directive on anti-tax avoidance.²⁰⁸⁶

From 26-27 February 2016, Italy participated in discussions on implementing proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²⁰⁸⁷

On 8 March 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council agreed on the draft directive concerning the exchange of tax-related information on the activities of multinational companies.²⁰⁸⁸ This directive required multinationals to create country-by-country reports on tax related information. Under this directive, national tax authorities will exchange the information submitted by multinationals automatically.²⁰⁸⁹

On 13 May 2016, Italy attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.

On 21 June 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the anti-tax avoidance directive.²⁰⁹⁰ This was preceded by a passing vote in the European Parliament on 8 June 2016.²⁰⁹¹

On 30 June 2016, Italy attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²⁰⁹²

On 12 July 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council formally adopted the anti-tax avoidance directive.²⁰⁹³

Italy has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international

²⁰⁸⁵ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Council (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm

²⁰⁸⁶ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁸⁷ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²⁰⁸⁸ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁸⁹ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁹⁰ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

²⁰⁹¹ Parliament calls for crackdown on corporate tax avoidance. European Parliament News (Brussels) 8 June 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/news-room/20160603IPR30204/Parliament-calls-for-crackdown-on-corporate-tax-avoidance>

²⁰⁹² The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

²⁰⁹³ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Warchol

Japan: +1

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

On 27 January 2016, as a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Japan signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports in an effort to boost the transparency of multinational enterprises.²⁰⁹⁴

On 26-27 February 2016, Japan participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²⁰⁹⁵

On 24 March 2016, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency announced a new capacity building project with the Tanzanian Revenue Authority to aid with training staff to deal with taxation issues related to oil and gas.²⁰⁹⁶

On 29 March 2016, Japan enacted its 2016 Tax Reform Bill which aligned transfer pricing documentation rules with the OECD Guidance on Transfer Pricing Documentation and Country-by-Country Reporting.²⁰⁹⁷

In April 2016, the Japanese National Tax Agency introduced guidance in order to clarify documentation requirements with respect to transfer pricing in accordance with Action 13 of the OECD BEPS Action Plan.²⁰⁹⁸

On 30 June 2016, Japan hosted the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²⁰⁹⁹

²⁰⁹⁴ A boost to transparency in international tax matters, OECD (Paris) 27 January 16. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/a-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-31-countries-sign-tax-co-operation-agreement.htm#note>

²⁰⁹⁵ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²⁰⁹⁶ Japan to help build TRA on oil, gas taxation capacity, Daily News (Dodoma) 24 March 2016. Access Date: 25 April 2016. <http://dailynews.co.tz/index.php/home-news/48214-japan-to-help-build-tra-on-oil-gas-taxation-capacity>

²⁰⁹⁷ Japan enacts 2016 tax reform bill, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 30 March 2016, Access Date: 21 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--Japan-enacts-2016-tax-reform-bill>

²⁰⁹⁸ Japan releases guidance on transfer pricing documentation requirements, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 7 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--Japan-releases-guidance-on-transfer-pricing-documentation-requirements>

²⁰⁹⁹ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

Japan has supported efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda as a member of an international organization however, has not implemented national actions that address common issues and common interests.

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Fatima Saya

Korea: +1

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

From 26-27 February 2016, Korea participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²¹⁰⁰

On 30 March 2016, Korean Finance Minister Yoo Il-ho reaffirmed the country's commitment to building tax administration capacities in the Asia and Pacific region.²¹⁰¹ The finance minister released a statement stating that, "Korea will help the capacity building in tax administration in Asia and the Pacific and exert efforts to induce more countries to join the BEPS package."²¹⁰² Korea intends to achieve this by providing support through their Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF), which is used to improve the financial capacity of developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.²¹⁰³

On 13 May 2016, Korea attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²¹⁰⁴

On 30 June 2016, Korea attended a meeting of over 80 countries to take the next steps in tackling BEPS in Kyoto.²¹⁰⁵ At this meeting, Korea signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement

²¹⁰⁰ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²¹⁰¹ S. Korean finance minister vows to contribute to anti-tax avoidance movement, Yonhap News Agency (Yonhap) 30 March 2016. Access Date: 19 April 2016. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/news/2016/03/30/0200000000AEN20160330002851320.html>

²¹⁰² S. Korean finance minister vows to contribute to anti-tax avoidance movement, Yonhap News Agency (Yonhap) 30 March 2016. Access Date: 19 April 2016. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/news/2016/03/30/0200000000AEN20160330002851320.html>

²¹⁰³ S. Korean finance minister vows to contribute to anti-tax avoidance movement, Yonhap News Agency (Yonhap) 30 March 2016. Access Date: 19 April 2016. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/news/2016/03/30/0200000000AEN20160330002851320.html>

²¹⁰⁴ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communication-2016.pdf>

²¹⁰⁵ First meeting of the new inclusive framework to tackle Base Erosion and Profit Shifting marks a new era in international tax co-operation, OECD (Kyoto), 30 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/countries/argentina/first-meeting-of-the-new-inclusive-framework-to-tackle-base-erosion-and-profit-shifting-marks-a-new-era-in-international-tax-co-operation.htm>

along with Argentina, Curacao, Georgia, and Uruguay.²¹⁰⁶ This brings the total number of signatories to 44 countries. This agreement allows signatories to participate in the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²¹⁰⁷

Korea has supported efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda as a member of an international organization and has taken actions to address common issues and interests.

Thus, Korea has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jiyoung Han

Mexico: 0

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

On 12 February 2016, as a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Mexico signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports in an effort to boost transparency by multinational enterprises.²¹⁰⁸

From 26-27 February 2016, Mexico participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²¹⁰⁹

On 13 May 2016, Mexico attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²¹¹⁰

On 30 June 2016, Mexico attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²¹¹¹

²¹⁰⁶ First meeting of the new inclusive framework to tackle Base Erosion and Profit Shifting marks a new era in international tax co-operation, OECD (Kyoto), 30 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/countries/argentina/first-meeting-of-the-new-inclusive-framework-to-tackle-base-erosion-and-profit-shifting-marks-a-new-era-in-international-tax-co-operation.htm>

²¹⁰⁷ First meeting of the new inclusive framework to tackle Base Erosion and Profit Shifting marks a new era in international tax co-operation, OECD (Kyoto), 30 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/countries/argentina/first-meeting-of-the-new-inclusive-framework-to-tackle-base-erosion-and-profit-shifting-marks-a-new-era-in-international-tax-co-operation.htm>

²¹⁰⁸ A boost to transparency in international tax matters, OECD (Paris) 27 January 16. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/a-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-31-countries-sign-tax-co-operation-agreement.htm#note>

²¹⁰⁹ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²¹¹⁰ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Paris). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²¹¹¹ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

Mexico has partially supported efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda as a member of an international organization however, has not implemented national actions that address common issues and common interests.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Coral Cripps

Russia: +1

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

On 30 April 2016 Russia joined Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information. It signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information.²¹¹²

On 9 May 2016 Russia committed to implementation timelines of the new AEOI standard by the OECD to undertake first exchanges by 2018.²¹¹³

On 12 May 2016, at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing, Russia signed the Agreement, thereby joining the OECD's Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (Common Reporting Standard or CRS).²¹¹⁴

On 13 May 2016, Russia attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²¹¹⁵

Russia has supported efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda as a member of an international organization however and through national actions that address common issues and common interests.

Thus, Russia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Elena Lifshits Carrera

Saudi Arabia: 0

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

²¹¹² Russia Joins Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 20 May 2016. Access Date: July 25 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--Russia-joins-Standard-for-Automatic-Exchange-of-Financial-Account-Information>

²¹¹³ OECD members agree on implementation of AEOI Status of Commitments by Jurisdictions, OECD (Paris) 26 July 2016. Access Date: 26 July 2016. <https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/AEOI-commitments.pdf>

²¹¹⁴ Russia Joins Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 20 May 2016. Access Date: July 25 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--Russia-joins-Standard-for-Automatic-Exchange-of-Financial-Account-Information>

²¹¹⁵ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

On 26-27 February 2016, Saudi Arabia participated in discussions regarding the implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²¹¹⁶

On 30 June 2016, Saudi Arabia attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.

Saudi Arabia has partially supported efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda as a member of an international organization however, has not implemented national actions that address common issues and common interests.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Fatima Saya

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to help strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda.

On 12 February 2016, as a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), South Africa signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports in an effort to boost transparency by multinational enterprises.²¹¹⁷

On 25 February 2016, South Africa began work on a report on tax administration, which evaluates the country's use of institutions and infrastructure to implement recommendations on tax policy.²¹¹⁸ In particular, the report will review the South African Revenue Service (SARS) to determine whether the institution is capable of implementing the recommendations of a governmental tax committee formed in 2013.²¹¹⁹

From 26-27 February 2016, South Africa participated in discussions regarding the implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²¹²⁰

On 13 May 2016, South Africa attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax

²¹¹⁶ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²¹¹⁷ A boost to transparency in international tax matters, OECD (Paris) 27 January 16. Access Date: 22 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/a-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-31-countries-sign-tax-co-operation-agreement.htm#note>

²¹¹⁸ TAX COMMITTEE: Review aiming for in depth look into tax system, Business Day (Cape Town) 25 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.bdlive.co.za/economy/2016/02/25/tax-committee-review-aiming-for-indepth-look-into-tax-system>

²¹¹⁹ TAX COMMITTEE: Review aiming for in depth look into tax system, Business Day (Cape Town) 25 February 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. <http://www.bdlive.co.za/economy/2016/02/25/tax-committee-review-aiming-for-indepth-look-into-tax-system>

²¹²⁰ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²¹²¹

On 30 June 2016, South Africa attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²¹²²

South Africa has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, South Africa has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Coral Cripps

Turkey: +1

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

On 15 December 2015, the Ministry of Finance introduced amendments to tax audit regulations, including provisions to facilitate regulations outlined by Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI).²¹²³

On 24 December 2015, the Ministry of Finance issued new disclosure regulations for organizations and taxpayers in the e-commerce sector, including the introduction of new obligatory e-archiving requirements.²¹²⁴

On 22 February 2016, the Turkish Revenue Administration launched an annual *Tax Week* to "develop tax awareness in all sectors of society and in order to increase voluntary tax payment habits."²¹²⁵

On 26-27 February 2016, Turkey participated in discussions regarding the implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²¹²⁶

On 16 March 2016, the Turkish Revenue Administration released a draft communiqué outlining new transfer pricing reporting requirements for multinationals, including country-by-country reporting requirements.²¹²⁷

²¹²¹ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²¹²² The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

²¹²³ Vergi incelemelerinde uyulacak usul ve esaslar hakkında, Revenue Administration (Ankara) 15 December 2015. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2015/11/20151106-5.htm>

²¹²⁴ Vergi usul kanunu genel tebliği (sıra no: 464), Revenue Administration (Ankara) 24 December 2015. Access Date: 3 March 2016. <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2015/12/20151224-7.htm>

²¹²⁵ Turkish Revenue Administration Announcement, Revenue Administration (Ankara) 22 February 2016. Access Date: 3 March 2016

http://www.gib.gov.tr/sites/default/files/fileadmin/user_upload/BasinBultenleri/22022016basinbulteni.htm

²¹²⁶ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

On 13 May 2016, Turkey attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²¹²⁸

On 21 May 2016, Turkey announced changes to Value Added Taxes (VAT), including updates on VAT on digital services.²¹²⁹

On 30 June 2016, Turkey attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²¹³⁰

Turkey has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Fatima Saya

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to help strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda.

On 23 November 2015, the Department for International Development (DFID) updated its aid strategy, re-affirming its commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of national income on Official Development Assistance (ODA).²¹³¹ In support of the government's aim towards progressive tax policy, the ODA states that it will double the amount it invests for improving developing countries tax systems by 2020 to GBP40 million.²¹³² The government will invest more in combatting tax

²¹²⁷ Turkish Revenue Administration implements new transfer pricing documentation approach including CbC reporting, Ernst & Young Global Tax Alert (London) 23 March 2016. Access Date: 22 April 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--Turkish-Revenue-Administration-implements-new-transfer-pricing-documentation-approach-including-CbC-reporting>

²¹²⁸ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²¹²⁹ Value Added Tax General Communication Application Communique on the Amendments, Ministry of Finance (Istanbul) 21 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2016/05/20160521-13.htm>

²¹³⁰ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

²¹³¹ Development spending will meet UK's promises to world's poor while serving national interest, Department for International Development (London) 23 November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/development-spending-will-meet-uks-promises-to-worlds-poor-while-serving-national-interest>

²¹³² UK aid: tackling global challenges in the national interest, Department for International Development (London) November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/478834/ODA_strategy_final_web_09_05.pdf

evasion and avoidance; strengthen and expand government partnerships to defeat bribery and corruption; and return stolen assets.²¹³³

On 25 November 2015, the Department for International Development began developing the capacity of Somalia's new federal system of government by "establishing and improving systems for tax."²¹³⁴

In December 2015, DFID updated its Tax Modernisation Programme in Tanzania which aims to improve Tanzania's tax administration system.²¹³⁵

On 14 December 2015, the UK with the Institute for Fiscal Studies started technical in-country co-analysis of tax policy in Ghana and Ethiopia in order to strengthen tax policymaking capacity.²¹³⁶

On 27 January 2016, as a member of the OECD, the UK signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports in an effort to boost transparency by multinational enterprises.²¹³⁷

On 28 January 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council—a group made up of the economics and finance ministers of all EU member states, which previously included the UK—presented the Anti-Tax Avoidance Package, which aims to combat corporate tax avoidance. The package is based on the standards developed by the OECD for addressing BEPS.²¹³⁸ Among other things, the package includes a strategy for promoting tax governance globally—including the implementation of anti-BEPS projects in other countries.²¹³⁹

On 12 February 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the draft directive concerning the exchange of tax-related information on the activities of multinational companies.²¹⁴⁰ This directive required multinationals to create country-by-country reports on tax related information. Under this directive, national tax authorities will exchange the information submitted by multinationals automatically.²¹⁴¹

²¹³³ UK aid: tackling global challenges in the national interest, Department for International Development (London) November 2015. Access Date: 23 February 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/478834/ODA_strategy_final_web_0905.pdf

²¹³⁴ Public Resource Management in Somalia, Department for International Development (London) 29 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-205065>

²¹³⁵ Tax Modernisation Programme Grant – Corporate Plan 4, Department for International Development (London) 29 January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204334>

²¹³⁶ Improving tax and benefit policy development in partner countries with the Institute of Fiscal Studies, Department for International Development (London) 28 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-205083>

²¹³⁷ A boost to transparency in international tax matters, OECD (Paris) 27 January 16. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/a-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-31-countries-sign-tax-co-operation-agreement.htm#note>

²¹³⁸ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Union (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm.

²¹³⁹ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Council (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm.

²¹⁴⁰ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>.

²¹⁴¹ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>.

From 26-27 February 2016, the UK participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.

On 1-3 March 2016, the OECD, of which the UK is a member, hosted the Task Force on Tax and Development and the Global Forum on Transfer Pricing.²¹⁴² The events addressed a new inclusive framework for developing-country participation in the BEPS plan, and the Tax Inspectors Without Borders capacity-building initiative, in addition to the impact of revisions to OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.²¹⁴³

On 14 March 2016, the Department for International Development established the HM Revenue and Customs Technical Assistance to the African Tax Administration Forum.²¹⁴⁴ The forum aids African countries implement taxation agendas through continental level approaches and “engage with and participate from international action on the international taxation agenda.”²¹⁴⁵

On 16 March 2016, the UK Treasury introduced the Business Tax Roadmap, which included next steps on the implementation of BEPS in the UK to 2020.²¹⁴⁶

On 24 March 2016, the Government of the UK released its Finance Bill for 2016. This bill introduces new rules to address hybrid mismatch arrangements and increase transparency for payments on intellectual property made overseas, ensuring they are subject to tax.²¹⁴⁷

On 27 March 2016, the Department for International Development began the Caribbean Economic Development Programme to “support governments in the Caribbean region to strengthen their public financial management systems including tax and customs administration.”²¹⁴⁸

On 13 May 2016, the UK attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²¹⁴⁹

²¹⁴² Developed and Developing countries gather at OECD to deepen their engagement to implement BEPS package, OECD (Paris) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 25 April 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-global/developed-and-developing-countries-gather-at-oecd-to-deepen-their-engagement-to-implement-beps-package.htm>

²¹⁴³ Developed and Developing countries gather at OECD to deepen their engagement to implement BEPS package, OECD (Paris) 4 March 2016. Access Date: 25 April 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-global/developed-and-developing-countries-gather-at-oecd-to-deepen-their-engagement-to-implement-beps-package.htm>

²¹⁴⁴ HM Revenue and Customs Technical Assistance to the African Tax Administration Forum, Department for International Development (London) 13 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204939>

²¹⁴⁵ HM Revenue and Customs Technical Assistance to the African Tax Administration Forum, Department for International Development (London) 13 May 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204939>

²¹⁴⁶ The Latest on BEPS, Ernst and Young Tax Insights (London) 28 March 2016. Accessed 23 April 2016. <http://taxinsights.ey.com/archive/archive-news/the-latest-on-beps-28-march-2016.aspx>

²¹⁴⁷ Finance Bill 2016 legislates new tax changes, 24 March 2016. HM Treasury, HM Revenue & Customs. Accessed 22 April 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/finance-bill-2016-legislates-new-tax-changes>

²¹⁴⁸ Caribbean Economic Development Programme, Department for International Development (London) 17 June 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-205047>

²¹⁴⁹ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

On 21 June 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the anti-tax avoidance directive. This was preceded by a passing vote in the European Parliament on 8 June 2016.

On 30 June 2016, the UK attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²¹⁵⁰

The UK has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Anna Roach and Keshini Mahesan

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to help strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda.

On 22 December 2015, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the US Department of Treasury issued regulations for US multinational enterprise organizations regarding country-by-country reporting requirements established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project.²¹⁵¹

On 9 February 2016, the US Department of Treasury released the 2017 Fiscal Year Budget Proposal to the US Congress which included significant reform proposals to the US International Tax System, including limits on shifting income through intangible property transfers and restrictions on the use of hybrid arrangements that create stateless income.²¹⁵²

On 17 February 2016, the US Department of Treasury issued a revised US Model Income Tax Convention that reflect improvements based in bilateral tax treaty negotiations to reduce double taxation.²¹⁵³ In particular, it will deny "reduced withholding taxes on U.S. source payments made by companies that engage in inversions related to foreign persons."²¹⁵⁴

²¹⁵⁰ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS--5-July-2016>

²¹⁵¹ Country-by-Country Reporting, Federal Register (Washington) 23 December 2015. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/12/23/2015-32145/country-by-country-reporting>

²¹⁵² General Explanations of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2017 Revenue Proposals, Department of the Treasury (Washington) 9 February 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/tax-policy/Documents/General-Explanations-FY2017.pdf>

²¹⁵³ Treasury Announces Release of 2016 U.S. Model Income Tax Treaty, Department of the Treasury (Washington) 17 February 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0356.aspx>

²¹⁵⁴ Treasury Announces Release of 2016 U.S. Model Income Tax Treaty, Department of the Treasury (Washington) 17 February 2016. Access Date: 1 March 2016. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0356.aspx>

On 26-27 February 2016, the US participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb BEPS at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²¹⁵⁵

On 11 May 2016, the Internal Revenue Service and the US Treasury proposed increasing reporting requirements for foreign-owned US disregarded entities.²¹⁵⁶

On 13 May 2016, the US attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²¹⁵⁷

On 6-7 June 2016, the US hosted a conference in cooperation with the OECD, US Council for International Business, the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC), the US Branch of the International Fiscal Association Inc. (IFA USA), the International Tax Policy Forum (ITPF), the National Foreign Trade Council (NFTC), the Organization for International Investment (OFII), the Tax Council Policy Institute (TCPI), the Tax Executives Institute (TEI), and Tax Foundation to discuss the OECD's new international taxation initiatives on BEPS.²¹⁵⁸

On 22 June 2016, the US agreed to amend the existing US-Luxembourg Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement in order to ensure consistency with the 2016 US Model Treaty and its specifications regarding treaty benefits and rules related to permanent establishment.²¹⁵⁹

On 29 June 2016, the Internal Revenue Service of the US, in conjunction with the Treasury Department, released final regulations on Country-by-Country reporting to facilitate the exchange of information on profits reported by multinational enterprises.²¹⁶⁰

On 30 June 2016, the US attended the first meeting of the OECD BEPS inclusive framework which included a third signing of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports.²¹⁶¹

²¹⁵⁵ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²¹⁵⁶ US issues proposed rules that would require reporting by foreign-owned US disregarded entities, Ernst and Young Global Tax Report (London) 11 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--US-issues-proposed-rules-that-would-require-reporting-by-foreign-owned-US-disregarded-entities>

²¹⁵⁷ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²¹⁵⁸ 2016 OECD Tax Conference, United States Council for International Business, United States Council For International Business (New York) 20 May 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.uscib.org/oecd-tax-conference-ud-3647/>

²¹⁵⁹ United States and Luxembourg announce agreement to implement specific change to existing tax treaty, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 23 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--United-States-and-Luxembourg-announce-agreement-to-implement-specific-change-to-existing-tax-treaty>

²¹⁶⁰ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert, 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

²¹⁶¹ The Latest on BEPS – 5 July 2016, Ernst and Young Global Tax Alert (London) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Tax/International-Tax/Alert--The-Latest-on-BEPS---5-July-2016>

The US has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, the United States has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Fatima Saya

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to help strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda.

On 1 December 2015, the European Commission updated and published its country-by-country and corporate tax transparency report, thus furthering transparency.²¹⁶²

On 28 January 2016, the European Commission presented a reform agenda, which included a section on assisting developing countries in meeting good tax governance standards.²¹⁶³ This agenda upholds the EU140 million annual donation to developing countries, as well as the Addis Tax Initiative, launched in July 2015, wherein the EU and other international partners committed to doubling the support to developing countries for domestic revenue mobilization.²¹⁶⁴

On 28 January 2016, the European Commission presented a Communication on an External Strategy for Effective Taxation as part of its reform agenda.²¹⁶⁵ The External Strategy outlines measures to promote good tax governance internationally.²¹⁶⁶

On 28 January 2016, the European Commission included the continued promotion of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in its reform agenda.²¹⁶⁷

On 28 January 2016, the European Commission presented a reform agenda which includes "continuing to promote developing countries' contribution to international tax standard setting and pushing for more inclusive international coordination, among others through the G20-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project and Automatic Exchange of Information Initiatives (AEOI), the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and regional bodies like African Tax

²¹⁶² Country-by-Country Reporting / Corporate Tax Transparency, European Commission (Brussels) 1 December 2015. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://ec.europa.eu/finance/company-reporting/country-by-country-reporting/index_en.htm

²¹⁶³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on an External Strategy for Effective Taxation, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b5aef3db-c5a7-11e5-a4b5-01aa75ed71a1.0018.03/DOC_1&format=HTML&lang=EN&parentUrn=COM:2016:24:FIN

²¹⁶⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on an External Strategy for Effective Taxation, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b5aef3db-c5a7-11e5-a4b5-01aa75ed71a1.0018.03/DOC_1&format=HTML&lang=EN&parentUrn=COM:2016:24:FIN

²¹⁶⁵ Platform for Tax Good Governance, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation/gen_info/good_governance_matters/platform/index_en.htm

²¹⁶⁶ Platform for Tax Good Governance, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation/gen_info/good_governance_matters/platform/index_en.htm

²¹⁶⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on an External Strategy for Effective Taxation, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b5aef3db-c5a7-11e5-a4b5-01aa75ed71a1.0018.03/DOC_1&format=HTML&lang=EN&parentUrn=COM:2016:24:FIN

Administration Forum (ATAF), Centre de rencontres et d'études des dirigeants des administrations fiscales (CREDAF) or the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT).²¹⁶⁸

On 28 January 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council — a group made up of the economics and finance ministers of all EU member states — presented the Anti-Tax Avoidance Package, which aims to combat corporate tax avoidance. The package is based on the standards developed by the OECD for addressing BEPS.²¹⁶⁹ Among other things, the package includes a strategy for promoting tax governance globally—including the implementation of anti-BEPS projects in other countries.²¹⁷⁰

From 26-27 February 2016, the EU participated in discussions regarding implementation of proposals to curb BEPS at the G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Shanghai, China.²¹⁷¹

On 8 March 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the draft directive concerning the exchange of tax-related information on the activities of multinational companies.²¹⁷² This directive required multinationals to create country-by-country reports on tax related information. Under this directive, national tax authorities will exchange the information submitted by multinationals automatically.²¹⁷³

On 12 April 2016, the European Commission proposed public tax transparency rules for multinationals on a country-by-country basis at its weekly meeting.²¹⁷⁴ This proposal will amend the Accounting Directive of 2013 to ensure that large groups publish an annual report disclosing the profit and tax accrued and paid in each Member State on a country-by-country basis.²¹⁷⁵ Contextual information will have to be disclosed for every EU country in which a company is active, as well as for those operating in tax havens. These rules will apply to all multinationals doing business in Europe.²¹⁷⁶

On 13 May 2016, the European Commission attended the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration in Beijing. During this meeting, the heads of 44 tax administrations discussed

²¹⁶⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on an External Strategy for Effective Taxation, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 25 February 2016.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b5aef3db-c5a7-11e5-a4b5-01aa75ed71a1.0018.03/DOC_1&format=HTML&lang=EN&parentUrn=COM:2016:24:FIN

²¹⁶⁹ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Union (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm.

²¹⁷⁰ The Anti Tax Avoidance Package-Questions and Answers. The European Council (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-160_en.htm.

²¹⁷¹ Poorer countries handed role in tax evasion fight, Financial Times (London) 24 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/72b2736e-dad2-11e5-98fd-06d75973fe09.html?siteedition=intl#axzz41Ljd7NFk>

²¹⁷² Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>.

²¹⁷³ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>.

²¹⁷⁴ Commission proposes public tax transparency rules for multinationals, European Commission (Brussels) 12 April 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/04/20160412_en.htm

²¹⁷⁵ Commission proposes public tax transparency rules for multinationals, European Commission (Brussels) 12 April 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/04/20160412_en.htm

²¹⁷⁶ Commission proposes public tax transparency rules for multinationals, European Commission (Brussels) 12 April 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/04/20160412_en.htm

three main topics: the implementation of the G20/OECD tax agenda, the modernization of tax administrations and ensuring that all tax administrations, especially in developing countries, meet G20/OECD standards.²¹⁷⁷

On 21 June 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council reached an agreement on the anti-tax avoidance directive.²¹⁷⁸ This was preceded by a passing vote in the European Parliament on 8 June 2016.²¹⁷⁹

On 21 June 2016, the Member States also signaled their intention to compile a common EU list of third country tax jurisdictions that do not conform to international tax good governance standards.²¹⁸⁰

On 30 June 2016, the EU attended the first meeting of more than 80 countries and jurisdictions to discuss the BEPS Project, in Kyoto, Japan.²¹⁸¹ The meeting was dedicated to beginning the work on setting standards for remaining issues such as transfer pricing, interest deductibility and the development of practical guidance to support consistent, global implementation of the BEPS Project.²¹⁸²

On 5 July 2016, the EU and Canada engaged in the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement to take further steps to increase tax transparency in the wake of the release of the Panama Papers.²¹⁸³ Both sides pledged to promote the EU's high standards by working together to encourage others around the world, particularly developing countries, to raise their own standards.²¹⁸⁴

On 12 July 2016, the EU and Monaco signed a new tax transparency agreement, under which they will automatically exchange information on the financial accounts of each other's residents from 2018 in order to detect and pursue tax evaders.²¹⁸⁵ The new agreement is fully in line with the new

²¹⁷⁷ Communiqué of the 10th Meeting of the OECD Forum on Tax Administration (FTA), OECD (Beijing). 13 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/fta-communique-2016.pdf>

²¹⁷⁸ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>.

²¹⁷⁹ Parliament calls for crackdown on corporate tax avoidance. European Parliament News (Brussels) 8 June 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/news-room/20160603IPR30204/Parliament-calls-for-crackdown-on-corporate-tax-avoidance>

²¹⁸⁰ Fair Taxation: Commission welcomes agreement reached by Member States on new rules to tackle tax avoidance, European Commission (Brussels) 21 June 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1886_en.htm

²¹⁸¹ First meeting of the new inclusive framework to tackle Base Erosion and Profit Shifting marks a new era in international tax co-operation, OECD 30 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016 <http://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/first-meeting-of-the-new-inclusive-framework-to-tackle-base-erosion-and-profit-shifting-marks-a-new-era-in-international-tax-co-operation.htm>

²¹⁸² First meeting of the new inclusive framework to tackle Base Erosion and Profit Shifting marks a new era in international tax co-operation, OECD 30 June 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016 <http://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/first-meeting-of-the-new-inclusive-framework-to-tackle-base-erosion-and-profit-shifting-marks-a-new-era-in-international-tax-co-operation.htm>

²¹⁸³ EU-Canada trade deal to be signed by governments; next steps on tax transparency and security, European Commission (Brussels) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/07/20160705_2_en.htm

²¹⁸⁴ EU-Canada trade deal to be signed by governments; next steps on tax transparency and security, European Commission (Brussels) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/news/2016/07/20160705_2_en.htm

²¹⁸⁵ Fighting tax evasion: EU and Monaco sign new tax transparency agreement, European Commission (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2456_en.htm

OECD/G20 global standard for the automatic exchange of information.²¹⁸⁶ It is the latest in a series of international landmark deals on similar terms that the EU had signed for Switzerland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, and Andorra.²¹⁸⁷

On 12 July 2016, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council formally adopted the anti-tax avoidance directive.²¹⁸⁸

The EU has supported the efforts to strengthen developing economies' engagement in the international tax agenda through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Anna Roach and Sonja Dobson

²¹⁸⁶ Fighting tax evasion: EU and Monaco sign new tax transparency agreement, European Commission (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2456_en.htm

²¹⁸⁷ Fighting tax evasion: EU and Monaco sign new tax transparency agreement, European Commission (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 16 July 2016.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2456_en.htm

²¹⁸⁸ Anti tax avoidance package. The European Council (Brussels) 12 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/anti-tax-avoidance-package/>

10. Labour and Employment: Gender

“We will continue monitoring the implementation of our Employment Plans as well as our goals to reduce gender participation gap.”

G20 Antalya Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa			+1
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.95	

Background

Around the world, the labour force continues to grow faster than the number of jobs created. The International Labour Organisation (ILO), in its report “World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2015” noted that “by 2019, more than 212 million people will be out of work, up from 201 million now.” Reversing these trends and creating quality jobs remains the G20’s highest priority and comprehensive growth strategies will assist with this. At the 2014 Brisbane Summit, the G20 members developed country-specific Employment Plans to address individual employment challenges and future strategies to combat them.

In addition to the Employment Plans, the G20 during the Brisbane Summit for the first time declared a goal with a specific timeline to reduce the inequality in the labour force between men and women. G20 members specifically stated, “We agree to the goal of reducing the gap in labour force participation rates between men and women in our countries by 25 per cent by 2025, taking into account national circumstances. This will bring more than 100 million women into the labour force [and] significantly increase global growth.” Individual actions to lift employment and participation are outlined in each G20 member’s Employment Plans. All G20 members are taking action to raise female participation and tackle youth unemployment.

At the 2016 G20 Antalya Summit, leaders recommitted to the country-specific Employment Plans and to reduce the gender participation gap, as well as to monitor the implementation of these goals. G20 members also published individual reports detailing country-specific growth strategies and the status of the implementation of Employment Plan strategies.

As of 18 October 2015, all G20 members albeit Indonesia submitted self-reports regarding the implementation status of country-specific Employment Plans.²¹⁸⁹ Reports were based on a template developed by the G20 Employment Working Group (EWG) consisting of five sections: employment and labour market trends; checklist of implementation; short notes reporting on key policy commitments in the Employment Plan; reporting on multi-year collective commitments; any new policy commitments.²¹⁹⁰ On 16 November 2015, the Synthesis Paper of Self-Reports on the Implementation of G20 Country Employment Plans was published alongside the 2015 G20 Antalya Summit communiqué, summarizing the findings of those reports.²¹⁹¹ The Synthesis Report is available to the public. However, the country-specific reports are not.

In 2016, under the Chinese Presidency, the self-assessment template has been developed further by the G20 EWG within the G20 established assessment framework. On 28-29 April 2016, delegates from G20 member governments, G20 guest countries, World Bank, IMF, ILO, OECD and the L20 and B20 took part in the Second G20 EWG Meeting, held in Shanghai. Other “Consultation Groups,” the W20, the T20 and the Y20 also attended.²¹⁹² The status of the self-assessments is ongoing but reports have not been made public as of yet.

On 12-13 July 2016, the Ministers of Labour and Employment from G20 members and invited countries met to discuss recent global economic and labour market developments and progress made on their commitments. In the communiqué, ministers stated, “We reiterate our commitment to further develop and implement our Employment Plans and monitor progress in a systematic and transparent manner. We also welcome the revised Multi-Year Agenda for the work of the EWG.”²¹⁹³

Commitment Features

G20 members committed to continue monitoring the implementation of individual Employment Plans as well as goals to reduce the gender participation gap.

Monitoring includes, but is not limited to, issuing reports, collecting data, and conducting surveys. Monitoring can also include public consultation and/or an internal bureaucratic assessment in which staff are assigned to an oversight body. Monitoring can be done directly by the government and its agencies or in partnership with other actors such as international organizations.

Implementation is taken to mean any actions which advance, move forward or strengthen the goals and strategies of the country-specific Employment Plan. While the commitment is part of a longer-term initiative and actions on it may continue into the prolonged future, steps need to be taken during the compliance period to be considered implementation. This should not, therefore, be interpreted to mean only prolonged or delayed action.

²¹⁸⁹ Synthesis Paper of Self-Reports on the Implementation of G20 Country Employment Plans, G20 16 November 2015. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Synthesis-Paper-of-Self-Reports-on-the-Implementation-of-G20-Country-Employment-Plans-2015.pdf>

²¹⁹⁰ G20 National Employment Plans: Proposed Self-Reporting Template, OECD Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/employment-and-social-policy/G20-National-Employment-Plan-proposed-self-reporting-template.pdf>

²¹⁹¹ Synthesis Paper of Self-Reports on the Implementation of G20 Country Employment Plans, G20 16 November 2015. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Synthesis-Paper-of-Self-Reports-on-the-Implementation-of-G20-Country-Employment-Plans-2015.pdf>

²¹⁹² Second G20 Employment Working Group meeting – Main L20 Take-Aways, International Trade Union Confederation 19 May 2016. Access date: 6 August 2016. <http://www.ituc-csi.org/second-g20-employment-working?lan>

²¹⁹³ Innovation and Inclusive Growth: Decent Work, Enhanced Employability and Adequate Job Opportunities G20 Labour and Employment Ministers Meeting Declaration, G20 Research Group 13 July 2016. Access Date: 18 July 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160713-labour.html>

Each G20 member has a distinct and individual Employment Plan outlining policy commitments, plans and strategies for improvement. The monitoring of any implementation of the goals and strategies of the member's plan will be assessed for compliance.

Each G20 member has committed to the goal of reducing the gap in labour force participation rates between men and women in G20 countries by 25 per cent by 2025. The monitoring of this goal, in addition to the monitoring of country-specific Employment Plans, is also necessary for full compliance.

Monitoring of actions or inaction surrounding the advancement of the goal to reduce the gender participation gap will count towards compliance. Monitoring of previously implemented policies, policy reviews and consultations, collecting of gender employment data, and reports relating to the status of women's employment and are some examples.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member country does not monitor the Employment Plan or goals to reduce the gender labour gap
0	Member country monitors the Employment Plan OR goals to reduce the gender labour gap
+1	Member country monitors BOTH the Employment Plan AND goals to reduce the gender labour gap

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

In February 2016, The Institute for the Study of Labor in Bonn, in cooperation with Argentina's Ministry of Labor and other relevant parties published research on long term effects of youth training programs on employment in Argentina, within which differences between male and female was studied and compared.²¹⁹⁴

On 3 February 2016, Secretary of Labor Ezequiel Sabor announced the results of labor inspections on passenger transport to the summer season, noting that "it is a priority of this administration make every effort to ensure every employee a quality employment, ensuring compliance with the laws and punishing those who do not comply with current regulations."²¹⁹⁵

On 13 March 2016, the World Bank in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Services released a report documenting the progress of the Youth Employment Support Project as initiated on 15 January 2015.²¹⁹⁶ The project aims to improve access of vulnerable youth population to labor markets, increasing their employability by supporting the expansion and strengthening of government employment programs.²¹⁹⁷ The report found that progress towards

²¹⁹⁴ Long Run Effects of Youth Training Programs: Experimental Evidence from Argentina, The Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) Feb 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9784.pdf>

²¹⁹⁵ Sabor: "Los trabajadores de todo el país tienen que saber que estamos para ayudarlos", Ministerio de Trabajo 3 February 2016. Access Date: 16 March 2016. <http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/>

²¹⁹⁶ Argentina Youth Employment Support Project, The World Bank. Access Date: 22 June 2016. <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P133129/argentina-youth-employment-support-project?lang=en&tab=overview>

²¹⁹⁷ Argentina Youth Employment Support Project, The World Bank Access Date: 22 June 2016. <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P133129/argentina-youth-employment-support-project?lang=en&tab=overview>

achievement of project development objectives is satisfactory, overall implementation progress is satisfactory; and overall risk rating is substantial.²¹⁹⁸

On 27 April 2016, in a ceremony chaired by the Foreign Minister Susana Malcorra, Argentina joined the international campaign “GQUAL- Campaign for Gender Parity in International Representation.”²¹⁹⁹ Eight other Ministers of Cabinet supported and signed for the initiative.²²⁰⁰ The campaign aims to increase female representation in international tribunals and monitoring bodies.²²⁰¹ Moreover, Foreign Minister Susana Malcorra pledged to promote gender parity in Argentina’s own ministry.²²⁰² Argentina’s association with the initiative marks the beginning of a gender agenda which will be used by the ministry to monitor and ensure that female representation is incorporated in their decision-making processes.²²⁰³

Argentina has complied with its commitment to monitor its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Jini Wang and Nishita Agrawal

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

In February 2016, the Australian government’s Gender Equality Agency released a report entitled Gender Workplace Statistics. The report details women’s employment statistics, economic security, educational attainments and other data related to strengthening women’s participation in the workforce.²²⁰⁴

On 8 February 2016, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) issued the “Annual Performance of Australian Aid” report.²²⁰⁵ This report assesses the performance and results of the

²¹⁹⁸ Argentina Youth Employment Support Project (P133129), The World Bank 11 March 2016. Access date: 22 June 2016. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/LCR/2016/03/11/090224b0841f6d06/1_0/Rendered/PDF/Argentina000Ar0Report000Sequence003.pdf

²¹⁹⁹ Gender Parity: Foreign Minister Malcorra and eight ministers join international campaign, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, 27 April 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/gender-parity-foreign-minister-malcorra-and-eight-ministers-join-international-campaign>

²²⁰⁰ Gender Parity: Foreign Minister Malcorra and eight ministers join international campaign, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, 27 April 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/gender-parity-foreign-minister-malcorra-and-eight-ministers-join-international-campaign>

²²⁰¹ Gender Parity: Foreign Minister Malcorra and eight ministers join international campaign, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, 27 April 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/gender-parity-foreign-minister-malcorra-and-eight-ministers-join-international-campaign>

²²⁰² Gender Parity: Foreign Minister Malcorra and eight ministers join international campaign, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, 27 April 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/gender-parity-foreign-minister-malcorra-and-eight-ministers-join-international-campaign>

²²⁰³ Gender Parity: Foreign Minister Malcorra and eight ministers join international campaign, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, 27 April 2016. Access Date: 17 July 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/gender-parity-foreign-minister-malcorra-and-eight-ministers-join-international-campaign>

²²⁰⁴ Gender workplace statistics at a Glance, Women’s Equality Agency February 2016. Access Date: 22 June 2016. https://www.wgea.gov.au/sites/default/files/Stats_at_a_Glance.pdf

²²⁰⁵ Performance of Australian Aid 2014-15, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/performance-of-australian-aid-2014-15.pdf>

Australian aid program in 2014-15.²²⁰⁶ The report publishes the results of aid allocated to gender participation equality.²²⁰⁷ It stated that Australia is committed to investing in three priority areas where there are persistent challenges to gender equality and where progress has been slow: enhancing women's voice in decision-making, leadership and peacebuilding; promoting women's economic empowerment; and ending violence against women and girls.²²⁰⁸ In 2014-15, Australia spent AUD2.44 billion on investments that targeted gender equality as a principal or significant objective.²²⁰⁹ The performance assessments in the report were quality assured by the Office of Development Effectiveness, overseen by the department's Independent Evaluation Committee.²²¹⁰

On 29 February 2016, DFAT released the report "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy."²²¹¹ This report outlines why and how the government works on gender equality and women's empowerment in foreign policy, economic diplomacy, aid for trade, and in corporate and human resource policies.²²¹² The Australian government has appointed an Ambassador for Women and Girls to advocate on these issues.²²¹³

Furthermore the report details how the government will monitor its goals to reduce the gender participation gap.²²¹⁴ The report mandates that gender equality and women's empowerment must be explicitly built into monitoring, evaluation and learning processes.²²¹⁵ It states, "We must therefore: build gender equality into performance assessment frameworks in aid investment plans and include gender equality results in annual program performance reviews; include adequate targets and indicators for gender equality in all monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks; at a minimum, ensure all data about people is sex disaggregated so we can assess whether women and men are benefiting equally; make gender equality an explicit focus of investigation in all our reviews and evaluations; make sure we deliberately capture and report on gender equality results and learning."²²¹⁶

²²⁰⁶ Performance of Australian Aid 2014-15, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/performance-of-australian-aid-2014-15.pdf>

²²⁰⁷ Performance of Australian Aid 2014-15, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/performance-of-australian-aid-2014-15.pdf>

²²⁰⁸ Performance of Australian Aid 2014-15, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/performance-of-australian-aid-2014-15.pdf>

²²⁰⁹ Performance of Australian Aid 2014-15, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/performance-of-australian-aid-2014-15.pdf>

²²¹⁰ Performance of Australian Aid 2014-15, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/performance-of-australian-aid-2014-15.pdf>

²²¹¹ Gender equality and women's empowerment strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. 29 February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-strategy.aspx>

²²¹² Gender equality and women's empowerment strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. 29 February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-strategy.aspx>

²²¹³ Gender Initiatives, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Access date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/investment-priorities/gender-equality-empowering-women-girls/gender-equality/Pages/gender-initiatives.aspx>

²²¹⁴ Gender equality and women's empowerment strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. 29 February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-strategy.pdf>

²²¹⁵ Gender equality and women's empowerment strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. 29 February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-strategy.pdf>

²²¹⁶ Gender equality and women's empowerment strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. 29 February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-strategy.pdf>

In March 2016, the Australian Government's Gender Equality Agency published a report entitled Gender Equity Insights 2016: Inside Australia's Gender Pay Gap. The report details several aspects of women's employment including women's participation in senior job positions.²²¹⁷

The Australian Bureau of Statistics periodically publishes reports detailing trends in the labour force participation rate, employment, unemployment, part-time growth, and full-time growth, with the latest release occurring on 14 June 2016.²²¹⁸

Australia has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, Australia has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Julia Tops and Mary Zelenova

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap

On 23-25 February 2016, the 4th State Conference on Policies for Women of Santa Catarina was held to discuss the strengthening of state and local mechanisms for increased participation of women in politics.²²¹⁹ The 4th National Conference on Policies for Women (4th CNPM) will be held from 10-13 May in Brasilia.²²²⁰

On 4 March 2016, the Secretariat of Policies for Women of the Ministry of Women, Racial Equality and Human Rights held the 5th Meeting with Women Unionists called "Dialogues on the World of Work." This marked the beginning of a series of meetings to discuss improving public policies to promote the economic empowerment of women.²²²¹

On 7-8 March 2016, the Secretariat of Policies for Women participated in a seminar in Belgium on Gender Equality and the Economic Empowerment of Women. The purpose of the seminar was to exchange knowledge and experience on the different ways to promote the sustainable economic development of women.²²²²

²²¹⁷ Gender Equity Insights 2016, Gender equality Agency March 2016. Access Date: 22 June 2016.

https://www.wgea.gov.au/sites/default/files/BCEC_WGEA_Gender_Pay_Equity_Insights_2016_Report.pdf

²²¹⁸ Labour Force, Australian Bureau of Statistics 14 June 2016. Access Date: 20 June 2016.

