

G8 Interim Compliance Report 2008

RUSSIA

**Prepared by the G8 Research Group of the State University –
Higher School of Economics**

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2008 Interim Compliance Scores for the Russian Federation

No.	Commitment	Interim Score
1.	Finance [3]	+1
2.	Energy: Efficiency and Diversification [26]	+1
3.	Intellectual Property [38]	0
4.	Corruption [43]	+1
5.	Climate Change: Mid-term Goals [55]	0
6.	Energy Efficiency [59]	+1
7.	Climate change: CCS [72]	-1
8.	Biodiversity [89]	+1
9.	Africa: Official Development Assistance [97]	0
10.	Health systems and infectious disease [118]	-1
11.	Health: Neglected tropical diseases [127]	-1
12.	Education [142]	0
13.	Africa: Trade [154]	-1
14.	Nonproliferation [183]	+1
15.	Africa: Peace support [203]	0
16.	Food and Agriculture [220]	-1
17.	Biofuels [229]	+1
18.	Terrorism [246]	-1
19.	Regional Security [248]	0
20.	Climate Change: Developing Countries [265]	0
<i>Overall Interim Score</i>		+5%

1. Finance [3]

Commitment:

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

G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy

Russia: +1

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

According to Basel II capital framework, organizations should calculate their operational, market and credit risks, and maintain the capital adequacy requirements ratio of at least 8 percent of the risk-weighted assets.¹ On 28 November 2008, the Central Bank of Russia presented its latest report on Basel II capital framework implementation to the National Banking Board.² The report showed that Russia has been slow in implementing this new capital framework. Hence, Russia is currently assessing the impact of implementing such requirements and intends to join the accord in 2009.³ Russia's current efforts at assessing the capital framework and its future intentions to implement it demonstrate the country's willingness to comply with FSF Recommendation II.2, but they do not constitute an explicit legislative initiative or policy change.

During the G20 Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy held on November 2008, Russia suggested the creation of an international rating agency.⁴ The President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, went a step further and added that it is also necessary to increase the responsibilities of existing rating agencies.⁵

Moreover, Russia took the initiative and created its own system of credit rating. At the end of November 2008, the Russian Central Bank approved the recognition of ratings from Russian-based CRAs, Expert RA and RusRating, when assessing bank's creditworthiness for unsecured credit auctions. The Board of the Central Bank of Russia set the minimum rating levels eligible for auction participation as 'BB-' from RusRating and 'B++' from Expert RA.⁶ These actions come as a direct response to FSF recommendation IV.

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

¹ International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, June 2004. Date of Access: 22 November, 2008. <http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs107.pdf>.

² NBB Suggested Presenting a Report on 2009 Monetary Policy With Respect to the New Developments in January-February 2009, Prime-Tass, 28 November, 2008. Date of Access: 01 December 2008. <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=842454&ct=news>.

³ The National Association of Stock Market Traders will teach risk-management, RBC Daily, 04 December, 2008. Date of Access: 05 December 2008. <http://www.rbcdaily.ru/2008/12/04/finance/393190>.

⁴ Russia Suggested Creating an International Rating Agency, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, November 17 2008. Date of Access: December 15 2008 <http://www.minfin.ru/ru/press/speech/index.php?id4=6790>.

⁵ G8 Financial Summit Participants Will Try to Find Common Solutions, RiaNovosti, November 15 2008. Date of Access: December 15 2008. http://www.rian.ru/crisis_news/20081115/155166601.html.

⁶ The Central Bank has Recognized Russian Ratings, RBC, November 24 2008. Date of Access: December 15 2008. <http://credit.rbc.ru/news/other/2008/11/24/62697.shtml>.

According to the VI.8-VI.9 FSF Recommendations, authorities should review and, where necessary, strengthen deposit insurance arrangements. Accordingly, Russia extended its deposit insurance system on 13 October 2008. A new law shifted 100 percent deposit insurance from 100 000 Rubles (\$3 700) to 700 000 Rubles (\$25 900).⁷

In autumn 2008, the Central Bank began to recall licenses of weak banks due to their liquidity deficits.⁸ The government is supporting stronger banks, and has encouraged weak banks to merge with stronger banks.⁹

As far as enhancing transparency and valuation commitments group is concerned, it has not been pertinent to the analysis due to two reasons. Firstly, it concerns mainly financial institutions and not national supervisors. Secondly, its major focus is the market of structured financial products (CDO, ABS, MBC, etc.) which is hardly developed in Russia.