[http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/meisubs.nsf/0/702ADCA7FC70AE7BCA257FEF007D96B4/\\$File/62020_jun%202016.pdf](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/meisubs.nsf/0/702ADCA7FC70AE7BCA257FEF007D96B4/$File/62020_jun%202016.pdf)

²²¹⁹ Participation in Politics and Women's Empowerment are Discussed in Florianopolis 25 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.spm.gov.br/noticias/aviso-de-pauta-florianopolis-sediara-a-4a-conferencia-estadual-de-politicas-para-as-mulheres-de-santa-catarina>

²²²⁰ Tariff Notice – Florianopolis will host the 4th State Conference on Policies for Women of Santa Catarina 22 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016. <http://www.spm.gov.br/noticias/aviso-de-pauta-florianopolis-sediara-a-4a-conferencia-estadual-de-politicas-para-as-mulheres-de-santa-catarina>

²²²¹ SPM Promotes 5th Meeting with Women Unionists. 22 February 2016. Access Date: 27 February 2016.

<http://www.spm.gov.br/noticias/spm-promove-5o-encontro-com-mulheres-sindicalistas>

²²²² PMS participates in a seminar on gender equality and economic empowerment of women in Belgium 7 March 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.spm.gov.br/noticias/spm-participa-de-seminario-sobre-igualdade-de-genero-e-empoderamento-economico-das-mulheres-na-belgica>

On 11 March 2016, a project titled “Inclusion and Equality: building women’s economic and political empowerment” came to an end. This project promoted professional training and qualification for women in construction. In total, 473 women benefited.²²²³

On 9-10 May 2016 an international seminar was held bringing together experts in public policy in Brazil, Uruguay and Mozambique to discuss ways to promote the social and economic empowerment of women.²²²⁴

On 7 July 2016, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security announced that over 15 companies joined the Employment Protection Program (PPE) in June. The number of jobs preserved by the program reached 58,000, which is 16 per cent more than the initial target of the federal government.²²²⁵ The PPE aims to assist employees in maintaining employment during economic downturns.²²²⁶ Moreover, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security periodically releases labour statistics on topics of health and safety, slavery elimination, salary bonus, and foreign work, among others.²²²⁷

Brazil continues to release and monitor employment statistics each month through the General Register of Employed and Unemployed. The most recent release occurred in May 2016.²²²⁸ The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, an entity run by the federal administration, also monitors labour and employment trends.²²²⁹

Brazil has complied with its commitment to monitor its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sydney Anderson

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 18 December 2015, the Canadian government released a report from the Employer Panel for caregivers titled “When Work and Caregiving Collide: How Employers Can Support Their Employees Who Are Caregivers.”²²³⁰ The report highlights best practices that many employers offer to their employees who provide care, offers some practical suggestions on how to become a more

²²²³ Women are qualified in construction with the support of SPM 14 March 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016.

<http://www.spm.gov.br/noticias/mulheres-sao-qualificadas-em-construcao-civil-com-apoio-da-spm>

²²²⁴ International seminar discussion on work and gender equality in Brasilia 5 May 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016.

<http://www.spm.gov.br/noticias/seminario-internacional-debate-trabalho-e-igualdade-de-genero-em-brasilia>

²²²⁵ Employment Protection Program maintains 58,000 jobs, Portal Brazil: Economy and Employment 7 July 2016.

Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/economia-e-emprego/2016/07/programa-de-protecao-ao-emprego-mantem-58-mil-postos-de-trabalho>

²²²⁶ Government Extends Deadline for membership to the Employment Protection Program, Portal Brazil: Economy and Employment 14 June 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/economia-e-emprego/2016/06/governo-prorroga-prazo-de-adesao-ao-programa-de-protecao-ao-emprego>

²²²⁷ Dados do Trabalho, Trabalho e Previdencia Social 27 February 2016. Access date: 6 August 2016.

<http://www.mtps.gov.br/dados-abertos/dados-do-trabalho>

²²²⁸ CAGED data May 2016, Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Access Date: 23 July 2016.

<http://pdet.mte.gov.br/caged>

²²²⁹ Monthly Employment Survey – PME, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (2016). Access Date: 23 July 2016. http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/estatistica/indicadores/trabalhoerendimento/pme_nova/default.shtm

²²³⁰ Canadian Employers for Caregivers Plan, Employment and Social Development Canada 18 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.esdc.gc.ca/eng/seniors/cecp/index.shtml>

caregiver-friendly workplace and provides a toolbox of valuable information and resources for employers and employees.²²³¹ The report monitors aspects of the Canadian Employers for Caregivers Plan (CECP), committed to in Canada's Employment Plan,²²³² which aims to help maximize the labour force participation of caregivers and maintain workplace productivity.²²³³

On January 8 2016, Statistics Canada issued reports titled "Distributions of employed people, by industry, by province"²²³⁴, "Days lost per worker by industry and sex,"²²³⁵ "Days lost per worker due to illness or disability, by sex, by province" and "Days lost by worker by reason, by provinces."²²³⁶ On March 31 2016, Statistics Canada issued reports titled "Earnings, average weekly, by enterprise size,"²²³⁷ and "Earnings, average weekly, by enterprise size, by province and territory."²²³⁸ On July 8 2016, Statistics Canada issued reports titled "Actual hours worked per week by industry, seasonally adjusted (monthly),"²²³⁹ and "Average hourly wages of employees by selected characteristics and occupation, unadjusted data, by province (monthly)."²²⁴⁰

From 14-15 January 2016, Canada's Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Labour Mihychuk, at the headquarters for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development reaffirmed Canada's commitment to increasing workers' access to good quality job training, which opens up more opportunities for Canadians in the workforce.²²⁴¹ Likewise, Minister Mihychuk met with several other representatives from different countries such as Mr. Thomas E. Perez, US Secretary of Labor, the Right Honourable Priti Patel, Minister of State for Employment, UK.²²⁴² This opportunity was used to discuss ways in which Canada exchanges ideas regarding the improvement of labor with other countries.²²⁴³

On 22 January 2016, Prime Minister Trudeau also participated in a panel discussion on gender parity, where he said, "I have made clear Canada's commitment to gender parity — it remains a

²²³¹ Canadian Employers for Caregivers Plan, Employment and Social Development Canada 18 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.esdc.gc.ca/eng/seniors/cecp/index.shtml>

²²³² Employment Plan 2014 Canada, G20 16 November 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016.

http://www.g20australia.org/sites/default/files/g20_resources/library/g20_employment_plan_canada.pdf

²²³³ Canadian Employers for Caregivers Plan, Employment and Social Development Canada 18 December 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.esdc.gc.ca/eng/seniors/cecp/index.shtml>

²²³⁴ Distributions of employed people, by industry, by province, Statistics Canada 8 January 2016. Access date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor21a-eng.htm>

²²³⁵ Days lost per worker by industry and sex, Statistics Canada 8 January 2016. Access date: 22 July 2016.

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor61a-eng.htm>

²²³⁶ Days lost by worker by reason, by provinces, Statistics Canada 8 January 2016. Access date: 22 July 2016.

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor61a-eng.htm>

²²³⁷ Earnings, average weekly, by enterprise size, Statistics Canada 31 March 2016. Access date: 22 July 2016.

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/lab76a-eng.htm>

²²³⁸ Earnings, average weekly, by enterprise size, by province and territory, Statistics Canada, 31 March 2016. Access Date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/lab83a-eng.htm>

²²³⁹ Actual hours worked per week by industry, seasonally adjusted (monthly), Statistics Canada, 8 July 2016. Access date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/lab68a-eng.htm>

²²⁴⁰ Average hourly wages of employees by selected characteristics and occupation, unadjusted data, by province (monthly), Statistics Canada 8 July 2016. Access date: 22 July 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/lab69a-eng.htm>

²²⁴¹ Minister Mihychuk talks youth, jobs and global best practices, Employment and Social Development Canada (Ottawa) 15 January 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1027929>

²²⁴² Minister Mihychuk talks youth, jobs and global best practices, Employment and Social Development Canada (Ottawa) 15 January 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1027929>

²²⁴³ Minister Mihychuk talks youth, jobs and global best practices, Employment and Social Development Canada (Ottawa) 15 January 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1027929>

priority for our government domestically, as well as internationally.”²²⁴⁴ The discussion at this panel focused on how public policies can be changed to create more equal opportunities for men and women, thereby demonstrating that the Trudeau administration is constantly monitoring the gender labor gap alongside the Employment Plan.²²⁴⁵

On 12 February 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that the Government of Canada plans to double the resources behind Canada Summer Jobs Program during a visit to Toronto’s Dovercourt Boys and Girls Club.²²⁴⁶ The federal government spent CAD106 million on the program last year to help create more than 34,000 summer jobs.²²⁴⁷ New funding of up to CAD113 million each year for the next three years will allow the program to offer nearly 70,000 summer jobs to students from now until 2018.²²⁴⁸ He stated that “how we’re investing in young people will be even more apparent in the budget as we look at ensuring access to postsecondary education, as we look at improving job and skills training for young people just out of school.”²²⁴⁹ This statement demonstrates that the Canadian government is monitoring its previously enacted youth employment policies and expanding said policies where needed. It is in line with its employment plan goal to upgrade skills with an emphasis on education and training, decrease youth unemployment and increasing social supports.²²⁵⁰

On 8 March 2016, Statistics Canada released a report titled “The Health of Girls and Women in Canada,” in the seventh edition of “Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report.”²²⁵¹ The report presents a summary of the physical and mental health of girls and women in Canada.²²⁵² Statistics Canada, formed in 1971, is a Canadian federal government agency commissioned with producing statistics to help better understand Canada, its population, resources, economy, society, and culture. The report fulfills Canada’s commitment to monitor its gender goal, as well as monitor the implementation of its employment plan as the report provides data on women’s health, social benefits and skills training.²²⁵³

²²⁴⁴ Prime Minister Trudeau underlines Canada’s commitment to gender parity at World Economic Forum, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 22 January 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/01/22/prime-minister-trudeau-underlines-canadas-commitment-gender-parity-world-economic>

²²⁴⁵ Prime Minister Trudeau underlines Canada’s commitment to gender parity at World Economic Forum, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 22 January 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/01/22/prime-minister-trudeau-underlines-canadas-commitment-gender-parity-world-economic>

²²⁴⁶ Justin Trudeau marks 100 days with boost to summer jobs program, CBC News (Ottawa) 12 February 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/justin-trudeau-summer-jobs-100-days-1.3445378>

²²⁴⁷ Justin Trudeau marks 100 days with boost to summer jobs program, CBC News (Ottawa) 12 February 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/justin-trudeau-summer-jobs-100-days-1.3445378>

²²⁴⁸ Justin Trudeau marks 100 days with boost to summer jobs program, CBC News (Ottawa) 12 February 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/justin-trudeau-summer-jobs-100-days-1.3445378>

²²⁴⁹ Justin Trudeau marks 100 days with boost to summer jobs program, CBC News (Ottawa) 12 February 2016. Access Date: 6 March 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/justin-trudeau-summer-jobs-100-days-1.3445378>

²²⁵⁰ Employment Plan 2014 Canada, G20 16 November 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.g20australia.org/sites/default/files/g20_resources/library/g20_employment_plan_canada.pdf

²²⁵¹ Women in Canada: Women and health, Statistics Canada 8 March 2016. Access date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/160308/dq160308b-eng.htm?HPA>

²²⁵² Women in Canada: Women and health, Statistics Canada 8 March 2016. Access date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/160308/dq160308b-eng.htm?HPA>

²²⁵³ Women in Canada: Women and health, Statistics Canada 8 March 2016. Access date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/160308/dq160308b-eng.htm?HPA>

On 9 March 2016, Statistics Canada released a report titled “The Contribution of Immigration to the Size and Ethnocultural Diversity of Future Cohorts of Seniors.”²²⁵⁴ The study focused on several cohorts of current and future seniors and the effects of Canada’s aging population.²²⁵⁵ The monitoring of the effects of immigration and of the aging population in Canada, relates to its employment plan goal to provide social benefits, cater to underrepresented groups and to gather data surrounding the rising care needs of an aging society, to better the employment caregivers and eventually launch the Canadian Employers for Caregivers Plan.²²⁵⁶

On 20 June 2016, the Canadian government announced it would expand the Canadian Pension Plan (CPP). Under the agreement, which would go into effect in 2019, an average Canadian worker earning about CAD55,000 will pay an additional CAD7 a month in 2019. That would increase to CAD34 a month by 2023. Once the plan is fully implemented, the maximum annual benefits will increase by about one-third to CAD17,478.²²⁵⁷

Canada continued to monitor the Employment Plan and the gender labor gap.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Tina Vulevic and Mary Zelenova

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

China has listed women empowerment as a key policy issue for its G20 2016 presidency, however no evidence was found suggesting that it has established any specific monitoring programs related to its gender goal for its G20 presidency.

On 19 January 2016, the National Bureau of Statistics of China released the report titled “China’s Economy Realized a Moderate but Stable and Sound Growth in 2015.”²²⁵⁸ The report details monitoring of several aspects of its Employment Plan such as labour rates, industry upgrading and household income.²²⁵⁹ Furthermore, the report details data on gender participation rates across China.²²⁶⁰

²²⁵⁴ Study: The contribution of immigration to the size and ethnocultural diversity of future cohorts of seniors, Statistics Canada 9 March 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/160309/dq160309a-eng.htm?HPA>

²²⁵⁵ Study: The contribution of immigration to the size and ethnocultural diversity of future cohorts of seniors, Statistics Canada 9 March 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/160309/dq160309a-eng.htm?HPA>

²²⁵⁶ Employment Plan 2014 Canada, G20 16 November 2015. Access Date: 9 March 2016. http://www.g20australia.org/sites/default/files/g20_resources/library/g20_employment_plan_canada.pdf

²²⁵⁷ Finance ministers reach agreement on expanding CPP. CBC 21 June 2016. Access date: 27 June 2016 <http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/finance-minister-cpp-1.3643155>

²²⁵⁸ China’s Economy Realized a Moderate but Stable and Sound Growth in 2015, National Bureau of Statistics of China 19 January 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/PressRelease/201601/t20160119_1306072.html

²²⁵⁹ China’s Economy Realized a Moderate but Stable and Sound Growth in 2015, National Bureau of Statistics of China 19 January 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/PressRelease/201601/t20160119_1306072.html

²²⁶⁰ China’s Economy Realized a Moderate but Stable and Sound Growth in 2015, National Bureau of Statistics of China 19 January 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/PressRelease/201601/t20160119_1306072.html

On 5 March 2016, the Report on the work of the government was delivered by Premier Li Keqiang at the Fourth Session of the Twelfth National People's Congress and was adopted on 16 March 2016.²²⁶¹ The report relayed various information related to several aspects of China's Employment Plan including innovation, standards of living, urbanization and development of social programs.²²⁶² Premier Li Keqiang invited comments on the report from the members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).²²⁶³

Furthermore, the report announced monitoring mechanisms for environmental inspection, for food and pharmaceuticals enterprises, workplace and public safety, improve safety infrastructure and monitoring to build capacity to prevent and mitigate disasters.²²⁶⁴ All these monitoring initiatives are in line with goals set out in China's Employment Plan.²²⁶⁵

On 6 July 2016, Premier Li Keqiang released the new data on urban employment opportunities in China and concluded that currently the employment situation in China is generally stable. This statement was made on the basis of two different types of data, statistical data and data from labour market monitoring. The registered unemployment rate from January to June was around 10,000 less than the previous year and was seen to be on a declining trend.²²⁶⁶

On 8 July 2016, Xin Changxing, vice-minister of Human Resources and Social Security, discussed the future of employment in China in a policy briefing of the State Council. He states that the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security has a two pronged plan to address the situation of the estimated 7.65 million university graduates this coming July in China. The first is to promote the employment of graduates still awaiting job offers and the second is to carry on with the leading plan for entrepreneurship for recent university graduates in order to help them find employment. In the same policy briefing, Changxing stated that they will carry out a series of employment services in the second half of this year along with an innovation week held in October.²²⁶⁷

China has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, China has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mojann Zibapour

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

²²⁶¹ Full Text: Report on the Work of the Government, The State Council 17 march 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/archive/publications/2016/03/17/content_281475309417987.htm

²²⁶² Full Text: Report on the Work of the Government, The State Council 17 march 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/archive/publications/2016/03/17/content_281475309417987.htm

²²⁶³ Full Text: Report on the Work of the Government, The State Council 17 march 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/archive/publications/2016/03/17/content_281475309417987.htm

²²⁶⁴ Full Text: Report on the Work of the Government, The State Council 17 march 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/archive/publications/2016/03/17/content_281475309417987.htm

²²⁶⁵ Employment Plan China, G20 (2014) Access date: 17 March 2016.

http://www.g20australia.org/sites/default/files/g20_resources/library/g20_employment_plan_china.pdf

²²⁶⁶ Full transcript of the State Council policy briefing on July 8. Access Date: July 6, 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/news/policy_briefings/2016/07/08/content_281475389044702.htm

²²⁶⁷ Full transcript of the State Council policy briefing on July 8. Access Date: July 8, 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/news/policy_briefings/2016/07/08/content_281475389044702.htm

On 11 February 2016, State Secretary for Women's Rights Pascale Boistard gave a speech at the Symposium of Sexism at work: between denial and awareness.²²⁶⁸ She stated her intention to devote a day of awareness to this topic.²²⁶⁹ The day would provide an opportunity for employees, organizations and networks to coordinate policies and review women's role in the workplace, their barriers and grievances.²²⁷⁰

On 24 February 2016, the Ministry of Labour in a press release announced that the amount of unemployed persons without any activity in January decreased by 27,900 compared to December, or -0.8 per cent.²²⁷¹ The ministry also made announcements relating to youth employment trends, small and medium-sized enterprises and new skill upgrading initiatives that will be implemented in lieu of these statistics.²²⁷² The data was collected from employment centres around France.²²⁷³ The press release demonstrates that France is monitoring several aspects of its Employment Plan, such as youth unemployment, by coordinating with employment centres.²²⁷⁴

On 25 February 2016, the Minister for Finance and Public Accounts Michel Sapin and Minister for Labour, Employment, Professional Training and Social Dialogue Myriam El Khomri, alongside employer organizations in the construction and civil engineering sector, have signed the "National Convention on the Fight against Illegal Employment and Fraudulent Secondment" in this sector.²²⁷⁵ The bill will strengthen the existing tools available in the fight against unlawful posting.²²⁷⁶ This bill, to be presented at the Council of Ministers in early March, will include several measures, such as the suspension of construction sites that fail to declare a posted employee, the introduction of a stamp duty, and the option for an inspector to ask to be accompanied by an interpreter.²²⁷⁷ Monitoring teams have also been deployed en masse in the field, resulting in a significant increase in both

²²⁶⁸ Intervention de Pascale Boistard : colloque « Le sexisme au travail : entre déni et prise de conscience » (Paris) February 11, 2016. Access Date: February 26, 2016. <http://femmes.gouv.fr/category/egalite/>

²²⁶⁹ Intervention de Pascale Boistard : colloque « Le sexisme au travail : entre déni et prise de conscience » (Paris) February 11, 2016. Access Date: February 26, 2016. <http://femmes.gouv.fr/category/egalite/>

²²⁷⁰ Intervention de Pascale Boistard : colloque « Le sexisme au travail : entre déni et prise de conscience » (Paris) February 11, 2016. Access Date: February 26, 2016. <http://femmes.gouv.fr/category/egalite/>

²²⁷¹ Les demandeurs d'emploi en janvier 2016 (Paris) February 24, 2016. Access Date : March 9, 2016. <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiques-de-presse/article/les-demandeurs-d-emploi-en-janvier-2016>

²²⁷² Les demandeurs d'emploi en janvier 2016 (Paris) 24 February 2016. Access Date : March 9, 2016. <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiques-de-presse/article/les-demandeurs-d-emploi-en-janvier-2016>

²²⁷³ Les demandeurs d'emploi en janvier 2016 (Paris) 24 February 2016. Access Date: March 9, 2016. <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiques-de-presse/article/les-demandeurs-d-emploi-en-janvier-2016>

²²⁷⁴ Les demandeurs d'emploi en janvier 2016 (Paris) 24 February 2016. Access Date: March 9, 2016. <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiques-de-presse/article/les-demandeurs-d-emploi-en-janvier-2016>

²²⁷⁵ National convention on the fight against illegal employment and fraudulent secondment in the construction and civil engineering sector, Government.fr 25 February 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/national-convention-on-the-fight-against-illegal-employment-and-fraudulent-secondment-in-the>

²²⁷⁶ National convention on the fight against illegal employment and fraudulent secondment in the construction and civil engineering sector, Government.fr 25 February 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/national-convention-on-the-fight-against-illegal-employment-and-fraudulent-secondment-in-the>

²²⁷⁷ National convention on the fight against illegal employment and fraudulent secondment in the construction and civil engineering sector, Government.fr 25 February 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/national-convention-on-the-fight-against-illegal-employment-and-fraudulent-secondment-in-the>

inspections and sanctions.²²⁷⁸ The enhanced monitoring of workplaces as well as the enhanced repercussions for companies which fail to report workplace status monitors the implementation of France's Employment Plan goal to "further improve occupational health and safety."²²⁷⁹

On 2 March 2016, Minister of Family, Children and Women's Rights Laurence Rossignol announced a study on appointments in senior management.²²⁸⁰ This study will allow the government to identify the causes of consistent career inequalities between women and men and to build a plan of action.²²⁸¹

On 2 March 2016, the Ministre de la Famille, de l'Enfance et des Droits des femmes, held "Women and State Civil Service," a symposium focusing on women's role in civil service and women's employment more generally.²²⁸² It launched a series of meetings, events to raise awareness about women's employment and what is and is not being done to advance women's employment participation in the workforce.²²⁸³

On 27 June 2016, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Social Dialogue held the midterm review of the plan to implement 500,000 additional trainings for actively unemployed citizens. The review specifically identified three challenges to tackle: good governances, ambition for high quality training and the rise in enrollment training.²²⁸⁴

France has continued to monitor the implementation of both its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mojann Zibapour

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

Throughout the compliance period the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) has continued to monitor the implementation of several aspects of Germany's Employment Plan.²²⁸⁵ IAB is the official research institute of the Federal Employment Agency and conducts research on the labour market in

²²⁷⁸ National convention on the fight against illegal employment and fraudulent secondment in the construction and civil engineering sector, Government.fr 25 February 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/national-convention-on-the-fight-against-illegal-employment-and-fraudulent-secondment-in-the>

²²⁷⁹ Employment Plan 2014 France, G20. 2014. Access Date: 7 March 2016. http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_france.pdf

²²⁸⁰ Colloque « Femmes et fonction publique d'Etat » – Intervention de Madame Laurence Rossignol (Paris) March 2, 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.familles-enfance-droitsdesfemmes.gouv.fr/category/egalite/>

²²⁸¹ Colloque « Femmes et fonction publique d'Etat » – Intervention de Madame Laurence Rossignol (Paris) March 2, 2016. Access Date: 9 March 2016. <http://www.familles-enfance-droitsdesfemmes.gouv.fr/category/egalite/>

²²⁸² Colloque Femmes et fonction publique d'Etat Intervention de Madame Laurence Rossignol, Ministre de la Famille, de l'Enfance et des Droits des femmes. 2 March 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.famille-enfance-droitsdesfemmes.gouv.fr/colloque-femmes-et-fonction-publique-detat-intervention-de-madame-laurence-rossignol/>

²²⁸³ Colloque Femmes et fonction publique d'Etat Intervention de Madame Laurence Rossignol, Ministre de la Famille, de l'Enfance et des Droits des femmes. 2 March 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016. <http://www.famille-enfance-droitsdesfemmes.gouv.fr/colloque-femmes-et-fonction-publique-detat-intervention-de-madame-laurence-rossignol/>

²²⁸⁴ Bilan à mi-parcours de la mise en œuvre du plan 500 000 formations supplémentaires. Access Date: June 27, 2016. <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiques-de-presse/article/bilan-a-mi-parcours-de-la-mise-en-oeuvre-du-plan-500-000-formations>

²²⁸⁵ IAB News, Institute for Employment Research. Access Date: 17 March 2016. [Http p://www.iab.de/en/iab-aktuell.aspx](http://www.iab.de/en/iab-aktuell.aspx)

order to advise political actors at all levels in a competent manner.²²⁸⁶ On 12 February 2016, it published Replacement migration from a labour market perspective. On 22 February 2016, it published Regional age structure and young workers' wages. On 17 March 2016, the IAB published Employment effects of the new German minimum wage. The IAB noted that "difference-indifferences estimation reveals an increase in average wages by 4.8 per cent and an employment reduction by about 1.9 per cent in affected establishments."²²⁸⁷ All of these publications represent monitoring of goals outlined in Germany's Employment Plan.²²⁸⁸

On 7 March 2016 to coincide with the International Women's Day, the Federal Statistical Office of Germany published a report on the proportion of women in executive positions.²²⁸⁹ The report indicated that in 2014, 29 per cent of the executive positions in Germany were held by women, and in 2016 the proportion remained nearly unchanged.²²⁹⁰

On 30 May 2016, Statistisches Bundesamt published the results of the employment accounts as part of national accounting reporting roughly 43.5 million persons resident in Germany as employed, up 1.3 per cent from last year. The labour force survey showed that the women's unemployment rate dropped from 4.0 per cent in April 2016 to 3.9 per cent in May 2016.²²⁹¹

Germany has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jini Wang

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 7 December 2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development released a draft National Plan for Action for Children 2016.²²⁹² The plan details the government's strategy to protect the rights of children in the four priority areas of survival, health and nutrition, education and development as well as protection and participation.²²⁹³ The report has a strong emphasis on monitoring the

²²⁸⁶ IAB News, Institute for Employment Research. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.iab.de/en/iab-aktuell.aspx>

²²⁸⁷ Employment effects of the new German minimum wage, IAB 17 March 2016. Access Date: 4 August 2016. <http://www.iab.de/966/section.aspx/Publikation/k160311v01>

²²⁸⁸ Employment Plan Germany, G20 (2014). Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Thema-Internationales/g20-employmentplan-germany.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

²²⁸⁹ Press Release 075: Proportion of women in executive positions unchanged at 29%, Federal Statistical Office (Destatis) 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016.

https://www.destatis.de/EN/PressServices/Press/pr/2016/03/PE16_075_122.html

²²⁹⁰ Press Release 075: Proportion of women in executive positions unchanged at 29%, Federal Statistical Office (Destatis) 2016. Access Date: 7 March 2016.

https://www.destatis.de/EN/PressServices/Press/pr/2016/03/PE16_075_122.html

²²⁹¹ May 2016: employment up 1.3% on a year earlier, Statistisches Bundesamt 30 May 2016. Access Date: 4 August 2016. https://www.destatis.de/EN/PressServices/Press/pr/2016/06/PE16_223_132.html

²²⁹² Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi releases 'Handbook on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Access Date: 26 February 2016.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=64>

²²⁹³ National Plan of Action, Government of India 7 December 2015. Access Date: 16 March 2016.

http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/National%20Plan%20of%20Action_0.pdf

implementation of policies, practices and youth skill development which is in line with India's Employment Plan.²²⁹⁴

On 7 December 2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development made a copy of the draft National Plan for Action for Children 2016 available on its website.²²⁹⁵ The Ministry is calling for comments and suggestions from Governments of States, Ministries, civil society organizations, media and individuals to review the action plan and send their comments to Ministry.²²⁹⁶ The collaboration with other actors and the continued surveillance of its policies represents further monitoring of the implementation of its Employment Plan.

On 10 December 2015, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner and Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation published a report titled "Women and Men in India 2015," in which the Government of India highlights the status of women covering health, education, work and decision making along with social obstacles in women's empowerment,²²⁹⁷

On 23 December 2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development administered the Support to Training and Employment Program for Women and approved 5 new project proposals under the scheme.²²⁹⁸

On 17 May 2016, the Minister of Women and Child Development Maneka Sanjay Gandhi released the draft National Policy for Women for stakeholder comments and consultations. The Minister stated that the Policy is being revised after 15 years and is expected to guide Government action on Women's issues over the next 15-20 years, especially in priority areas of education, economy, governance, and corporate decision-making.²²⁹⁹

India has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, India has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jini Wang

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

²²⁹⁴ Employment Plan India, G20 15 November 2015. Access date: 16 March, 2016. http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_india.pdf

²²⁹⁵ Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi releases 'Handbook on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=64>

²²⁹⁶ Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi releases 'Handbook on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=64>

²²⁹⁷ Measures taken by the Government for gender equality / socio-economic development / empowerment of women, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Access Date: 26 February 2016. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=64>

²²⁹⁸ 10th Project Appraisal Committee (PAG) Meeting of STEP Scheme of Ministry of Women & Child Development during the year 2015-16, STEP Division, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Access Date: 26 February 2016. http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/minutes_0.PDF

²²⁹⁹ WCD Minister Smt Maneka Gandhi releases Draft National Policy for Women, 2016 for consultation, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Access Date: 6 August 2016. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=145413>

On 22 January 2015, the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board issued a press release reporting on the official launch of phase III of President Joko Widodo's Employment Investment Program.²³⁰⁰ The implementation of phase III was a follow up of phase I and II which were reported as successful in absorbing over 29,000 workers.²³⁰¹ Details of the outcomes of government investments from phase I and II were also in the report.²³⁰²

On 17 February 2016, a report detailing women's employment rates, pay and obstacles to employment in Indonesia was released.²³⁰³ The report was produced by Monash University, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Economic Governance (AIPEG), a joint Government of Indonesia and Government of Australia program with the goal of strengthening economic governance in Indonesia.²³⁰⁴ The article stated the Indonesian government has identified improvement of female participation in markets as a key development priority.²³⁰⁵

On 20 February 2016, the Youth Development Summit was held in Jakarta as part of the commitment of Youth Corps Indonesia to empower the young and rising generations of Indonesia.²³⁰⁶ The event aimed to facilitate panel discussions and seminars on how to incorporate youth into Indonesian development efforts.²³⁰⁷

On 9 June 2016, the Indonesian government introduced Law No. 8 of 2016 as a replacement for a previous law on persons with disabilities. The new law requires "each private sector employers to accommodate and provide facilities to enable access by employees with disabilities [and] to maintain at least 1 per cent of its workforce as disabled persons" or to face penalties.²³⁰⁸

Indonesia has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and its gender goal.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of +1.

²³⁰⁰ President Jokowi Launches Program to Absorb 11,727 Labour, Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board 22 January 2016. Access Date: 16 March 2016. http://www.bkpm.go.id/images/uploads/file_siaraan_pers/Press_Release_-_EN_-_President_Jokowi_Launch_Program_to_Absorb_11,727_Labour.pdf

²³⁰¹ President Jokowi Launches Program to Absorb 11,727 Labour, Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board 22 January 2016. Access Date: 16 March 2016. http://www.bkpm.go.id/images/uploads/file_siaraan_pers/Press_Release_-_EN_-_President_Jokowi_Launch_Program_to_Absorb_11,727_Labour.pdf

²³⁰² President Jokowi Launches Program to Absorb 11,727 Labour, Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board 22 January 2016. Access Date: 16 March 2016. http://www.bkpm.go.id/images/uploads/file_siaraan_pers/Press_Release_-_EN_-_President_Jokowi_Launch_Program_to_Absorb_11,727_Labour.pdf

²³⁰³ Gender inequality in Indonesia's labour market, Monash University 17 February 2016. Access Date: 16 March 2016. <http://monash.edu/news/show/gender-inequality-in-indonesias-labour-market>

²³⁰⁴ Gender inequality in Indonesia's labour market, Monash University 17 February 2016. Access Date: 16 March 2016. <http://monash.edu/news/show/gender-inequality-in-indonesias-labour-market>

²³⁰⁵ Gender inequality in Indonesia's labour market, Monash University 17 February 2016. Access Date: 16 March 2016. <http://monash.edu/news/show/gender-inequality-in-indonesias-labour-market>

²³⁰⁶ Youth Development Summit calls Indonesian Youth to Take Part in Sustainable Development, 20 February 2016 (Jakarta). Access Date: 19 March 2016. <http://unic-jakarta.org/2016/02/22/youthdev-summit-2016-calls-indonesian-youth-to-take-part-in-sustainable-development/?lang=en>

²³⁰⁷ Youth Development Summit calls Indonesian Youth to Take Part in Sustainable Development, 20 February 2016 (Jakarta). Access Date: 19 March 2016. <http://unic-jakarta.org/2016/02/22/youthdev-summit-2016-calls-indonesian-youth-to-take-part-in-sustainable-development/?lang=en>

²³⁰⁸ "Indonesian Employment Law Update: National Holidays, THR and Employees with Disabilities," SSEK Indonesia Legal Consultants 9 June 2016. Access date: 23 July 2016. <http://blog.ssek.com/index.php/2016/06/indonesian-employment-law-update-national-holidays-thr-and-employees-with-disabilities>

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 2 December 2015, Italy's national statistic organization, the Italian Statistics Office (ISTAT) published "The Report on Equitable and Sustainable Well-Being in Italy," with the results of an inter-institutional initiative for the development of well-being indicators going beyond the Gross Domestic Product and a specific chapter dedicated to the labour market.²³⁰⁹ Moreover, ISTAT has published within the compliance period monthly statistics monitoring the rate of employment and unemployment,²³¹⁰ monthly notes on the Italian economy with a focus on the labour market,²³¹¹ and three quarterly Labour Market Notes with the latest release on 9 June 2016.²³¹²

On 28 December 2015, the 2016 Stability Law (Act No. 208/2015) was approved. It supports the uptake of private welfare measures by extending the types of tax-exempt benefits offered by employers. The new measures encourage initiatives to improve satisfaction at work and employees' quality of life and is therefore in line with Italy's Employment Plan commitment to enhance productivity and incentives to work.²³¹³

On 5 February 2016, the National Equality Councillor of the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Politics, Francesca Bagni Cipriani, conducted a workshop entitled "Motherhood, paternity and work — resignation, reconciliation, and new regulations."²³¹⁴ The workshop entailed an audit of social and work-related policies that deal with gender discrimination, maternity, and paternity in legislation and amended fines for non-compliance and/or violations of various elements.²³¹⁵ Fines were increased for a variety of prohibitory legislation in the workplace. For example, the fine for the violation of the prohibition of gender discrimination was increased from EUR250 to EUR1500.²³¹⁶ Other changes included increases in fines and/or prison sentences for individuals and companies seen to be in violation of legislation that protects the safety of women in the workplace.

²³⁰⁹ Il Benessere Equo E Sostenibile in Italia, Istat 2 December 2015. Access date: 6 August 2016. http://www.istat.it/it/files/2015/12/Rapporto_BES_2015.pdf

²³¹⁰ Employment and unemployment, Istat November – June 2016. Access date: 6 August 2016. <http://www.istat.it/en/archive/employment+and+unemployment>

²³¹¹ Monthly report, Istat December – August 2016. Access date: 6 August 2016. <http://www.istat.it/en/archive/monthly+report>

²³¹² Labour market, Istat 9 June 2016. Access date: 6 August 2016. <http://www.istat.it/en/archive/186904>

²³¹³ Italy: New Stability Law extends range of tax-exempt benefits, Eurofound 27 April 2016. Access date: 6 August 2016. <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork/articles/working-conditions-industrial-relations-law-and-regulation/italy-new-stability-law-extends-range-of-tax-exempt-benefits>

²³¹⁴ Maternity, Paternity and Work, Ministry of Work and Social Politics (Bologna) 5 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.lavoro.gov.it/ConsiglieraNazionale/In_Evidenza/Documents/2016-02-05%20BOLOGNA%20Slide%20Fabrizi.pdf.

²³¹⁵ Maternity, Paternity and Work, Ministry of Work and Social Politics (Bologna) 5 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.lavoro.gov.it/ConsiglieraNazionale/In_Evidenza/Documents/2016-02-05%20BOLOGNA%20Slide%20Fabrizi.pdf.

²³¹⁶ Maternity, Paternity and Work, Ministry of Work and Social Politics (Bologna) 5 February 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. http://www.lavoro.gov.it/ConsiglieraNazionale/In_Evidenza/Documents/2016-02-05%20BOLOGNA%20Slide%20Fabrizi.pdf.

On 1 March 2016, the Italian government initiated the Second Phase of the Youth Guarantee program with the “Superbonus” for the conversion of apprenticeship into a regular contract.²³¹⁷ This initiative is part of a wider Structural Reform Agenda to improve labour market and social policies.

Italy has complied with its commitment to continue to monitor its gender goal and the implementation of its Employment Plan.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Julia Tops

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 24 February 2016, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare released the report “Outline of Health, Labour and Welfare Statistics.”²³¹⁸ The report details monitoring of aging, youth employment and development, employment and retirement.²³¹⁹ The monitoring of these areas directly relates to goals laid out in Japan’s Employment Plan, such as the promise of the Government of Japan to promote youth employment.²³²⁰

During the compliance period the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare published several reports monitoring areas related to the goals set out in Japan’s Employment Plan.²³²¹ On 25 December 2015, it published “Report of Employment Insurance Working Group, Employment Security Committee, Labour Policy Council,” report of the survey on the local governments measures in support of employment of single-parent families, a monthly report on Employment Insurance Services, a summary of the results of the Survey on the Insured of National Pension in 2014 and several other reports all monitoring implementation of Japan’s Employment Plan.²³²²

On 2 March 2016, the Government of Japan released a report detailing the treatment of women in the workplace.²³²³ The report was the first of its kind and surveyed more than 9,600 women aged 25-44 who are currently working or were previously employed.²³²⁴ It found that 40 per cent had been touched in an unpleasant way while 17 per cent had been “asked or pressed to have a sexual

²³¹⁷ Documento Di Economia E Finanza 2016, Ministero Dell’Economia E Delle Finanze 9 April 2016. Access date: 6 August 2016.

http://www.dt.tesoro.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_en/analisi_progammazione/strategia_crescita/Crono_xxENxx.pdf

²³¹⁸ Outline of Health, Labour and Welfare Statistics, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 24 February 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-oh/index.html>

²³¹⁹ Outline of Health, Labour and Welfare Statistics, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 24 February 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-oh/index.html>

²³²⁰ Employment Plan Japan, G20 (2014). Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_japan.pdf

²³²¹ What’s New 2015, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2015). Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/new-info/2015.html>

²³²² What’s New 2015, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2015). Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/new-info/2015.html>

²³²³ Nearly a third of Japan’s women ‘sexually harassed at work’, The Guardian 2 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/02/japan-women-sexually-harassed-at-work-report-finds>

²³²⁴ Nearly a third of Japan’s women ‘sexually harassed at work’, The Guardian 2 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/02/japan-women-sexually-harassed-at-work-report-finds>

relationship.”²³²⁵ The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare said 30 per cent of respondents in full- and part-time employment reported being sexually harassed at work and among full-time workers, the figure rose to 35 per cent.²³²⁶

On 18 March 2016, the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare released a survey showing the job offer rate for graduating students increasing 1.1 per cent from the previous year to 87.8 per cent, reaching an 8-year high.²³²⁷ A report on recent high school and junior high school graduates was also released, showing the job offer rate of high school graduates increasing by 0.8 per cent from the previous year to 93.6 per cent, reaching a 23-year high.²³²⁸

On 31 March 2016, the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare released the “Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Report 2015” detailing employment measures and equal employment information²³²⁹ and “The Handbook of Labour Statistics for Fiscal Year 2015” detailing comprehensive employment statistics.²³³⁰ Additionally, the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare restructured the Prefectural Labour Bureau, and established the Employment Environment and Equal Employment Department.²³³¹

On 1 April 2016 a new law came into effect requiring large companies with 301 or more workers to monitor the active status of female employees and develop action plans with numerical targets to promote women.²³³² Companies are required to inform the government of the ratio of women to men in at least one of 14 categories, including new hires and managerial positions.²³³³ By 8 April 2016, 71.5 per cent of these companies had notified the government of their action plans.²³³⁴

Japan’s Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare continues to release a “Monthly Report on Labour and the Economy.”²³³⁵ It also releases a “Monthly Labour Survey” each month monitoring employment information and job creation.²³³⁶

²³²⁵ Nearly a third of Japan's women 'sexually harassed at work', The Guardian 2 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/02/japan-women-sexually-harassed-at-work-report-finds>

²³²⁶ Nearly a third of Japan's women 'sexually harassed at work', The Guardian 2 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/02/japan-women-sexually-harassed-at-work-report-finds>

²³²⁷ 2015 Universities and prospective graduates job nomination survey, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 18 March, 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/0000116273.html>

²³²⁸ 2015 Jobs-nomination status of high school, junior high school graduates, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 18 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/0000116270.html>

²³²⁹ Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Report 2015, Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare 31 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/wp/wp-hw9/index.html>

²³³⁰ Labour Statistics Handbook (2015), Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 31 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/youran/index-roudou.html>

²³³¹ “The organization of the Prefectural Labour Bureaus was restructured and the Employment Environment and Equal Employment Department (Division) was established”, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 31 March 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/2016/03/tp0331-1.html>

²³³² “Action Plans of General Business Operators based on the Act on the Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in the Workplace is compiled” Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 8 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/0000120548.html>

²³³³ “Japan firms begin challenge of boosting women in the workplace,” The Japan Times 1 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/04/01/national/japan-firms-begin-challenge-boosting-women-workplace/#.V4_e2OYrKRs

²³³⁴ “Action Plans of General Business Operators based on the Act on the Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in the Workplace is compiled” Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 8 April 2016. Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/0000120548.html>

²³³⁵ Monthly Labour Economic Report, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2016). Access Date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000125611.html>

Japan has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sydney Anderson

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 21 January 2016, the National Assembly Budget Office published the report “Pending Issues of Local Finance in Line with the Expansion of Welfare Programs.”²³³⁷ The report monitors the fourth strategy of the Employment Plan: Social Solidarity and Increased Accountability for Job Creation, which states that job creation requires cost-sharing and the government will make sure that the tripartite social partners share the burden and become more accountable for their roles.²³³⁸ The report analyzed the impact of the recent expansion of welfare programs on local finance and presented key initiatives that the central government and local entities should carry out to ensure the sound functioning of local finance in response to such impact.²³³⁹

On 19 February 2016, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family published “Report of 2016 Business Plan,” which outlined numerous plans to be implemented in 2016 by the Government of Korea.²³⁴⁰ Among them, the report called for the formation and implementation of private-public monitoring team on the blind fields vulnerable to the coexistence of work and family having high women employment ratio.²³⁴¹

During the compliance period the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family continued to monitor the impact of policies on gender, plan and coordinate women’s policy as well as forge partnerships with women’s civil groups and international organizations, which is part of its core objectives.²³⁴²

On 30 May 2016, the Saenuri Party of the Republic of Korea submitted four labour reform bills as its party platform to the 20th National Assembly.²³⁴³ To counteract the Korea Development Institute’s disappointing growth forecast which decreased to around 2 per cent, these new bills

²³³⁶ What’s New 2016, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2016). Access Date: 20 July 2016.

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/new-info/index.html>

²³³⁷ Pending issues of local finance in line with the expansion of welfare programs, National Assembly Budget Office. 21 January 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016.

<http://korea.nabo.go.kr/eng/publications.do?psStep=view&psPage=1&shSearch=&shKeyword=&shDivisionCD=&shPubYear=&shPubCD=pubRecent&pubSID=799>

²³³⁸ Employment Plan 2014 Korea, G20. 2014. Access Date: 2 March 2016. http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_korea-1.pdf

²³³⁹ Pending issues of local finance in line with the expansion of welfare programs, National Assembly Budget Office. 21 January 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016.

<http://korea.nabo.go.kr/eng/publications.do?psStep=view&psPage=1&shSearch=&shKeyword=&shDivisionCD=&shPubYear=&shPubCD=pubRecent&pubSID=799>

²³⁴⁰ Report of 2016 Business Plan, The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (Seoul) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.mogef.go.kr/eng/press/index04.jsp?id=eup0300&mode=view&idx=7237>

²³⁴¹ Report of 2016 Business Plan, The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (Seoul) 19 February 2016. Access Date: 24 February 2016. <http://www.mogef.go.kr/eng/press/index04.jsp?id=eup0300&mode=view&idx=7237>

²³⁴² About the Ministry, Ministry of Gender Equality. Access Date: 2 March 2016.

http://www.mogef.go.kr/eng/sub01/sub1_1.jsp

²³⁴³ The Enactment of the Labour Reform Bills is the Most Urgent Issue Related to People’s Livelihoods, Ministry of Employment and Labour 30 May 2016. Access Date: 28 June 2016.

http://www.moel.go.kr/english/poli/poliNewsnews_view.jsp?idx=1246

outline ways to create more job opportunities for young, middle-aged, and older people who seek employment.²³⁴⁴ The bills also give practical methods of expanding unemployment benefits so that those people whose jobs have been terminated can focus on reemployment.²³⁴⁵ The submission of these four labour reform bills is in line with Strategy 1 set out in Korea's Employment Plan: "Creating Jobs through a Creative Economy."²³⁴⁶

On 25 May 2016, 12 individuals and 24 companies received awards from the Korean government during the 16th Equal Employment Week Ceremony.²³⁴⁷ The awarded parties were recognized for their work in creating "win-win situations for both businesses and workers," actively carrying out work-family balance policies such as childcare leave for men.²³⁴⁸ The Korean government therefore rewarded those actions taken by Korean individuals and companies which allowed for greater equality in gender employment and complied with Strategies 2 and 3 set out in its Employment Plan: "Reforming Working Arrangement and Working Hours" and "Boosting Employability of the Economically Inactive Population, including Women and Youth."²³⁴⁹

Korea has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, Korea has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Tina Vulevic

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 16 March 2016, the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Permanent Mission of Mexico and the Mexican National Women's Institute, in collaboration with United Nations Women and Sony Music, held a symposium entitled "Culture, Knowledge Economy and Innovation," hosted by the Commission on the Status of Women during its sixtieth session at the United Nations headquarters in New York. The priority theme was "women's empowerment and its relationship to sustainable development."²³⁵⁰

On 23 May 2016, President Enrique Peña Nieto signed a series of agreements for the Implementation of Actions to Formalize Employment, signed by the country's state governors, the

²³⁴⁴ The Enactment of the Labour Reform Bills is the Most Urgent Issue Related to People's Livelihoods, Ministry of Employment and Labour 30 May 2016. Access Date: 28 June 2016.

http://www.moel.go.kr/english/poli/poliNewsnews_view.jsp?idx=1246

²³⁴⁵ The Enactment of the Labour Reform Bills is the Most Urgent Issue Related to People's Livelihoods, Ministry of Employment and Labour 30 May 2016. Access Date: 28 June 2016.

http://www.moel.go.kr/english/poli/poliNewsnews_view.jsp?idx=1246

²³⁴⁶ Employment Plan 2014 Korea, G20. 2014. Access Date: 28 June 2016. http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_korea-1.pdf

²³⁴⁷ MOEL Holds 16th Equal Employment Week Ceremony, Ministry of Employment and Labour 24 May 2016. Access Date: 28 June 2016. http://www.moel.go.kr/english/poli/poliNewsnews_view.jsp?idx=1244

²³⁴⁸ MOEL Holds 16th Equal Employment Week Ceremony, Ministry of Employment and Labour 24 May 2016. Access Date: 28 June 2016. http://www.moel.go.kr/english/poli/poliNewsnews_view.jsp?idx=1244

²³⁴⁹ Employment Plan 2014 Korea, G20. 2014. Access Date: 2 March 2016. http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_korea-1.pdf

²³⁵⁰ Mexico promotes knowledge economy, innovation and culture as key drivers for gender equality at the United Nations, UN Women 16 March 2016 Access date: 5 August 2016. <http://lac.unwomen.org/en/noticias-y-eventos/articulos/2016/03/mexico>

Labor and Social Welfare Secretary, and the Head of the Mexican Social Security Institute.²³⁵¹ These agreements aim to reduce the Informal Labour Rate by a minimum of one per cent in 2016 and in years henceforth.²³⁵² The president acknowledged that the reduction of informal employment in the economy and the increase in formal employment remain key goals of his administration, and he pointed out that during the past three years, the Labour Informality Rate decreased in 22 out of the 32 states of Mexico.²³⁵³

On 23 May 2016, President Enrique Peña Nieto listed the four steps that his administration plans to take to reduce the number of informally employed persons in Mexico, such as promoting Special Economic Zones, which will be located in states with the highest rates of informal employment; the Economic Recovery and Productive Development Program in the states of Campeche and Tabasco; the design of new mechanisms for the creation of formal jobs for agricultural day workers; and finally, the signing of the Conventions for the Implementation of Actions to Formalize Employment, signed on 23 May 2016.²³⁵⁴ This demonstrates the active monitoring of Mexico's Employment Plan and in particular of the challenge the current administration has set for itself, titled, "Transition from Informality to Formality."²³⁵⁵

Mexico has complied with its commitment to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Tina Vulevic

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

In January 2016, Russia's Labour Ministry predicted a rising unemployment rate. Labour Minister Maxim Topilin recognized that "challenging situations may arise in a number of regional businesses that will require observation." The Russian government plans to spend RUB5 billion this year to support the country's labour market²³⁵⁶

On 20 April 2016, the Russian government outlined the key results of its social policies in 2015. According to the official press release the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection coordinates the federal subjects' executive bodies' work on creating favorable labour conditions for women with

²³⁵¹ Signing of Agreements for the Implementation of Actions to Formalize Employment, Presidency of the Republic 23 May 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/presidencia/prensa/signing-of-agreements-for-the-implementation-of-actions-to-formalize-employment?idiom=es>

²³⁵² Signing of Agreements for the Implementation of Actions to Formalize Employment, Presidency of the Republic 23 May 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/presidencia/prensa/signing-of-agreements-for-the-implementation-of-actions-to-formalize-employment?idiom=es>

²³⁵³ Signing of Agreements for the Implementation of Actions to Formalize Employment, Presidency of the Republic 23 May 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/presidencia/prensa/signing-of-agreements-for-the-implementation-of-actions-to-formalize-employment?idiom=es>

²³⁵⁴ Signing of Agreements for the Implementation of Actions to Formalize Employment, Presidency of the Republic 23 May 2016. Access Date: 14 July 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/presidencia/prensa/signing-of-agreements-for-the-implementation-of-actions-to-formalize-employment?idiom=es>

²³⁵⁵ Employment Plan 2014 Mexico, G20. 2014. Access Date: 14 July 2016. http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_mexico.pdf

²³⁵⁶ Russia's Unemployment Rate to Hit 6% in 2016, The Moscow Times 26 January 2016 Access date: 4 August 2016. <https://themoscowtimes.com/articles/russias-unemployment-rate-to-hit-6-in-2016-51583>

young children. These measures include adopting flexible work schedules, promoting part-time employment, and creating daycare groups for children.²³⁵⁷

On 7 May 2016, the Russian government issued a press release, detailing its activities on improving women's with children capacities to engage in workforce. In 2015 the government took measures which allowed over 17,000 women on maternity leave across the country to acquire professional qualification or undergo vocational education. Overall, the government's actions resulted in a 4.7 per cent reduction in unemployment among women with young children in 2015 compared to 2013. The measures are to be carried forward through 2016.²³⁵⁸

The Economic Development Ministry monitored labour market trends by way of preparing a draft outlook which stated unemployment will rise by half a percentage point to 6.3 per cent.²³⁵⁹

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

Thus, Russia has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Miranda Bocci

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 23 December 2015, the Saudi Gazette reported the Ministry of Labour will officially launch the "work from a distance" program for female employees in seven cities, including Hail, Qassim, Jazan, Najran, Al Ahsa, Madinah and Arar. Business centers have been prepared under the supervision of the Human Resources Development Fund. Female employees will work for private sector companies and will receive contracts. An electronic system will be used to effectively monitor the contractual relationship in order to make sure employers do not evade responsibilities.²³⁶⁰ The monitoring relationship affirms the Saudi commitment to increasing female participation in the labour force.

On 1 June 2016, several Saudi women met with an EU delegation led by the high representative of the EU for foreign affairs and security policy in order to discuss how the Kingdom was moving forward to achieve its 2030 vision. The participants in the meeting broadly concurred that the higher authorities in the Kingdom are pro-women and that there is a wave of change in the country. Among the participants was Sofana Dahlan, a lawyer and founder of the Saudi National Creative Initiative, speaking of the new possibilities for women to obtain working licenses after a royal decree.²³⁶¹

Saudi Arabia has continued to monitor its gender goal. However, no evidence was found suggesting it has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan.

²³⁵⁷ Key results of the Ministry of Labor work in 2015, Russian Government 20 April 2016. Date of access: 31 August 2016. http://government.ru/dep_news/22611/.

²³⁵⁸ On creating conditions for women with children to engage in workforce, Russian Government 7 May 2016. Date of access: 31 August 2016. <http://government.ru/orders/22995/>.

²³⁵⁹ Russian Ministry Predicts More Recession Lower Incomes and Less Employment, The Moscow Times 15 January 2016 Access date 6 August 2016. <https://themoscowtimes.com/articles/russian-ministry-predicts-more-recession-lower-incomes-and-less-employment-51466>

²³⁶⁰ Women can work from home from next month, Saudi Gazette 23 December 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://saudigazette.com.sa/saudi-arabia/women-can-work-from-home-from-next-month/>

²³⁶¹ Saudi women pitch in Vision 2030, Saudi Gazette 1 June 2016. Access date: 6 August 2016. <http://saudigazette.com.sa/saudi-arabia/saudi-women-pitch-vision-2030/>

Thus, Saudi Arabia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Mojann Zibapour

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 1 December 2015, Statistics South Africa published the report “Gender Series Volume II: Education analyzing trends over a 10 year period.”²³⁶² The purpose of the report was to “assess the country’s progress towards achieving improved access to equality of education through a gender lens.”²³⁶³ The report confirmed South Africa has made significant progress in gender access and equality in education as a prerequisite to employment and moreover identified key challenges yet to be addressed.²³⁶⁴

On 25 February 2016, Statistics South Africa published their Quarterly Labour Force Survey.²³⁶⁵ The report covers labour market activities of persons 15-24 years old and in particular highlighted unemployment decreases in the fourth quarter of 2015 in six key industries.²³⁶⁶ The report also identified industries with significant job losses and asserted the importance of engaging youth and education in increasing employment levels.²³⁶⁷

On 10 March 2016, the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) and the University Of Johannesburg (UJ) launched the Youth Development Institute of South Africa (YDISA).²³⁶⁸ YDISA is in line with the partnership entered into by the NYDA and UJ to register Non Profit Companies focusing on research and knowledge management aimed at improving youth development.²³⁶⁹ Dr. Linda Mtwisha, Chairperson UJ-NYDA Institute Board and Senior Director: Strategic Initiatives and Administration, Research & Innovation Division at UJ said, “What the Institute seeks to do is provide research based solution and proposals to challenges facing the youth. This will be done in partnership with other institutions working in the field of youth development.”²³⁷⁰ The monitoring

²³⁶² Gender Series Volume II: Education, 2004-2014, South African Government 1 December 2015. 17 March 2016. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=5933>

²³⁶³ Gender Series Volume II: Education, 2004-2014, South African Government 1 December 2015. 17 March 2016. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=5933>

²³⁶⁴ Gender Series Volume II: Education, 2004-2014, South African Government 1 December 2015. 17 March 2016. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=5933>

²³⁶⁵ Statistical release P0211 Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Statistics South Africa (2015) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0211/P02114thQuarter2015.pdf>

²³⁶⁶ Statistical release P0211 Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Statistics South Africa (2015) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0211/P02114thQuarter2015.pdf>

²³⁶⁷ Statistical release P0211 Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Statistics South Africa (2015) 23 February 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0211/Press_statement_QLFS_Q4_2015.pdf

²³⁶⁸ Youth Development Agency and University of Johannesburg launch Institute for improved research on Youth Development in SA, South African Government 9 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

<http://www.gov.za/speeches/uj-nyda-launch-institute-improved-research-youth-development-sa-9-mar-2016-0000>

²³⁶⁹ Youth Development Agency and University of Johannesburg launch Institute for improved research on Youth Development in SA, South African Government 9 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/uj-nyda-launch-institute-improved-research-youth-development-sa-9-mar-2016-0000>

²³⁷⁰ Youth Development Agency and University of Johannesburg launch Institute for improved research on Youth Development in SA, South African Government 9 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/uj-nyda-launch-institute-improved-research-youth-development-sa-9-mar-2016-0000>

of youth employment is in line with South Africa's goal to increase youth employment, as laid out in its Employment Plan.²³⁷¹

On 9 May 2016, the Department of Trade and Industry launched the 8th iteration of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) 2016/17 — 2018/19 focusing on economic sectors, employment, and infrastructure development.²³⁷² Minister of Trade and Industry Rob Davies stated the need for structural change in the economy. IPAP outlined four fundamental pillars, including collaborative effort among government, business, and labour.²³⁷³

In July 2016, South Africa made a commitment to launch the 16th Commission for Employment Equity Annual Report. South African Labour Minister Mildred Oliphant promised that the Commission of Employment Equity will monitor the engagements of business leaders from various sectors. The goal of this is to consult business leaders and their representatives on employment equity issues, the challenges employees feel in the workplace and the possible strategies on overcoming these challenges.²³⁷⁴

On 4 July 2016, Statistics South Africa released a report titled Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES) for the first quarter of 2016. The report detailed that “employment decreased in all industries except for community services, electricity and construction.”²³⁷⁵ Additionally, the report outlined average monthly earnings for workers in all industries, including bonuses and overtime payment, as well as gross earnings by all employees.²³⁷⁶

On 21 July 2016, the African Union (AU) Commission, in which South Africa is a member, launched the first ever report on the “Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa.” The report sought to form the basis for enhanced dialogue and engagement with AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities, civil society, and other key stakeholders on accelerating implementation, as well as better informing the African Union's engagement with international interlocutors and partners on the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Africa. The report canvasses the legislative and administrative mechanisms and machineries put in place at all levels to support the advancement of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda in Africa, as well as progress made on performance where data and information exists. It includes various case studies of achievements on participation in the nineteen Member States that have adopted National Action Plans, including on parliamentary representation, leadership, and special measures; ministerial-level representation; participation in peacekeeping; and in peace agreements. It concludes by identifying key, high-impact intervention areas at local/national, regional, continental, and international levels to

²³⁷¹ Employment Plan South Africa, G20 (2014). Access Date: 17 March 2016.

http://www.g20australia.org/sites/default/files/g20_resources/library/g20_employment_plan_south_africa.pdf

²³⁷² The Department of Trade and Industry: Launch of the Industrial Policy Action Plan IPAP, the DTI 9 May 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.thedti.gov.za/DownloadFileAction?id=1082>

²³⁷³ Media statement: Department of Trade and Industry launches Industrial Policy Action Plan 2016/17 – 2018/19, Official Custodian of Brand South Africa 9 May 2016. Access date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.brandsouthafrica.com/news/1371-media-statement-department-of-trade-and-industry-launches-industrial-policy-action-plan-2016-17-2018-19>

²³⁷⁴ South Africa: Labour On Launch of 16th Commission for Employment Equity Annual Report, All Africa 19 July 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201607191112.html>

²³⁷⁵ Media release: Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES), first quarter 2016, Statistics South Africa 4 July 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=7965>

²³⁷⁶ Media release: Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES), first quarter 2016, Statistics South Africa 4 July 2016. Access date: 20 July 2016. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=7965>

accelerate implementation and impact, including on issues of financing and evidence-based monitoring.²³⁷⁷

South Africa has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal. Thus, South Africa has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mary Zelenova

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 18-19 November 2015, a joint workshop was organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Turkey in cooperation with the European Training Foundation.²³⁷⁸ The workshop discussed school-to-work transitions of young people in Turkey, with a focus on those not in education, training or employment (NEET)²³⁷⁹. Their aims included, but were not limited to, reflecting on future initiatives closing the gaps in school-to-work transitions through education, employment, and social inclusion, and involved over 100 national and international experts and researchers.²³⁸⁰

On 17 December 2015, the Turkish Statistical Institute published the survey “Structure of Earnings Survey for 2014.”²³⁸¹ The purpose of the survey is to give information on the level, structure and development of wage and earnings.²³⁸² This all-encompassing survey reports on several aspects of Turkey’s Employment Plan, including statistics related to educational attainment and earnings, and moreover addresses the gender pay gap.²³⁸³

²³⁷⁷ African Union Launches first Report on the Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa at 27th AU Summit, African Union 21 July 2016. Access date: 25 July 2016. <http://www.au.int/en/pressreleases/31199/african-union-launches-first-report-implementation-women-peace-and-security>

²³⁷⁸ Building Pathways To Skills And Jobs For Youth In Turkey, With Focus On Youth Not In Employment, Education Or Training (NEET), EFT 18 November 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. [http://www.etf.europa.eu/web.nsf/pages/EV_2015_Building_pathways_to_skills_and_jobs_for_youth_in_Turkey_with_focus_on_youth_not_in_employment_education_or_training_\(NEET\)_EN](http://www.etf.europa.eu/web.nsf/pages/EV_2015_Building_pathways_to_skills_and_jobs_for_youth_in_Turkey_with_focus_on_youth_not_in_employment_education_or_training_(NEET)_EN)

²³⁷⁹ Building Pathways To Skills And Jobs For Youth In Turkey, With Focus On Youth Not In Employment, Education Or Training (NEET), EFT 18 November 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. [http://www.etf.europa.eu/web.nsf/pages/EV_2015_Building_pathways_to_skills_and_jobs_for_youth_in_Turkey_with_focus_on_youth_not_in_employment_education_or_training_\(NEET\)_EN](http://www.etf.europa.eu/web.nsf/pages/EV_2015_Building_pathways_to_skills_and_jobs_for_youth_in_Turkey_with_focus_on_youth_not_in_employment_education_or_training_(NEET)_EN)

²³⁸⁰ Building Pathways To Skills And Jobs For Youth In Turkey, With Focus On Youth Not In Employment, Education Or Training (NEET), EFT 18 November 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. [http://www.etf.europa.eu/web.nsf/pages/EV_2015_Building_pathways_to_skills_and_jobs_for_youth_in_Turkey_with_focus_on_youth_not_in_employment_education_or_training_\(NEET\)_EN](http://www.etf.europa.eu/web.nsf/pages/EV_2015_Building_pathways_to_skills_and_jobs_for_youth_in_Turkey_with_focus_on_youth_not_in_employment_education_or_training_(NEET)_EN)

²³⁸¹ Structure of Earnings Survey 2014, Turkish Statistical Institute 17 December 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=18861>

²³⁸² Structure of Earnings Survey 2014, Turkish Statistical Institute 17 December 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=18861>

²³⁸³ Structure of Earnings Survey 2014, Turkish Statistical Institute 17 December 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=18861>

On 15 February 2016, the Turkish Statistical Institute published its most recent report on labour force statistics.²³⁸⁴ The report highlighted labour force participation, including statistics on the youth unemployment.²³⁸⁵

On 7 March 2016, the Turkish Statistical Institute published “Women in Statistics for 2015,” compiled from censuses and surveys of TurkStat as well as administrative records, and the surveys of related governmental organizations and universities.²³⁸⁶ In particular, the report highlights female literacy, unemployment, income, and education and notes that “work has to be done by all sides who have the responsibility to upgrade the social and economic position of women.”²³⁸⁷ The report concludes by pressing the implementation of policies aimed at reducing the gender inequality gap.²³⁸⁸

On 30 May 2016, the Turkish First Lady took a step towards increasing female employment and entrepreneurship.²³⁸⁹ “Entrepreneurship must be supported, as employment initiatives must be increased. We should expand the notion of women-men opportunity equality in society,” said the First Lady.²³⁹⁰ Istanbul Development Agency, Istanbul Commerce University, Teknopark Istanbul and the Women and Democracy Association (KADEM) organized the project, joining 141 female university graduates who completed a 220-hour training program on mobile technologies and mobile design this year.²³⁹¹

Turkey has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Mojann Zibapour

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 12 February 2016, the Government Equalities Office published the final report of the consultation on Closing the Gender Pay Gap.²³⁹² The consultation was issued in July 2015 and

²³⁸⁴ Labour Force Statistics November 2015, Turkish Statistical Institute 15 February 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=21576>

²³⁸⁵ Labour Force Statistics November 2015, Turkish Statistical Institute 15 February 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=21576>

²³⁸⁶ Women in Statistics 2015, Turkish Statistical Institute 7 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=21519>

²³⁸⁷ Women in Statistics 2015, Turkish Statistical Institute 7 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=21519>

²³⁸⁸ Women in Statistics 2015, Turkish Statistical Institute 7 March 2016. Access Date: 17 March 2016.

<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=21519>

²³⁸⁹ Turkey's first lady calls for workforce gender equality, Daily News 30 May 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkeys-first-lady-calls-for-workforce-gender-equality.aspx?pageID=238&nID=99858&NewsCatID=339>

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkeys-first-lady-calls-for-workforce-gender-equality.aspx?pageID=238&nID=99858&NewsCatID=339>

²³⁹⁰ Turkey's first lady calls for workforce gender equality, Daily News 30 May 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkeys-first-lady-calls-for-workforce-gender-equality.aspx?pageID=238&nID=99858&NewsCatID=339>

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkeys-first-lady-calls-for-workforce-gender-equality.aspx?pageID=238&nID=99858&NewsCatID=339>

²³⁹¹ Turkey's first lady calls for workforce gender equality, Daily News 30 May 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkeys-first-lady-calls-for-workforce-gender-equality.aspx?pageID=238&nID=99858&NewsCatID=339>

<http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkeys-first-lady-calls-for-workforce-gender-equality.aspx?pageID=238&nID=99858&NewsCatID=339>

²³⁹² Closing the Gender Gap, Government Equalities Office, 12 February 2016. Access date: 2 March 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500087/Government_response_-_Closing_the_Gender_Pay_Gap.pdf

collected data as well as sought views on how best to increase transparency around gender pay differences, alongside wider questions about girls' aspirations, women returning to work and older working women.²³⁹³ It received nearly 700 responses from over 200 employers and business organisations. The report concluded the consultation and published its results and recommendations.²³⁹⁴

On 12 February 2016, the Government Equalities Office issued Mandatory Gender Pay Gap Reporting.²³⁹⁵ This new consultation is a follow up to the report on Closing the Gender Gap which focuses on the UK government's commitment that large employers should publish the differences between the average pay and bonuses of their male and female employees.²³⁹⁶ This follow-up consultation invites feedback on the details of the draft regulations that will apply to those employers with at least 250 employees.²³⁹⁷ The consultation especially aims to hear from employers, business organisations, the voluntary and charity sector, women's civil society organisations, expert human rights practitioners, trade unions, employment lawyers and think tanks²³⁹⁸. Once completed, will lay the draft regulations in Parliament.²³⁹⁹ The Right Honorable Nicky Morgan Secretary of State for Education and Minister for Women and Equalities stated in the report that "to maintain momentum and drive real changes in workplaces across Great Britain, we want to commence the regulations at the earliest opportunity."²⁴⁰⁰

On 12 February 2016, the UK government issued draft regulations on gender gap reporting, subject to further consultation with stakeholders. The regulations will require employers to publish specific information about the gender pay gap in their organization. Specifically, the government proposes affected businesses will be required to publish: mean and median gender pay gaps, gender bonus gaps, and the number of men and women in each quartile in the company's pay distribution.²⁴⁰¹

²³⁹³ Closing the Gender Gap, Government Equalities Office, 12 February 2016. Access date: 2 March 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500087/Government_response_-_Closing_the_Gender_Pay_Gap.pdf

²³⁹⁴ Closing the Gender Gap, Government Equalities Office, 12 February 2016. Access date: 2 March 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500087/Government_response_-_Closing_the_Gender_Pay_Gap.pdf

²³⁹⁵ Mandatory Gender Gap Pay Reporting, Government Equalities Office, 12 February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/504398/GPG_consultation_v8.pdf

²³⁹⁶ Mandatory Gender Gap Pay Reporting, Government Equalities Office, 12 February 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/504398/GPG_consultation_v8.pdf

²³⁹⁷ Mandatory Gender Gap Pay Reporting, Government Equalities Office Access Date: 23 February 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501331/GPG_consultation_v2.pdf

²³⁹⁸ Mandatory Gender Gap Pay Reporting, Government Equalities Office Access Date: 23 February 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501331/GPG_consultation_v2.pdf

²³⁹⁹ Mandatory Gender Gap Pay Reporting, Government Equalities Office Access Date: 23 February 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501331/GPG_consultation_v2.pdf

²⁴⁰⁰ Mandatory Gender Gap Pay Reporting, Government Equalities Office Access Date: 23 February 2016.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501331/GPG_consultation_v2.pdf

²⁴⁰¹ Mind the Gap: Draft regulations on mandatory gender pay gap reporting, King & Wood Mallesons 9 March 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016. <http://www.kwm.com/en/uk/knowledge/insights/mind-the-gap-draft-regulations-on-mandatory-gender-pay-gap-reporting-20160309>

The Office of National Statistics periodically releases data estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK, with the latest release on 20 July 2016.²⁴⁰²

The UK has complied with its commitment to monitor the implementation of both its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, the UK has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Miranda Bocci

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 9 January 2016, President Barack Obama unveiled new legislation that will compel companies with more than 100 workers to provide the federal government annual data for how much they pay employees based on gender, race and ethnicity.²⁴⁰³

On 29 January 2016, President Barack Obama announced his plan to further advance the New Equal Pay Plan. As a part of his new plan, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Labor will release “the summary of annual pay data by gender, race and ethnicity from businesses with more than 100 or more employees”²⁴⁰⁴ Along with this announcement, President Obama promises to “renew his call to Congress to take up and pass the Paycheck Fairness Act that would give women additional tools to fight pay discrimination.”²⁴⁰⁵

On 29 January 2016, the Council of Economic Advisors of the White House releases a report, “The Gender Pay Gap on the Anniversary of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act.” This brief issue addresses to the wide gender gap rate of the U.S. which is now “2.5 percentage points larger than the average for industrialized countries.”²⁴⁰⁶ This report aims to explore the states and factors that influence gender wage gap and the policy implementation of this subject.²⁴⁰⁷

²⁴⁰² UK Labour Market, Office for National Statistics. 20 July 2016. Access Date: 5 August 2016.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/july2016>

²⁴⁰³ President Obama Announces Rules for Closing Gender Pay Gap, NBC News 29 January 2016. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/obama-announce-new-rules-closing-gender-pay-gap-n506941>

²⁴⁰⁴ “FACT SHEET: New Steps to Advance Equal Pay on the Seventh Anniversary of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act”, the White House 29 January, 2016. Access date: 7 July 2016

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/01/29/fact-sheet-new-steps-advance-equal-pay-seventh-anniversary-lilly>

²⁴⁰⁵ FACT SHEET: New Steps to Advance Equal Pay on the Seventh Anniversary of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act”, the White House 29 January, 2016. Access date: 7 July 2016

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/01/29/fact-sheet-new-steps-advance-equal-pay-seventh-anniversary-lilly>

²⁴⁰⁶ “FACT SHEET: New Steps to Advance Equal Pay on the Seventh Anniversary of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act”, the White House 29 January 2016. Access date: 7 July 2016 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/01/29/fact-sheet-new-steps-advance-equal-pay-seventh-anniversary-lilly>

²⁴⁰⁷ “The Gender Pay Gap On The Anniversary of The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act”, Council of Economic Advisers 29

January, 2016. Access date: 7 July, 2016

https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/page/files/20160128_cea_gender_pay_gap_issue_brief.pdf

On 14 June 2016, the White House “announced a new Equal Pay Pledge for private sectors” to reduce the national gender participation gap.²⁴⁰⁸ There are 28 companies signing their support for the Equal Pay Pledge and for narrowing gender based wage gap. On the announcement, the White House acknowledges the greater pay gap for African American and Latina Women which are 64 cents and 54 cents for every dollar earned by a white non-Hispanic man.²⁴⁰⁹ The introduction of the new Equal Pay Pledge aims to encourage more business companies to sign the Pledge which displays their support for reducing national gender gap which is in line with President Obama’s gender equality policies.

On 14 June 2016, the White House Council on Women and Girls, Department of the State, the Department of Labor, the Aspen Institute and Civic Nation organized the first US of Women Summit. The summit addresses to six pillars for advancing gender equality: Economic empowerment, Health and Wellness, Educational Opportunity, Violence Against Women, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, Leadership and Engagement.²⁴¹⁰

Throughout the compliance cycle, the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the US Department of Labor has continued reporting, monitoring and assessing both unemployment and gender participation gap.²⁴¹¹ The Bureau is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions and price changes in the economy.²⁴¹² Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making.²⁴¹³

The US has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, the United States has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Julia Tops and Kaylee Mak

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring the implementation of its Employment Plan and its goal to reduce the gender participation gap.

On 3 December 2015, the European Commission released the report “Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019.”²⁴¹⁴ The report aims to guide the way forward for the EU. The European Commission gathered views from across Europe on gender equality — via a Eurobarometer survey, a Forum on the future of gender equality and an online public consultation and evaluated the strengths and weaknesses of the Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015.²⁴¹⁵ European Commissioner for Justice, Consumers and Gender Equality Vera Jourová said, “This Strategic engagement to gender equality 2016-2019 marks a new phase in our efforts to promote equality between women and men while continuing to focus on priority areas for action of

²⁴⁰⁸ “These Businesses Are Taking The Equal Pay Pledge”, the White House 14 June 2016 Access date: 1 July 2016 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2016/06/14/businesses-taking-equal-pay-pledge>

²⁴⁰⁹ “These Businesses Are Taking The Equal Pay Pledge”, the White House 14 June 2016. Access date: 1 July 2016 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2016/06/14/businesses-taking-equal-pay-pledge>

²⁴¹⁰ “Together We Are Strong”, the White House 9 June 2016. Access date: 7 July 2016 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2016/06/06/together-we-are-stronger>

²⁴¹¹ BLS Information, Bureau of Labour Statistics. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.bls.gov/bls/infhome.htm>

²⁴¹² BLS Information, Bureau of Labour Statistics. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.bls.gov/bls/infhome.htm>

²⁴¹³ BLS Information, Bureau of Labour Statistics. Access Date: 2 March 2016. <http://www.bls.gov/bls/infhome.htm>

²⁴¹⁴ Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019, European Commission 3 December 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/160111_strategic_engagement_en.pdf

²⁴¹⁵ Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019, European Commission 3 December 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/160111_strategic_engagement_en.pdf

particular relevance. It identifies more than thirty key actions to be implemented in five priority areas, with timelines and indicators for monitoring.”²⁴¹⁶

As of January 2016, the implementation of the Youth Guarantee has started in all EU countries. The Youth Guarantee is a new approach to tackling youth unemployment which ensures that all young people under 25 — whether registered with employment services or not — get a good-quality, concrete offer within 4 months of them leaving formal education or becoming unemployed.²⁴¹⁷ The good-quality offer should be for a job, apprenticeship, traineeship, or continued education and be adapted to each individual need and situation. The European Commission regularly assesses country progress and has produced several reports throughout the compliance period.²⁴¹⁸

During the compliance period, Eurostat has continued to publish reports related to several aspects of the EU’s Employment Plan and gender goal such as a report on gender pay gap statistics published in March 2016.²⁴¹⁹ Eurostat is the statistical office of the EU, based in Luxembourg.²⁴²⁰ It publishes official, harmonized statistics on the EU and the euro area, offering a comparable, reliable and objective portrayal of Europe’s society and economy.²⁴²¹ A vast range of data is available for the EU as a whole, for Member States and in many cases also for candidate countries and other European countries, down to the level of regions and cities.²⁴²² All users may consult or download data and publications free of charge.²⁴²³

The EU has continued to monitor the implementation of its Employment Plan and gender goal.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Julia Tops

²⁴¹⁶ Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019, European Commission 3 December 2015. Access Date: 17 March 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/160111_strategic_engagement_en.pdf

²⁴¹⁷ Youth Guarantee, European Commission February 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1079&langId=en>

²⁴¹⁸ Youth Guarantee, European Commission February 2016. Access Date: 13 July 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1079&langId=en>

²⁴¹⁹ Gender Pay Gap Statistics, European Commission March 2016. Access Date: 8 February 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Gender_pay_gap_statistics.

²⁴²⁰ Glossary: Eurostat, EuroStat. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Eurostat>

²⁴²¹ Glossary: Eurostat, EuroStat. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Eurostat>

²⁴²² Glossary: Eurostat, EuroStat. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Eurostat>

²⁴²³ Glossary: Eurostat, EuroStat. Access Date: 17 March 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Eurostat>

11. Terrorism: Information Exchange

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

We also remain committed to tackling the financing channels of terrorism, particularly by enhanced cooperation on exchange of information.

G20 Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia		0	
Brazil		0	
Canada		0	
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.65	

Commitment Features

This commitment can be divided into two parts: the first part requires cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing. The second part requires other measures to tackle the financing channels of terrorism including “freezing of terrorist assets, criminalization of terrorist financing and robust targeted financial sanctions regimes related to terrorism and terrorist financing.”

G20 members also committed to swift implementation of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards in all jurisdictions. They called on the FATF to identify measures, including those pertaining to legal framework, to strengthen the combatting of terrorist financing and targeted financial sanctions and the implementation thereof.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member takes no actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism
0	Member takes actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing OR other relevant measures
+1	Member takes actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing AND other relevant measures

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 16 February 2016, Argentinian government launched new plan to combat money laundering and cut the channels of terrorist financing. The coordination of the project will be conducted to the Ministry of Justice. Official goal of the plan is to make the combat against terrorist financing more systemic.²⁴²⁴

On 17 February 2016, Argentina's Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MJDH) announced the creation of a new counter-terrorism financing (CTF) and anti-money laundering (AML) program to help monitor CTF/AML policy implementation, as well as strengthening and coordinating national, provincial, and municipal CTF/AML efforts.

As of March 2016 Argentina has revised its Anti-terrorism Law to broaden the definition of terrorism and increased monetary fines and prison sentences for crimes associated with terrorist financing. The Argentine Financial Intelligence Unit can freeze assets that are associated with terrorist financing. Additionally, Argentina has criminalized the financing of terrorist organizations, individuals and acts. The FATF has explicitly stated that is satisfied with Argentina's progress in implementing its CTF/AML instruments.

On 21 March 2016, Jennifer Shasky Calvery, Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with her Argentine counterpart, Mr. Mariano Federici, President of the Unidad de Informacion Financiera (UIF) of Ms. Calvery and Mr. Federici are leaders of their countries Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), which are charged with collecting, analyzing, and sharing reports and information gained from their countries financial institutions to combat money laundering, terrorist finance, and organized crime. Information sharing between FinCEN and the UIF was previously suspended after an unauthorized disclosure of information received by the UIF from FinCEN. The MOU is a first step in reestablishing information sharing between the two FIUs.²⁴²⁵

Argentina has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through other relevant measures as well as through exchange of information during the compliance period.

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

Analysts: Dariya Zhdanova and Irina Popova

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

The 2015 Country Reports on Terrorism produced by the US. Department of State noted that Australia was conducting investigation into 536 suspected terrorism financing cases.²⁴²⁶

On 16-18 November 2015, Australia and Indonesia co-chaired the first Southeast Asian Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit in which terrorist financing was the main issue discussed.²⁴²⁷ During

²⁴²⁴ Macri cambia la UIF y crea un plan para luchar contra el lavado y la financiación del terrorismo, La Nacion 16 February 2016. Date of access: 1.09.2016. <http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1871758-macri-cambia-la-uif-y-crea-un-plan-para-luchar-contra-el-lavado-y-la-financiacion-del-terrorismo>

²⁴²⁵ U.S. and Argentine Financial Intelligence Units Restore Cooperation to Fight Terrorism and Organized Crime, United States Department of the Treasury 21 March 2016. Date of access: 1.09.2016. https://www.fincen.gov/news_room/nr/html/20160321.html

²⁴²⁶ Country Reports of Terrorism, Chapter 2: East Asia and Pacific Overview, US State of Department, 2015. Access Date: 1 Aug 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257515.htm#>

²⁴²⁷ Opening address: Joint Australia-Indonesia Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit, Minister for Justice, 17 November 2015. Access Date: 2 Aug 2016. <https://www.ministerjustice.gov.au/Speeches/Pages/2015/FourthQuarter/17-November-2015-Opening-address-Joint-Australia-Indonesia-Counter-Terrorism-Financing-Summit.aspx>

the Summit, Australia recognized that disrupting terrorist financing was a vital part of counter-terrorism efforts and noted that the Government of Australia had recently provided AUSTRAC, Australia's primary source of financial intelligence, with an additional AUD20 million to strengthen the detection and disruption of terrorism financing. The financial package was part the larger AUD630 million countering terrorism package.²⁴²⁸

Australia has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through relevant measures however not by information exchange.

Thus, Australia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anastasiya Baum

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 25 February 2016, the House of Representatives of Brazil approved a bill that criminalizes terrorism in Brazil.²⁴²⁹ On 16 March 2016 the law entered into force and introduced equal sentences for some activities of money laundering and terrorism.²⁴³⁰

On 22–24 June 2016, during the Plenary meeting of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in Busan, it was announced that since February 2016, Brazil had taken significant steps towards improving its Counter-Financing of Terrorism (CFT) regime by enacting a law on the criminalization of terrorist financing.²⁴³¹

Brazil has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through relevant measures but there was no evidence of actions on tackling the financing channels of terrorism through exchange of information.

Thus, Brazil has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through other relevant measures.”