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

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

2. Energy: Efficiency and Diversification [26]

Commitment:

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

G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy

Russia: +1

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

On 4 June 2008, President Dmitri Medvedev signed a decree that encouraged the Russian government to adopt energy-efficient measures. The legislation called for the allocation of “funds in the 2009-2011 federal budget for renewable energy technologies and [the provision of] subsidies for specific projects.”¹⁰ This initiative promotes both energy efficiency and diversification.

Further, the Government of Russia and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) agreed to continue their cooperation on Russia’s long-term financial investment in energy efficiency projects.¹¹ An example of this cooperation was the agreement signed between IFC and Russia’s MDM Bank at the end of July 2008, which was aimed at extending energy efficiency financing to smaller, local companies.¹² MDM Bank will be given a USD35 million loan to lend out for energy efficiency projects.¹³

⁷ Federal Law “On amendments to the Federal Law “On individuals’ deposit insurance”, #174, 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 06 December 2008. <http://www.garant.ru/hotlaw/doc/123681.htm>.

⁸ Russian Banks are Will Face Consolidation – Experts, Rian, 02 December 2008. Date of Access: 05 December 2008. http://www.rian.ru/crisis_news/20081202/156324540.html.

⁹ Banks in Russia: to Mitigate the Outcomes of the Crisis, BBC, (London) 05 December 2008. Date of Access: 06 December 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/russian/business/newsid_7767000/7767262.stm.

¹⁰ Renewable Energy in Russia’s Future. 9 August 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/numbers/24/1219.html>.

¹¹ The interview with vice-president of IFC. 17 September 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=726&ct=interviews>.

¹² IFC Expands Energy Efficiency Program in Russia in Partnership with MDM Bank. 18 July 2008 Date

The Russian government has further recognized that much of its construction sector does not build with energy efficiency in mind.¹⁴ In order to tackle this problem, a draft law on Energy Saving and Improving Energy Efficiency was put forward to the Russian Parliament on 17 October 2008.¹⁵ The government will give grants to development firms, other businesses and municipalities to spend on energy-efficient technology.¹⁶ Businesses that own the most inefficient business will face fines.¹⁷

As far as energy diversification is concerned, in September 2008, Rosnanotekh (Russian State Corporation for Nanotechnologies) signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Oerlikon, a major producer of equipment for manufacturing solar cells.¹⁸

In October 2008, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin supported a proposal made by Rosatom (Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy) to invest in polysilicon production and to construct a solar equipment plant in Krasnoyarsk Region to produce solar modules.

On 16 January Vladimir Putin signed the decree on the main directions of governmental policy in the sphere of energy efficiency on the base of renewable energy. According to this decree any company investing into renewables will get from the government the certain return of funds for the each produced kWh.¹⁹

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

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

3. Intellectual Property Rights [38]

Commitment:

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

G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy

Russia: 0

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

of Access: 6 December 2008.

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

¹³ IFC Expands Energy Efficiency Program in Russia in Partnership with MDM Bank. 18 July 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

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

¹⁴ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings. 24 October 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.
<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

¹⁵ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings. 24 October 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.
<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

¹⁶ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings. 24 October 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.
<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

¹⁷ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings. 24 October 2008 Date of Access: 6 December 2008.
<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>.

¹⁸ “Solar Power Projects in Russia: Private and State Initiatives” Date of access: 6.12.2008
<http://climateintel.com/category/renewable-energy/>

¹⁹ Consumers will pay for renewables, newspaper Kommersant №8(4063), 20 January 2009. Date of access: 1 February 2009. <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc.aspx?DocsID=1105596>

On 30-31 October 2008, Russia attended the fourth meeting of the WCO's SECURE Working Group in Brussels.²⁰ Russia and other countries, however, "failed to reach consensus on any substantive matter,"²¹ including non-binding standards.

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

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

4. Corruption [43]

Commitment:

"We call for the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by all countries and a strong and consistent follow-up of the Bali Conference by ensuring effective implementation of the UNCAC²⁶, including the development of a review mechanism."

G8 Leaders Declaration on the World Economy

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Russia ratified the UNCAC on 9 May 2006.²²

Further, for the second half-year of 2008, two meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC were planned. They were both held in Vienna, and Russia attended both of them: the first one from 22 to 24 September 2008²³ and the second one from 15-17 December 2008.²⁴

In addition, Russian officials also attended the Second Intersessional Meeting on Asset Recovery held on 25-26 September 2008.²⁵

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

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

²⁰ Global Dialogue on Customs Capacity Building, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 2 October

²¹ Management Committee Meeting Summary Report, World Customs Organization (Brussels) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

²² Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

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

²³ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Second Meeting (Vienna) 24 September 2008 . Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/22-24September/LOP22-24Sep08.pdf>.

²⁴ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Third Meeting (Vienna) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009 http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/15-17December/2008-12-17_-_FINAL_LoP_-_Review_of_Implementation.pdf.

²⁵ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery (Vienna) 14 October 2008 . Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

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

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

Commitment:

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

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Russia: 0

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

On 4 June 2008, a Decree of the President of the Russian Federation set a goal of energy consumption reduction of 40 per cent by 2020.²⁶ According to the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation, this goal taps into all of Russia's energy saving potential.²⁷

Russia is on track to meet its existing emissions reductions targets. In February 2007, the Russian Fourth National Communication submitted forecasts for GHG emissions to the UNFCCC. Russian GHG emissions were predicted to be 91 per cent of the 1990 levels in 2020.²⁸ At the time, Russia's actual emissions were 70 per cent of the 1990 level.²⁹

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

Analyst: Natalya Churkina

6. Energy Efficiency [59]

Commitment:

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

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the IEA recommendations assessed in this report.

On 17 October 2008, a draft law on energy saving and energy efficiency was submitted to the Russian Parliament.³⁰ The draft proposes government subsidies for development companies and

²⁶ Decree of the President of the RF "On some measures on energy and ecology efficiency of the Russian economy improvement", Official website of the President of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 4 June 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=046255>.

²⁷ Russia presented its position on the GHG emissions reduction potential after 2012, Russian Regional Environmental Centre, (Moscow) 4 December 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.rusrec.ru/ru/news/1529>.

²⁸ Russian Progress Report for the Fourth National Communication, UNFCCC (Moscow) 13 February 2007. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/dpr/rus1.pdf>.

²⁹ Russian Progress Report for the Fourth National Communication, UNFCCC (Moscow) 13 February 2007. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/dpr/rus1.pdf>.

³⁰ Moscow will develop energy-efficient buildings, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (Moscow) 24 October 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008.

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

municipalities that implement energy-efficient technologies. If implemented, the subsidies will provide incentives for the private sector to invest in energy efficiency. The government's proposal is in accordance with IEA recommendation 1.1 on increased investment in energy efficiency.

Moreover, The Government of Russia agreed with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) on further cooperation concerning the long-term investments into energy efficiency projects of the Russian financial sector.³¹ On this basis at the end of July 2008 IFC has signed a loan facility with Russia's MDM Bank to help expand energy efficiency financing to local companies. A \$35 million loan for IFC's own account will support MDM Bank's energy efficiency lending, while a \$500 million syndicated loan will support the trade finance projects of the bank's clients³².

In compliance with IEA recommendation 2.1 in building codes for new buildings, the draft law on "Energy saving and improving energy efficiency" was submitted to the Russian Parliament on 17th of October 2008. The draft legislation provides governmental subsidies for business; development companies and municipalities which implement energy efficiency technologies. On the other hand, the owners of buildings with energy efficiency indicators failing to meet assigned norms will be fined³³.

Russia has also fully complied with IEA recommendation 4.1 on best-practice lighting. On 3 December 2008, the Russian Corporation of Nanotechnologies, the ONEXIM Group, and the Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant joined forces to establish a company that will manufacture new generation lighting products. The new company intends to produce final product light emitting diode (LED) chips, LED lamps and lighting systems. LED lamps are energy-efficient substitutes for traditional incandescent and fluorescent light bulbs.³⁴ While the Russian government has not moved to phase out incandescent light bulbs, it has invested in good quality higher efficiency alternative lamps.