On 1 April 2015, the Government of Canada made amendments to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations in order to “enable Canada to adopt a strengthened methodology in order to better identify high-risk travelers, such as persons known to be foreign fighters, and prevent them from travelling to Canada before they board a flight.”²⁴³² This was an addition to the existing

²⁴²⁸ Opening address: Joint Australia-Indonesia Counter-Terrorism Financing Summit, Minister for Justice, 17 November 2015. Access Date: 2 Aug 2016. <https://www.ministerjustice.gov.au/Speeches/Pages/2015/FourthQuarter/17-November-2015-Opening-address-Joint-Australia-Indonesia-Counter-Terrorism-Financing-Summit.aspx>

²⁴²⁹ Sob pressão internacional, Câmara aprova lei que tipifica o terrorismo, El País 25 February 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. http://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2016/02/24/politica/1456351659_569702.html

²⁴³⁰ Lavagem de dinheiro para financiar terrorismo terá penas mais drásticas, Estadão, Portal of San Paulo State 27 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July. <http://politica.estadao.com.br/blogs/fausto-macedo/lavagem-de-dinheiro-para-financiar-terrorismo-tera-penas-mais-drasticas/>

²⁴³¹ Outcomes of the Plenary meeting of the FATF, Busan Korea, 22–24 June 2016, FATF. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/plenary-outcomes-june-2016.html>

²⁴³² Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 1 April 2015. Access Date: 16 February 2016. <http://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2015/2015-04-22/html/sor-dors77-eng.php>

AML/TF regime in Canada which continuously checks on suspicious financial transactions which could potentially be used to fund the travel of foreign fighters.²⁴³³

On 26 April 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau upheld Canada's no-ransom policy, in efforts to facilitate the release of Canadian hostages from capture by terrorists. Trudeau stated that "Canada does not and will not pay ransom to terrorists, directly or indirectly," arguing that "ransom payment simply serve to fund terrorism and criminal activity..."²⁴³⁴ Prime Minister Trudeau and British Prime Minister David Cameron has both agreed to work together to discourage allies from paying ransoms to terrorists.²⁴³⁵

Canada has not taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing. However, it has taken other relevant measures.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Dariya Gruzdeva

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 12 December 2015, China's central bank urged the US to work with China to combat terrorist financing. China and the US discussed combating terrorist financing, national risk assessments for money laundering and a Sino-US anti-money laundering pact.²⁴³⁶

On 15 December 2015, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on money laundering and countering terrorist financing was signed between the China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Center (CAMLMAC) and the US Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) at a meeting in the US.²⁴³⁷

On 27 December 2015, Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China was passed by the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress. It regulates financing of terrorism among other issues.²⁴³⁸

On 7 June 2016, China and the US decided to expand cooperation to counter terrorist financing through the implementation of UN Secretary Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2199 and 2253, and stem the trans-border flow of foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced information

²⁴³³ Guideline 2: Suspicious Transaction, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) December 2010. Access Date: 16 March 2016. <http://www.fintrac.gc.ca/publications/guide/guide2/2-eng.asp>

²⁴³⁴ Britain and Canada to urge other nations halt ransom payments to terrorists, The Guardian (Toronto). 27 April 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/apr/26/britain-canada-halt-ransom-payments-terrorists-john-ridsdell-killing>

²⁴³⁵ Trudeau rules out ransom for hostages as rescue mission explored, The Globe and Mail (Kananaskis and Ottawa). 26 April 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-does-not-and-will-not-pay-ransom-to-terrorists-trudeau/article29761342/>

²⁴³⁶ China urges U.S. cooperation to battle terrorism financing, Reuters 15 December 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/uk-china-usa-terrorism-idUSKBN0TY1GT20151215>

²⁴³⁷ China, US sign MOU on money laundering and terrorism, The State Council of the People's Republic Of China 16 December 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/news/international_exchanges/2015/12/16/content_281475254969094.htm

²⁴³⁸ Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China, China Law Translate. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://chinalawtranslate.com/%E5%8F%8D%E6%81%90%E6%80%96%E4%B8%BB%E4%B9%89%E6%B3%95-%EF%BC%82015%E6%89/?lang=en>

sharing, implementation of UNSCR 2178, and cooperation on aviation security. The third round of the Counterterrorism Dialogue is planned for later this year in Washington, D.C.²⁴³⁹

On 13 June 2016, Secretary-General of the Central Commission on Political and Legal Affairs (CCPLA) Wang Yongqing and the UK National Security Adviser Mark Lyall Grant co-chaired the first China-UK High Level Security Dialogue. During this meeting they discussed issues of counter-terrorism and combating terrorism financing.²⁴⁴⁰

China has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

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

Analyst: Irina Popova

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

On 8 December 2015, EU finance ministers broadly agreed to a French-led initiative to better track and freeze terrorist funding across the bloc.²⁴⁴¹ The bloc had already agreed to toughen existing anti-money-laundering rules earlier this year, but governments had until 2017 to implement those rules.²⁴⁴² The French government wants a swifter application of those measures, plus more intelligence sharing and wider-ranging tracking measures.²⁴⁴³ French Finance Minister Michel Sapin said there was broad agreement on the measures he circulated in a 13-page discussion paper.²⁴⁴⁴

On 17 December 2015, France welcomed the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2253. This resolution makes it possible to impose sanctions against Daesh terrorists, as was already the case for members of Al Qaeda.

On 28 December 2015, Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders was released.²⁴⁴⁵ The report stated that since 2010, France had the fifth greatest number of convictions for terrorist financing among the top ten jurisdictions.²⁴⁴⁶ The report also stated that France had applied targeted financial sanctions on their own motion on 79 'designated individuals and entities' up to 15 August

²⁴³⁹ U.S.-China Strategic & Economic Dialogue Outcomes of the Strategic Track, U.S. Department of State 7 June 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258146.htm>

²⁴⁴⁰ China-UK High Level Security Dialogue: Communique, Government of the United Kingdom 13 June 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/china-uk-high-level-security-dialogue-official-statement/china-uk-high-level-security-dialogue-communique>

²⁴⁴¹ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

²⁴⁴² EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

²⁴⁴³ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

²⁴⁴⁴ EU Sees Broad Agreement on Fighting Terrorist Financing, The Wall Street Journal 8 December 2015. Access Date: 29 March 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/france-presses-on-terrorist-financing-1449577369>

²⁴⁴⁵ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

²⁴⁴⁶ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016. <http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

2015 equaling EUR231,888.²⁴⁴⁷ Amounts frozen includes funds subsequently un-frozen or confiscated, as well as funds frozen currently.²⁴⁴⁸

On 25 May 2016 French Parliament adopted an anti-terrorism legislation to combat terrorism. The Senate voted for the text previously negotiated with the National Assembly. The reform should give investigators more powers to take action against terrorists and organized crime²⁴⁴⁹

France has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

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

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 9 February 2016, the 48th Franco-German Financial and Economic Council took place in Paris. France and Germany welcomed the Action plan proposed by the European Commission to strengthen the fight against terrorist financing in concrete and operational measures at the European level. In particular, they welcomed the Commission's willingness to improve the 4th directive on Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) to align the rules governing Financial Intelligence Units with the latest international standards, to step up the regulation of payment instruments outside the banking sector, and to create in each Member State a centralized bank account register. France and Germany also welcomed the Commission proposal to tackle new forms of alternative terrorist financing such as the trafficking in cultural goods.²⁴⁵⁰

On 1 June 2016, the German government adopted the draft law on a better exchange of information in the fight against international terrorism presented by the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Key regulations include specific legal bases for common files that can be set up and operated by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) in association with important foreign intelligence services to clear up particularly dangerous transnational networks.²⁴⁵¹

Germany has taken actions to both tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

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

Analyst: Anastasiya Kozina

²⁴⁴⁷ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016.

<http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

²⁴⁴⁸ Terrorist Financing FATF Report to the G20 Leaders, FATF 28 December 2015. Access Date 29 March 2016.

<http://g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228375596818045.pdf>

²⁴⁴⁹ The fight against terrorism – France Parliament adopts anti-terrorism legislation, Archy World News 25.05.2016.

Date of access: 24.06.2016. <http://archyworldnews.com/the-fight-against-terrorism-france-parliament-adopts-anti-terrorism-legislation/>

²⁴⁵⁰ 48th Franco-German Financial and Economic Council, Federal Ministry of Finance 9 February 2016. Date of access:

21 July 2016. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Europe/Articles/2016-02-09-48th-franco-german-financial-and-economic-council.html#doc85096bodyText2>

²⁴⁵¹ Entwurf eines Gesetzes zum besseren Informationsaustausch bei der Bekämpfung des internationalen Terrorismus.

– s.15. Bundesrat Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/18/087/1808702.pdf>

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 22 November 2015, at the ASEAN summit in Malaysia, Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi attracted attention to the need to tackle the financial channels of terrorism at all major forums. He said that terrorism is no longer a “peripheral problem” for the region as its long shadow stretches across the world and called for new strategies to combat the menace.²⁴⁵²

On 26 January 2016, Indian government agencies launched a National Risk Assessment (NRA) exercise “to identify the sectors that are susceptible to money laundering and terror funding, and plug the loopholes.”²⁴⁵³ The NRA exercise will take a year, involving the collection of data on “sectors that are prone to money laundering in high, medium, and lower categories at the national level.”²⁴⁵⁴ India will prepare an action plan based on that level of risk. However, as of March 2016 India has not implemented legislation regarding the criminalization of terrorist financing and money laundering.²⁴⁵⁵

On 5 June 2016, Financial Intelligence Unit — India (FIU-IND) and the Qatar Financial Information Unit (QFIU) signed the Memorandum of Understanding, concerning cooperation in the exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism-financing and related crimes. The MoU facilitates exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism-financing and related crimes and persons connected thereto.²⁴⁵⁶

India has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing as well as taken relevant measures on tackling the financing channels of terrorism.

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

Analyst: Pavel Grebenyuk

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 16-17 November 2015, the Fifth Meeting of Customs-to-Customs Talks Between Directorate General of Customs and Excise of Indonesia and the Australian Border Force took place in Jakarta. The parties discussed, inter alia, mutual efforts to expand intelligence and reputable traders data

²⁴⁵² PM Modi at ASEAN Summit: Need global resolve, strategies to combat terrorism, The Indian Express 22 November 2015. Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/pm-modi-at-asean-need-global-resolve-strategies-to-combat-terrorism/>

²⁴⁵³ Operation begins to curb money laundering, terrorist funding, The Hindu (New Delhi) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/operation-begins-to-curb-money-laundering-terror-funding/article8152688.ece>

²⁴⁵⁴ Operation begins to curb money laundering, terrorist funding, The Hindu (New Delhi) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/operation-begins-to-curb-money-laundering-terror-funding/article8152688.ece>

²⁴⁵⁵ Country Reports on Terrorism 2014, U.S. Department of State. Access Date: Operation begins to curb money laundering, terrorist funding, The Hindu (New Delhi) January 2016. Access Date: 23 February 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/operation-begins-to-curb-money-laundering-terror-funding/article8152688.ece> 9 March 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239408.htm>

²⁴⁵⁶ List of MOUs/Agreements signed during the visit of Prime Minister to Qatar, 5 June 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016. http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/26869/List_of_MOUsAgreements_signed_during_the_visit_of_Prime_Minister_to_Qatar_June_05_2016

including information on marine vessels traffic, illegal goods, dangerous goods, especially the ones relating to terrorism.²⁴⁵⁷

On 21 December 2015, Indonesia and Australia issued a Joint Communiqué of the Third Australia-Indonesia Foreign and Defence Ministers 2+2 Dialogue, with special attention given to the matters of Counter terrorism and cyber security cooperation. The Ministers welcomed the Sydney Communiqué of the Counter Terrorism Financing Summit that was co-hosted by Australia and Indonesia in November 2015, specifically noting “the strategic value of close cooperation between Australia, Indonesia and regional partners to identify and disrupt the flow of money used by terrorists and criminals”.²⁴⁵⁸

Indonesia has acted to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information. However, it has not tackled terrorist financing through other relevant measures.

Thus, Indonesia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 10 February 2016, the FATF published the assessment of Italy’s anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) system, based on the 2012 FATF Recommendations, and using the 2013 Methodology. The assessment is a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of Italy’s AML/CFT system and its level of compliance with the FATF Recommendations. Italy was reported to have a strong legal and institutional framework to fight money laundering and terrorist financing. Authorities have a good understanding of the money laundering and terrorist financing risks the country faces. There is generally good policy cooperation, coordination, and financial intelligence gathering and use. The authorities are able to successfully undertake large and complex money laundering and terrorist financing investigations and prosecutions, and beneficial ownership information is generally accessible to authorities.²⁴⁵⁹

On 7 April 2016, Italy held the fourth Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Levant Finance Group meeting. It “focused on the significant made in disrupting ISIL’s finances and brainstormed how they can take the “next steps in developing and implementing specific countermeasures to disrupt cross border illicit financial flows, ISIL’s financial support to affiliates, oil and resource exploitation, and looting of antiquities.”²⁴⁶⁰

Italy has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

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

Analyst: Irina Popova

²⁴⁵⁷ Strengthening Partnership, Indonesia-Australia Customs Holds 15th Annual Meeting, Indonesian Finance Ministry. Date of Access: 10 May 2016. <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/strengthening-partnership-indonesia-australia-customs-holds-15th-annual-meeting>.

²⁴⁵⁸ Joint Communiqué - Third Australia-Indonesia Foreign and Defence Ministers 2+2 Dialogue, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Date of Access: 10 May 2016. http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2015/jb_mr_151221.aspx.

²⁴⁵⁹ <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-i/italy/documents/mer-italy-2016.html>

²⁴⁶⁰ United States, Italy, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Hold Fourth Plenary of the Counter-ISIL Finance Group in Rome, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 11 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 July 2016. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0416.aspx>.

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

In November 2015, the National Police Agency jointly held with the Financial Services Agency, the “Suspicious Transaction Reporting Workshop” for financial institutions 14 times, at a total of 12 places around the country, where they gave feedback learned from case studies of actual investigations involving STR information and advice with regard to key points in performing the reporting work and explained the overview of the amendment of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds in 2014.²⁴⁶¹

On 8 December 2015, Japan launched its counter terrorism unit (CTU-J). The CTU-J consists of 20 officials from various government bodies including Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry and the National Police Agency. Its representatives will be sent to areas with high levels of terrorist activity, including Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and northwestern Africa.²⁴⁶²

On 25 May 2016, the cryptocurrency bill was passed at the plenary session of the House of Councilors. This Law shall enter into force within a year after its official publication. Under the new cryptocurrency law, every cryptocurrency exchanges must go through registration processes. Due to this new law, Financial Services Agency can act as competent authorities delegating rights to order business improvements or termination of cryptocurrency exchange. This law will allow to correct of Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) deficiencies and weaknesses.²⁴⁶³

Japan has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through other relevant measures, however not through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Grebenyuk

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

Since 1 July 2015, Korea has been chairing the FATF. Chairman of the Financial Services Commission (FSC) of Korea Je-Yoon Shin assumed the position of President of FATF on 1 July 2015.²⁴⁶⁴

Under its Presidency the Korean Government offered to host the FATF Training and Research Institute (TREIN) Busan. The institute will contribute to the work of the global AML/CFT network by providing training on the FATF standards and other related areas to national authorities and by undertaking research on AML/CFT issues.²⁴⁶⁵

On 17 December 2015, FATF President Je-Yoon Shin spoke on the FATF activities to prevent terrorist financing at the Special Session of the United Nations Security Council meeting of Finance Ministers in New York. He said that FATF convened a meeting of operational experts from Financial Intelligence Units, Law Enforcement, and Security and Intelligence Agencies. They explained how

²⁴⁶¹ http://www.npa.go.jp/sosikihanzai/jafic/en/nenzihokoku_e/data/jafic_2015e.pdf

²⁴⁶² Japan brings forward launch of anti-terror intelligence unit for overseas ops, Russia Today. 4 December 2015.

Access Date: 26 February 2016. <https://www.rt.com/news/324779-japan-anti-terrorism-unit/>

²⁴⁶³ Everything about Japan Passing Bill to Regulate Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Exchanges, Coincheck website 25 May 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016. <https://coincheck.com/en/blog/1134>

²⁴⁶⁴ <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/about/fatfpresidency/>

²⁴⁶⁵ <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-i/italy/documents/outcomes-plenary-october-2015.html>

financial intelligence from the private sector has helped track down the terrorists behind recent attacks and therefore prevented further attacks. “Our most important conclusion is that there is a need for better, more timely, information sharing: between agencies within jurisdictions; between jurisdictions; and with the private sector.” He announced that FATF would gather information from FATF members on the terrorist financing risks they face, the challenges of sharing financial intelligence, and how they are responding to those challenges.²⁴⁶⁶

On 21 February 2016, the Financial Services Commission (FSC) said that the Korean delegation to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) had successfully contributed to the creation of a consolidated strategy on combating terrorist financing, which was adopted by the FATF Plenary on Paris on 19 February 2016.²⁴⁶⁷

On 2 March 2016, was announced that lawmakers of South Korea endorsed an anti-terror law. According to this law “Supporting terrorists — those who hide information or provide financial support to terrorism — face a maximum 10-year prison sentence or a fine of 100 million won (\$82,000).”²⁴⁶⁸

Korea has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

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

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 25 November 2015, Mexico and Panama signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the Group of High Level Security (GANSEG) aimed at deepening the bilateral cooperation. The work within the GANSEG will be organized in six subgroups on public safety; intelligence, international security and terrorism; legal cooperation and law justice; crime prevention; customs and migration. According to Miguel Angel Osorio Chong, Secretary of the Interior of Mexico, the country is committed to boost regional efforts in combating crime and assist the Central American countries in their activities to strengthen the relevant national institutions. Both agencies committed to address common threats such as international crime and terrorism.²⁴⁶⁹

On 18 July 2016, the President of Mexico Enrique Peña Nieto approved the laws of Mexico’s National Anti-Corruption System.²⁴⁷⁰ This clause requires all individuals and companies that receive

²⁴⁶⁶ <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/importance-urgent-action-to-implement-fatf-standards-counter-terrorist-financing.html>

²⁴⁶⁷ Korea contributes into setting up strategies against terrorist financing, The Korea Times 21.02.2016. Date of Access: 07.07.2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/biz/2016/02/602_198678.html

²⁴⁶⁸ South Korea passes anti-terror law after nine-day filibuster, The ZDNet 02.05.2016. Date of Access: 07.07.2016. <http://www.zdnet.com/article/south-korea-passe-s-anti-terror-law-after-nine-day-filibuster/>

²⁴⁶⁹ Firman México y Panamá Memorándum de Entendimiento del Grupo de Alto Nivel de Seguridad. Date of access: 20 March 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/segob/prensa/firman-mexico-y-panama-memorandum-de-entendimiento-del-grupo-de-alto-nivel-de-seguridad>.

²⁴⁷⁰ Mexico Enacts New Anti-Corruption Laws. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.mondaq.com/mexico/x/515382/White+Collar+Crime+Fraud/Mexico+Enacts+New+AntiCorruption+Laws>

and spend public funds to submit statements of assets, interests and proof of tax filings to authorities.²⁴⁷¹

Mexico has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

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

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

The Russian interagency government delegation led by Director of the Federal Financial Monitoring Service (Rosfinmonitoring) Yuri Chikhanchin took part in the FATF's special session in Paris on 12-14 December 2015, convened to discuss a rapid response to the continuing escalation of terrorism. During the plenary, the Russian delegation called for the incorporation of the provisions of the UN Security Council resolution 2199 into the FATF standards and delivered a presentation titled "Russia's approaches to emerging ISIL funding risks", which was received with interest by the participants.²⁴⁷²

According to the Rosfinmonitoring report extra attention was devoted in 2015 to the work of financial institutions in connection with such threats as involvement in shadow and criminal schemes; rising volumes of suspicious transactions linked to capital flight, especially to offshore, zones: removing of financial institutions' assets prior to license revocation; use of financial institutions for terrorist financing purposes. In 2015 Rosfinmonitoring received about 22 million reports, 70 percent more than in 2014, of which: approx. 10 million reports on transactions subject to mandatory controls; approx. 12 million suspicious transaction reports (STRs), 250 percent more than in 2014.²⁴⁷³

Russia has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

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

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment to tackling the financing channels of terrorism.

On 25 February 2016, Saudi Arabia imposed sanctions on individuals and entities, which linked to Shi'a Islamist militant group, Hezbollah.²⁴⁷⁴

²⁴⁷¹ Mexican Lawmakers Revise Antigrift Legislation. Access Date: 29 July 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/mexican-lawmakers-revise-antigrift-legislation-1467843958>

²⁴⁷² Participation in the FATF Special Session, Federal Financial Monitoring Service 14 December 2015. <http://www.fedsfm.ru/en/news/2034>

²⁴⁷³ Rosfinmonitoring Reports 2015 Performance, Federal Financial Monitoring Service 19 February 2016. <http://www.fedsfm.ru/en/news/2021>

²⁴⁷⁴ Kingdom imposes sanctions on individuals and entities linked to Hezbollah, Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia 25.02.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016. http://www.saudiembassy.net/latest_news/news02251601.aspx

On 31 March 2016, Saudi Arabia and the United States took measures to stop fundraising and support networks for terrorist aims by implementation sanctions on four individuals and two organizations.²⁴⁷⁵

On 3 April 2016, it was announced by Al-Monitor: «Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Saudi Arabia's King Salman bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud signed five new bilateral agreements to improve relations, covering intelligence sharing on terrorism financing, increasing private investment and enhancing defense cooperation”.²⁴⁷⁶

Saudi Arabia has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

South Africa participated on February 15-19 2016 in in the third meeting of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) session XXVII. The main issues dealt with in this meeting were:

1. Work on terrorist financing, which remains the top priority for the FATF, including: Approval of a Consolidated FATF Strategy on Combating Terrorist Financing Focus on enhancing effective exchange of information Considering whether changes are necessary to the FATF Standards for combatting terrorist financing Assessing and improving implementation of counter terrorist financing measures
2. A statement on Brazil's continued failure to address the serious deficiencies identified in its mutual evaluation reports.
3. Two public documents identifying jurisdictions that may pose a risk to the international financial system

During the meeting, The FATF, which is represented by Indonesia and other 34 countries and 2 regional organizations, issued an updated Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach for Money or Value Transfer Services (MVTs). MVTs providers play an important role in the international financial system, in particular for the migrant communities around the world. This guidance will assist countries and their competent authorities, as well as the practitioners in the MVTs sector and in the banking sector that have or are considering MVTs providers as customers, to apply the risk-based approach to the development of measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing for the MVTs sector.²⁴⁷⁷

South Africa has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing but no other relevant measures on tackling the financing channels of terrorism have been registered.

²⁴⁷⁵ Saudi Arabia and United States impose sanctions on terrorist financing networks, Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia 31.03.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016. http://www.saudiembassy.net/latest_news/news03311601.aspx

²⁴⁷⁶ Saudi Arabia tilts toward India, Al – Monitor 06.04.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016. <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2016/04/saudi-arabia-tilt-india-pakistan-salman-iran.html>

²⁴⁷⁷ Outcomes from the meeting of the Financial Action Task Force Paris, Financial Intelligence Centre 15-19 February, Access date: 15.07.16
<https://www.fic.gov.za/DownloadContent/NEWS/PRESSRELEASE/FATF%20February%202016%20Plenary%20Outcomes.pdf>

Thus, South Africa has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vasilisa Nazarova

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially to comply with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 1 February 2016, a law was drafted that deems human smuggling as an act of terrorism and authorizes the seizure of financial assets of human smugglers. The draft law would combat human trafficking, reduce the influx of higher number of refugees and comply with FATF recommendations by implementing means by which Turkey can freeze terrorist organization assets.²⁴⁷⁸

Turkey has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism however not through information sharing.

Thus, Turkey has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Andrey Loginov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

In April 2016, the UK Home Department and Treasury outlined the UK's anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CTF) plan for the coming years in a policy paper²⁴⁷⁹. The UK confirmed action in several areas to address AML and CTF, as well as specific actions to enhance international responses to terrorist finance. Also, the UK has pledged ongoing support to building capacity for overseas partners to investigate and stop terrorist financing, including the Counter-ISIL Finance Group. In addition, the UK indicated that it would continue ongoing support for UK-based charities operating abroad, in order to mitigate the risk that the charity's' funds would be used to support terrorist activities.²⁴⁸⁰

The UK has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism both through relevant measures as well as information exchange.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Juliya Ponkratova

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 6 December 2015, the US Department of the Treasury issued the National Money Laundering Risk Assessment (NMLRA) and the National Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment (NTFRA). The

²⁴⁷⁸ Turkey: People Smuggling to be Classified as Terrorist Act, Library of Congress 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/turkey-people-smuggling-to-be-classified-as-terrorist-act/>

²⁴⁷⁹ Action Plan for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Finance, Home Office and Her Majesty's Treasury (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/action-plan-for-anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance>.

²⁴⁸⁰ Action Plan for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Finance, Home Office and Her Majesty's Treasury (London) 21 April 2016. Access Date: 23 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/action-plan-for-anti-money-laundering-and-counter-terrorist-finance>.

purpose of these assessments is to help the public and private sectors understand the money laundering and terrorist financing methods used in the United States, the risks that these activities pose to the U.S. financial system and national security, and the status of current efforts to combat these methods. In doing so, these assessments enable the U.S. Government and financial institutions to more effectively detect and combat illicit finance.

This is the first NTFRA, and the NMLRA builds and expands on a previous Treasury money laundering report issued in 2005. The methodology for the reports is based on guidance set out in 2013 by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the international standard-setting body for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing safeguards, of which the United States is a founding member. The FATF requires all national governments to demonstrate their understanding of the money laundering and terrorist financing risks facing their financial systems. The assessments will help to inform the FATF's ongoing review of the United States regarding our compliance with the FATF Recommendations — which are global standards focused on these issues.²⁴⁸¹

The US has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

Since 1 January 2016, Europol's financial intelligence and counter terrorism capabilities have been substantially strengthened by the integration of a decentralised computer network of the European Union Member States' Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), known as FIU.net. FIUs in Europe exchange information and identify money laundering and terrorist finance activities by matching information on suspected transaction reports. The FIU.net exchange platform will join other key Europol's tools in the field such as the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program (TFTP), the Focal Point Sustrans (support to anti-money laundering investigations) and the network of the EU Asset Recovery Offices (AROs).²⁴⁸²

On 25 January 2016, the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) was established. ECTC is an enhanced central information hub by which the Member States can increase information sharing and operational coordination. ECTC will focus on tackling foreign fighters, sharing intelligence and expertise on terrorism financing (TFTP and support by the FIU.net), online terrorist propaganda and extremism (Internet Referral Unit), illegal arms trafficking and international cooperation to increase effectiveness and prevention.²⁴⁸³

The European Union has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through other relevant measures.

²⁴⁸¹ <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0072.aspx>

²⁴⁸² Europol joins forces with EU FIUs to fight terrorist financing and money laundering, Europol 28 January 2016, Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/europol-joins-forces-eu-fius-fight-terrorist-financing-and-money-laundering>

²⁴⁸³ Europol's European Counter Terrorism Center strengthens the EU's response to terror, Europol 25 January 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/ectc>

On 2 December 2015, the European Commission proposed a Directive on combatting terrorism which criminalizes terrorist financing and the funding of recruitment, training and travel for terrorism purposes.²⁴⁸⁴

On 2 February 2016, the European Commission presented Action Plan to strengthen the fight against terrorist financing. It lists a number of concrete measures that will be put into practice by the Commission immediately, others will follow in the months to come. It also proposed a number of targeted amendments to the Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive at the latest by the end of the second quarter of 2016.²⁴⁸⁵

The European Union has taken actions to tackle the financing channels of terrorism through cooperation on exchange of information on terrorist financing and other relevant measures.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Kozina

²⁴⁸⁴ Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council, European Commission 2 December 2015. Date of access: 20 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/legislative-documents/docs/20151202_directive_on_combatting_terrorism_en.pdf

²⁴⁸⁵ Commission presents Action Plan to strengthen the fight against terrorist financing, European Commission 2 February 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-202_en.htm

12. Financial Regulation: Information Exchange

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

[We are progressing towards enhancing the transparency of our tax systems and] we reaffirm our previous commitments to information exchange on-request as well as to automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018

G20 Antalya Communiqué

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa			+1
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		not applicable	
Average		+0.79	

Background

The issue of information exchange for tax purposes between relevant authorities has been on the G20's agenda since the first leaders' meeting in Washington in November 2008. In Washington G20 members agreed on a set of medium-term actions to promote integrity in financial markets through international cooperation and stressed that "tax authorities, drawing upon the work of relevant bodies such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), should continue efforts to promote tax information exchange."²⁴⁸⁶ Tax formation exchange remained in the G20's focus at all subsequent summits, including the 2015 Antalya summit, when leaders committed to exchange information on-request and make efforts to maintain automatic exchange of information.²⁴⁸⁷

²⁴⁸⁶ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Information Centre 15 November 2008. Access date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>.

²⁴⁸⁷ G20 Leaders Communiqué, G20 Information Centre 16 November 2015. Access date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communiqué.html>.

Commitment Features

At the multilateral level the work on transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes is carried out by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (The Global Forum), established within the OECD to promote tax information transparency and availability. The Global Forum has become a key international institution dealing with the international standards on tax transparency. Outcomes of its work include the development of two broad internationally agreed standards, namely, Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR) and Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI).²⁴⁸⁸

Currently 126 jurisdictions, including all G20 members, participate in the work of the Global Forum as its members. All of them have committed to implementing the EOIR standard. Additionally, 97 of them, as of 11 December 2015, have committed to implementing the new standard on AEOI by 2017 or 2018.²⁴⁸⁹

The commitment provides for actions aimed at strengthening mechanisms for ensuring tax transparency through the exchange information for taxation purposes. Given that all G20 members have committed to the new AEOI standard as a new step to improve tax transparency compared to information exchange on-request, full compliance requires actions that contribute both to implementing how can a country implement the EOIR? It's a review process. the EOIR and facilitating the automatic exchange of tax information in accordance with the agreed timelines. Countries that have strengthened mechanisms for ensuring tax transparency through EOIR, but have failed to move towards AEOI, are considered to be partially compliant.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member takes no actions to exchange tax information with relevant foreign authorities.
0	Member takes actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard, but fails to contribute to the AEOI.
+1	Member takes actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2017.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was largely compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

For Argentina the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters has already entered into force.²⁴⁹⁰

On 30 December 2015, the Federal Tax Service of Argentina announced the launch of a new tax regime that will require certain financial institutions (some banks, investment institutions and

²⁴⁸⁸ About the Global Forum, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. Access date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/>.

²⁴⁸⁹ AEOI: status of commitments, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes 11 December 2015. Access date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/AEOI-commitments.pdf>.

²⁴⁹⁰ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

insurers) to provide reports on accounts of individuals and entities not residing in Argentina, in order to further exchange this information with tax authorities in other countries²⁴⁹¹

Argentina has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analysts: Dariya Zhdanova and Andrey Shelepov

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2018.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was fully compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

For Australia the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters has already entered into force.²⁴⁹²

On 3 June 2016, Australia signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account information. Under the MCAA the Australian Taxation office will automatically receive information on investment income and balances of financial accounts held by Australians in other countries. The information gathered through the MCAA will be used to check income declared in Australian tax returns.²⁴⁹³

Australia has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Anastasiya Baum

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request and automatic exchange of information.

Brazil has taken actions aimed at moving towards Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) in accordance with the agreed timelines.

On 14 January 2016, the Congress approved the Decree No. 105 providing for ratification of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. Thus, Brazil is

²⁴⁹¹ La AFIP ampliará el intercambio de información financiera con 55 países, Infobae 30 December 2016. Access date: 01 August 2016. <http://www.infobae.com/2015/12/30/1779871-la-afip-ampliara-el-intercambio-informacion-financiera-55-paises/>.

²⁴⁹² OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁴⁹³ SME Australia joined the automatic exchange of tax information, Finance business service 20 April 2016. Date of access : 21 July 2016 <https://www.fbs-offshore.com/avstraliya-prisoedinyaetsya-k-avtomaticheskomu-obmenu-nalogovoj-informaciej/>

expanded its network of exchange of information and improved its international image, confirming their commitment to the G20 and the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.²⁴⁹⁴ On 1 June 2016, Foreign Minister of Brazil, José Serra, submitted the instrument of ratification of Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters to the OECD during the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting and the launch of the Regional Programme for the Caribbean and Latin America.²⁴⁹⁵

Brazil has taken actions aimed at implementing the EOIR standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Irina Popova

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2018.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was fully compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

For Canada the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters has already entered into force.²⁴⁹⁶

Canada has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request and automatic exchange of information.

China has taken actions aimed at moving towards Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) in accordance with the agreed timelines.

On 16 December 2015, the People's Republic of China signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA), which allows it to move forward with plans to activate automatic exchange of

²⁴⁹⁴ Congresso Aprova Acordo que Fortalecerá o Intercâmbio Internacional de Informações para Fins Tributários, Brazilian Internal Revenue Service, Ministry of Finance 15 April 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://idg.receita.fazenda.gov.br/noticias/ascom/2016/abril/congresso-aprova-acordo-que-fortalecera-o-intercambio-internacional-de-informacoes-para-fins-tributarios>

²⁴⁹⁵ Brazil, Jamaica and Uruguay expand their capacity to fight international tax avoidance and evasion, OECD 1 June 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/brazil-jamaica-and-uruguay-expand-their-capacity-to-fight-international-tax-avoidance-and-evasion.htm>

²⁴⁹⁶ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>

financial account information in tax matters and commence exchanges with other countries in 2018.²⁴⁹⁷

On 12 May 2016, China signed Multilateral Competent Authority agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports. The pact allows all signatories to bilaterally and automatically exchange Country-by-Country Reports with each other.²⁴⁹⁸

China has taken actions aimed at implementing the EOIR standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Irina Popova

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request and automatic exchange of information.

On 11 April 2016 Minister of Finance and Public Accounts Michel Sapin issued a press release discussing the 13 proposals France presented at the G20 Summit and International Monetary Fund meetings in Washington, D.C. These proposals are in response to the “Panama Papers,” and confirm the country’s commitment to fight against fraud and tax evasion.²⁴⁹⁹

On 11 May 2016 Minister of Finance Michel Sapin and Minister of the Budget Christian Eckert signed a decree establishing a public register of trusts. This register will contain information on all trusts generating tax consequences in France. It will make it possible to identify the beneficiaries and companies that make up these legal entities. This new register will give the public access to this information.²⁵⁰⁰

France has taken actions aimed at implementing the EOIR standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on information exchange on-request and automatic exchange of information.

On 14 December 2015, the OECD agreed on a common way forward in response to a request submitted by the European Commission pursuant to a mandate from EU Member States to include additional fields in the Common Reporting Standard (CRS). This request was made further to the

²⁴⁹⁷ China takes important step to boost international co-operation against tax evasion, OECD 16 December 2015. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/chinatakesimportantsteptoboostinternationalco-operationagainsttaxevasion.htm>

²⁴⁹⁸ India, China, 3 others sign pact on tax info sharing, Business today 12 May 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.businesstoday.in/money/tax/india-china-3-others-sign-pact-on-tax-info-sharing/story/232482.html>

²⁴⁹⁹ French Finance Minister Presents Proposals on Combating Tax Avoidance, Thomson Reuters 11.04.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016. <https://tax.thomsonreuters.com/blog/checkpoint/french-finance-minister-presents-proposals-on-combating-tax-avoidance>

²⁵⁰⁰ Creation of a French public register of trusts, French Government 12.05.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/creation-of-a-french-public-register-of-trusts>

work of the European Commission and the EU Member States on the implementation of the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Information in Tax Matters within the European Union. The agreed course of action includes a plan for adopting future changes to the CRS Schema which aims to address the concerns of all stakeholders involved and seeks to ensure that one single global standard is maintained going forward.²⁵⁰¹

On 27 January 2016, Germany among other 30 countries signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports. The MCAA will enable consistent and swift implementation of new transfer pricing reporting standards developed under Action 13 of the BEPS Action Plan.²⁵⁰²

Germany has taken actions aimed at implementing the EOIR standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Anastasiya Kozina

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2017.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was fully compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

For India the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters has already entered into force.²⁵⁰³

According to the Exchange of Tax Information Portal, India has exchange of information relationships with 117 jurisdictions through 100 Double Tax Conventions (DTC) and 19 Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs). 2 TIEAs were signed and one DTC entered in force in the monitoring period. TIEA with Marshall Islands was signed on 17 March 2016 and TIEA with Maldives was signed on 11 April 2016. One DTC entered in force with Indonesia on 5 February 2016.²⁵⁰⁴

India has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

²⁵⁰¹ OECD agrees on course of action in response to EU request to include additional fields in the CRS XML Schema, OECD 14 December 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/common-reporting-standard/schema-and-user-guide/oecd-agrees-on-course-of-action-in-response-to-eu-request-to-include-additional-fields-in-the-crs-xml-schema.htm>

²⁵⁰² A boost to transparency in international tax matters..., OECD 27 January 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/about-automatic-exchange/a-boost-to-transparency-in-international-tax-matters-31-countries-sign-tax-co-operation-agreement.htm>

²⁵⁰³ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁵⁰⁴ The list of Exchange of Tax Information agreements. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/IN#agreements>

Analyst: Pavel Grebenyuk

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2018.²⁵⁰⁵

On 29 February 2016, Indonesian Minister of Finance Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro affirmed the importance of the timely implementation of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI).²⁵⁰⁶

According to the OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers released in February 2016, following a Phase 2 review by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes Indonesia is listed as partially compliant jurisdiction.²⁵⁰⁷

Indonesia has acknowledged the importance of implementing the AEOI in accordance with the agreed timeline. However, no concrete actions by the Indonesian government to that end have been registered during the monitoring period.

Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2017.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was largely compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

For Italy the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters has already entered into force.²⁵⁰⁸

Italy has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

²⁵⁰⁵ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁵⁰⁶ Minister of Finance Stressed the Importance of Inter-state Information Exchange on Taxation, Indonesian Ministry of Finance. Date of access: 13 March 2016. <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/minister-finance-stressed-importance-inter-state-tax-information-exchange>.

²⁵⁰⁷ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, 26-27 February 2016. Date of access: 13 March 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁵⁰⁸ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2018.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was fully compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

For Japan the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters has already entered into force.²⁵⁰⁹

Japan has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Anastasiya Baum

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2017.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was fully compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

For Korea the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters has already entered into force.²⁵¹⁰

Korea has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

According to OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers released in February 2016,²⁵¹¹ following a Phase 2 review by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of

²⁵⁰⁹ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁵¹⁰ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁵¹¹ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, 26-27 February 2016. Date of access: 13 March 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

Information for Tax Purposes assessing jurisdictions' compliance with the EOIR standard in practice, Mexico is fully compliant.

In 2016 the expanded transfer pricing disclosure requirements were enacted as part of the 2016 federal tax reform legislation in Mexico. Mexican parent companies and a number of groups of taxpayers have been obliged to provide country-by-country information return describing, in particular, information at a tax jurisdictional level about the worldwide revenue distribution and taxes paid; location indicators of economic activities in different tax jurisdictions of a multinational group for the corresponding tax year; the list of all the entities that are integrated within a multinational group and the list of permanent establishments.²⁵¹²

On 1 January 2016, an amendment to the Federal Tax Code of Mexico has been entered into force requiring Mexican financial institutions to comply with the rules for automatic exchange of information (AEOI) and the Common Reporting Standard (CRS). The amendment includes some definitions and procedures to identify foreign accounts to comply with AEOI and CRS rules. Penalty provisions are also included.²⁵¹³

Mexico also appointed national specialists to a panel of experts established by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes to support the Global Forum members in implementing the AEOI standard.²⁵¹⁴

Mexico has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

On 18 January 2016, Russia and Hong Kong signed a comprehensive agreement for the avoidance of double taxation. The agreement contains an article on exchange of tax information on request, enabling both countries to fulfill their international obligations on enhancing tax transparency and combating tax evasion.²⁵¹⁵

On 12 May 2016, on the margins of the tenth Meeting of the Forum on Tax Administration, Russia signed the CRS Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement. The Agreement is one of the key parts of an international framework that allows the automatic exchange of tax information between jurisdictions.²⁵¹⁶

²⁵¹² Mexico: Reminder of expanded transfer pricing disclosures for 2016. Date of access: 13 March 2016.

<https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/insights/2015/12/tnf-mexico-expanded-transfer-pricing-disclosures-2016.html>.

²⁵¹³ Mexico: Common reporting standard, AEOI rules are implemented. Date of access: 13 March 2016.

<https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/insights/2015/11/tnf-mexico-common-reporting-standard-aeoi-rules-are-implemented.html>.

²⁵¹⁴ Tax Transparency 2015. Report on Progress. Date of access: 13 March 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/global-forum-annual-report-2015.pdf>.

²⁵¹⁵ Hong Kong and Russia enter into tax pact, Hong Kong Government Information Centre 18 January 2016. Date of access: 10 May 2016. <http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201601/18/P201601180546.htm>.

²⁵¹⁶ The CRS Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA), OECD. Date of access: 10 August 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/international-framework-for-the-crs/>.

According to the Phase 2 review by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes assessing jurisdictions' compliance with the EOIR standard in practice, Russia is rated as largely compliant.²⁵¹⁷

Russia has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2018.

The Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review on compliance with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR) is still being implemented for Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia has ratified the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and deposited its instrument of ratification.²⁵¹⁸

Saudi Arabia has been still under peer review for its implementation of the Exchange of Information on Request standard.

Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Ekaterina Muravyeva

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2017.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was fully compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

For South Africa the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters has already entered into force.²⁵¹⁹

South Africa committed to be part of the OECD's Standard for Automatic Exchange of Information in tax matters and it is expected to become eligible for automatic exchange of information as of 2017. South Africa has exchange of information relationships with 100 through 81 Distributed

²⁵¹⁷ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. Date of access: 10 May 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁵¹⁸ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁵¹⁹ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

Tactical Communications System (DTCS) and 20 Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs). The last agreement was signed between South Africa and United Arab Emirates on 23 November 2015.²⁵²⁰

On 2 March 2016, the Government published the Tax Administration Act Regulations, where were written changes to OECD standard for automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters. South Africa is an early adopter of the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters, and reporting on tax years from 1 March 2016 will begin in 2017. The amendment is aimed at ensuring that the relevant financial institutions comply with international tax standards such as the above and to assist South African Revenue Service (SARS) in the administration and enforcement of such standards. In terms of the Explanatory Memorandum to the draft Tax Administration Laws Amendment Bill (TALAB), it will ease the compliance burden on reporting financial institutions and would enable these institutions to collect information and report to SARS even in respect of taxpayers that are resident in jurisdictions that have not yet adopted this standard or concluded an international tax agreement with South Africa.²⁵²¹

On 16 May 2016, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) published Status Summary of all Tax Information Exchange Agreements (Bilateral), which means, that South Africa had already implemented EOIR.²⁵²²

South Africa has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed timelines.

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

Analyst: Vasilisa Nazarova

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2018.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was partially compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

Turkey signed the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters but has not ratified it yet.²⁵²³

On 29 February 2016, Cote d'Ivoire and Turkey signed agreement on the Prevention of Double Taxation was signed by the relevant ministers in the presence of president Alassane Ouattara and Recep Tayyip Erdogan.²⁵²⁴

²⁵²⁰South Africa, Exchange of Tax Information Portal, Access date: 15.07.16 <http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/ZA#agreements>

²⁵²¹South African Revenue Service, Government Gazette March 2 2016, Access date: 15.07.16 http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/39767_rg10573_gon210.pdf

²⁵²²Exchange Of Information Conventions / Agreements, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) May 16 2016, Access date: 19.07.2016 [http://www.sars.gov.za/Legal/International-Treaties-Agreements/Pages/Exchange-of-Information-Agreements-\(Bilateral\).aspx](http://www.sars.gov.za/Legal/International-Treaties-Agreements/Pages/Exchange-of-Information-Agreements-(Bilateral).aspx)

²⁵²³OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

On 5 May 2016, Turkey finally ratified the Council of Europe’s Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism. This convention remains first international convention to regulate both anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism.²⁵²⁵

Turkey has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard.

Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Andrey Loginov

United Kingdom: +1

United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request and automatic exchange of information.

Being supporter of improving transparency in the fight of tax evasion, the UK concluded a number of international agreements which aim to ensure that the details of financial accounts and individuals and entities’ assets are collected by tax administrations and then reported to “HMRC (HM Revenue and Customs) for onward transmission under the exchange of information articles in the various treaties and conventions to which the UK is party.”²⁵²⁶ Currently, the UK is party to four international agreements aimed at automatic exchange of financial account information.

- The United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act — FATCA
- The Crown Dependencies and Gibraltar Regulations — CDOT
- The Common Reporting Standard developed by the OECD — CRS
- The EU Directive on Administrative Cooperation in Tax Matters — DAC

United Kingdom is leading an international role on tax transparency. On 14 April 2016 Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne proposed a “ground-breaking international deal to automatically share information on the ultimate owners of companies with key EU allies and encouraged the OECD to develop new rules for taxing multinationals more fairly.”²⁵²⁷

Britain was an initiator of an agreement with Germany, France, Italy and Spain in accordance with which tax and law enforcement agencies from the five countries are obliged to exchange data on better investigation of financial wrongdoing.

United Kingdom has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard and moving towards AEOI in accordance with the agreed lines.

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

Analysts: Juliya Ponkratova

²⁵²⁴ “Cote d’Ivoire Will Be An Important Center of Modern World in Africa”, Presidency of the Republic of Turkey February 29 2016, Access date: 19.07.16 <https://tccb.gov.tr/en/news/542/39971/cote-divoire-will-be-an-important-center-of-modern-world-in-africa.html>

²⁵²⁵ Details of Treaty No.198, Council of Europe 18 July 2016, Access date: 18.07.16 http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/198/signatures?p_auth=S81qOBxW

²⁵²⁶ International exchange of information manual, HM Revenue&Customs 25 April 2016. Date of access: 14 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/hmrc-internal-manuals/international-exchange-of-information/ieim400020>

²⁵²⁷ UK leads European calls for G20 action on beneficial ownership, HM Treasury 14 April 2016. Date of access: 14 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-european-calls-for-g20-action-on-beneficial-ownership>

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018.

It is among the jurisdictions undertaking first exchanges in the framework of AEOI in 2017.

The results of Global Forum's Phase 2 peer review completed in February 2016 showed that it was largely compliant with the standard for Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

The US signed the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters but has not ratified it yet.²⁵²⁸

The US has taken actions aimed at implementing the Exchange of Information on Request standard.

Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

European Union: Not applicable

The European Union's compliance with the commitment on information exchange on-request as well as automatic exchange of information by 2017 or end-2018 can not be assessed.

In 2014, the European Union agreed a legally-binding Directive implementing the AEOI Standard amongst EU Member States with exchanges taking place from 2017. While some Member States are still working to finalise their legal frameworks, the deadlines for financial institutions to collect information are included in the Directive and need to be respected.²⁵²⁹

Analyst: Juliya Ponkratova

²⁵²⁸ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

²⁵²⁹ OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 27 February 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/about-the-global-forum/g20/global-forum-G20-report-shanghai-february-2016.pdf>.

13. Information and Communications Technologies: Digital Divide

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

We commit ourselves to bridge the digital divide.

G20 Antalya Communiqué

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia		0	
Brazil		0	
Canada			+1
China		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average		+0.10	

Background

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Glossary of Statistical Terms, “the term ‘digital divide’ refers to the gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at different socio-economic levels with regard to both their opportunities to access information and communication technologies (ICTs) and to their use of the Internet for a wide variety of activities.”²⁵³⁰

While stating their commitment to bridge the digital divide, the G20 leaders at the Antalya Summit also noted the role of the Internet as an important driver of economic growth and development around the world.²⁵³¹

The G20 commitment goes in hand with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals — particularly reflecting one of the targets of *Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*, which calls on all countries to “significantly increase access to

²⁵³⁰ Glossary of Statistical Terms, OECD. Date of Access: 20 February 2016.
<https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4719>.

²⁵³¹ Antalya G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 16 November 2015. Date of Access: 20 February 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communiqué.html>.

information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.”²⁵³² Thus, there is also an important international dimension to the issue.

Commitment features

The commitment requires the G20 members to take action aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies.

To fully comply with the commitment a member must both take actions to promote the use of the ICT at the national level, and assist other countries in doing so. As per the OECD definition of digital divide, possible actions to tackle it must be aimed at increasing people’s opportunities to access ICT, and can include measures to facilitate people’s access to digital state services, expand coverage and quality broadband networks or promote other means of connecting to the worldwide network, educate the population and develop their skills in the use of modern digital technologies, etc.²⁵³³

Scoring guidelines

-1	Member fails to take action aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies.
0	Member takes action aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies either domestically or abroad.
+1	Member takes action aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad.

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 17 May 2016, the General Universal Service Regulations principles were approved in Argentina. Resolution 2642/2016 establishes the principles and rules governing the service, the beneficiaries, the sectors involved and funding mechanisms, among others. The General Universal Service Regulations were updated in order to enable their effective implementation on the basis of mechanisms and simple, transparent and dynamic procedures that allow responding appropriately to their implementation.²⁵³⁴

On 17 May 2016, Argentinian President Mauricio Macri presented the Federal Internet Plan (Plan Federal de Internet). The plan provides for the expansion of broadband network to 1147 locations around the country. The President also said that he was committed to the National Digital Plan that aims to improve the quality of services, promote transparency and encourage digital inclusion of Argentina’s citizens.²⁵³⁵

Argentina has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not assisted abroad.

Thus, Argentina has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Dariya Zhdanova and Andrei Sakharov

²⁵³² Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, United Nations. Date of Access: 20 February 2016. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/infrastructure-industrialization/>.

²⁵³³ Glossary of Statistical Terms, OECD. Date of Access: 20 February 2016.

<https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4719>.

²⁵³⁴ http://www.enacom.gob.ar/institucional/se-aprobo-el-reglamento-general-del-servicio-universal_n1232

²⁵³⁵ Macri anunció el Plan Federal de Internet, Argentinian Government 17 May 2016. Date of access: 1 September 2016. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/macri-anuncio-el-plan-federal-de-internet>.

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 23 March 2016, Australian Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science Christopher Pyne and Assistant Minister for Cities and Digital Transformation Angus Taylor announced the first stage of an online Digital Marketplace allowing smaller businesses to access government's USD5 billion annual funding on ICT projects. The marketplace is part of the Government's National Innovation and Science Agenda and is led by the Digital Transformation Office (DTO). "The Digital Marketplace will be an online catalogue of services, people and technology to assist government with service transformation. We are keen to open this up to smaller and newly-established businesses who have traditionally found it too big a burden to prove their credentials to government," Minister Pyne said.²⁵³⁶

On 4 May 2016, the 2016 Australian Government ICT Awards Program was launched in Sydney. The program aims to acknowledge and promote excellence, innovation and professionalism in the use of ICT across local, state and federal government agencies. This year, the Excellence in a Government Award was given to the New South Wales Electoral Commission as it contributed to the development of internet voting and e-government innovations.²⁵³⁷

Australia has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not assisted abroad.

Thus, Australia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anastasiya Baum

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 14 December 2015, Brazilian geostationary satellite entered the integration and testing phase. The mating between the satellite platform and the communication module (payload) was successfully performed, marking the beginning of the integration and testing campaign. The mating was held at Thales Alenia Space facilities, satellite supplier of the SGDC System. The launch is scheduled for the window December 2016/February 2017. With the SGDC system, Brazil aims to achieve sovereignty in civilian and military strategic communications as well as expand access to broadband Internet for the entire nation's territory.²⁵³⁸

On 9 March 2016, the Government of Brazil adopted a new strategy to improve digital governance. The federal government began the implementation of a new model in Management of Information

²⁵³⁶ <http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/pyne/media-releases/digital-marketplace-start-ups-access-5b-government-ict-projects>

²⁵³⁷ SME Australian Government ICT Awards Program, Australian Government department of finance 4 May 2016. Date of access: 21 June 2016 <https://www.finance.gov.au/collaboration-services-skills/australian-government-ict-awards-program/>

²⁵³⁸ Brazilian geostationary satellite enters the integration and testing phase, Embraer 12 December 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.embraer.com/en-us/imprensaeventos/press-releases/noticias/pages/brazilian-geostationary-satellite-enters-the-integration-and-testing-phase.aspx>

Technology. It will help to improve citizens' access to the online public services and facilitate online information request.²⁵³⁹

On 30 March 2016, Secretary of the Ministry of Communications, Maximiliano Martinhão, announced the upcoming updating of the National Broadband Plan (introduced in 2012 by Decree № 7175). The goal is to provide universal access to fast Internet in Brazil, reaching 95 per cent of the population and 70 per cent of municipalities. Moreover, the new phase will focus on improving the network connection in schools to enhance digital education.²⁵⁴⁰

On 6 May 2016, Brazilian Government started revising the General Telecommunications Law, made in 1997 by presenting the report on concessions model. This revision will end the public system of fixed-line services, give the National Agency of Telecommunications (ANATEL) the competence to regulate private services sector, such as broadband Internet and mobile communications, and create conditions for investment in the sector to prioritize the expansion of broadband.²⁵⁴¹

On 10 May 2016, the Government of Brazil reported that Digital governance system facilitates access to information. This system contains the Open Data Portal for making available the information about the functioning of the public authorities, and the Service Portal which already provides 600 online-services increasing their accessibility.²⁵⁴²

On 23 May 2016, Minister of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications, Gilberto Kassab, announced his plans to strengthen the National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel) by passing competences of the Ministry of Communications to the regulatory agency. The aim of this reform is to facilitate more efficient functioning of the Agency for the Development of Information and Communication Technologies.²⁵⁴³

World Congress on IT is set to be held in Brazil on 3-5 October 2016. Several public hearings on the matter took place, attended by representatives of the Ministries of Communications and Labor. During the hearings Brazilian deputies expressed strong support for the international forum as being of a great importance for the development of IT in the world.²⁵⁴⁴

Brazil has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not assisted abroad.

Thus, Brazil has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

²⁵³⁹ Governo adota novas estratégias para aperfeiçoar a governança digital, Portal of Brazilian Government 9 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/governo/2016/03/governo-adota-novas-estrategias-para-aperfeicoar-a-governanca-digital>

²⁵⁴⁰ Governo prepara atualização do Programa Nacional de Banda Larga, Portal of Brazilian Government 30 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2016/03/governo-prepara-atualizacao-do-programa-nacional-de-banda-larga>

²⁵⁴¹ Banda larga deve ser novo foco das telecomunicações no Brasil, Globo 6 April 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://g1.globo.com/tecnologia/noticia/2016/04/banda-larga-deve-ser-novo-foco-das-telecomunicacoes-no-brasil.html>

²⁵⁴² Governança Digital facilita acesso à informação, Portal of Brazilian Government 11 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/governo/2016/05/governanca-digital-facilita-acesso-a-informacao>

²⁵⁴³ Kassab quer fortalecer Anatel e pode aumentar atribuições da agência, Agência Brasil 23 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://agenciabrasil.etc.com.br/geral/noticia/2016-05/kassab-quer-fortalecer-anatel-e-pode-aumentar-atribuicoes-da-agencia>

²⁵⁴⁴ Brazilian deputies express support for Bazil WCIT 2016, WCIT 2016 21 January 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016 <http://wcit2016.org/news/details/55>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 14 March 2016, Navdeep Bains, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, announced that 7,500 refurbished computers will be provided to Syrian refugees in Canada.²⁵⁴⁵

On 29 March 2016, Finance Minister of Canada Bill Morneau announced new government investment package of up to CAD500 million over five years to “extend and enhance broadband service in rural and remote communities.” This pledge carries forward the Government’s commitment to expand high-speed internet coverage to citizens in rural and remote communities, allowing them to increase their participation in the digital economy and take advantage of a number of state services, such as telehealth and e-learning.²⁵⁴⁶

On 30 November 2015, Global Affairs Canada launched the ‘Digital Livelihoods: Youth and the Future of Work at Scale’ project aimed at promoting economic empowerment in several African states (Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ghana, Morocco, Malawi, Senegal, and Zambia), through assisting “200,000 young women and men” in building entrepreneurial and job skills and applying technology to increase their incomes and employment opportunities. The project’s activities include providing ICT trainings and workforce readiness programs and developing and curating online learning for youth. Global Affairs Canada contribution to the project amounts to CAD15,623,106. The project is to remain active until 2020.²⁵⁴⁷

Canada has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically and abroad.

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

Analysts: Dariya Gruzdeva & Andrei Sakharov

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 4 December 2015, 20 Senior Technical Experts dealing with ICT policies and regulations from the African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities and Associations of Regulators will take part in the technical training organized by Huawei at its Headquarters in China.²⁵⁴⁸

On 4 December 2015, The Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) was opened. President Xi Jinping announced to upgrade China-Africa relationship into a comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership, and said that China is willing to implement ten

²⁵⁴⁵ Government of Canada Invests in Delivering Computers to Syrian Refugees, Government of Canada, 14 March 2016. Date of access: 19 July 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1039859>

²⁵⁴⁶ Minister Morneau Announces New Investments in Rural Broadband, Department of Finance Canada 29 March 2016. Date of access: 1 September 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-034-eng.asp>.

²⁵⁴⁷ Project profile: Digital Livelihoods: Youth and the Future of Work at Scale, Global Affairs Canada 30 November 2015. Date of Access: 1 September 2016. [http://www.acdi-](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/39F4D93F685C94E585257F960039EC1E#h2transparency)

[cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/39F4D93F685C94E585257F960039EC1E#h2transparency](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/39F4D93F685C94E585257F960039EC1E#h2transparency).

²⁵⁴⁸ 20 African ICT Experts to take part in a training offered by Huawei in China, African Union 4 December 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.au.int/en/pressreleases/19436/20-african-ict-experts-take-part-training-offered-huawei-china>

major cooperation initiatives with the African side and the strengthening of information and communication network is a cooperation measure listed in the ten major cooperation initiatives.²⁵⁴⁹

On 14 April 2016, Huawei, together with the biggest telecom operator of Namibia, successfully completed the first 4.5G network demonstration in Windhoek, capital city of Namibia, with the peak speed of on-site testing reaching 1000m per second.²⁵⁵⁰

On 19-20 April 2016, China announced an extra USD4 million in funds to advance the UNESCO-China-Funds-in-Trust (CFIT) Information and Communication Technology in teacher training project, at a meeting at UNESCO Headquarters.²⁵⁵¹

On 6 June 2016, the African Union (AU) has commended China for the overall development support China provides to Africa in general and to capacity building of the continent in information and communication technology (ICT) sector in particular.²⁵⁵²

On 2 August 2016, 33 journalists and information officers from 13 English-speaking African countries arrived Beijing on a two-week seminar sponsored by the government of China. The aim of the training is to teach African specialists to present and provide access to the information in the media to shape the right image of the country.²⁵⁵³

China has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies abroad but no such domestic actions have been registered .

Thus, China has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to increase accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad.

On 15 February 2016, Matthias Fekl, Minister of State for Foreign Trade, the Promotion of Tourism and French Nationals Abroad, chaired the Strategic Council on Exports. At the meeting 10 partners in the internationalization of businesses signed an agreement creating the portal “France-international.fr.” It makes available to businesses — particularly SMEs and mid-caps — a single point of access to information and offers of services, which are useful for simplifying their internationalization.²⁵⁵⁴

France has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically However, it has not assisted abroad.

²⁵⁴⁹ Building East Africa Information Expressway to Open a New Chapter of China-Africa Cooperation, Forum on China-Africa Cooperation 30 December 2015. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t1328596.htm>

²⁵⁵⁰ Africa: Chinese Businesses Facilitating Africa's Digital Transformation, AllAfrica 26 May 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201605271030.html>

²⁵⁵¹ UNESCO-China project advances ICT in teacher training in 10 African countries, UNESCO. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-china-project-advances-ict-teacher-training-10-african-countries>

²⁵⁵² AU Commends China for Its Support to Africa's ICT Capacity Building, CHINAFRICA 6 June 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. http://www.chinafrica.cn/The_Latest_Headlines/201606/t20160607_800058810.html

²⁵⁵³ 33 African journalists arrive in China for training, People Daily 9 August 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://en.people.cn/n3/2016/0809/c90000-9097628.html>

²⁵⁵⁴ Matthias Fekl launches the France-International.fr portal, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 15.02.2016. Date of access: 24.06.2016. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/events/article/foreign-trade-economic-diplomacy-matthias-fekl-launches-the-france>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with the commitment to bridge the digital divide.

On 11 May 2016, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) published the 2016 edition of the Federal Report on Research and Innovation. The Federal Report Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation” (BuFI) is the standard publication on research and innovation policy in Germany and also contains a number of initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide. With the initiative “Good growing up with the media,” the Federal Government supported media education in families and strengthened the conditions for the development of media literacy from childhood. It is also focused on the quality assurance of digital educational media and privacy.²⁵⁵⁵

According to the report “Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation” and the Digital Agenda 2014-2017, key objectives of the digital Federal Government policy 2016-2017 are the following:

- digital added value and networking generate growth and provide an impetus for good work in the digital world;
- the highly competitive and open Internet opens nationwide access to the digital world. Media and technology competence provide the basis for self-determined use of digital technologies;
- IT is simple, transparent and safe to use.²⁵⁵⁶

According to the report, the program “Digital technology for business” launched in 2015 helped companies implement creative ideas and new scientific findings. Within the framework of the program, Smart Service world has been supported (since 2015). It facilitated promoting of 16 projects for linking digital applications through a targeted, safe combination of cyber physical systems, data management technologies and open service platforms.²⁵⁵⁷

On 2 June 2016, the 4th National MINT (Mathematics, information technology, the natural sciences and technology) Summit took place in Berlin under the motto “Seizing Digital Opportunities — Bridging the Digital Divide.”²⁵⁵⁸ To ensure that the summit also incorporated the voices of young people, a National MINT Forum pre-conference called “FutureLab #DigitaleBildung” took place for the first time with 50 youths from across Germany. The takeaways from the FutureLab were presented at the summit during the first panel discussion, among the key points of which are the desire for a unified and universal digital education, improved media expertise for educators, and technical equipment for schools.²⁵⁵⁹

Germany has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad.

²⁵⁵⁵Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation 2016. – s.40. Federal Ministry of Education and Research Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/18/085/1808550.pdf>

²⁵⁵⁶Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation 2016. – s.94. Federal Ministry of Education and Research Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/18/085/1808550.pdf>

²⁵⁵⁷Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation 2016. – s.100. Federal Ministry of Education and Research Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/18/085/1808550.pdf>

²⁵⁵⁸Promoting digital literacy, Federal Chancellor 2 June 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016.

https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-06-02-mint_en.html

²⁵⁵⁹Youths present results of FutureLab #DigitaleBildung at the Fourth National MINT Summit, SIEMENS Stiftung 17 May 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016. <https://www.siemens-stiftung.org/en/media/press-releases-news/article/youths-present-results-of-futurelab-digitalebildung-at-the-fourth-national-mint-summit/>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0

Analyst: Anastasiya Kozina

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on information and communication.

On 2 June 2016, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between India and Tunisia. The Memorandum was dedicated to strengthening bilateral cooperation in the field of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Digital Economy. The MoU intends to foster active cooperation and exchange between private entities, Governments, institutions involved in enhancing capacity building and other public and private organizations of the two countries in the field of ICT and Digital Economy.²⁵⁶⁰

India has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad.

Thus, India has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Grebenyuk

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment to bridge the digital divide.

On 11 April 2016, the launch of the Synergy Programme of Action for People's Economy by the President of Indonesia was announced. The main objective of this program is to support farmers, breeders and fishermen through providing them with access to financial instruments and digital services. The program is expected to promote the marketing capabilities of agriculture and fishery enterprises.²⁵⁶¹

Indonesia has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad.

Thus, Indonesia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 29- 30 April 2016, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Ministers of the G7 countries met at Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan, to address current and future global ICT opportunities and challenges for sustainable and inclusive development. G7 Ministers committed to bridge digital divide by continuing to encourage the development of infrastructure for the digitally connected world and policies that support the global expansion of ICT infrastructure, products, and services including broadband Internet access to all people. They also committed to catalyze multi-stakeholder

²⁵⁶⁰ MoU between India and Tunisia for strengthening bilateral cooperation in the field of ICT and Digital Economy, website of Prime Minister of India 2 June 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016. http://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/mou-between-india-and-tunisia-for-strengthening-bilateral-cooperation-in-the-field-of-ict-and-digital-economy/?comment=disable

²⁵⁶¹ President Launched Synergy Programme of Action for People's Economy, Indonesian Finance Ministry. Date of Access: 10 May 2016. <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/president-launched-synergy-programme-action-peoples-economy>.

efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020. The Ministers noted that they would also continue to share good practices with other countries and regions and encouraged increased support from technical experts, international organizations, and all stakeholders including multilateral development banks for development initiatives. They also encouraged the integration of Internet access goals into national development plans. In the Joint Declaration by G7 ICT Ministers Japan presented the initiative to promote the digitally connected world “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure.”²⁵⁶²

Italy reaffirmed its commitment. However, no new actions were implemented.

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

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 29-30 April 2016, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Ministers of the G7 countries met at Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan, to address current and future global ICT opportunities and challenges for sustainable and inclusive development. G7 Ministers committed to bridge digital divide by continuing to encourage the development of infrastructure for the digitally connected world and policies that support the global expansion of ICT infrastructure, products, and services including broadband Internet access to all people. They also committed to catalyze multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020. The Ministers noted that they would also continue to share good practices with other countries and regions and encouraged increased support from technical experts, international organizations, and all stakeholders including multilateral development banks for development initiatives. They also encouraged the integration of Internet access goals into national development plans. In the Joint Declaration by G7 ICT Ministers Japan presented the initiative to promote the digitally connected world “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure.”²⁵⁶³

Japan reaffirmed its commitment. However, no new actions were implemented.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Baum

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 22 December 2015, the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning held the Korea-Tunisia Science and Technology Joint Committee Meeting in Seoul with Tunisia’s Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies and Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines to discuss ways to boost science and technology (S&T) and ICT cooperation between the two nations. The meeting is the official dialogue channel between the two governments for S&T partnership created following the signing of a S&T partnership treaty in 1994. The parties discussed the scope and schedule for S&T joint research, the establishing of KAIST-Tunisia and plans to initiate expert exchange programs. Four major areas for joint research including engineering, energy, bioscience and ICT were selected to represent the areas of most interest for each country, with both parties agreeing to pursue four projects over the course of the

²⁵⁶² http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_kokusai/g7ict/english/main_content/000416959.pdf

²⁵⁶³ http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_kokusai/g7ict/english/main_content/000416959.pdf

next two years. Following a request from Tunisia, the two sides also shared insights into national ICT policies and discussed ways to cooperate in this area, agreeing to work together through related ministries and agencies in projects for national digitization, cyber security and the promotion of private-sector partnerships in the ICT industry.²⁵⁶⁴

On 4 February 2016, the National Centers for the Creative Economy & Innovation Council, a body of 17 Centers for the Creative Economy and Innovation in Korea (CCE&I) and Microsoft Korea (MS) signed an MOU for mutual cooperation, agreeing to utilize Korea's CCE&Is as the primary hubs for partnership projects including support for training programs for Korean startups and software (SW) developers. The signing ceremony was attended by Minister of Science, ICT and Future Planning Choi Yang-hee as well as President of Microsoft Asia Pacific César Cernuda, Council Chairman Kim Seon-il, and COO of Microsoft Korea Choi Ki-young. The two parties agreed to cooperate in seven areas including the development and operation of on-the-job and technical training programs for startups and developers; support for regional champions and SMEs seeking to expand overseas; SW education programs and special events including job counseling and startup training for young adults and women; and technological support for the CCE&Is' local specialized strategic industries. Following the signing of the agreement, MS Korea plans to expand existing training, startup and entrepreneurship events, and will work with the Council and the CCE&Is to come up with detailed partnership programs.²⁵⁶⁵

On 31 March 2016, the talks were held between Minister of science, ICT and future planning, Choi Yang-hee, and John Holdren, senior adviser to President Barack Obama on science and technology issues in Seoul. Korea and the United States agreed to expand their partnership in the field of science and technology, such as cyber security and innovation.²⁵⁶⁶

On 2 May 2016, the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Iran's Ministry of Science Research and Technology on "various research cooperation" in both the basic and applied science fields..²⁵⁶⁷

On 24 May 2016, in Korea the 2016 World Information, Communication and Broadcasting Ministerial Meeting was held. Were discussed the overall current global status, future outlook of broadcasting technologies and institutions, and regulations related to ICT.²⁵⁶⁸

Korea has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad.

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

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with the commitment to bridge the digital divide.

²⁵⁶⁴ <http://english.msip.go.kr:80/english/msipContents/snsView.do?fld=MjAxNjU4MTgxMjM3Ojk5>

²⁵⁶⁵ <http://english.msip.go.kr:80/english/msipContents/snsView.do?fld=MjAxNjU4MTgxNjlxOjg2MQ==>

²⁵⁶⁶ S. Korea, US to expand ties on science and technology, The Korea Times 31.03.2016. Date of Access: 07.07.2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/tech/2016/03/129_201571.html

²⁵⁶⁷ S. Korea, Iran to boost IT, science cooperation, The Korea Times 02.05.2016. Date of Access: 07.07.2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2016/05/113_203887.html

²⁵⁶⁸ World Information, Communication and Broadcasting Meeting, The Ministry of Information and Communication of Bhutan 24.05.2016. Date of Access: 07.07.2016. <http://www.moic.gov.bt/2016-world-information-communication-and-broadcasting-ministerial-meeting/>

In December 2015, the National Digital Strategy of Mexico was released. One of the commitments under this Strategy is to provide the people with disabilities with 100 per cent accessible websites. The special Agreement was adopted in this regard. This Agreement includes the principles and technical criteria for the websites with aim to facilitate an access for people with disabilities to the information in the internet.²⁵⁶⁹

On 14 March 2016, the Mexican Secretary of Communication and Transport Gerardo Ruiz Esparza at the closing session of LIX General Assembly of the National Chamber of Electronic, Telecommunications and Information Technologies Industry (CANIETI) said that since the launch of the Telecommunications Reform more than USD27 billion was allocated to the communications sector of the country. As a result of the reform a number of users per 100 inhabitants increased from 42 to 57 in 2015. One of the important tools is the Program México Conectado which provides the internet to schools, libraries, hospitals.²⁵⁷⁰

Mexico has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically. However, it has not done so abroad.

Thus, Mexico has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on information and communication.

On 19 November 2015, at the meeting with representatives of the Trade Union of Telecom Employees Russian Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications, Nikolay Nikiforov said that in order to eliminate digital divide in Russia it was planned to “construct 215 thousand kilometers of fiber-optic communication bands to small inhabited localities with population from 250 to 500 people within three years.” According to the Minister “elimination of digital divide will reduce difference between cities and rural areas. Increase of broadband services availability by 10% creates possibilities for GDP growth by 1–1.5% annually.”²⁵⁷¹

On 30 March 2016, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications announced the results of the state program to reduce digital inequality in 2015. 1189 internet access points in 65 federal subjects were created and around 22 thousand kilometers of fiberoptic telecom lines were built in 2015. The government provides low-income citizens with cheap internet access as a part of its social obligations.²⁵⁷²

On 10 May 2016, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications announced the creation of the ground component of the high-speed Internet connection relay (PCC-BCД). The system, according to the Ministry is aimed at reducing digital inequality in Russia by enabling access to the

²⁵⁶⁹ Ya se publicaron las Disposiciones de Accesibilidad Web para el Gobierno. Date of access: 20 March 2016.

<https://www.gob.mx/blog/articulos/ya-se-publicaron-las-disposiciones-de-accesibilidad-web-para-el-gobierno>.

²⁵⁷⁰ Inversiones por más de 27 mmdd gracias a Reforma en Telecomunicaciones: GRE. Date of access: 20 March 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/sct/prensa/inversiones-por-mas-de-27-mmdd-gracias-a-reforma-en-telecomunicaciones-gre>.

²⁵⁷¹ Head of Minsvyaz Met with Representatives of the Trade Union of Telecom Employees, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation 19 November 2015. <http://minsvyaz.ru/en/events/34316/>.

²⁵⁷² Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications announces the results of the state program to reduce digital inequality, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 10 May 2016. Date of Access 11 May 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/34915/>.

Internet in remote areas of the country “from Kaliningrad to Kamchatka” and will allow many Russian citizens to make full use of state services.²⁵⁷³

On 15 June 2016, Leningrad oblast became the 81st Russian region to sign an agreement and a roadmap for the implementation of the State Information System on Housing and Public Utility Sector. The information system facilitates citizens’ access to information on public services and allows digital payment for utility services.²⁵⁷⁴

On 7 July 2016, the Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications launched a section for pensioners at the Common Government Services Portal of Russian Federation website. It provides convenient access to the information and state services relevant to the elderly people, such as retirement account data.²⁵⁷⁵

On 8 August 2016, 10 more Russian regions signed agreements to join the “Open state services platform.” The platform allows to facilitate users’ access to state services through regional web-portals.²⁵⁷⁶

Russia has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment to bridge the digital divide.

On 17 November 2015, a number of training courses for the employees of several ministries and government agencies were held by the e-Government Program (Yesser), represented by the “Basic skills of Computer Applications and e-Transactions Project” (Qudratak).²⁵⁷⁷

On 3 December 2015, it was announced that Saudi Arabia “ranked among the ten countries which have seen the most dynamic improvements in the rankings of the ITU’s (International Telecommunication Union) ICT Development Index (IDI) since 2010 till the end of 2015.”²⁵⁷⁸

On 6 January 2016, it was announced by the Ministry of Information and Communication of Saudi Arabia that “the ‘Dissemination of Digital Culture and Knowledge’ Initiative by Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has proceeded to deliver its lectures in all Kingdom’s

²⁵⁷³ Ground component of the Russian satellite network is operational, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 10 May 2016. Date of Access 11 May 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/35120/>.

²⁵⁷⁴ More than 500 information systems integrate into GIS GKH, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 15 June 2016. Date of Access 12 August 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/35288/>.

²⁵⁷⁵ Section for pensioners launched at the Common Government Services Portal of Russian Federation web-site, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 7 July 2016. Date of Access 12 August 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/35411/>.

²⁵⁷⁶ New Russian regions join the “Open state services platform”, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 8 August 2016. Date of Access 12 August 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/35546/>.

²⁵⁷⁷ Qudratak organizes training courses for several government agencies, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. 17 November 2015. Date of Access: 22 June 2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-18112015_421.aspx

²⁵⁷⁸ KSA among ten world countries of most dynamic improvements in IDI rankings, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. 3 December 2015. Date of Access: 22 June 2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-09122015_901.aspx

cities and regions, in the course of implementation of the National Communications and Information Technology Plan (NCITP) that aims to enable all segments of the Saudi society in all parts of the Kingdom to deal effectively and easily with ICT, bridge the digital divide, and raise the awareness of the importance of ICT among all individuals and SMEs.²⁵⁷⁹

On 18 January 2016, was announced that the Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) provided the mobile voice-telecom service and the Internet service for 15,115 communities (villages and hamlets) till the end of December 2015.²⁵⁸⁰

On 19 January 2016, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and China Republic signed a Memorandum of Understanding for collaboration in the promotion of Information Silk Route Development initiative, which consist in recreating ancient route as massive free trade zone — a path to a new geopolitical order.²⁵⁸¹

On 25 February 2016, Saudi Ministry of CIT with Hungarian Ministry of Development signed MOU to promote technical and information cooperation.²⁵⁸²

On 28 April 2016, was announced by the Ministry of Communication and Information of Saudi Arabia that Universal Service Fund had accomplished the provision of mobile voice-telecom and Internet services for 17,342 communities by the end of 2015.²⁵⁸³

Saudi Arabia has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad.

Thus, Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 16 November 2015, Minister of Communications Faith Muthambi launched the broadcasting digital migration awareness campaign. The aim was to raise awareness of South Africans of digital migration. Minister claimed that this campaign is especially important for young people, which might work in the Media or IT areas.²⁵⁸⁴

²⁵⁷⁹ 'Dissemination of Digital Culture and Knowledge' initiative goes on providing lectures for public schools, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 06 .01.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-07012016_586.aspx

²⁵⁸⁰ CITC furnishes wireless voice services, Internet to over 15000 villages by end of 2015, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 18.01.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-18012016_364.aspx

²⁵⁸¹ Saudi Arabia, China Republic sign MoU to develop Information Silk Route, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 20.01.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-21012016_400.aspx

²⁵⁸² Saudi Ministry of CIT signs MOU with Hungarian Ministry of Development, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 25.02.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-25022016_145.aspx

²⁵⁸³ CITC deploys wireless and Internet services for over 17000 villages and hamlets by end of Q4 2016, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 28.04.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-01052016_529.aspx

²⁵⁸⁴ <http://www.gov.za/speeches/minister-communications-and-eastern-cape-premier-hold-broadcasting-digital-migration>

In April 2016, South Africa announced a set of ambitious targets laid out in its national broadband policy, South Africa Connect, which includes achieving 50 per cent internet coverage with speeds of 5 Mbps by 2016, roughly 90 per cent coverage at the same speeds by 2020, 50 per cent coverage with speeds of 100 Mbps by 2020, and universal 100-Mbps coverage by 2030. A rise in local demand — in particular for cloud and bandwidth-intensive services — has increased the urgency of expanding fibre-optic networks. Currently, South Africa has an estimated 180,000 km of fibre cable, the bulk of which is owned by majority-state-owned incumbent operator Telkom. The South Africa Connect policy also targets enhanced connectivity at schools, medical facilities and public institutions, emphasizing public-private partnerships. This plans are part of a 5-year strategy from 2015 to 2020 that will also see fibre circuits deployed to secondary cities after connecting Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.²⁵⁸⁵

South Africa has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, has not done so abroad.

Thus, South Africa has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vasilisa Nazarova

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 19 July 2016, Turkish High Development Agency approved the national e-Government Strategy and Action Plan for 2016-2019, with a goal to enhance the efficiency of e-Government and improve citizens' quality of life through establishing highly integrated, efficient and reliable government and public services. The strategy has four strategic aims: Ensuring the Efficiency and Sustainability of the e-Government Ecosystem, Adopting Common Systems for Infrastructure and Administrative Services, Ensuring e-Transformation in Public Services, and Increasing Use, Participation and Transparency.²⁵⁸⁶

Turkey has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad.

Thus, Turkey has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Andrei Sakharov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to bridge the digital divide.

On 4 January 2016, the UK Digital Economy Minister Ed Vaizey called for public input into the UK's digital strategy for the next five years. The minister proposed digital innovation and technology that can transform day to day life, the economy and the government. As part of the plan, the government hopes that schools can open massive online courses to reach a wider audience that costs less. This tackles the social digital divisions that otherwise underlies online learning.²⁵⁸⁷

²⁵⁸⁵ South Africa to extend ICT reach, Oxford Business Group April 28 2016, Access date: 19.07.16
<http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/news/south-africa-extend-ict-reach>

²⁵⁸⁶ E-Government Strategy and Action Plan for 2016-2019, Official Gazette 19 July 2016. Date of access: 31 August 2016. <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2016/07/20160719M2-1-1.pdf>.

²⁵⁸⁷ Government of outline new UK digital strategy early in 2016, Kable Government Computing, 29 December 2015. <http://central-government.governmentcomputing.com/news/government-to-outline-new-uk-digital-strategy-early-in-2016-4764751>

On 23 February 2016, the UK, as a part of the EU, took part in a 5G deal between UK telecoms with Russia and Ukraine. The three parties agreed to a coordinated action plan to switch on 5G mobil services. EU digital commissioner Günther Oettinger stated that “companies need to make up their minds and contribute to the formulation of an action plan” and that “5G should not be the nae of another digital divide between European countries, which is why we’re integrating Switzerland, Norway, the Balkans, Ukraine, Turkey — and maybe, on a mid-term, Russia as well.” The UK began consultations on the release of the 5G-ready spectrum.²⁵⁸⁸

The United Kingdom has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information domestically as well as between countries abroad.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alissa Wang

United States: -1

The United States has not complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 29-30 April 2016, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Ministers of the G7 countries met at Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan, to address current and future global ICT opportunities and challenges for sustainable and inclusive development. G7 Ministers committed to bridge digital divide by continuing to encourage the development of infrastructure for the digitally connected world and policies that support the global expansion of ICT infrastructure, products, and services including broadband Internet access to all people. They also committed to catalyze multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020. The Ministers noted that they would also continue to share good practices with other countries and regions and encouraged increased support from technical experts, international organizations, and all stakeholders including multilateral development banks for development initiatives. They also encouraged the integration of Internet access goals into national development plans. In the Joint Declaration by G7 ICT Ministers the United States presented the initiative to promote the digitally connected world “The Global Connect Initiative.”²⁵⁸⁹

The US reaffirmed its commitment. However, no new actions were implemented. Thus, the US has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 2 December 2015, the European Commission proposed a European Accessibility Act, which will set common accessibility requirements for certain key products and services that will help people with disabilities at the EU level to participate fully in society. The selected products and services include ATMs and banking services, PCs, telephones and TV equipment, telephony and audiovisual services, transport, e-books and e-commerce.²⁵⁹⁰

²⁵⁸⁸ MWC 2016: Britain to join forces with Russia and Ukraine to launch 5G, The Telegraph 23 February 2016. Access Date: 2 September 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/2016/02/23/mwc-2016-britain-to-join-forces-with-russia-and-ukraine-to-launc/>

²⁵⁸⁹ http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_kokusai/g7ict/english/main_content/000416959.pdf

²⁵⁹⁰ Commission proposes to make products and services more accessible to the disabled persons, European Comission 2 December 2015. Date of access: 20 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6147_en.htm

On 19 May 2016, the International Digital Economy and Society Index (I-DESI) report was published by the European Commission. The Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) was introduced by the European Commission to yearly evaluate the evolution of five key dimensions of the Digital Economy in EU member states in order to understand what these reforms should address. The International DESI (I-DESI) evaluates the performance of both the individual EU countries and the EU as a whole in comparison to 15 other countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea (Rep.), Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.²⁵⁹¹ The results showed that the EU as a whole scored high in three out of the five main dimensions concerning bridging the digital divide (Use of the Internet, Human Capital and Integration of Digital Technology). However, there are substantial differences between EU member states concerning both score and progress over time (I-DESI 2014 vs. I-DESI 2015). Europe is slowly progressing to bridge this gap, which is pivotal to realize the potential of a Digital Single Market.²⁵⁹²

On 13 June 2016, the European Commission has opened a consultation seeking views from industry representatives involved in 5G technologies. 5G deployment will provide a truly interoperable global platform to enable network operators, several industries and the public sector to design new services. The Communication on Digitizing European industry announced a 5G Action Plan calling for coordinated investment in the next generation ubiquitous 5G networks in order to deliver on industry's connectivity needs.²⁵⁹³

On 23 February 2016, a joint declaration on developing 5G was signed by European Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society Günther H. Oettinger and Brazilian Minister of Communications André Figueiredo at the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona. The EU and Brazil have committed to developing a global definition of 5G and to identifying the services like connected cars, the Internet of Things or very high-definition video streaming to be the first delivered by 5G networks.²⁵⁹⁴

The European Union has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Kozina

²⁵⁹¹ 2016 I-DESI report, European Commission 19 May 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/2016-i-desi-report>

²⁵⁹² 2016 I-DESI report, European Commission 19 May 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/2016-i-desi-report>

²⁵⁹³ Have your say on the coordinated introduction of 5G networks in Europe, European Commission 13 June 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/have-your-say-coordinated-introduction-5g-networks-europe>

²⁵⁹⁴ International Cooperation on 5G, European Commission 23 February 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/5g-international-cooperation>

14. Labour and Employment: Youth

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

Building on our previous commitments and taking into account our national circumstances, we agree to the G20 goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries

G20 Antalya Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India		0	
Indonesia	-1		
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea		0	
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa		0	
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.75	

Background

At the Antalya summit the G20 leaders expressed their determination ‘to support the better integration of our young people into the labour market including through the promotion of entrepreneurship’. Taking into account our national circumstances all G20 members agreed to ‘the G20 goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries’. They also asked the OECD and the ILO to assist in monitoring progress in achieving this goal. We will continue monitoring the implementation of our Employment Plans as well as our goals to reduce gender participation gap and to foster safer and healthier workplaces also within sustainable global supply chains.²⁵⁹⁵

Commitment Features

In 2014 all G20 members adopted individual employment plans. All of them include goals and actions aimed at reducing youth unemployment. Given the diversity of possible actions and different national circumstances the compliance with this commitment was divided into two parts: first,

²⁵⁹⁵ G20 Leaders Communiqué, G20 Information Centre 16 November 2015. Access date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communication.html>.

official statements in support of higher youth employment, including future plans and, second, actions to contribute to this goal achievement. To get a score of +1 member must take actions to achieve the stated goal. If no specific actions are registered but member explicitly supports higher youth employment through statements and plans, it is awarded a score of 0.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not explicitly support higher youth employment AND takes no actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries.
0	Member officially supports higher youth employment BUT takes no actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries.
+1	Member takes actions to contribute to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 25 April 2016, the Argentinian Government announced the launch of the programme “First employment” (Primer empleo) to increase the employment among the youth and stimulate Argentinian companies to hire young specialists by giving them additional subsidies.²⁵⁹⁶

On 7 July 2016, during the opening of the first “House of the future” (a facility for young people aged 15 to 24 years being in situation of social vulnerability) Mauricio Macri said that “unemployment affects the young twice” and it is necessary to provide them with conditions to eliminate their vulnerability and include them into the labour market. He also told that the “First employment” plan was approved by Argentinian government.²⁵⁹⁷

Argentina has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 3 May 2016, the Australian government announced, as part of its budget, that it will invest AUD840.3 million over four years in a Youth Employment Package to assist up to 120,000 vulnerable young people take advantage of job opportunities as the economy diversifies and transitions to broader-based growth. At the core of the package is the Youth Jobs PaTH (Prepare-Trial-Hire), an AUD751.7 million initiative to help maximize the chances of job seekers under 25 getting a job. The programme will involve three flexible stages. Employability skills training will begin on 1 April 2017 to help prepare young job seekers for the workplace. From 1 April 2017, up to 30,000 young job seekers each year will be eligible to undertake an internship placement of 4 to 12 weeks. The internships will be voluntary and provide incentives of AUD1,000 upfront to a business

²⁵⁹⁶ El Gobierno anunció el plan Primer Empleo: incentivará el trabajo registrado a través de subsidios a las empresas, La Nación 25 April 2016. Date of access: 1.09.2016 <http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1892615-el-gobierno-anuncio-el-plan-mi-primer-empleo-incentivara-el-trabajo-registrado-a-traves-de-subsidios-a-las-empresas>

²⁵⁹⁷ Mauricio Macri afirmó que "el desafío que tenemos como Gobierno es estar cerca", Telam 7 July 2016. Date of access: 1 September 2016. <http://www.telam.com.ar/notas/201607/155368-macri-actividad.html>.

to host an intern and a AUD200 fortnightly payment to job seekers on top of their income support. From 1 January 2017, a Youth Bonus wage subsidy of between AUD6,500 and AUD10,000 will be available to businesses who take on an eligible young job seeker. As part of this measure, existing wage subsidies (including those for youth, parents, indigenous and mature-age workers, and the long-term unemployed) will be streamlined, making them easier for employers to access.²⁵⁹⁸

Australia has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Scott

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 18 March 2016, Labour and Social Security Minister of Brazil Miguel Rossetto emphasized the necessity to take steps to decrease unemployment among the youth. He proposed a package of measures to stimulate Brazilian companies' activities in hiring young specialists and students. He said that this category of citizens "is most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market".²⁵⁹⁹

On 9 March 2016, resolution of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security that changes the rules of executing programmes integrated into the Public System of Employment, Labour and Income was adopted. It improves the functioning of the system regarding several fields including measures to address youth unemployment, by ensuring more transparency and faster allocation of resources.²⁶⁰⁰

On 29 April 2016, recommendation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to the governments of the federal, state and municipal levels on the implementation of the measures against unemployment was issued. It urges to implement properly the initiatives and programmes aimed at supporting the placement of young specialists.²⁶⁰¹

On 4 May 2016, Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Brazil adopted decree number 8.740. It implies that small and medium companies that do not hire young employees under a special programme because of lack of interest from them will have an opportunity to create new jobs that are more attractive for young specialists and students. Moreover, if a company cannot hire an employee for an objective reason it can direct him to execute work in public entities and civil society organizations.²⁶⁰²

On 9 May 2016, Brazil Government launched the credit programme for small and medium size companies with the goal to preserve working places and decrease unemployment among youth. BRL5 billion were deployed to finance the enterprises. To participate in the programme a company should

²⁵⁹⁸ Creating a path to real jobs for young people, Minister's Media Centre Employment portfolio 3 May 2016. Date of access: 1 September 2016. <https://ministers.employment.gov.au/smorrisson/creating-path-real-jobs-young-people>.

²⁵⁹⁹ Ministro do Trabalho prepara medidas para emprego, O Globo 18 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016 <http://oglobo.globo.com/economia/ministro-do-trabalho-prepara-medidas-para-emprego-18905023>

²⁶⁰⁰ Resolução MTPS/codefat nº 758, de 09 de março de 2016 – dou 11/03/2016, Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Social Security 11 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://sislex.previdencia.gov.br/paginas/72/mtps-codefat/2016/758.htm>

²⁶⁰¹ Recomendação MTPS/cnes nº 20, de 29 de abril de 2016 - dou de 12/05/2016, Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Social Security 12 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016.

<http://sislex.previdencia.gov.br/paginas/68/cnes/2016/20.htm>

²⁶⁰² Novas regras garantem mais oportunidades para jovens aprendizes, Portal of Brazilian Government 06 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2016/05/novas-regras-garantem-mais-oportunidades-para-jovens-aprendizes>

guarantee jobs for young specialists (allowing to combine their studies with their career) and create new job opportunities.²⁶⁰³

On 10 May 2016, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security issued the order that simplifies the transfer of money for financing the programme “Projovem Trabalhador” (special programme created to increase youth employment). Projovem Trabalhador was continued for 2016 and provides for more resources and opportunities to place young specialists on working places of their desire.²⁶⁰⁴

Brazil has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

In May 2016 the level of the youth unemployment in Canada was 13.3 per cent. Each year the government invests more than CAD330 million in Youth Employment Strategy (YES). In April 2016 the government announced investing additionally CAD165 million in the YES through Budget 2016. The new investment helps create thousands of new green jobs, more summer employment.²⁶⁰⁵

In April 2016 the government announced the creation of the Prime Minister's Youth Advisory Council to provide advice on key issues such as employment and education. As announced in Budget 2016, the government will also launch a new Expert Panel on Youth Employment. This panel will advise the government on innovative ways to strengthen labour market outcomes and create employment opportunities for vulnerable youth.²⁶⁰⁶

On 2 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that over 77,000 jobs had been approved for funding under the Canada Summer Jobs program (CSJ) in 2016. Prime Minister told the students that the skills they will learn in their summer jobs will help get them ready for their future careers.²⁶⁰⁷

Canada has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

²⁶⁰³ Micro e pequenas empresas terão R\$ 5 bi do FAT para capital de giro, Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Social Security 9 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.mtps.gov.br/noticias/3375-micro-e-pequenas-empresas-terao-r-5-bi-do-fat-para-capital-de-giro>

²⁶⁰⁴ Portaria MTPS nº 583, de 10 de maio de 2016 - dou de 11/05/2016, Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Social Security 11 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://sislex.previdencia.gov.br/paginas/66/mtps/2016/583.htm>

²⁶⁰⁵ Creating Jobs and Investment for Canadian Youth, CNW 22.04.2016. Date of access: 25.06.2016. <http://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/creating-jobs-and-investment-for-canadian-youth---government-of-canada-invests-165-million-in-youth-employment-strategy-supports-thousands-of-youth-across-canada-576730321.html>

²⁶⁰⁶ Creating Jobs and Investment for Canadian Youth, CNW 22.04.2016. Date of access: 25.06.2016. <http://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/creating-jobs-and-investment-for-canadian-youth---government-of-canada-invests-165-million-in-youth-employment-strategy-supports-thousands-of-youth-across-canada-576730321.html>

²⁶⁰⁷ Results are in: 77,000 jobs approved for funding through Canada Summer Jobs, Government of Canada 02.06.2016. Date of access: 05.07.2016.

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=tp&crtr.page=1&nid=1078989&crtr.tp1D=1>

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

According to the International Labour Organization China's youth unemployment rate is 12 per cent,²⁶⁰⁸ however during the compliance period China has continued to implement the programs aimed at youth unemployment reduction launched previously. These programs include "Business Start-Up Training Programme For Rural Youth", "Canbo Aid Programme For University Student Entrepreneurship In 2015", "E-Commerce Business Training Programme For Rural Youth In Ningxia, and other provinces and regions", "Job Seeking And Business Startup Subsidy Policy For University Graduated Students In Hunan and other Provinces".²⁶⁰⁹

On 16 April 2016, the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Ahmad Alhendawi and a delegation of UN youth experts, concluded a successful five-day visit to China. The joint delegation met with several government officials, and held a bilateral meeting with Mr. Chen Fei, Mayor of Dezhou. The discussions focused on empowering the local youth population, most specifically through participation in governance, education, and employment opportunities.²⁶¹⁰

China has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 18 January 2016, French President François Hollande announced a EUR2 billion plan to fight France's high level of unemployment, which he called a "state of economic emergency". The government will attempt to reduce 25.7 per cent youth unemployment rate through 'civic service programs'. The proposal also includes vocational training schemes for 500,000 people.²⁶¹¹

On 11 April 2016, French Prime Minister Manuel Valls presented the set of 11 measures worth EUR400-EUR500 million. The measures include extending grants awarded to young graduates for a further four months and providing aid for apprentices and students. It also includes an initiative to encourage employers to hire young workers on full-time contracts rather than on a part-time basis, by imposing additional taxes on short-term contracts.²⁶¹²

France has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

²⁶⁰⁸ Youth Employment Inventory (YEI) China, International Labour Organization. Date of access: 16 August 2016.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_459547.pdf

²⁶⁰⁹ Youth Employment Inventory, Projects database: China. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.youth-employment-inventory.org/inventory/browse/countries/15/>

²⁶¹⁰ At the end of unprecedented visit, UN and China to Elevate the Collaboration on Youth Development, Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth 17 April 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016.

<http://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2016/04/un-and-china-to-elevate-the-collaboration-on-youth-development/>

²⁶¹¹ Hollande announces scheme to cut French unemployment, European CEO 18.01.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016.

<http://www.europeanceo.com/business-and-management/hollande-announces-scheme-to-cut-french-unemployment/>

²⁶¹² France: €500 million to address youth unemployment, Anadolu Agency 11.04.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016.

<http://aa.com.tr/en/politics/france-500-million-to-address-youth-unemployment/553192>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on youth unemployment.

On 9 November 2015, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Jörg Asmussen, on the occasion of the "Symposium on Youth Employment and Employment Creation", announced that fighting youth unemployment was "a key issue on the international agenda". In May 2016, one of the lowest youth unemployment rates in the European Union was observed in Germany (7.2%). Jörg Asmussen emphasized that a key factor of fostering the employment of young people was the system of dual vocational training. "The core idea is to combine school and workplace learning: apprentices have a contract with their training company and spend only around two days a week in vocational schools". Jörg Asmussen also stated that the Federal government will further promote the concept of so-called "youth employment agencies", that involve public employment agencies, job centres, youth service organisations and schools.²⁶¹³

On 16 December 2015, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) published an article titled "Education chains up to the vocational training qualification". BMAS and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) have worked together within the framework of the initiative "Graduation and continuation – Education chains up to the vocational training qualification" aimed to support young people at the transition from school to work. The main idea of the initiative is a shared responsibility of federal, regional governments and the Federal Employment Agency (BA) on the way of young people from school to work. BMBF and BMAS in association with the Federal Employment Agency have made an effort to reach an agreement with each of 16 federal states by the end of 2016. In the spring of 2016, the agreement with Rhineland-Palatinate was reached.²⁶¹⁴

As part of the pilot project "jmd2start – Advice for Young Refugees", 24 youth migration services (JMD) have opened in a pilot phase from the end of 2015 to 2017 their advisory and guidance services for young refugees aged 12-27, who are in the asylum process. The advisory and guidance services are provided in the areas of education/labour market, health, living conditions or school integration.²⁶¹⁵

Germany has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasia Kozina

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 12 July 2016, it was announced that the Indian Government tasked NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) to formulate a comprehensive employment generation strategy that can create enough jobs in the country to absorb the 10 million youth that enter the workforce

²⁶¹³ Fighting youth unemployment, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs 9 November 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.bmas.de/EN/Services/Press/recent-publications/2015/speech-asmussen-09-11-15.html>.

²⁶¹⁴ Bildungsketten bis zum Ausbildungsabschluss, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs 16 December 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.bmas.de/DE/Presse/Meldungen/2015/initiative-bildungsketten-gestartet.html>

²⁶¹⁵ Berufsbildungsbericht 2016. – s.98. Federal Ministry of Education and Research 5 February 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. https://www.bmbf.de/pub/Berufsbildungsbericht_2016.pdf

every year. This strategy should include extending special package for employment generation in labour intensive sectors like leather, gems and jewellery and electronics.²⁶¹⁶

On 7 July 2016, Minister of State for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region of India Jitendra Singh told about offering subsidy incentives to different companies and business establishments which generate employment for youth in the region in the Northeast as a policy to encourage them. This will be an attractive feature for youth from all over India who wish to avail the benefit of the Prime Minister's 'Startup India, Standup India' programme by setting up an establishment in Northeast. Minister Singh referred to a meeting held with the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC) wherein it was decided to carry out satellite-based survey for planning and monitoring of projects in the region. This, he said, will help expedite the projects and also avoid discrepancies. In a similar initiative, he said, all the 8 states of Northeast region have agreed to cooperate in carrying out geo-tagging by giving GPS details of various ongoing schemes in the respective states.²⁶¹⁷

India has supported higher youth employment but no actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Grebenyuk

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has failed to comply with the commitment on youth unemployment.

No Indonesia's actions to explicitly support higher youth employment and achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment on employment.

On 1 March 2016, the Italian National Rotation Fund (Fondo Rotativo Nazionale) SELFIEmployment opened up for requests to obtain financing for self-employment projects and business start-ups among young people. The fund provides grants of up to EUR50 thousand. It functions and is financed in the framework of the "Sistemi di Politiche Attive per l'Occupazione" and "Iniziativa Occupazione Giovani" national programs, aimed at increasing employment in general and among young people. The total disposable funds of SELFIEmployment amount to EUR114.6 million.²⁶¹⁸

On 8 June 2016, the Italian Minister of Employment and Social Policy Giuliano Poletti signed a memorandum of understanding with Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, and Italian

²⁶¹⁶ Modi government set to unveil employment generation strategy to counter 'jobless growth', The Economic Times of India 12 July 2016. Date of access: 22 July 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/modi-government-set-to-unveil-employment-generation-strategy-to-counter-jobless-growth/articleshow/53172602.cms>

²⁶¹⁷ Incentives to be given to employment generating units in North-East: Jitendra Singh, The Economic Times of India, 7 July 2016. Date of access: 22 July 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/incentives-to-be-given-to-employment-generating-units-in-north-east-jitendra-singh/articleshow/53100889.cms>

²⁶¹⁸ Garanzia Giovani: dal 1° marzo le domande per "SELFIEmployment", Italian government 1 march 2016. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/garanzia-giovani-dal-1-marzo-le-domande-selfiemployment/4280>.

oil and gas company ENI aimed at promoting cooperation between the company and educational institutions. Minister Poletti stated that the agreement presented the new opportunity for the youth and increased their chances to get employed.²⁶¹⁹

On 8 July 2016, the Italian Minister of Employment and Social Policy Giuliano Poletti while participating in the round table at the “Participation Festival” stated that the Italian economy and labor-market needed reforms with specific focus on education and capacity building for the youth.²⁶²⁰

Italy has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

According to the Annual Health, Labor and Welfare Report 2015 prepared by the ministry of health, labor and welfare of Japan Japanese government recognizes demographic challenges the country faces and the goal of reducing jobless rate among young people under 24 years old.²⁶²¹

In financial year 2015, Japan continued the implementation of a set of measures aimed at youth employment. This set includes measures in four broad areas, namely, employment support for new and recent graduates, promoting a switch to regular employment among non-regular workers, enhancement of vocational independence support for NEETs (young people not in education, employment, or training) and other young people, and legislative developments.²⁶²²

Japan has acted to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 28 April 2016, the Korean Government announced measures aimed at “alleviating the hardships of young jobseekers, with a focus on encouraging Korea's young adults to start their careers at smaller businesses”.²⁶²³

In February 2016, the level of youth unemployment reached 12.5 per cent which was the highest level since 1999.²⁶²⁴

²⁶¹⁹ Il Ministro Poletti ha firmato il Protocollo d’Intesa con MIUR ed ENI, Italian Ministry of Employment 8 June 2016. Access date: 20 September 2016. <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/priorita/Pagine/Il-Ministro-Poletti-ha-firmato-il-Protocollo-d-Intesa-con-MIUR-ed-ENI.aspx>.

²⁶²⁰ Poletti: per il lavoro e l’economia necessarie le riforme, con un occhio attento alla formazione dei giovani, Italian Ministry of Employment 8 July 2016. Access date: 20 September 2016. <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/notizie/Pagine/Poletti-per-il-lavoro-e-l-economia-sono-necessarie-le-riforme-con-un-occhio-attento-alla-formazione-dei-giovani.aspx>.

²⁶²¹ Annual Health, Labor and Welfare Report 2015, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan 31 March 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/wp/wp-hw9/index.html>.

²⁶²² Employment Measures for Young People, The Japan Institute for Labor Policy and Training 2 May 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <http://www.jil.go.jp/english/ljsj/general/2015-2016/5-2.pdf>.

²⁶²³ Misconceived job policy. The Korea Times. 28 April 2016. Date of Access: 17 July 2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/opinion/2016/04/137_203633.html

Korea has supported higher youth employment but no actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 22 November 2015, the National Conference of Secretaries of Labor (CONASETRA) was held with aim to improve employment opportunities for the Mexican youth through reducing the barriers for them to entry their first job and promoting an effective transition from university to work. At the end of the second session which was held in Ixtapan de la Sal, State of México, the Secretaries of Labor of 31 Mexican states and the Federal District signed an agreement emphasizing that one of the priorities of the Mexican labour policy should be expansion of labour market opportunities for young people. The participants of the Conference committed to promote youth employment in Mexico in 2016, in particular through the National Employment Service which provides a platform for engagement between young job seekers and companies; increase of a number of young people participating in the career fairs; provide career guidance services for the young people with an information on various education options, vacancies and salaries offered to graduates; skills training for young employees; and strengthening youth entrepreneurship through innovation programs.²⁶²⁵

On 18 December 2015, the first phase of the programme “Jovenes Emprendedores Prosperando” (“Young Prosperous Entrepreneurs”) was completed. The programme is aimed at develop entrepreneurial vocation of the young people through a generator of ideas and an entrepreneurial camp. The programme was implemented in five Mexican entities: the Federal District and Michoacán, Guerrero, Chiapas and Oaxaca states with participation of 11 thousand young people. The National Institute of the Entrepreneur (INADEM) allocated about USD1 million to support young people through the Incubation Program Online (Programa de Incubación en Línea (PIL)) – about USD3000 for the 500 best projects. As of December 2015, 7 000 young people have registered in the Entrepreneur Support Network.²⁶²⁶

On 11 February 2016, the Mexican Institute of Youth (IMJUVE) gave certificates to 30 young citizens of Yucatán and Quintana Roo which returned from Spain after having 3 months course “Innovative Management of Companies and Tourist Organizations”. The course is a part of the programme “Rumbo Joven” (Spamex) aimed at implementing the Mexican Government commitment to develop professional skills of the Mexican youth. According to the General Director of IMJUVE Guillermo Noyola, the tourism is one of the economic sectors in which young persons are employed. The first edition of Spamex provided 260 young Mexican people with an opportunity to travel to Spain for training in energy, telecommunications and other spheres. 80% of them found a job on their return to Mexico.²⁶²⁷

²⁶²⁴ Tackling low birthrate crisis, The Korea Times. 19 April 2016 Date of Access: 17 July 2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/opinion/2016/04/137_202929.html

²⁶²⁵ Acuerdan Secretarios del Trabajo impulsar empleo juvenil. Date of assess: 13 March 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/stps/prensa/acuerdan-secretarios-del-trabajo-impulsar-empleo-juvenil>.

²⁶²⁶ Cierra con éxito la primera etapa de "Jóvenes Emprendedores Prosperando". Date of assess: 20 March 2016. <https://www.inadem.gob.mx/index.php/2015/diciembre-2015/43-sala-de-prensa/sala-de-prensa-2015/diciembre-2015/275-cierra-con-exito-la-primera-etapa-de-jovenes-emprendedores-prosperando>.

²⁶²⁷ SECTOR TURISMO, PRINCIPAL EMPLEADOR DE JÓVENES. Date of assess: 13 March 2016. http://www.imjuventud.gob.mx/pagina.php?pag_id=1245.

Mexico has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

According to the Russian Ministry of Labour and Social Protection 129,000 people participated in the employment support programs in 2015, including 46,500 engaged in apprenticeships, 77,000 in temporary works and 700 young people received grants for the youth projects support.²⁶²⁸

On 16 July 2016, Russian government approved an action plan on implementation support programs for young people with disabilities in the area of vocational training and assistance in their subsequent employment for 2016 - 2020. The plan will help systematize the work of executive authorities, employment services and educational organizations for persons with disabilities in the Russian regions on relevant support programs.²⁶²⁹

Russia has recognized the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market and has taken actions to contribute to achieving it. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 5 March 2016, Saudi Arabia launched a nation-wide programme for the "Saudization" in order to increase employment among Saudi youths.²⁶³⁰ The business sector as a strategic partner should join the ranks to increase youth employment. Ministry is working to prepare a competitive work environment that provide the national cadres are given the chance to demonstrate their ability and have right to be employed accordingly.²⁶³¹

On 6 April 2016, the Ministry of Labor of Saudi Arabia issued the "New Implementing Regulations" to the Labor Law. According to the text of this document": "The New Implementing Regulations authorize the employment of youth during night time in any of the following circumstances: the work establishment is confined to family members; the work is performed in the context of professional schools or training centers; the work is performed in bakeries, except during the period

²⁶²⁸ Information of 1 March 2016, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation 01 March 2016. Access date: 01 August 2016. <http://www.rosmintrud.ru/docs/mintrud/analytics/114>.

²⁶²⁹ Minister Maxim Topilin: By 2020 the standard for support of young people with disabilities in the area of employment will be approved, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation 28 July 2016. Access date: 01 August 2016. <http://www.rosmintrud.ru/social/invalid-defence/331/>.

²⁶³⁰ Saudi Arabia launches 'Saudization' plan to tackle unemployment; cellphone industry to have 100% local employees, International Business Time 09.03.2016. Date of access: 17 July 2016 <http://www.ibtimes.co.in/saudi-arabia-launches-saudization-plan-tackle-unemployment-cellphone-industry-have-100-local-669938>

²⁶³¹ Saudi ministry seeks Saudization cooperation in private, Al Arabia English 28.04.16. Date of access: 19.07.16. sector <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/business/economy/2016/04/28/Saudi-ministry-of-labor-seeks-Saudization-cooperation-in-private-sector.html>

running between 9pm and 4am; the work is incidentally performed due to force majeure events or emergency".²⁶³²

On 23 April 2016, the Council of Ministers endorsed Vision 2030. This is the long-term plan of transformation of economy of the kingdom the next 15 years is provided. In the text of this document was confirmed that "...more that's half of Saudi population is below the age of 25 years. We will take advantage of this demographic dividend by harnessing our youth's energy and by expanding entrepreneurship and enterprise opportunities." According to the Vision 2030, SME Authority plans to review laws and regulations, eliminate obstructions, provide access to funding, and enable youth to market their ideas and products.²⁶³³

Saudi Arabia has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

The Human Resource Development Strategy of South Africa (HRDSSA) 2010-2030, recognises Human Resource Development (HRD) as critically important in South Africa's development agenda. The strategy commits to ensuring that young people have access to education and training that enhances opportunities and increases their chances of success in further vocational training and sustainable employment.²⁶³⁴

South Africa has supported higher youth employment but no actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 1 January 2016, it was reported that the Turkish Labor Agency (İŞKUR) was going to extend its scope and activate jobs that are open, further arranging programs that will increase basic and professional capacities. Within the next two years, part-time jobs will be promoted and more people will be recruited through the İŞKUR's employer pool. University students will also have income and job opportunities in all cities of Turkey. Young entrepreneurs will also be supported within the scope of SMEs. The government planned to reduce the unemployment rate to 5 percent in 2023 and decrease the unemployment of young people as well. Those who receive social aid will be provided

²⁶³² The New Implementing Regulations To The Saudi Arabian Labor Law, Monaq 06.05.2016. Date of access: 22.06.2016.

<http://www.mondaq.com/x/489208/employee+rights+labour+relations/The+New+Implementing+Regulations+To+The+Saudi+Arabian+Labor+Law>

²⁶³³ Full Text of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, Saudi Gazette 25.04.2016. Date of access: 22.06.2016.

<http://saudigazette.com.sa/saudi-arabia/full-text-saudi-arabias-vision-2030/>

²⁶³⁴ Employment Plan 2014 — South Africa.

http://www.g20australia.org/sites/default/files/g20_resources/library/g20_employment_plan_south_africa.pdf

with job consultancy service and 25 per cent of that training will be conducted in one year. Furthermore, job opportunities for more than 1 million young people will be created each year.²⁶³⁵

On 18-20 May 2016, the international symposium on Youth Employment Challenges was held in Turkey. One of the organizers of the symposium was the Centre for Education and Youth Programmes (Turkish National Agency for the Erasmus+ Program). This event helped to determine the path of helping youth with employment and labour.²⁶³⁶

Turkey has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Andrey Loginov

United Kingdom: +1

United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 25 February 2016, UK Skills Minister Nick Boles said that there were “plans to deliver 3 million new apprenticeships by 2020 and qualification reforms”. Actions of government include “raising the age of compulsory participation in some form of education or training to 18 and introducing degree-level apprenticeships to offer in-work training with university-class qualifications.”²⁶³⁷

On 15 April 2016, the Strategic Transport Apprenticeship Taskforce (STAT) was created as an employer-led group to help the transport sector address skills challenges and take forward the government’s commitment to triple the number of apprenticeships in the transport sector by 2020. The Department for Transport committed to the task force in its Transport infrastructure skills strategy, published in January 2016, in which there is a plan which explains how to create 30,000 apprenticeships in the transport sector by 2020. There is an ambition that 20% of women will become new entrants in engineering and technical apprenticeships in the transport sector by 2020.²⁶³⁸

The United Kingdom has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Juliya Ponkratova

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 25 February 2016, the US government announced the multi-agency Summer Opportunity Project aimed at increasing the percentage of youth in summer opportunity programs, decrease the

²⁶³⁵ Employment opportunities awaiting Turkish youth, Daily Sabah January 1 2016, Access date 15.07.16

<http://www.dailysabah.com/economy/2016/01/02/employment-opportunities-awaiting-turkish-youth>

²⁶³⁶ International symposium on youth employment challenges, ESYEC May 18-20 2016, Access date: 15.07.16

<http://www.isyec.org/en/>

²⁶³⁷ Proportion of young people in England NEET plunges to record low, Department for Education 25 February 2016.

Date of access: 13 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/proportion-of-young-people-in-england-neet-plunges-to-record-low>

²⁶³⁸ Strategic Transport Apprenticeship Taskforce to boost apprenticeships, Department for transport 15 April 2016.

Date of access: 13 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/strategic-transport-apprenticeship-taskforce-to-boost-apprenticeships>

percentage of youth experiencing violence over the summer, and “make sure that young Americans have the support they need to get their first job”.²⁶³⁹

On 16 May 2016, the US government launched the USD21 million worth Summer Jobs and Beyond grants provided to 11 communities to help disadvantaged young people to find jobs in summer and year-round. Besides, the White House announced the launch of 16 Summer Impact Hubs, i.e. communities that will receive support from 16 federal agencies to expand and refine their summer jobs and learning, including exposure to local innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities.²⁶⁴⁰

The United States has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 17 November 2015, the European Commission launched the New European Pact for Youth aimed at combatting youth unemployment. According to Commissioner Thyssen “by the end of 2017, the Pact for Youth will create 10,000 quality business-education partnerships, and at least a further 100,000 new quality apprenticeships, traineeships and entry-level jobs.”²⁶⁴¹

On 21 June 2016, at the 2nd International Congress on Vocational and Professional Education and Training in Switzerland EU Commissioner on Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility Marianne Thyssen highlighted joint efforts of 26 EU Member States and five European Free Trade Association and EU candidate countries including Switzerland on complying with the national commitments to promote apprenticeships for young people. She said that peer learning between EU Member States has developed 20 guiding principles for high-performance apprenticeships and work-based learning. They cover the following issues:

- National governance and social partners' involvement;
- Support for companies, in particular SMEs, offering apprenticeships;
- Attractiveness of apprenticeships and improved career guidance;
- Quality assurance in work-based learning.²⁶⁴²

²⁶³⁹ FACT SHEET: White House Announces New Summer Opportunity Project, the White House 25 February 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/02/25/fact-sheet-white-house-announces-new-summer-opportunity-project-0>.

²⁶⁴⁰ FACT SHEET: White House and Department Of Labor Announce \$21 Million for Summer and Year-Round Jobs For Young Americans And Launch Of 16 Summer Impact Hubs, the White House 16 May 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/05/16/fact-sheet-white-house-and-department-labor-announce-21-million-summer>.

²⁶⁴¹ Keynote Speech "Skills as a Driver of Jobs and Growth" at 2nd International Congress on Vocational and Professional Education and Training, Switzerland, European Commission 21 June 2016. Date of access: 15 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/commission/2014-2019/thyssen/announcements/keynote-speech-skills-driver-jobs-and-growth-2nd-international-congress-vocational-and-professional_en

²⁶⁴² Keynote Speech "Skills as a Driver of Jobs and Growth" at 2nd International Congress on Vocational and Professional Education and Training, Switzerland, European Commission 21 June 2016. Date of access: 15 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/commission/2014-2019/thyssen/announcements/keynote-speech-skills-driver-jobs-and-growth-2nd-international-congress-vocational-and-professional_en

The European Union has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Juliya Ponkratova

15. Macroeconomics: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

We support policies that allow firms of all sizes, particularly SMEs [small and medium-sized enterprises], in countries at all levels of economic development to participate in and take full advantage of GVCs [global value chains].

G20 Antalya Communiqué

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa	-1		
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom	-1		
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.80	

Background

G20 members have addressed issues related to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) at each meeting since the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit. Their commitments in this area have focused on providing assistance to SMEs and stimulating financial inclusion. In Pittsburgh²⁶⁴³ and Toronto²⁶⁴⁴ declarations these commitments focused on ensuring better access to financial services. In Seoul, the G20 leaders considered SMEs as an important contributor to economic development.²⁶⁴⁵ In St. Petersburg the leaders for the first time highlighted the link between a well-functioning SME

²⁶⁴³ The G20 Pittsburgh Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group. Access date: 2 March 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-09-pittsburgh.html>.

²⁶⁴⁴ The G20 Toronto Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group. Access date: 2 March 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-10-toronto.html>.

²⁶⁴⁵ The G20 Seoul Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group. Access date: 2 March 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-10-seoul.html>.

sector, strong economic growth and job creation.²⁶⁴⁶ The Brisbane Summit Communiqué and Action Plan contain a set of commitments on different aspects of SME financing.²⁶⁴⁷

Commitment Features

The commitment on SMEs adopted in Antalya focuses on the relatively new area of the G20's economic agenda, providing for actions that would allow firms of all sizes to become more actively engaged in global value chains.

The term “value chain” refers to the full range of value-adding activities bringing a product or service through different stages of production. This includes design and development, input of raw materials and other factors, selection and assembly, physical transformation and processing, acquisition of required services such as transport and finance, and response to consumer demand.²⁶⁴⁸ A global value chain (GVC) refers to a value chain that operates in more than one national economy.

This commitment requires G20 members to implement policies aimed at helping firms of all sizes, particularly SMEs to participate in and take full advantage of GVCs. Thus, in order to partially comply a member should support general policies in this area, whereas full compliance is registered for members which carry out policies particularly tailored to SME needs. In particular, governments can establish programs to promote awareness and understanding of the benefits of SMEs integration into GVCs, work with MNCs to develop more specific capacity building programs for local SMEs, including through the establishment of specialized institutions, or develop policy tools providing incentives for and easing SME involvement in GVCs.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not implement policies to support firms' participation in GVCs.
0	Member implements policies to support firms' participation in GVCs.
+1	Member implements policies to support firms' participation in GVCs, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 23 March 2016, the presidents of Argentina and the United States agreed to deepen cooperation on SMEs development by facilitating the creation of an Argentine network of business assistance centers and “linking small firms in both countries to an international network of trusted business partners through the Small Business Network of the Americas.”²⁶⁴⁹

On 10 May 2016, Argentinean head of the Cabine Marcos Pena stressed the importance of encouraging the development of SMEs, which “form the basis of the production network” and the necessity of government measures to assist them.²⁶⁵⁰

²⁶⁴⁶ The 2013 G20 St. Petersburg Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group. Access date: 2 March 2016.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-13-stpetersburg.html>.

²⁶⁴⁷ The 2014 G20 Brisbane Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group. Access date: 2 March 2016.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-14-brisbane.html>.

²⁶⁴⁸ Kaplinsky, R. and Morris, M. (2002). A Handbook for Value Chain Research.

²⁶⁴⁹ Fact Sheet: United States – Argentina Relationship, President of the United States official web site 23 March 2016.

Access date: 01 August 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/03/23/fact-sheet-united-states---argentina-relationship-0>.

²⁶⁵⁰ Acuerdo por el empleo, Government of Argentina 10 May 2016. Access date: 01 August 2016.

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/acuerdo-por-el-empleo>.

Argentina has implemented policies to support SMEs participation in global value chains. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Dariya Zhdanova & Andrey Shelepov

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

In February 2016, the public-private mission of Japanese business to Northern Australia was held. It was aimed at development of basic infrastructure and supply chains and developing a master plan for attracting investment from Japanese companies. Australia and Japan agreed to maintain projects which include research, agricultural investment, and information sharing between Australian and Japanese companies.²⁶⁵¹

On 1 July 2016, a tax break took effect for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Australia. The small business tax rate was lowered to 27.5 per cent and the turnover threshold for small businesses able to access it was increased from AUD2 million to AUD10 million. This means businesses with a turnover of less than AUD10 million will also be able to access other tax incentives, including the small business depreciation pooling provisions, simplified trading stock rules, and PayAs-You-Go Instalments payments option. Furthermore, increases to unincorporated small business tax discount to 8 per cent and extend the threshold from a turnover of AUD2 million to less than AUD5 million. Also, from 1 July 2016, access is extended to instant write off for equipment purchases of up to AUD20,000 that will expire on 30 June 2017, to businesses with a turnover of less than AUD10 million.²⁶⁵²

On 8 March 2016, the Minister for Trade and Investment, Steven Ciobo, announced that fourteen organizations across Australia had received grants under the Australian Government's Free Trade Agreement Training Provider Grants program, worth a total value of AUD1.372 million. The grants cover training activities that directly educate small and medium business about how to access and use the FTAs with three of Asia's largest economies.²⁶⁵³

On 6 April 2016, the Minister for Trade and Investment Steven Ciobo announced a Small Business Export Loan which will provide small and medium enterprises who are looking to export with easier access to finance. The loan product enables businesses with annual revenue between AUD250,000 and AUD5 million to access up to AUD250,000 to support an export contract. The loan will be available to small exporters when their bank is unable to help.²⁶⁵⁴

Australia has implemented policies to support firms' participation in global value chains as well as taken actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Baum and Sarah Scott

²⁶⁵¹ Promoting The Global Food Value Chain Strategy Promote "Made WITH Japan" through Public-Private Partnership, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries June 2016. Date of access: 14 July 2016

http://www.maff.go.jp/e/pdf/2016_gfvc_en_1.pdf

²⁶⁵² Budget Speech, Australian Government. Access Date: 2 September 2016. <http://budget.gov.au/2016-17/content/speech/html/speech.htm>

²⁶⁵³ Free Trade Agreement Training Provider Grant, Australian Trade and Investment Commission. Access date: 2 September 2016. <https://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Free-Trade-Agreements/training-provider-grant>

²⁶⁵⁴ New export loan for small business, Australia Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment 6 April 2016. Access date: 2 September 2016. http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/sc_mr_160406.aspx

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 5 February 2016, Centre for Sustainability Studies of the Business Administration School of Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV/EAESP), in partnership with the Brazilian Export and Investment Promotion Agency (Apex-Brazil), launched the registration of MSEs (micro and small enterprises) interested in the project "Innovation and Sustainability in Global Value Chains" (ICV Global). 30 places for participation were offered in 2016. This programme is aimed at supporting competitive companies of small and medium size in their intention to enter global markets and become parts of the global value chains.²⁶⁵⁵

On 14 April 2016, National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) reduced the cost of credit to finance exporter's production lines. The best financial conditions are available for micro, small and medium enterprises (with gross operating revenues of less than BRL 90 million).²⁶⁵⁶

On 22 June 2016, decree No. 8788 was published, amending the Charter of creation of the Export Promotion Agency Brazil (Apex-Brazil) after the transfer of the agency from the competence of the Ministry of Development to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The decree stipulates that the governing board now has to be chaired by the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and that the agency should "give special focus to the export activities that favour small businesses and job creation". Under the new conditions, Apex-Brazil should pay special attention "to the strategic actions that promote the competitive insertion of Brazilian companies in global value chains, investment attraction and job creation", and "support small businesses."²⁶⁵⁷

During the compliance period Brazil has implemented policies to support firms' participation in global value chains, including actions aimed specifically on small and medium-sized enterprises. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 5 January 2016 the new program CanExport was launched by the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. It offers an incentive to develop and diversify the export markets. This program will provide \$50-million over five years to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Canada. CanExport is intended to build stronger and more competitive Canadian capacity to effectively compete in the global economy.²⁶⁵⁸

²⁶⁵⁵ Projeto JCV Global oferece formação em sustentabilidade, Portal Apex-Brazil 12 February 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.apexbrasil.com.br/Noticia/PROJETO-ICV-GLOBAL-OFERECE-FORMACAO-EM-SUSTENTABILIDADE>

²⁶⁵⁶ BNDES reduz custo do crédito para financiar linha de produção do exportador, Portal of Brazilian Ministry of Finance 14 April 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. . <http://www.fazenda.gov.br/noticias/2016/abril/bndes-reduz-custo-do-credito-para-financiar-linha-de-producao-do-exportador>

²⁶⁵⁷ Decreto altera normas de criação da Apex-Brasil, The Brazilian Association of Independent Television Producers 23 June 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.apexbrasil.com.br/Noticia/PROJETO-ICV-GLOBAL-OFERECE-FORMACAO-EM-SUSTENTABILIDADE>

²⁶⁵⁸ New program helps exporters expand their horizons, The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service 11.01.2016. Date of access: 25.06.2016 . <http://tradecommissioner.gc.ca/canadexport/0000134.aspx?lang=eng>

On 29 June 2016 Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau, President of the United States Barack Obama and President of Mexico Enrique Peña Nieto discussed ways to advance trade and competitiveness. The leaders of the three countries launched the 2016 North American Competitiveness Work Plan. This blueprint for action will facilitate partnerships through 14 new initiatives that will reduce costs for business, improve supply chain efficiency.²⁶⁵⁹

During the compliance period Canada has implemented policies to support firms' participation in global value chains, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 16 December 2016 at the World Trade Organization's ministerial meeting in Nairobi, the parties to the talks on the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) a ministerial statement on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products.²⁶⁶⁰ According to the Chinese Ministry of Trade, "the implementation of the expanded ITA will help China expand its exports of related goods, consolidate its position in the global value chain and push its IT [information technology] products up the GVC [global value chain] while boosting the confidence of foreign investors in China and furthering China's opening up."²⁶⁶¹

On 13 January 2016, the first meeting of the Working Group on Global Value Chains took place, organized by China's Ministry of Commerce. The urgent issues of international trade were discussed, including the taking more advantage of participating in global value chains.²⁶⁶²

On 8 June 2016, there was an announcement that the International Training Workshop on Business R&D Building from the Perspective of GVC would be held in Beijing on September 4-23, 2016. The workshop is sponsored by Department of International Cooperation of China's Ministry of Science and Technology and organized by China Consulting Association.²⁶⁶³

On 22 January 2016, China officially decided to continue the SME [Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises] Development Taskforce, which had been started by the B20 Turkey in 2015. China invited the World SME Forum to be a Business Network Partner for the taskforce. The forum will

²⁶⁵⁹Economic prosperity – trade and competitiveness, the website of the Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau 29.06.2016. Date of access: 29.06.2016 . <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/06/29/economic-prosperity-trade-and-competitiveness>

²⁶⁶⁰ Information Technology Agreement: WTO members conclude landmark \$1.3 trillion IT trade deal, WTO 16 December 2015. Date of access: 16 August 2016. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/ita_16dec15_e.htm

²⁶⁶¹ Regular Press Conference of the Ministry of Commerce on 17 December 2015, Ministry Of Commerce of People's Republic of China 23 December 2015. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/press/201512/20151201217026.shtml>

²⁶⁶² First meeting of the Working Group on Global Value Chains took place, organized by the Ministry of Commerce of China, China Trade in Value Added 26 January 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. http://gvc.mofcom.gov.cn/gvc/biContent/hydt/201602/2101_1.html

²⁶⁶³ International Training Workshop on Business R&D Building from the Perspective of GVC, Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Republic of Indonesia 8 June 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://id.china-embassy.org/eng/whjy/kjil/t1370552.htm>

coordinate the network and will help drive the ideas that emerge from the taskforce discussions into implementation.²⁶⁶⁴

On 17-18 May 2016, 2016 Meeting of APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade took place.²⁶⁶⁵ China and Indonesia submitted the Report of APEC Promoting Developing Members to Better Participating in Global Value Chain (First Phase) during the trade ministers' APEC meeting. The report was passed. The meeting also agreed to establish the reporting mechanism for implementing the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs [Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises], in order to further strengthen cooperation and eliminate the obstacles of the internationalization of SMEs.²⁶⁶⁶

On 20 June 2016, Prime Minister of China Li Keqiang asked China Construction Bank (CCB), a State-owned commercial bank, to provide support for the development of SMEs during his inspection visit to CCB's head office. Premier Li said that SME's "have great market potential, CCB should increase its support for SMEs and mass entrepreneurship and innovation, vitalize credit funds, integrate public information of enterprises and business owners to help them increase credit for financing."²⁶⁶⁷

On 27 July, at the State Council meeting, Chinese government approved policies that encourage more financial support to small and micro businesses, including more diversified financing channels, more loan discretion to local banks and better developed credit rating system across the country, and making sure these loans are extended.²⁶⁶⁸

During the compliance period China has implemented policies to support firms' participation in global value chains, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

France: +1

France has implemented policies to support the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in global value chains.

On 14 March 2016 the European Investment Fund (EIF) and Banque Populaire signed a guarantee agreement to support lending to innovative SMEs and small mid-caps in France. It will allow the Banque Populaire to provide EUR 300 million of loans to innovative companies in France over the

²⁶⁶⁴ World SME Forum': A global platform to support SME development, bridging Turkey B20 and China B20, World Bank 29 January 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://blogs.worldbank.org/psd/world-sme-forum-global-platform-support-sme-development-bridging-turkey-b20-and-china-b20>

²⁶⁶⁵ 2016 Meeting of APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade Arequipa, Peru 18 May 2016, APEC 18 May 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Sectoral-Ministerial-Meetings/Trade/2016_trade.aspx

²⁶⁶⁶ MOFCOM Official of the Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs Receives an Interview on the Achievements of APEC Trade Ministers' Meeting, Ministry Of Commerce of People's Republic of China 23 May 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016.

http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/zt_apec2016/news/201606/20160601335051.shtml

²⁶⁶⁷ Premier urges State-owned bank to support real economy and SMEs, State Council of the Peoples Republic of China 24 June 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/premier/news/2016/06/24/content_281475379089656.htm

²⁶⁶⁸ Chinese government boosts financial support for small businesses, State Council of the Peoples Republic of China 27 June 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016.

http://english.gov.cn/premier/news/2016/07/27/content_281475402898158.htm

next two years. The loans will be guaranteed by EIF with financial backing from the European Commission's Horizon 2020 program.²⁶⁶⁹

On 11 April 2016 Prime Minister Manuel Valls visited the headquarters of the European Investment Bank (EIB) Group in Luxembourg to meet EIB President Werner Hoyer and announce a EUR 2.1 billion package of new loans. There were 15 new projects signed, including three for financing French SMEs. The EIB will contribute EUR 400 million for financing French SMEs in the industrial and services sector.²⁶⁷⁰

On 14 June 2016 Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development Jean-Marc Ayrault delivered the closing speech at the second forum on the international expansion of SMEs. Between 2016 and 2017, more than 3,000 SMEs will receive support and 10,000 young people will take part in the *Volontaires internationaux en entreprises* [International Volunteers in Business] program. The forum was focused on innovations in the export field, whether through the use of digital tools (e-export) or through the development of new forms of export cooperation. This forum is one of the events being organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development to support SMEs. It will be followed by another event on 29 August 2016, during *Ambassadors' Week*.²⁶⁷¹

During the compliance period France has implemented policies to support firms' participation in global value chains, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 1 December 2015, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Sigmar Gabriel met with entrepreneurs with non-German roots for talks in the Ministry. More than 200 guests originating from 38 countries from Afghanistan to Zambia attended the event. Minister Gabriel discussed with them the framework, impediments and success factors for start-ups; the entrepreneurs reported on the experience they have gathered in Germany.²⁶⁷²

On 16-20 January 2016, the fifth German-Chinese consultations on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) held in Jieyang (Guangdong Province). Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy and Federal Government Commissioner for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Iris Gleicke exchanged opinions on current SME policy issues with China's Deputy Minister for Industry and Information Technology Fei Feng. Ms Gleicke underlined

²⁶⁶⁹ Investment Plan for Europe: EIF and Banque Populaire sign EUR 300m InnovFin deal for French SMEs, European Investment Fund 14.03.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016.

http://www.eif.org/what_we_do/guarantees/news/2016/efsi_innovfin_banque_populaire.htm

²⁶⁷⁰ Official visit of Prime Minister Manuel Valls to the EIB's headquarters in Luxembourg: EUR 2.1 billion of new EIB Group loans in France in support of growth and employment, European Investment Bank 11.04.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016. <http://www.eib.org/infocentre/press/releases/all/2016/2016-087-visite-officielle-de-manuel-valls-premier-ministre-au-siege-de-la-bei-a-luxembourg.htm>

²⁶⁷¹ Economic diplomacy - Jean-Marc Ayrault's participation in the 2nd forum on the international expansion of SMEs, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 14.06.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/events/article/economic-diplomacy-jean-marc-ayrault-s-participation-in-the-2nd-forum-on-the>

²⁶⁷² Gabriel: Integration by way of entrepreneurship, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy 1 December 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=743818.html>

that in her view China's transformation towards a more sustainable, innovation-based growth model provides many opportunities for the future cooperation of German and Chinese SMEs, e.g. in the fields of environmental technologies, energy efficiency and recycling. She also called for further reforms to be implemented by the Chinese government, including the protection of intellectual property rights.²⁶⁷³

On 21 January 2016, within the framework of the initiative "Mittelstand 4.0 - Digital production and work processes" the Federal Minister of Economy and Energy Sigmar Gabriel announced another five Mittelstand 4.0-competence centers, that facilitate digitalisation of SMEs. It was expected that by the middle of 2016 ten centers would have been available nationwide as well as a competence center for digitization in the craft. They enable SMEs to test out their own technological developments under professional guidance.²⁶⁷⁴

In February 2016 the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) supported with its program "Measures to open up foreign markets for small and medium-sized manufacturing and service enterprises" German companies that position themselves internationally. Key aspects of the program are global issues of the future and megatrends with increasing business potential for SMEs as well as subjects and countries that provide increased market opportunities for trade and service companies.²⁶⁷⁵

In March 2016 the BMBF-funded EUREKA project SENDATE was launched at European level in order to convert centrally organized communication networks in more flexible, distributed data centers. In association with European partners an innovative network infrastructure is developed, in particular in the fields of Industry 4.0 and mobility. International cooperation is also promoted:

- At government level, with China (MoU), Japan and Czech Republic (MoU).
- Since March 2016 cooperation agreements on the platform Industry 4.0 with Industrial Internet Consortium (USA/World, March 2016), Alliance *Industrie du Futur* (France, May 2016) and Robot Revolution Initiative (Japan, April 2016).
- Industry 4.0 plays an important role in the G20 presidency of China (2016) and Germany (2017); the working group of Industry 4.0 within the ICT-Minister-Processes.²⁶⁷⁶

On 13 June 2016, BMWi extended innovation consultancy "go-Inno" for small enterprises till the end of 2020. Parliamentary State Secretary and Federal Government Commissioner for the New Federal States, for SMEs and Tourism Iris Gleicke also opened the go-Inno congress in Berlin. The

²⁶⁷³ German-Chinese cooperation between SMEs: State Secretary Gleicke chairs fifth German-Chinese SME consultations, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy 28 January 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=751532.html>

²⁶⁷⁴ Gabriel startet fünf weitere Kompetenzzentren zur Digitalisierung des Mittelstands, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy 21 January 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.bmwi.de/DE/Presse/pressemitteilungen,did=749730.html>

²⁶⁷⁵ BMWi-Markterschließungsprogramm, iXPOS. Date of access: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.ixpos.de/IXPOS/Navigation/DE/Ihr-geschaeft-im-ausland/Abnehmer-und-partner-finden/Kontaktveranstaltungen/bmwi-markterschliessungsprogramm.html>

²⁶⁷⁶ Kabinettklausur im Mai 2016: Bericht zum Themenblock „Digitale Wirtschaft und digitales Arbeiten“. – s.7. Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Redaktion/PDF/J-L/kabinettklausur-bericht-zum-themenblock-digitale-wirtschaft-und-digitales-arbeiten,property=pdf,bereich=bmwi2012,sprache=de,rwb=true.pdf>

go-Inno congress enables to learn about the opportunity of cooperation between SMEs and science and the Mittelstand-4.0-Competence centres of the BMWi.²⁶⁷⁷

Germany has been carrying out policies particularly tailored to SME needs through establishing of specialized institutions and building programs for local SMEs, providing incentives for and easing SME involvement in global value chains. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasia Kozina

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 10 February 2016, Indian Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley discussed, among other issues, participation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in global value chains over a phone call with the United Arab Emirates Minister of Economy Sultan Al Mansoori. The ministers highlighted "the need to mainstream the SMEs into the global value chains" and decided to develop cooperation between the countries' institutions and industry associations engaged with SMEs.²⁶⁷⁸

In January 2016, the Government of India's 2016 Overview of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was published. It detailed plans of the government to define a comprehensive policy towards MSMEs.²⁶⁷⁹ The Ministry of MSMEs has been engaging in a dialogue with stakeholders to inform its plan.²⁶⁸⁰

In August 2016, India and the United States launched an innovation forum in order to shape new partnerships. The Forum was launched along the sidelines of the second annual Strategic and Commercial Dialogue between the two countries. The Forum will serve as an additional avenue through which the two governments will seek private sector feedback and input for bilateral discussions. It will consider a set of rotating topics to ignite and scale innovation, increase related two-way investment and trade, support the advancement of SMEs and identify where specific skill sets are needed to propel innovation forward.²⁶⁸¹

On 11 August 2016, a database was launched to support MSME by Union Minister of Finance & Corporate Affairs Arun Jaitley on the sidelines of 14th Meeting of the National Board of MSME in New Delhi. It aims to gather information about MSMEs with the objective is to have one-stop source of information of MSMEs of India, including their credit and technology, requirement in terms of raw material and marketing, etc. It will enable the MSME units and the various associations to furnish data online. It will save the efforts and money required for physical Census and will provide real time information on various types of the MSMEs registered on the portal. Also launched

²⁶⁷⁷ BMWi verlängert Innovationsberatung "go-Inno" für kleine Unternehmen, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy 13 June 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.bmwi-unternehmensportal.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/bundesweit/BMWi-verlaengert-Innovationsberatung-go-Inno-fuer-kleine-Unternehmen.html>

²⁶⁷⁸ H.E Sultan Al Mansoori, Minister of Economy, UAE calls on the Union Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley today; both sides emphasized the need for cooperation between two countries with regard to investment, innovation and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Indian Ministry of Finance 10 February 2016. Date of Access: 31 August 2016. http://finmin.nic.in/press_room/2016/HE_MinofEconomyUAE_FMIndia10022016.pdf

²⁶⁷⁹ MSME at a Glance, MSME (January 2016). Access Date: 2 September 2016. http://msme.gov.in/WriteReadData/ebook/MSME_at_a_GLANCE_2016_Final.pdf

²⁶⁸⁰ MSME at a Glance, MSME (January 2016). Access Date: 2 September 2016. http://msme.gov.in/WriteReadData/ebook/MSME_at_a_GLANCE_2016_Final.pdf

²⁶⁸¹ India and United States to launch Innovation Forum, enterprise Innovation 29 August 2016. Access Date: 2 September 2016. <http://www.enterpriseinnovation.net/article/india-and-united-states-launch-innovation-forum-1669813427>

was the Online Finance Facilitation Web Portal. It will provide collective funding options for MSMEs. The portal will allow the MSMEs to apply for loans from the various banks on the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) portal itself.²⁶⁸²

India has implemented policies to support SMEs however has not implemented policies to specifically help SMEs integrate into global value chains. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Scott

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to implement policies that allow firms of all sizes, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in and take full advantage of global value chains.

On 3 February 2016, the Indonesian government announced its intention to strengthen competitiveness through deregulating logistics sector. One of the initiative's aims is to promote SMEs' export capabilities, which will be achieved by reducing requirements and bureaucratic formalities related to exports.²⁶⁸³

On 30 March 2016, it was announced that the Government of Indonesia would provide integrated export financing facility for SMEs through Export Oriented People Business Credit (KURBE) within the Economic Policy Package Volume XI launched on 29 March 2016. The primary objective of the KURBE is to improve the quality and added value of Micro, Small and Medium-sized enterprises.²⁶⁸⁴

During the compliance period Indonesia has implemented policies to support firms' participation in GVCs, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 29 December 2015, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development issued the Decree on the promotion of internationalization of Italian enterprises including small and medium sized firms. The measures provided for by the Decree include support to the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in their foreign activities, promotion of their goods and services abroad, and dissemination of information of their produce among foreign consumers.²⁶⁸⁵

²⁶⁸² MSME Databank and Finance Facilitation Launched at 14th Meeting of National Board, Indian Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 11 August 2016. Access date: 2 September 2016. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=148729>

²⁶⁸³ Strengthening Competitiveness, Government Deregulating Logistics Sector, Indonesian Ministry of Finance. Date of access: 10 May 2016. <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/strengthening-competitiveness-government-deregulating-logistics-sector>.

²⁶⁸⁴ Government Provides Integrated Export Financing Facility for SMEs, Indonesian Ministry of Finance. Date of access: 10 May 2016. <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/government-provides-integrated-export-financing-facility-smes>.

²⁶⁸⁵ Decreto direttoriale 29 dicembre 2015 - Contributi ai Consorzi per l'internazionalizzazione. Anno 2016, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 29 December 2015. Access date: 22 September 2016. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/it/component/content/article?id=2033883:decreto-direttoriale-del-29-dicembre-2015-contributi-ai-consorzi-per-l-internazionalizzazione-anno-2016>.

The Ministry of Economic Development provides the information regarding the opportunities for SMEs to obtain assistance in engaging in foreign trade activities on its website.²⁶⁸⁶

Italy implemented policies to support firms' participation in global value chains, including actions aimed specifically at SMEs.

Italy has implemented policies to support SMEs participation in global value chains. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 8 December 2015, the Cambodia-Japan Food Value Chain Bilateral Dialogue was held in Phnom Penh. The representatives of both countries' private companies, relevant ministries and agencies attended the meeting. The Japanese side explained the investment of Japanese companies along food value chain in Cambodia and requested Cambodian government to take measures for the critical issues concerning food safety and to expedite procedures of custom clearance. The Japanese companies introduced their business activities in Cambodia.²⁶⁸⁷

On 22 November 2015, at the joint summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Japan, Prime Minister of Japan Abe said the cooperation under the four areas in the Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation progressed steadily. He emphasized the promotion of the realization of a long term perspective on development of basic infrastructure like supply chains and developing a master plan for inviting investment from Japanese companies.²⁶⁸⁸

Japan has implemented policies to support small and medium-sized enterprises participation in global value chains. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Baum

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with the commitment to implement policies that allow firms of all sizes, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in and take full advantage of global value chains.

On 3 February 2016, the Korean Small and Medium Business Administration (SMBA) revealed its initiative to spend KRW10 billion in 2016 for overseas expansion support for domestic firms. In 2015, this figure stood at KRW3.3 billion.²⁶⁸⁹

²⁶⁸⁶ Incentivi commercio internazionale, Italian Ministry of Economic Development. Access date: 22 September 2016. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/it/incentivi/commercio-internazionale>.

²⁶⁸⁷ Promoting The Global Food Value Chain Strategy Promote "Made WITH Japan" through Public-Private Partnership, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries June 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. http://www.maff.go.jp/e/pdf/2016_gfvc_en_1.pdf

²⁶⁸⁸ Asean-japan summit kuala lumpur, Chairmans-Statement-of-the-18th-ASEAN-Japan-Summit 22 November 2015. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <http://asean.org/storage/images/2015/November/27th-summit/statement/Chairmans-Statement-of-the-18th-ASEAN-Japan-Summit%20-Final.pdf>

²⁶⁸⁹ "Born Global" Start-up Initiated, Korean Small and Medium Business Administration 29 June 2016. Access Date: 22 September 2016. http://www.smba.go.kr/board/boardView.do?board_id=SMBA000006&seq=55914&pageIndex=1&searchCondition=&searchKeyword=&pageUnit=10&mc=usr0001705.

On 12 May 2016, the SMBA announced a plan to launch the Online Reverse-Direct Purchase Store Project for Best SME Products aimed at joint overseas expansion of SMEs and large enterprises utilizing the online platforms. The SMBA has assisted SMEs in selling their products overseas since 2014, which resulted in sales of KRW54 billion worth of products from 2,571 SMEs.²⁶⁹⁰

On 28 August 2016, the SMBA and Iran Small Industries and Industrial Parks Organization held the 1st Iran-Korea Joint SME Committee in Tehran to discuss economic cooperation between SMEs of the two countries.²⁶⁹¹

On 2 September 2016, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of the Interior and SMBA announced their budget plans for economic revitalization, which is one of the five key areas under the 2017 Korean budget. Inter alia, the budget provides for KRW600 million and KRW 8.1 trillion to be spent on improving export capabilities, and supporting SMEs and other enterprises, respectively.²⁶⁹²

During the compliance period Korea has implemented policies to support firms' participation in GVCs, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment to implement policies that allow firms of all sizes, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in and take full advantage of global value chains.

On 19 November 2015, President of Mexico Enrique Peña Nieto at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Leaders meeting declared that the structural reforms agenda of Mexico implemented by the Government is aimed inter alia at support of entrepreneurs and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). For example, the Energy Reform has allowed them to spend less on energy; the Telecommunications Reform has expanded access to various telecommunication products and services; due to the Financial Reform the MSMEs could receive loans on advantageous terms; the Reform in Economic Competition will provide access to various goods and services at better prices to help Mexican MSMEs become more productive and facilitate their integration into the global value chains. Enrique Peña Nieto also emphasized that Mexico welcomes "Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs" adopted by the APEC Ministers responsible for Trade in May 2015 which will allow identifying and addressing the barriers MSMEs face in the process of internationalization.²⁶⁹³

²⁶⁹⁰ SMBA to Boost Overseas Expansion of SMEs with Online Reverse-Direct Purchase Stores, Korean Small and Medium Business Administration 12 July 2016. Access Date: 22 September 2016.

http://www.smba.go.kr/board/boardView.do?board_id=SMBA000006&seq=56088&pageIndex=1&searchCondition=&searchKeyword=&pageUnit=10&mc=usr0001705.

²⁶⁹¹ Iran-Korea to Fully Implement the Cooperation Project for SMEs, Korean Small and Medium Business Administration 12 September 2016. Access Date: 22 September 2016.

http://www.smba.go.kr/board/boardView.do?board_id=SMBA000006&seq=56932&pageIndex=1&searchCondition=&searchKeyword=&pageUnit=10&mc=usr0001705.

²⁶⁹² Korea to invest KRW 65 trillion to revitalize export and local economies, Korean Small and Medium Business Administration 12 September 2016. Access Date: 22 September 2016.

http://www.smba.go.kr/board/boardView.do?board_id=SMBA000006&seq=56936&pageIndex=1&searchCondition=&searchKeyword=&pageUnit=10&mc=usr0001705.

²⁶⁹³ Las economías de la APEC tienen grandes áreas de oportunidad para impulsar el crecimiento en un mundo de alta volatilidad: EPN. Date of access: 13 March 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/presidencia/prensa/las-economias-de-la-apec-tienen-grandes-areas-de-oportunidad-para-impulsar-el-crecimiento-en-un-mundo-de-alta-volatilidad-epn>.

On 9 December 2015, the second Ordinary Session of the National Council for Competitiveness of MSMEs and the 4th Session of the Advisory Council of National Institute of the Entrepreneur (INADEM) was held. The event was attended by the Mexican Secretary of Economy Ildefonso Guajardo Villarreal and Undersecretary of Competitiveness and Regulations Rocío Ruiz Chávez. The participants were informed on the progress on elaborating amendments to the Law for Development of the Competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises published in December 2002. For carrying out this work three working groups were established on entrepreneurs, MSMEs, and state policy which had six meetings. Other topic of the discussion was the activities implemented by the National Entrepreneurs Fund (formerly SMEs Fund) in 2015. The President of INADEM reported that the Fund approved 20 746 projects to support 300,000 MSMEs and more than 400,000 entrepreneurs. For 2016 the Fund will allocate more than USD179million for the programmes for MSMEs.²⁶⁹⁴ The participants also noted that at the Startup Nations Summit (SNS) held in November 2015 Mexico was awarded with “Global Leadership Award” for making entrepreneurship and innovation a national priority of state policy.²⁶⁹⁵

On 15 December 2015, the Memorandum of Understanding between the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project (MIDP) and the Regional Center for the Promotion of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (CENPROMYPE) was signed in the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador. It is aimed at promoting competitiveness and access of small and medium enterprises to the regional markets. The MoU provides a mechanism of coordination between two agencies in sectoral planning, organizing meetings, monitoring implementations of the decisions etc.²⁶⁹⁶ Mexico as a member of the MIDP will implement the provisions of the memorandum of understanding.

On 22 February 2016, Mexican Secretary of Economy Ildefonso Guajardo Villarreal presented a platform “Everyday Justice for Entrepreneurs” which particularly is aimed at increasing competitiveness of Mexican small and medium enterprises. In his speech during the presentation Ildefonso Guajardo Villarreal said that the Mexican Federal Regulatory Improvement Commission redoubled its efforts to reduce administrative burdens for businesses and citizens and further simplify the process of launching new business which placed Mexico on the first place among 34 member countries of the OECD regarding regulatory improvement policy.²⁶⁹⁷

During the compliance period Mexico has implemented policies to support firms’ participation in GVCs, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

²⁶⁹⁴ Conoce cómo puede obtener apoyos tu micro, pequeña y mediana empresa del Fondo Nacional Emprendedor 2016. Date of access: 13 March 2016. <https://www.gob.mx/se/articulos/conoce-como-puede-obtener-apoyos-tu-micro-pequena-y-mediana-empresa-del-fondo-nacional-emprendedor-2016>.

²⁶⁹⁵ Se realizó la 2a Sesión Ordinaria del Consejo Nacional para la Competitividad de la MIPYME y la 4a Sesión del Consejo Consultivo del INADEM. Date of access: 13 March 2016. <https://www.gob.mx/se/prensa/se-realizo-la-2a-sesion-ordinaria-del-consejo-nacional-para-la-competitividad-de-la-mipyme-y-la-4a-sesion-del-consejo-consultivo-del-inadem>.

²⁶⁹⁶ PROYECTO MESOAMÉRICA FOMENTA LA COMPETITIVIDAD Y EL ACCESO DE LAS MIPYMES AL MERCADO DE LA REGIÓN. Date of access: 20 March 2016. <http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/es/comunicacion-/comunicados/2582-proyecto-mesoamerica-fomenta-la-competitividad-y-el-acceso-de-las-mipymes-al-mercado-de-la-region>.

²⁶⁹⁷ El Secretario de Economía encabezó la presentación de la plataforma de “Justicia Cotidiana para Emprendedores”. Date of access: 13 March 2016. <https://www.gob.mx/se/prensa/el-secretario-de-economia-encabezo-la-presentacion-de-la-plataforma-de-justicia-cotidiana-para-emprendedores>.

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to implement policies that allow firms of all sizes, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to participate in and take full advantage of global value chains.

On 7 February 2016, Russian minister of economic development Alexey Ulyukaev declared integration of Russian enterprises into global value chains as one of the priorities of the country's economic development.²⁶⁹⁸

On 10 March 2016, Russian Ministry of Economic Development issued an executive order on import substitution. According to it, one of the main objectives of regional import substitution plans should be providing support for better integration of producers from Russia and other Eurasian Economic Union member states into the regional, interregional and global value chains.²⁶⁹⁹

On 21 April 2016, Russian Ministry of Economic Development organized a meeting on Russian-Japanese cooperation in SMEs promotion. The participants of the meeting agreed on a mechanism to assist Russian small and medium-sized enterprises in their incorporation into supply chains of major Japanese companies to be developed by the Federal Corporation for the Development of SMEs.²⁷⁰⁰

On 22 April 2016, Russian Ministry of Economic Development announced the establishment of six working groups on developing innovative regional clusters in 2016-2017. This work is carried out within the priority project of the Ministry "Development of innovation clusters – investment attractiveness leaders of the world level". It is aimed at stimulating economic growth of regions where clusters are based through measures to improve investment attractiveness, effectiveness of support to business and active integration of local enterprises into global value chains.²⁷⁰¹

Russia has implemented policies to support firms' participation in global value chains, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 25 April 2016, the Council of Ministers adopted the Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 which is aimed at "creating suitable job opportunities by supporting SME [small and medium-sized enterprises] entrepreneurship, privatization and investments in new industries", including through the SME

²⁶⁹⁸ Alexey Ulyukayev: We have started to build investment elevators, but we should help those who need help in this, and can "digest" it, Russian Ministry of Economic Development 7 February 2016. Date of access: 10 May 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/minec/press/news/2016070201>.

²⁶⁹⁹ Executive order on the approval of guidelines for the preparation of regional import substitution plans, Russian Ministry of Economic Development 10 March 2016. Date of access: 10 May 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/wps/wcm/connect/2590d121-d878-4e21-8448-2f62531b6540/приказ+116.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=2590d121-d878-4e21-8448-2f62531b6540>.

²⁷⁰⁰ SME Corporation may participate in promoting the implementation of the mechanism to help small and medium-sized companies integrate into supply chains of major Japanese companies, Federal Corporation for the Development of SMEs 21 April 2016. Date of access: 10 May 2016. http://corpmsp.ru/pres_slujba/news/korporatsiya_msp_mozhet_priyat_uchastie_realizatsii_mekhanizma_po_sodeys_tviyu_vo_vstraivanii_malykh/

²⁷⁰¹ Six thematic working groups to support innovative clusters are created, Russian Ministry of Economic Development 22 April 2016. Date of access: 10 May 2016. <http://economy.gov.ru/minec/about/structure/depino/20160422>

Authority established on 26 October 2015.²⁷⁰² The Government plans “to facilitate enhanced access to funding and to encourage financial institutions to allocate up to 20 percent of overall funding to SMEs by 2030” and “to support SMEs in marketing and help export their products and services, by leveraging e-commerce and collaborating with international stakeholders”.²⁷⁰³

On 3 May 2016, the chief executive of Tadawul, the Saudi Arabia’s stock exchange, declared that Saudi Arabia was working on developing the rules of a new stock market dedicated to helping small and medium-sized businesses and expected to be launched in early 2017.²⁷⁰⁴

During the compliance period Saudi Arabia has implemented policies to support firms’ participation in global value chains, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

South Africa: -1

South Africa has not complied with the commitment to support firms’ participation in global value chains.

No facts have been registered that South Africa has implemented policies to support firms’ participation in global value chains during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Vasilisa Nazarova

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with the commitment to support firms’ participation in global value chains.

On 7-9 April 2016, the 25th Session of the Joint Economic Commission between Turkey and Iran was held in Ankara and Konya. The participants discussed, inter alia, measures to strengthen the ties between SMEs of the two countries based on the action plan in the field of industry.²⁷⁰⁵

On 12 May 2016, European Investment Fund, Undersecretariat of Treasury, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization of Turkey (KOSGEB) and the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey (TSKB) launched the Turkish Growth and Innovation Fund. The Fund will enhance

²⁷⁰² New SME body ‘will generate jobs for Saudis’, Arab News 28.10.15. Date of access: 19.07.16.

<http://www.arabnews.com/saudi-arabia/news/826951>

²⁷⁰³ Full Text of Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030, Saudi Gazette 26.04.16. Date of access: 17.07.16

<http://saudigazette.com.sa/saudi-arabia/full-text-saudi-arabias-vision-2030/>

²⁷⁰⁴ Saudi Arabia working on SME stock market rules for early 2017 launch, The National 04.05.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016. <http://www.thenational.ae/business/markets/saudi-arabia-working-on-sme-stock-market-rules-for-early-2017-launch>

²⁷⁰⁵ 25th Session of the Joint Economic Commission (JEC) between Turkey and Iran, Ministry of Economy of Turkey 15 April 2016. Access date: 01 August 2016. https://www.economy.gov.tr/portal/faces/blog/newsDetail?news_id=EK-223952&_afLoop=563395776027442&_afWindowMode=0&_afWindowId=null#!%40%40%3F_afWindowId%3Dnull%26_afLoop%3D563395776027442%26news_id%3DEK-223952%26_afWindowMode%3D0%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D16hbdv1w3m_259

access to finance mechanisms for small and medium-sized enterprises “that have innovation and growth potential.”²⁷⁰⁶

Turkey has implemented policies to support the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in global value chains. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has not complied with the commitment to support firms’ participation in global value chains.

No facts have been registered that United Kingdom has implemented policies to support firms’ participation in global value chains during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analysts: Juliya Ponkratova

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to support firms’ participation in global value chains.

On 25 November 2015, US president Barack Obama signed the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2016. According to the act, the US Small Business Administration (SBA) will guarantee up to 90% of losses and expenses incurred by surety companies assisting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in completing their contracts in case of difficulties.²⁷⁰⁷

On 19 December 2015, the Administrator of the US SBA Maria Contreras-Sweet informed that the 2016 federal budget authorized USD26.5 billion for the Administration’s flagship loan program aimed at facilitating the development of small businesses.²⁷⁰⁸

On 3 February 2016, the US SBA announced the launch of the State Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) Program worth USD18 million. The program provides for awards to be made available by 30 September 2016 to assist US states in their efforts to increase exporting by small businesses.²⁷⁰⁹

On 30 March 2016, the US SBA announced the establishment of the Small Business Technology Coalition, a public-private partnership aimed at providing a streamlined interface for SMEs to connect to innovative technology platforms as well as digital education and enterprise training.²⁷¹⁰

²⁷⁰⁶ EUR 200 million Turkish Growth and Innovation Fund officially launched, European Investment Fund 12 May 2016. Access date: 01 August 2016.

http://www.eif.org/what_we_do/equity/news/2016/turkish_growth_innovation_fund_launched.htm.

²⁷⁰⁷ Contract Opportunities for Small Businesses Get Boost, US Small Business Administration 20 December 2015.

Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.sba.gov/content/contract-opportunities-small-businesses-get-boost>.

²⁷⁰⁸ Statement by SBA Administrator Maria Contreras-Sweet on FY16 Omnibus bill, US Small Business Administration 19 December 2015. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.sba.gov/content/statement-sba-administrator-maria-contreras-sweet-fy16-omnibus-bill>.

²⁷⁰⁹ SBA Announces Cooperative Agreements Available for State Trade and Export Promotion, US Small Business Administration 3 February 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-announces-cooperative-agreements-available-state-trade-and-export-promotion-0>.

²⁷¹⁰ SBA Teams with Tech Heavyweights to Help American Small Businesses Go Digital, US Small Business Administration 30 March 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-teams-tech-heavyweights-help-american-small-businesses-go-digital>

On 26 May 2016, the US SBA announced that the 504 loan program was made permanent. The 504 loan program worth up to USD7.5 billion is designed to help SMEs pay off existing loans with new loans at a lower cost.²⁷¹¹

On 21 July 2016, the US SBA released the Small Business Innovation Research online tutorials designed to help SMEs receive federal funding for research and development activities.²⁷¹²

The United States has implemented policies to support SMEs participation in global value chains. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to support firms' participation in global value chains.

On 8 March 2016, the 24 selected partnerships were represented at a partner event for the cluster organizations involved in Brussels. The partnerships include 15 projects co-funded by the European Commission. In total, these European Strategic Cluster Partnerships (ESCP-4i) gather about 140 cluster organisations across 23 European countries from various industrial and cross-sectoral areas including health, aerospace, mobility and logistics, food, energy, marine and environment, materials, photonics, information and communications technologies, micro/nano-electronics, rail, construction and sports. The partnerships are targeting cooperation with third countries, including Brazil, China, India, Japan and the United States. Together, they represent a potential to support more than 17,000 European small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in accessing global value chains and taking a leading position globally.²⁷¹³

During the compliance period European Union has implemented policies to support firms' participation in GVCs, including actions aimed specifically on SMEs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Juliya Ponkratova

²⁷¹¹ SBA 504 Refinance Program Made Permanent, US Small Business Administration 27 May 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-504-refinance-program-made-permanent>.

²⁷¹² SBA Introduces Online Tutorials for Small Businesses Seeking Federal R&D Funding, US Small Business Administration 21 July 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-introduces-online-tutorials-small-businesses-seeking-federal-rd-funding>.

²⁷¹³ Commission launches 24 European Strategic Cluster Partnerships to boost SME internationalisation, European Commission 10 March 2016. Access date: 2 September 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/newsroom/cf/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=8712&lang=en

16. Trade: Multilateral Trade System

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

We will continue our efforts to ensure that our bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements complement one another, are transparent and inclusive, are consistent with and contribute to a stronger multilateral trade system under WTO rules.

G20 Antalya Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
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			+1
Average Score		0.60	

Background

The G20 first took up the issues of plurilateral trade agreements' role in the multilateral trading system during the 2013 Russian Presidency. At the St. Petersburg Summit the leaders pledged to ensure that regional trade agreements (RTAs) support the multilateral trading system and to work towards increasing their transparency.²⁷¹⁴ The G20 also released a separate document "Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements"²⁷¹⁵ which further specified the requirements to ensure the trade agreements' transparency in accordance with the WTO Transparency Mechanism for RTAs adopted in 2006.²⁷¹⁶

²⁷¹⁴ St. Petersburg G20 Leaders' Declaration, 6 September 2013. Date of access: 20 February 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013-0906-declaration.html>.

²⁷¹⁵ Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements, 6 September 2013. Date of access: 20 February 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013-0906-rta.html>.

²⁷¹⁶ Transparency Mechanism for RTAs, WTO. Date of access: 20 February 2016.
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/trans_mecha_e.htm.

The commitment was further developed in 2014 during the Australian presidency. At the Brisbane summit the leaders committed to ensure that “bilateral, regional and plurilateral agreements complement one another, are transparent and contribute to a stronger multilateral trading system under World Trade Organization (WTO) rules.”²⁷¹⁷ The same commitment was reiterated at the Antalya Summit.

Commitment features

The commitment requires the G20 countries to ensure that any multilateral trade agreements they are involved in are compliant with the WTO rules and principles of the RTAs transparency as per the WTO Transparency Mechanism for RTAs.

Transparency Mechanism for RTAs includes five main rules aimed at improving transparency of RTAs. There are two rules that would not affect the analysis as their application depend on Member’s wish to make up a new RTA or to change it, but the cases of their application will show the Member’s further actions aimed at fulfillment of the obligation. The first is the early announcement mechanism so that members participating in new negotiations aimed at the conclusion of an RTA shall inform the WTO. The second is the subsequent notification procedure: the required notification of changes affecting the implementation of an RTA, or the operation of an already implemented RTA, shall take place as soon as possible after the changes occur.

The other three rules are obligatory for every RTA:

1. Notification: the required notification of an RTA by Members that are parties to it shall take place as early as possible, in general no later than the parties’ ratification of the RTA or any party’s decision on the application of the relevant parts of an agreement;
2. Procedure to Enhance Transparency (consideration): the consideration by Members of a notified RTA shall be normally concluded in a period not exceeding one year after the date of notification;
3. Reporting: at the end of the RTA’s implementation period, the parties shall submit to the WTO a short written report on the realization of the liberalization commitments in the RTA as originally notified²⁷¹⁸.

As for the G20 “Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements” document, it specified three actions to ensure the RTAs’ adherence to the WTO rules and procedures:

- Once the RTA has entered into force, member governments will promptly notify the full text of the RTA to the WTO, and make it public, through relevant websites, in any of the three official WTO languages. This obligation just complements the WTO requirement on notification and is not a new one in the light of the Transparency Mechanism.
- At the end of the RTA’s implementation period, member governments will promptly notify the WTO. This obligation just complements the WTO requirements on reporting and is not a new one in the light of the Transparency Mechanism.
- Member governments will make the texts of RTAs, including any annexes or schedules, readily available so that the business community could easily get access to the texts and understand the terms of RTA to benefit from open trade opportunities.²⁷¹⁹ This rule is new and additional to the WTO Transparency Mechanism.

²⁷¹⁷ Brisbane G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, 16 November 2014. Date of access: 20 February 2016.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1116-communication.html>.

²⁷¹⁸ The WTO Transparency Mechanism for RTAs, 14 December 2006. Date of access: 24 June 2016.

²⁷¹⁹ Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements, 6 September 2013. Date of access: 20 February 2016.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/2013-0906-rta.html>.

Thus, to secure full compliance score for the commitment the G20 members need to make sure the plurilateral trade arrangements they are involved in are compliant with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. The second action specified in the "Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements" document cannot be applied to the evaluation of the G20 members' compliance with the commitment, as there are often no clear and available evidence of RTAs' implementation period completion as well as of the fact that notification thereof took place.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Less than a half of the trade agreements a member is involved in are NOT compliant with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement.
0	More than a half, but not all of the trade agreements a member is involved in comply with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement.
+1	All trade agreements a member is involved in are compliant with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement.

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with this commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Argentina is a member of five RTAs in force.

Argentina is involved in the following trade agreements which are compliant with the requirement on the World Trade Organization notification upon RTAs' entry into force:

1. Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)²⁷²⁰;
2. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP).
3. Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR);
4. MERCOSUR – India.

These agreements were notified to the World Trade Organization in time. LAIA and MERCOSUR agreements have individual websites.²⁷²¹ The GSTP text could be found on the websites of the World Intellectual Property Organization, World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and others.²⁷²² The MERCOSUR–India text is contained on the website of MERCOSUR. There are briefs on the website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina.²⁷²³

Argentina is involved in the MERCOSUR-Israel Free Trade Agreement, which complies with one action outlined in the G20 "Advancing Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements" document. It has been in force since 9 September 2011.²⁷²⁴ There is no notification to the WTO. The text of the

²⁷²⁰ Hereinafter all information on RTA notifications is extracted from RTA ID Cards of the WTO Regional Trade Agreements Information System (RTA-IS): <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicAllRTAList.aspx>.

²⁷²¹ LAIA website <http://www.aladi.org/sitioAladi/acuerdos.html>, MERCOSUR website <http://www.mercosur.int/>. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

²⁷²² For example, UNCTAD website page with the RTA text. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://unctad.org/en/Docs/ditcmisc57_en.pdf

²⁷²³ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina – Bilateral Economic Relations. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <https://www.mrecic.gov.ar/en/bilateral-economic-relations-latin-american-and-caribbean-countries>

²⁷²⁴ MercoPress: Mercosur/Israel free trade agreement becomes effective. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://en.mercopress.com/2010/03/16/mercosur-israel-free-trade-agreement-becomes-effective-april>

RTA is available on the Foreign Trade Information System of the website of the Organization of American States.²⁷²⁵

Not all the trade agreements Argentina is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement, thus, Argentina is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Australia has 12 RTAs in force. Notifications of agreements were made in time. The mechanism of early announcement was used (Australia - Gulf Cooperation Council).

Australia is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with the requirement in the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force:

1. Australia - Papua New Guinea (PATCRA);
2. South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA);
3. Australia - New Zealand (ANZCERTA);
4. Singapore – Australia;
5. United States – Australia;
6. Thailand – Australia;
7. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Australia - New Zealand;
8. Malaysia – Australia;
9. Korea – Australia;
10. Japan – Australia;
11. Australia – China.
12. Australia – Chile.

These agreements were notified to the WTO. There is a special portal on free trade agreements in Australia, containing all the RTAs' official texts in English.²⁷²⁶

All the trade agreements Australia is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Australia is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Brazil is a member of six RTAs in force.

Brazil is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement of the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN);

²⁷²⁵ The Foreign Trade Information System of the OAS - MERCOSUR-Israel Free Trade Agreement. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://www.sice.oas.org/Trade/MER_ISR/Index_e.asp

²⁷²⁶ Australian FTA Portal. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <https://ftaportal.dfat.gov.au/>

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2. Latin American Integration Association (LAIA);
 3. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP).
 4. Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR);
 5. MERCOSUR – India.

These agreements were notified to the WTO in time.

LAIA and MERCOSUR agreements have individual websites.²⁷²⁷ GSTP and PTN texts could be found in WIPO, World Bank, UNCTAD and other websites.²⁷²⁸ MERCOSUR – India text is contained on the website of MERCOSUR. There is a list of them in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil website.²⁷²⁹

Brazil is involved in the Mercosur-Israel Free Trade Agreement, which does not comply with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force.

This agreement is in force since 09 September 2011.²⁷³⁰ There is no notification to the WTO. The text of the RTA is available on the Foreign Trade Information System of the OAS website.²⁷³¹

Not all trade agreements Brazil is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement, thus, Brazil is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Canada is a member of 11 RTAs in force.

Canada is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Canada – Israel;
2. Canada – Costa Rica;
3. Canada – Peru;
4. European Free Trade Association – Canada;
5. Canada – Colombia;
6. Canada – Jordan;
7. Canada – Panama;
8. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);
9. Canada – Chile;
10. Canada – Honduras.

²⁷²⁷ LAIA website <http://www.aladi.org/sitioAladi/acuerdos.html>, MERCOSUR website <http://www.mercosur.int/>. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

²⁷²⁸ For example, UNCTAD website page with the RTA text. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://unctad.org/en/Docs/ditcmisc57_en.pdf

²⁷²⁹ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil – MERCOSUR Extra-regional Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/politica-externa/diplomacia-economica-comercial-e-financeira/6500-mercursos-extra-regional-agreements>

²⁷³⁰ MercoPress: Mercosur/Israel free trade agreement becomes effective. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://en.mercopress.com/2010/03/16/mercursos-israel-free-trade-agreement-becomes-effective-april>

²⁷³¹ The Foreign Trade Information System of the OAS - MERCOSUR-Israel Free Trade Agreement. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://www.sice.oas.org/Trade/MER_ISR/Index_e.asp

11. Canada – Korea.

These agreements were notified to the WTO. All the texts of these RTAs are available on the Global Affairs Canada website.²⁷³²

All the trade agreements Canada is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

China is a member of 12 RTAs in force.

China is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)
2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – China;
3. Peru – China;
4. Switzerland – China;
5. Australia – China;
6. China - Korea.
7. China – Hong Kong, China;
8. China – Macao, China;
9. Chile – China;
10. Pakistan – China;
11. China – Singapore;
12. Iceland – China.

These RTAs were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all the texts of RTAs are available on the China Free Trade Association Network website.²⁷³³

All the trade agreements China is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, China is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

France as a member of the European Union is involved into 47 RTAs. As trade policy falls under the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the European Union assessment and score apply to France.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

²⁷³² The Global Affairs Canada – Canada's Free Trade Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fta-ale.aspx?lang=eng>

²⁷³³ The China FTA Network. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/english/>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Germany as a member of the European Union is involved into 47 RTAs in force. As trade policy falls under the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the European Union assessment and score apply to Germany.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

India is a member of 16 RTAs in force.

India is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA);
2. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) ;
3. India - Malaysia
4. India - Japan
5. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – India (on services)
6. South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA);
7. India – Sri Lanka;
8. India – Singapore;
9. Chile – India;
10. MERCOSUR – India;
11. India – Afghanistan;
12. South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA);
13. Korea – India;
14. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – India (on goods).
15. India – Bhutan;
16. India – Nepal.

These agreements were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Indian Trade Portal.²⁷³⁴

All the trade agreements India is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, India is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Indonesia is a member of 10 RTAs in force.

Indonesia is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

²⁷³⁴ Indian Trade Portal. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.indiantradeportal.in/>

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1. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP);
 2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Free Trade Area (AFTA);
 3. ASEAN – China;
 4. Japan – Indonesia;
 5. ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand;
 6. ASEAN – India (on services)
 7. ASEAN – Japan;
 8. ASEAN – Korea;
 9. ASEAN – India (on goods).

These agreements were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: the texts of RTAs involving ASEAN are made available at the ASEAN web-portal, while the remaining three are not made available by Indonesia.

Indonesia is involved in the Pakistan-Indonesia Free Trade Agreement, which does not comply with the notification and text disclosure requirements. This agreement is in force since 13 September 2013. There is no notification to the WTO. The text of the RTA is not available.

More than a half of the trade agreements Indonesia is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Indonesia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Italy as an EU member is involved into 47 RTAs in force. As trade policy falls under the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the European Union assessment and score apply to Italy.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Japan is a member of 15 RTAs in force.

Japan is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Japan – Singapore;
2. Japan – Malaysia;
3. Chile – Japan;
4. Japan – Thailand;
5. Japan – Indonesia;
6. Brunei Darussalam – Japan;
7. Japan – Philippines;
8. Japan – Switzerland;
9. Japan - Vietnam;
10. India – Japan;
11. Japan – Peru;
12. Japan – Australia;
13. Japan – Mongolia.
14. Japan – Mexico;
15. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – Japan.

These RTAs were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan website.²⁷³⁵

All the trade agreements Japan is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Korea: -1

Korea has failed to comply with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Korea is a member of 16 RTAs in force.

Korea is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

1. Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN); (with Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Israel, Korea, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay);
2. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP);
3. Korea – Chile;
4. Korea – Singapore;
5. European Free Trade Association – Korea;
6. European Union – Korea;
7. Peru – Korea;
8. Korea – United States;
9. Korea – Turkey;
10. Korea – Australia;
11. Korea - New Zealand;
12. Canada - Korea;
13. China - Korea;
14. Korea - Vietnam.
15. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Korea;
16. Korea – India.

Availability of RTA texts: the official website of Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs contains only information on RTA status²⁷³⁶ but no official English versions of the documents.

As the official RTA text disclosure requirement was not met by Korea for all its active trade agreements, it is given a score of -1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Mexico is a member of 14 RTAs in force.

²⁷³⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan - Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fta/index.html>

²⁷³⁶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Republic of Korea. FTA Status. http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/policy/fta/status/overview/index.jsp?menu=m_20_80_10

Mexico is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN);
2. Latin American Integration Association (LAIA);
3. Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP);
4. Israel – Mexico;
5. Colombia – Mexico;
6. Peru – Mexico;
7. Mexico – Central America;
8. Mexico – Panama.
9. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);
10. Chile – Mexico;
11. European Free Trade Association – Mexico;
12. European Union – Mexico;
13. Japan – Mexico;
14. Mexico – Uruguay.

These RTAs were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Ministry of Economics page of the Government of Mexico website.²⁷³⁷

All the trade agreements Mexico is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Russia is a member of 11 RTAs in force.

Russia is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

1. Georgia - Russian Federation;
2. Common Economic Zone (CEZ);
3. Russian Federation – Azerbaijan;
4. Russian Federation – Tajikistan;
5. Russian Federation – Turkmenistan;
6. Russian Federation – Uzbekistan;
7. Russian Federation – Serbia;
8. Treaty on a Free Trade Area between members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS);
9. Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU).
10. Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC);
11. Russian Federation - Belarus – Kazakhstan.

²⁷³⁷ El Gobierno de México Comercio Exterior / Países con Tratados y Acuerdos firmados con México. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/se/acciones-y-programas/comercio-exterior-paises-con-tratados-y-acuerdos-firmados-con-mexico?state=published>

These agreements were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: no English versions of the RTAs were found on the official Russian government websites.²⁷³⁸ However, the agreements involving EAEU are available at the Eurasian Commission website.²⁷³⁹ The EAEU is currently engaged in a free-trade agreement with Vietnam.

Not all trade agreements Russia is involved in are compliant with the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Russia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Saudi Arabia: -1

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

Saudi Arabia is a member of three RTAs in force.

Saudi Arabia is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO):

1. Pan-Arab Free Trade Area (PAFTA).
2. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC);
3. GCC – Singapore.

These agreements were notified to the WTO.

Availability of RTA texts: no texts on the official website.²⁷⁴⁰ The websites of the agreements (GCC, PAFTA) do not work.

As the official RTA text disclosure requirement was not met by Saudi Arabia for all its active trade agreements, it is given a score of -1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

South Africa is a member of four RTAs in force.

South Africa is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Southern African Customs Union (SACU).
2. European Union - South Africa;
3. Southern African Development Community (SADC);
4. European Free Trade Association – SACU.

²⁷³⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation http://www.mid.ru/en/main_en, Ministry of Economic Development of Russian Federation http://economy.gov.ru/minec/activity/sections/foreignEconomicActivity/economic_organization/, Integrated Foreign Economic Information Portal of Russian Federation, <http://www.ved.gov.ru/>. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

²⁷³⁹ Law Portal, EAEU. Date of Access: 11 May 2016. <https://docs.eaeunion.org/en-us>

²⁷⁴⁰ National Industrial Clusters Development Program of Saudi Arabia – Trade Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016. http://www.ic.gov.sa/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=116

These agreements were notified to the WTO.

Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa and the South African Revenue Service websites.²⁷⁴¹

All the trade agreements South Africa is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs) s.

Turkey is a member of 20 RTAs in force.

Turkey is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN);
2. European Free Trade Association – Turkey;
3. European Union – Turkey;
4. Turkey – Israel;
5. Egypt – Turkey;
6. Turkey – Chile;
7. Turkey – Jordan;
8. Korea – Turkey;
9. Turkey – Mauritius;
10. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO);
11. Turkey – Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
12. Turkey – Tunisia;
13. Turkey – Morocco;
14. Turkey – Albania;
15. Turkey – Georgia;
16. Turkey – Montenegro;
17. Turkey – Serbia;
18. Turkey – Palestinian Authority;
19. Turkey – Syria;
20. Turkey – Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These agreements were notified to the WTO.

Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Ministry of Economy of Turkey website.²⁷⁴²

²⁷⁴¹ The Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa – Trade Agreements.

http://www.dti.gov.za/trade_investment/ited_trade_agreement.jsp,

The South African Revenue Service – Trade Agreements. <http://www.sars.gov.za/legal/international-treaties-agreements/trade-agreements/Pages/default.aspx> Date of access: 11 July 2016.

²⁷⁴² The Ministry of Economy of Turkey – Turkey's Free Trade Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016.

<http://www.economy.gov.tr/portal/faces/home/free-trade/turkey-free>

All the trade agreements Turkey is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, Turkey is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

The United Kingdom as a member of the European Union is involved into 47 RTAs in force. As trade policy falls under the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the European Union assessment and score apply to the United Kingdom.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

United States: +1

United States has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

United States is a member of 14 RTAs in force.

United States is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. US – Israel;
2. US – Chile;
3. US – Australia;
4. US – Morocco;
5. US – Oman;
6. US – Peru;
7. Korea – US;
8. US – Colombia.
9. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);
10. US – Jordan;
11. US – Singapore;
12. US – Bahrain;
13. Dominican Republic - Central America - United States Free Trade Agreement;
14. US – Panama.

These agreements were notified to the WTO.

Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the Office of the United States Trade Representative website.²⁷⁴³

All the trade agreements United States is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, United States is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on regional trade agreements (RTAs).

²⁷⁴³ The Office of the United States Trade Representative. Date of access: 11 July 2016. <https://ustr.gov/>

The EU is involved into 47 RTAs in force.

The EU is involved in the following trade agreements that comply with both the requirement on the notification of the World Trade Organization (WTO) upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement:

1. EC Treaty;
2. EC (9) Enlargement;
3. EC (10) Enlargement;
4. EC (12) Enlargement;
5. EU – Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT);
6. EU – Switzerland – Liechtenstein;
7. EU – Iceland;
8. EU – Norway;
9. EU – Syria;
10. European Economic Area (EEA);
11. EC (15) Enlargement;
12. EU – Turkey;
13. EU – Andorra;
14. EU – Israel;
15. EU – Georgia;
16. EU – Egypt;
17. EU - Korea, Republic of;
18. EU - Colombia and Peru;
19. EU (28) Enlargement;
20. EU - Rep. of Moldova;
21. EU – Serbia (on services);
22. EU – Chile;
23. EU - Bosnia and Herzegovina (on services);
24. EC (25) Enlargement;
25. EC (27) Enlargement;
26. EU – Tunisia;
27. EU – Morocco;
28. EU – South Africa;
29. EU – Jordan;
30. EU – Mexico;
31. EU – Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
32. EU – Albania;
33. EU – Montenegro;
34. EU – Serbia (on goods);
35. EU – Bosnia and Herzegovina (on goods);
36. EU - Faroe Islands;
37. EU - Palestinian Authority;
38. EU - San Marino;
39. EU – Algeria;
40. EU – CARIFORUM States;
41. EU – Côte d'Ivoire;
42. EU – Cameroon;
43. EU – Papua New Guinea / Fiji;
44. EU – Eastern and Southern Africa States Interim EPA;
45. EU - Central America;
46. EU – Lebanon;
47. EU – Ukraine

These agreements were notified to the WTO. Availability of RTA texts: all texts of RTAs are available on the website of the European Commission.²⁷⁴⁴

All the trade agreements the EU is involved in are compliant with both the requirement on the WTO notification upon RTAs' entry into force and the official text disclosure requirement. Thus, European Union is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Ustinova

²⁷⁴⁴ The European Commission website – Trade Agreements. Date of access: 11 July 2016.
<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/agreements/>

17. Crime and Corruption: Asset Recovery

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

[We will further work to strengthen international cooperation, including where appropriate and consistent with domestic legal systems, on civil and administrative procedures, as an important tool] to support asset recovery

Antalya Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia		0	
Brazil		0	
Canada		0	
China		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Korea		0	
Mexico		0	
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.15	

Background

In June 2012 the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) published assets tracing country profiles on all G20 member-countries.²⁷⁴⁵ At the 2014 G20 Brisbane Summit all G20 member-countries published G20 asset recovery guides.²⁷⁴⁶ The ACWG led the G20 anti-corruption efforts coordinating the collective and national actions taken by its members. The ACWG actively works with the World Bank Group, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Action Task Force, as well as with the Business 20 (B20) and the Civil Society 20 (C20). The World

²⁷⁴⁵ G20 Assets Tracing Country Profiles, World Bank. Date of access: 30 August 2016.

http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/assets_tracing_country_profiles_acwg.pdf

²⁷⁴⁶ G20 Asset Recovery Country Guides, World Bank. Date of access: 30 August 2016.

<http://star.worldbank.org/star/about-us/g20-anti-corruption-working-group>.

Bank and the UNODC are also involved in the ACWG through the active participation and contribution of Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) to its work.²⁷⁴⁷

Commitment Features

Members can support asset recovery through bilateral relations with certain countries and international multilateral mechanisms. One of the key international mechanisms on asset recovery is the StAR, which is a partnership between the World Bank Group and the UNODC that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing countries and financial centers to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets. There are also regional multilateral institutions engaged in asset recovery. To get a score of +1 member must comply with both parts of the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member takes no actions to support asset recovery.
0	Member takes actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries OR participation in multilateral institutions.
+1	Member takes actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries AND participation in multilateral institutions.

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

Argentina is a member of the Red de Recuperacion de Activos de Gafisud (RRAG), which is the network on asset recovery for Spanish speaking countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). Argentina also hosts its secretariat at the Gafisud headquarters.²⁷⁴⁸

On 12 May 2016, during the 2016 Anti-Corruption summit in London, Argentina committed to enforce and ratify international conventions in cooperation and mutual legal or judicial assistance in the seizing, identifying, recovery and confiscation of assets derived from corruption and money laundering.²⁷⁴⁹

Argentina has taken actions to support asset recovery through participation in multilateral institutions but not through its bilateral relations with certain countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Dariya Zhdanova & Irina Popova

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

Australia is a member of Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN) which is an informal network supported by a permanent secretariat supplied by Europol and serves as a means to exchange information on the best approaches to trace and recover proceeds of all crimes, including

²⁷⁴⁷ G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, World Bank. Date of access: 30 August 2016.
<http://star.worldbank.org/star/about-us/g20-anti-corruption-working-group>.

²⁷⁴⁸ "Toward an effective asset recovery regime: networks", United Nations document CAC/COSP/WG.2/2011/3. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/2011-August-25-26/V1183994e.pdf>

²⁷⁴⁹ Anti-Corruption Summit – London 2016: Argentina's Commitments, the UK Government. Date of access: 1.09.2016.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522967/Argentina.pdf

corruption. Its members and observers are 49 geographically widespread countries and nine global and regional organizations, including: Europol, Egmont Group, Eurojust, International Criminal Court, International Monetary Fund, Interpol, OLAF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank.²⁷⁵⁰

On 17 April 2016, Australia became a party to Grant Agreement—UNODC—Asia-Pacific Joint Action towards a Regime against Corruption and UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UN-PRAC) Phase II. The objective of this project is to advance the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption, with a focus on countries in the Pacific, South-East Asia and South Asia, to support a more effective global regime against corruption, including asset recovery.²⁷⁵¹

On 12 May 2016, during the Anti-corruption Summit in London Australia pledged to continue to support existing effective regional forums for asset recovery, including the Asset Recovery Interagency Network for Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP) other its regional equivalents, and encourages other countries to join and actively participate in these fora.²⁷⁵²

Australia has taken actions to support asset recovery through participation in multilateral institutions but not through its bilateral relations with certain countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment to support asset recovery.

Brazil is a part of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative and has a point of contact to StAR.²⁷⁵³

Brazil is a member of The Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), which has special GAFILAT Asset Recovery Network.²⁷⁵⁴ The network was established on 22 July 2010 with the help from Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative.²⁷⁵⁵ Its objectives include exchange of information on natural and legal persons and assets to facilitate the identification, location and recovery of assets or products that have been instruments of illegal activities.²⁷⁵⁶ However no facts of Organization's activity during compliance period have been registered.

On 29 January 2016, General Attorney of Brazil Rodrigo Janot authorized the creation of asset recovery unit within the International Cooperation Department (SCI) of the Federal Prosecution

²⁷⁵⁰ Digest of Asset Recovery Cases, UNODC 2015.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2015/15-05350_Ebook.pdf.

²⁷⁵¹ <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/grant-agreement-dfat-unodc-asia-pacific-joint-action-towards-regime-against-corruption-and-unprac-phase-ii.aspx>

²⁷⁵² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522699/Australia.pdf

²⁷⁵³ G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Accountability Report Questionnaire 2014, World Bank. Date of access: 14 July 2016.

https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/accountability_report_questionnaire_2014_brazil.pdf

²⁷⁵⁴ Cooperation in GAFILAT. Date of access: 13 July 2016 <http://www.gafilat.org/content/cooperacion/&lang=pt>

²⁷⁵⁵ Manual de cooperação jurídica internacional e recuperação de ativos. Cooperação em matéria penal – 2012, Brazilian Federal Prosecution Office. Date of access: 14 July 2016. <http://www.mpf.mp.br/atuacao-tematica/sci/pedido-de-cooperacao-1/manuais-de-atuacao-1/manual-de-atuacao-drci-materia-penal>

²⁷⁵⁶ RRAG GAFILAT Asset Recovery Network, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission. Date of access: 19 July 2016. <http://www.cicad.oas.org/apps/Document.aspx?Id=3304>

Office. In partnership with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department for Fight against Cyber Crime this unit will help the process of asset repatriation back to Brazil.²⁷⁵⁷

On 15 April 2016, Brazil repatriated USD54 million obtained by Julio Faerman, former commercial representative of SBM Offshore, in corrupt agreements between SBM and Petrobras (Lava Jato operation). SBM is a Dutch company which signed an agreement with Brazil's Federal Prosecution and promised to return USD54 million deposited in Swiss banks. Investigations of the case involved Brazil, Switzerland and the Netherlands.²⁷⁵⁸

On 28 May 2016, Federal Judge Sergio Moro, responsible for the investigation of Operation Lava Jato said at the conference on combating corruption in the state of Paraíba that according to a survey of the Office of the Prosecutor General (PGR), in the period from the beginning of the operation in 2014 to May 2016 USD802 million had been repatriated to Brazil through cooperation arrangements with Switzerland and other international partners.²⁷⁵⁹

Brazil has taken actions to support asset recovery through its participation in multilateral institutions but no actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with other countries have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

Canada has a national guide for asset recovery, which contains tools and procedures on asset recovery measures applicable within the respective countries. The document titled "Canada's Asset Recovery Tools: A Practical Guide" is published in three languages.²⁷⁶⁰

On 12 May 2016, an announcement regarding the creation of Anti-Corruption Centre was made at the global anti-corruption summit in London. Canada, partnered with the US, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and Interpol will fund an International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre to bolster efforts to prosecute the corrupt and seize stolen assets.²⁷⁶¹

Canada has taken actions to support asset recovery through its participation in multilateral institutions. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Daryia Gruzdeva

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

²⁷⁵⁷ MPF terá área de recuperação de ativos, Brazilian Federal Prosecution Office 29 January 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.mpf.mp.br/pgr/noticias-pgr/mpf-tera-area-de-recuperacao-de-ativos>

²⁷⁵⁸ Brasil repatria US\$ 54 milhões de Julio Faerman obtidos por irregularidades entre a SBM e a Petrobras, Brazilian Ministry of Justice and Citizenship 15 April 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/brasil-repatria-us-54-milhoes-de-julio-faerman-obtidos-por-irregularidades-entre-a-sbm-e-a-petrobras>

²⁷⁵⁹ In Brazil, Car Wash judge says prison not enough to fight corruption, Agência Brasil 29 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/geral/noticia/2016-05/brazil-car-wash-judge-says-prison-not-enough-fight-corruption>

²⁷⁶⁰ <https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/Canada%E2%80%99s-Asset-Recovery-Tools-A-Practical-Guide.pdf>

²⁷⁶¹ The Anti-Corruption Summit: now the hard work begins, Transparency International, 12 May 2016. Date of access: 19 July 2016. http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/anti_corruption_summit_now_the_hard_work_begins

On 13 April 2016, Minister of Justice of China Wu Aiying met with Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Yury Fedotov to discuss views on combating transnational crime. Wu Aiying said that China will cooperate with other countries in cases of extradition, asset recovery, cross-border investigations and evidence collection, and do its part to contribute to prevention and control of international crime.²⁷⁶²

On 6-7 June, the Eighth Round of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue was held. Among other issues the two sides decided to deepen cooperation on preventing official corruption and combatting transnational bribery, detecting embezzled public funds, denying safe haven for criminals and the proceeds of their crime, and recovering assets.²⁷⁶³

On 13 June 2016, China and the United Kingdom agreed to strengthen cooperation in security, law enforcement and justice issues at their first high-level security dialogue, held in Beijing. At this meeting two countries agreed to strengthen cooperation on the pursuit of fugitives, asset recovery and return, anti-money laundering and related crimes.²⁷⁶⁴ China has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries but no actions to support asset recovery through its participation in multilateral institutions have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

France: 0

France has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

On 13 May 2016, France took part in the anti-corruption summit in London. The summit was aimed at "strengthening co-operation between the countries that have had assets stolen and the countries where those assets are hidden" France will work on the development of "internationally-endorsed guidelines" on managing the return of stolen assets.²⁷⁶⁵ At the summit France reiterated its support of the full enforcement of the UNCAC asset recovery provisions, and committed to strengthen its asset recovery legislation, including through the developing of internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets.²⁷⁶⁶

In July 2016, a bill on "transparency, the fight against corruption and economic modernisation", also known as bill "Sapin 2", was discussed in Parliament and should be finally adopted in the course of summer 2016. This bill will introduce in the Criminal Procedure Code a differed prosecution agreement mechanism. The "Sapin II" presents the complex of the financial measures to combat the corruption. In particular, the government has introduced in this bill a provision to protect foreign states' assets.²⁷⁶⁷

²⁷⁶² Chinese justice minister meets with UN drugs and crime official, China Daily 12 August 2016. Date of access: 1.09.2016. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/regional/2016-08/12/content_26454703.htm

²⁷⁶³ U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, Outcomes of the strategic track, U.S. Department of state 7 June 2016. Date of access: 1.09.2016 <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/06/258146.htm>

²⁷⁶⁴ China, Britain agree to strengthen security cooperation, Xinhuanet 14 June 2016. Date of access: 1.09.2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-06/14/c_135433798.htm

²⁷⁶⁵ Countries commit to toughening up civil asset recovery regimes, Pinsent Masons 13.05.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016. <http://www.out-law.com/en/articles/2016/may/countries-commit-to-toughening-up-civil-asset-recovery-regimes/>

²⁷⁶⁶ Anti-Corruption Summit: country statements, British government 12.05.2016. Date of access: 18.07.2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-corruption-summit-country-statements>

²⁷⁶⁷ Asset Recovery 2016: Roundtable, WWL, 06.07.2016. Date of access: 18.07.2016. <http://whoswholegal.com/news/features/article/33235/asset-recovery-2016-roundtable/>

France has taken actions to support asset recovery through its participation in multilateral institutions but no actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with other countries have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

On 6 June 2016, the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ) published an article about the cooperation with Romania for EU project. The IRZ in partnership with the Romanian Ministry of Justice and the Romanian Public Prosecutor's Office have continued to work on the EU-funded project "New operational tools for EU law enforcement and judicial authorities to conduct financial investigations in transnational cases with asset recovery component" launched in 2015. The IRZ appointed Presiding Regional Court Judge Helmut Leuthäuser as an expert. He presented financial investigation methods in Germany and the options for asset recovery. German investigators from judicial and financial management authorities also took part in a series of seminars, which were held as part of this project.²⁷⁶⁸

Germany has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries but no actions to support asset recovery through its participation in multilateral institutions have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anastasiya Kozina

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

On 17-19 November 2015, a meeting of asset recovery cooperation was organized in India. The meeting was dedicated to the asset recovery cooperation as part of the global response to corruption and financial crimes. Gathering more than 120 delegates from some 50 countries, the three-day meeting was organized by India's Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), INTERPOL and the World Bank - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) StAR (Stolen Asset Recovery) Initiative. The conference offered participants acting as national "focal points" for asset recovery investigations the opportunity to review developments and challenges in this area, and identify potential measures to enhance international cooperation in asset recovery cases.²⁷⁶⁹

On 18 November 2015, Indian Prime-Minister Narendra Modi addressed the delegates of the sixth Global Focal Point Conference on Asset Recovery in New Delhi. He said that the Black Money Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets and Imposition of Tax Act had been enacted. Prime-Minister Modi called it "a comprehensive and deterrent law," which provides for stringent penalties and prosecution.²⁷⁷⁰

He expressed hope that the partnership between Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) and Interpol will help in confiscation and recovery of stolen assets and that the conference delegates will "seriously

²⁷⁶⁸ IRZ continues cooperation with Romania for EU project, IRZ 6 June 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://irz.de/en/romania>

²⁷⁶⁹ Global asset recovery cooperation focus of INTERPOL-StAR conference, Interpol official website 17-19 November 2015. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2015/N2015-195>

²⁷⁷⁰ Our mission is to build a prosperous India. To achieve this, it is essential to fight relentlessly against corruption: PM Narendra Modi, November 18, 2015. <http://www.narendramodi.in/text-of-pm-s-speech-at-the-sixth-global-focal-point-conference-on-asset-recovery-376020>

deliberate and devise proper procedures and protocols to quicken the process of tracing, identifying, restraining, confiscating, and repatriating the stolen assets.”

On 29 February 2016, experts from the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) provided Indian Ministry of Finance Enforcement Directorate (MOF-ED) with back-to-back five-day country specific training programmes in financial investigations and asset recovery in New Delhi, India. These workshops were conducted as part of a technical assistance arrangement between the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office and the MOF-ED. The aim of the training was to enhance the technical skills of the Indian MOF-ED, the country's sole agency entrusted with the investigation and prosecution of money laundering offences and attachment/confiscation of the proceeds of crime, to investigate financial crimes with international links.²⁷⁷¹

India has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries but not by participation in multilateral institutions. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Grebenyuk

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment to tackle the financing channels of terrorism.

On 12 May 2016, representatives of the Indonesian authorities participated in the Anti-Corruption Summit in London. Indonesian Country Statement committed to participate in the second review cycle of the implementation of Chapter V on Asset Recovery of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, afford one another the widest measures of cooperation and assistance in asset recovery and commit to strengthen the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) in support of countries' efforts to recover and return stolen assets.²⁷⁷²

On 20-24 June 2016, the Indonesian authorities delegation participated in the Seventh Session of the Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in Vienna, Austria to discuss corruption prevention and asset recovery. The Indonesian delegation was headed by the director of the Inter-Commission and Agencies Cooperation Network Development at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Dedie A. Rachim. He remarked that the delegation had discussed the second review on the ratification of the UNCAC, especially Chapter 2 on corruption prevention and Chapter 5 on asset recovery. According to Director Rachim, the steps taken by the Indonesian government for corruption prevention and asset recovery will be reviewed by Yemen and Ghana.²⁷⁷³

Indonesia has taken actions to support asset recovery through participation in multilateral institutions but no actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vasilisa Nazarova

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

²⁷⁷¹ Basel Institute on Governance. Financial Investigations and Asset Recovery Training Programmes in India. Date of access: 23 July 2016. <https://www.baselgovernance.org/news/financial-investigations-and-asset-recovery-training-programmes-india>

²⁷⁷² Indonesia Country Statement, Government of UK May 12 2016, Access date: 15.07.16
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522708/Indonesia.pdf

²⁷⁷³ Indonesia discusses asset recovery in Vienna, ANTARA News 23 June 2016, Access date: 15.07.16
<http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/105379/indonesia-discusses-asset-recovery-in-vienna>

Italy has a national guide for asset recovery, which contains tools and procedures on asset recovery measures applicable within the respective countries. The document titled “Italian Asset Recovery Tools & Procedures: A Practical Guide for International Cooperation” is published in three languages.²⁷⁷⁴

Italy is a member of Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN) which is an informal network supported by a permanent secretariat supplied by Europol and serves as a means to exchange information on the best approaches to trace and recover proceeds of all crimes, including corruption. Its members and observers are 49 geographically widespread countries and nine global and regional organizations, including: Europol, Egmont Group, Eurojust, International Criminal Court, International Monetary Fund, Interpol, OLAF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank.²⁷⁷⁵

On 12 May 2016, during the Anti-corruption Summit in London Italy pledged to continue to contribute to capacity building programs and law enforcement activities also oriented to promote UNCAC, and committed to strengthen their asset recovery legislation, including through non-conviction based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders.²⁷⁷⁶

During the compliance period Italy has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries but not by participation in multilateral institutions. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

Japan has a national guide for asset recovery, which contains tools and procedures on asset recovery measures applicable within the respective countries. The document titled “Japan's Practical Guide for Assets Recovery: How to return the assets concerned” is published in three languages.²⁷⁷⁷

On 12 May 2016, during the Anti-corruption Summit in London Japan pledged to ensure that its domestic legislation allows for swift identification, tracing, confiscation, and return of assets following execution of a confiscation judgment issued by another jurisdiction. Japan also promised to promote regional interagency asset recovery networks for efficient asset recovery.²⁷⁷⁸

During the compliance period Japan has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries but not by participation in multilateral institutions. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with the commitment on support asset recovery.

²⁷⁷⁴ <https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/Italy-Asset-Recovery-tools-and-procedures.pdf>

²⁷⁷⁵ Digest of Asset Recovery Cases, UNODC 2015.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2015/15-05350_Ebook.pdf.

²⁷⁷⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522710/Italy.pdf

²⁷⁷⁷ <https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/Japan-practical-guide-for-asset-recovery.pdf>

²⁷⁷⁸ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522718/Japan.pdf

On 12 May 2016, during the Anti-corruption Summit in London Korea pledged to strengthen its asset recovery legislation, and support a broader use of regional asset recovery practitioners' network, such as Asset Recovery Interagency Network Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP) where Korea holds a role of Secretariat.²⁷⁷⁹

During the compliance period no Korea's actions to support asset recovery through its activities within the multilateral institutions and no facts of its bilateral relations with other countries have been registered. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with the commitment on support asset recovery.

On 10 December 2015, Mexico hosted the XXXII plenary session of representatives of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT). The Session was preceded by meetings of the committees and working groups also held in Mexico. One of the Session results was a creation of a working group on addressing terrorist financing. During the meeting the progress report on the technical assistance project to combat money laundering in Latin America (Phases I, II and III) was presented. A special workshop for the participants of the plenary session was organized on financial sanctions addressing financing terrorism provided by the GAFILAT Executive Secretariat, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and GAFI Secretariat.²⁷⁸⁰

During the compliance period Mexico has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries but no facts about its activities in multilateral institutions initiative were found. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on asset recovery.

Russia has a national guide for asset recovery, which contains tools and procedures on asset recovery measures applicable within the respective countries. The document titled "Asset Recovery: Practical step-by-step guide by Russian Federation" is published in three languages.²⁷⁸¹

Russia is a member of Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN) which is an informal network supported by a permanent secretariat supplied by Europol and serves as a means to exchange information on the best approaches to trace and recover proceeds of all crimes, including corruption. Its members and observers are 49 geographically widespread countries and nine global and regional organizations, including: Europol, Egmont Group, Eurojust, International Criminal Court, International Monetary Fund, Interpol, OLAF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank.²⁷⁸²

²⁷⁷⁹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522725/Republic_of_Korea.pdf

²⁷⁸⁰ Principales conclusiones del XXXII Pleno de Representantes de GAFILAT. Date of access: 20 March 2016.

<http://www.gafilat.org/blog/noticias/211215025716/Principales-conclusiones-del-XXXII-Pleno-de-Representantes-de-GAFILAT.htm>.

²⁷⁸¹ https://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/guiderussia_en.pdf

²⁷⁸² Digest of Asset Recovery Cases, UNODC 2015.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2015/15-05350_Ebook.pdf.

On 26 January 2016, the Meeting of the Presidential Council for Countering Corruption was held to discuss further measures to improve the national anti-corruption policy. President of Russia, who chaired the meeting, said that “such anti-corruption mechanism as forfeiture to the state of property purchased using illegal or bad funds” need to be improved. He mentioned that the relevant measures should include “compliance with international legal standards in returning assets illegally siphoned off to other jurisdictions.”²⁷⁸³

On 18 March 2016, the working group on the recovery of assets derived from corruption and crime was created within the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation. The members of this working group included representatives of different departments and units of the Prosecutor General’s Office. It is planned that the key task of the group will be cooperation with relevant Russian and foreign bodies on the issue of asset recovery.²⁷⁸⁴

On 31 March 2016, Prosecutor General of Russia Yury Chayka met with the Prosecutor General of the Swiss Confederation Michael Laubert. The meeting participants discussed “confiscation and recovery of the assets derived from crime.”²⁷⁸⁵

Russia has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries but no actions on participation in multilateral institutions initiative have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia partially complied with the commitment on support asset recovery.

On 27 December 2016, the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Arab Convention against Corruption started. The delegation of Saudi Arabia’s authorities participated, including the members of the permanent mission of Saudi Arabia to the Arab League, participated in the session.²⁷⁸⁶ According to the Convention: "The return of assets is considered a basic principle in the present Convention and State Parties shall offer to one another help and assistance in that respect". Countries engage to extend of mutual judicial assistance and the restitution of assets; they can request for judicial assistance under the present Convention for execute inspection, seizure and freezing of assets. They have the right to confiscate all assets on its territory in terms of criminal proceeds or assets or instruments or other tools mentioned in paragraph (1) of Article 7 of the present Convention.²⁷⁸⁷

²⁷⁸³ Meeting of the Anti-Corruption Council, President of Russia 26 January 2016.
<http://en.kremlin.ru/events/councils/by-council/12/51207>.

²⁷⁸⁴ The working group on the recovery of assets derived from corruption was created within the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation, The Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation 28 March 2016.
<http://www.genproc.gov.ru/smi/news/archive/news-1068911/>.

²⁷⁸⁵ Working meeting of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation Yury Chayka with the Prosecutor General of the Swiss Confederation Michael Laubert, The Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation 31 March 2016.
<http://eng.genproc.gov.ru/smi/news/news-1070561/>.

²⁷⁸⁶ The start of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Arab Convention against Corruption, National Anti-Corruption Commission 27.12.15. Date of access: 16.07.16.
<http://www.nazaha.gov.sa/en/Media/News/Pages/news883.aspx>

²⁷⁸⁷ Arab Anti-Corruption Convention, League of Arab States General Secretariat 27.12.15. Date of access: 19.07.16
<http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/Arab-Convention-Against-Corruption.pdf>

Saudi Arabia has taken actions to support asset recovery through its participation in multilateral institutions but no facts of its bilateral relations with other countries have been registered. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

South Africa is a member of Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN) which is an informal network supported by a permanent secretariat supplied by Europol and serves as a means to exchange information on the best approaches to trace and recover proceeds of all crimes, including corruption. Its members and observers are 49 geographically widespread countries and nine global and regional organizations, including: Europol, Egmont Group, Eurojust, International Criminal Court, International Monetary Fund, Interpol, OLAF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank.²⁷⁸⁸

South Africa is a member of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa (ARINSA) which is composed of Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Asset Recovery Office for South Africa hosts the ARINSA Secretariat.²⁷⁸⁹

On 7-8 June 2016, South Africa hosted Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network Southern Africa (ARNISA) Annual General Meeting. This Agency was created to facilitate asset recovery cooperation among countries of South Africa. Head of the South African Asset Forfeiture Unit, gave opening addresses where he stressed the need for regional cooperation, effective administration and investigation of cases.²⁷⁹⁰

South Africa has taken actions to support asset recovery through its participation in multilateral institutions but no facts of its bilateral relations with other countries have been registered. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

In January 2016, Turkey ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism. The Convention aims to establish a common criminal policy between signatory countries. It requires signatories to adopt domestic legislation and other measures, as well as co-operate with other countries. The Convention adopts modern and effective crime prevention methods, intended to deprive criminals of the proceeds and instruments of crime, via international co-operation. Convention signatories must appoint a central, national agency as the financial intelligence unit ("FIU"). FIUs are entitled to access financial, administrative and law enforcement information in order to analyze suspicious transaction reports, as well as execute other duties. To combat money laundering, FIUs should

²⁷⁸⁸ Digest of Asset Recovery Cases, UNODC 2015.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2015/15-05350_Ebook.pdf.

²⁷⁸⁹ Digest of Asset Recovery Cases, UNODC 2015.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2015/15-05350_Ebook.pdf.

²⁷⁹⁰ <http://new.arinsa.org/mod/forum/discuss.php?d=339>

directly communicate with their equivalents in other countries, about requests within the scope of the Convention.²⁷⁹¹

Turkey has taken actions to support asset recovery through its participation in multilateral institutions but no facts of its bilateral relations with other countries have been registered. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Andrey Loginov

United Kingdom: +1

United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

On 12 May 2016, at the Anti-corruption Summit Prime Minister David Cameron announced the creation of the first Global Forum for Asset Recovery. The first forum will take place in the USA next year with the help of the United Kingdom and focus on returning assets to Nigeria, Ukraine, Sri Lanka and Tunisia.

The forum will help to strengthen co-operation between the countries where assets are stolen and the countries where those assets are hidden, and provide law enforcement on both sides with necessary information on how to return illicit funds. “The UK has also secured commitments from 20 other countries at the Summit to strengthen or reinforce legislation to ensure stolen assets can be recovered, including Switzerland, Nigeria, France, Germany and Afghanistan.”²⁷⁹² Moreover, “assets have been recovered from criminals than ever before, with a record GBP 199m recovered in 2014/15, and hundreds of millions more frozen and put beyond the reach of criminals.”²⁷⁹³

At the summit the Prime Minister said: “Together we have broken the taboo on talking about corruption that has existed for too long, and we have pushed this fight to the top of the international agenda, where it can no longer be ignored.”²⁷⁹⁴

As one of the major milestones made at the summit was the announcement of Prime Minister about the creation of the world’s first ever International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre, hosted in London, in partnership with the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Switzerland and Interpol. Through this Centre Experts, including from the National Crime Agency, will be able to cooperate on the international level and coordinate work of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors across borders in order to find out and punish corrupt elites and recover stolen assets.²⁷⁹⁵

²⁷⁹¹ Turkey Ratifies European Convention On Money Laundering, Search, Seizure And Confiscation Of Criminal Proceeds And Financing Of Terrorism, Mondaq March 2 2016, Access date: 19.07.16

<http://www.mondaq.com/turkey/x/470592/Corporate+Crime/Turkey+Ratifies+European+Convention+On+Money+Laundering+Search+Seizure+And+Confiscation+Of+Criminal+Proceeds+And+Financing+Of+Terrorism>

²⁷⁹² PM announces new plan at anti-corruption summit to recover stolen assets, Prime Minister’s Office 12 May 2016. Date of access: 14 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-new-plan-at-anti-corruption-summit-to-recover-stolen-assets>

²⁷⁹³ Action Plan for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist finance, HM Treasury April 2016. Date of access: 17 July 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/517992/6-2118-Action_Plan_for_Anti-Money_Laundering__web_.pdf

²⁷⁹⁴ PM announces new plan at anti-corruption summit to recover stolen assets, Prime Minister’s Office 12 May 2016. Date of access: 14 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-new-plan-at-anti-corruption-summit-to-recover-stolen-assets>

²⁷⁹⁵ PM hosts major summit as part of global drive to expose, punish and drive out corruption, Prime Minister’s Office 12 May 2016. Date of access: 14 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-new-global-commitments-to-expose-punish-and-drive-out-corruption>

On 29 February 2016, experts from the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) provided Indian Ministry of Finance Enforcement Directorate (MOF-ED) with back-to-back five-day country specific training programmes in financial investigations and asset recovery in New Delhi, India. These workshops were conducted as part of a technical assistance arrangement between the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office and the MOF-ED. The aim of the training was to enhance the technical skills of the Indian MOF-ED, the country's sole agency entrusted with the investigation and prosecution of money laundering offences and attachment/confiscation of the proceeds of crime, to investigate financial crimes with international links.²⁷⁹⁶

The UK has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries and participation in multilateral institutions. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Juliya Ponkratova

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

The US has a national guide for asset recovery, which contains tools and procedures on asset recovery measures applicable within the respective countries. The document titled “U.S. Asset Recovery Tools & Procedures: A Practical Guide for International Cooperation” is published in six languages.²⁷⁹⁷

The US is a member of Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN) which is an informal network supported by a permanent secretariat supplied by Europol and serves as a means to exchange information on the best approaches to trace and recover proceeds of all crimes, including corruption. Its members and observers are 49 geographically widespread countries and nine global and regional organizations, including: Europol, Egmont Group, Eurojust, International Criminal Court, International Monetary Fund, Interpol, OLAF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank.²⁷⁹⁸

On 18 February 2016, the Department of Justice and Securities and Exchange Commission announced that with the help of authorities from Denmark and other countries they managed to successfully charge Amsterdam-based telecommunications company VimpelCom Limited and its Uzbek subsidiary with criminal and civil charges under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in connection with a multi-million dollar global foreign bribery scheme.²⁷⁹⁹

On 31 March 2016, the US Secretary of State John Kerry provided verbal assurance to Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari that the US would assist Nigeria in the recovery of stolen assets in the American banking system.²⁸⁰⁰

On 12 May 2016, during the Anti-corruption summit in London the United States announced that it will co-host the inaugural meeting of the Global Forum on Asset Recovery with the United

²⁷⁹⁶ Basel institute on Governance. Financial Investigations and Asset Recovery Training Programmes in India. Date of access: 23 July 2016. <https://www.baselgovernance.org/news/financial-investigations-and-asset-recovery-training-programmes-india>

²⁷⁹⁷ <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/190690.pdf>

²⁷⁹⁸ Digest of Asset Recovery Cases, UNODC 2015.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2015/15-05350_Ebook.pdf

²⁷⁹⁹ <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=01f711c5-7f8f-4aaa-b695-40ca5c237648>

²⁸⁰⁰ <http://saharareporters.com/2016/03/31/us-provides-assurance-buhari-cooperation-recovery-stolen-assets>

Kingdom in 2017 in partnership with Nigeria, Ukraine, Tunisia, and Sri Lanka with support from the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative.²⁸⁰¹

On 28 June 2016, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay rewards under an asset recovery rewards program to help identify and recover stolen assets linked to foreign government corruption and the proceeds of such corruption hidden behind complex financial structures in the United States and abroad was introduced in the US.²⁸⁰²

On 20 July 2016, Attorney General on the US Loretta E. Lynch announced the filing of civil forfeiture complaints seeking the forfeiture and recovery of more than \$1 billion in assets associated with an international conspiracy to launder funds misappropriated from a Malaysian sovereign wealth fund.²⁸⁰³

The U.S. has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries and participation in multilateral institutions. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to support asset recovery.

On 12 May 2016, Europol welcomed the Anti-Corruption Summit and supported the establishment of a new International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre (IACCC). Europol was committed to supporting the work of the proposed new IACCC by making these capabilities available to the new Centre through the appropriate mechanisms. It will ensure that the EU's well-developed practices in this area can better support effective anti-corruption action on the global stage.²⁸⁰⁴

On 12-13 June 2016, 100 law enforcement officers from the Polish Asset Recovery Office and tax authorities, supported by an Europol expert, arrested three suspects and seized assets, such as cash, luxury motor vehicles and real estate. A strong collaboration among Polish and German asset recovery offices, supported by Europol's Criminal Assets Bureau played a significant role in identifying key players and gathering information about intra-community supply chain of luxury vehicles.²⁸⁰⁵

On 1 July 2016, Europol published the report on criminal asset recovery in the EU. It shows that 98.9 per cent of estimated criminal proceeds are not confiscated and remain at the disposal of criminals. The report concluded that despite the small percentage of assets being confiscated, cross border cooperation between law enforcement agencies to trace and identify criminal assets has significantly improved in recent years, with more than 1,000 asset recovery investigations being carried out within the EU in 2015.²⁸⁰⁶

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https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522738/United_States_of_America.pdf

²⁸⁰² <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/5603/text>

²⁸⁰³ <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/united-states-seeks-recover-more-1-billion-obtained-corruption-involving-malaysian-sovereign>

²⁸⁰⁴ Europol welcomes the Anti-Corruption Summit, Europol 12 May 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016.

<https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/europol-welcomes-anti-corruption-summit>

²⁸⁰⁵ Asset Recovery - successful cooperation between Europol and Poland, Europol 15 June 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/asset-recovery-successful-cooperation-between-europol-and-poland>

²⁸⁰⁶ Does crime still pay? Criminal asset recovery in the EU, Europol 1 July 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016.

<https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/does-crime-still-pay>

The EU has taken actions to support asset recovery through its bilateral relations with certain countries and participation in multilateral institutions. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasia Kozina