Moreover, RUSNANO (the Russian Corporation of Nanotechnologies, which implements the government policy in the sphere of nanotechnologies), ONEXIM (a private investment fund) and the Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant (the leading enterprise in Russia in the sphere of designing and manufacturing the optical and electronic complexes) establish the joint company to manufacture the new generation lighting products. The final product will be LED chips, LED lamps and lighting systems, the brightness of which is comparable with the best world analogues. Using the LEDs will also free up a large amount of power capacity.³⁵

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing three of the IEA policy recommendations on energy efficiency.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

³¹ "The interview with vice-president of IFC" Date of access: 6.12.2008 <http://www.prime-tass.ru/news/show.asp?id=726&ct=interviews>

³² "IFC Expands Energy Efficiency Program in Russia in Partnership with MDM Bank" Date of access: 6.12.2008 <http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/media.nsf/content/SelectedPressRelease?OpenDocument&UNID=64EDCE2662AC3D7F8525748D004B0C27>

³³ Moscow will develop energy efficient buildings" Date of access: 6.12.2008 <http://www.reeep.org/index.php?assetType=news&assetId=172>

³⁴ RUSNANO, ONEXIM and the Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant establish the joint company to manufacture the new generation lighting products, Russian Corporation of Nanotechnologies (Moscow) 3 December 2008. Date of access: 9 December 2008.

<http://en.rusnano.com/Publication.aspx?PublicationId=1072>.

³⁵ "RUSNANO, ONEXIM and the Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant establish the joint company to manufacture the new generation lighting products" Date of access: 9.12.2008 <http://en.rusnano.com/Publication.aspx?PublicationId=1072>

7. Climate Change: CCS [72]

Commitment:

“We strongly support the launching of 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects globally by 2010, taking into account various national circumstances with a view to beginning broad deployment of CCS by 2020.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to support large-scale CCS demonstration projects.

There is no evidence that Russia has done anything to support the deployment of CCS technology.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Natalya Churkina

8. Biodiversity [89]

Commitment:

“We endorse the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and reiterate our commitment to increase our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 Biodiversity Target, including by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

In August 2008 a new national park, Anyuskii, was established in the Far East, within Siberian tiger habitat.³⁶ In October 2008 the government also established another wildlife preserve, Leopardovii, for the Far East leopard.³⁷

On 9 September 2008 at the V Baikal Economic Forum in Irkutsk, the Minister of natural resources and ecology of the Russian Federation, Y. Trutnev, announced that the Ministry had prepared a bill to restrict economic activity in the Baikal natural territory.³⁸

On 28 July 2008 the government launched a new fisheries program.³⁹ Its aims are to increase fish resources, and to save valuable and rare species of fish.⁴⁰ The project includes measures to prevent illicit trade in fish.⁴¹

³⁶ Anyuskii national park will get employees and resources, WWF Russia, 29 August 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/4180>.

³⁷ Federal wildlife reserve “Leopardovii” was established for the far east leopard protection, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 30 October 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5269&pid=11>.

³⁸ Ministry of natural resources of Russia offers the complex of measures for decrease in emissions volumes into the water and atmosphere, Russian Convention on Biological Diversity web-site, 9 September 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://ruschm.org/novosti/minprirody-rossii-predlagает-kompleksmer-napravlennyh-na-umenshenie-obemov-sbrosov-zagryaznyayuschih-veschestv-v-vodoemy-i-vybrosov-v-atmosferu-2/>.

³⁹ Materials for Government Meeting, Government of the RF, 28 July 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/kzp/5090fed6-c396-4f3a-80f7-362cfe72279f.htm>.

On 29 October-2 November 2008, in the Altai region, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology, as well as regional and international authorities and scientists, discussed the possibility of creating Special Protected Natural Areas to preserve biodiversity in the region.⁴²

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has taken a wide variety of measures on biodiversity.

Analyst: Natalya Churkina

9. Africa: Official Development Assistance [97]

Commitment:

"The OECD/DAC estimated the global increase of official development assistance (ODA) by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. We are firmly committed to working to fulfill our commitments on ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm, including increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010."

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to Africa.

On 26 December 2008, the Russian President signed a settlement on debt owed by the National Democratic Republic of Laos to the Russian Federation.⁴³ Laos' debt, of approximately USD1.29 billion, has been forgiven.⁴⁴

In December 2008, ambassador of the Russian Federation in Qatar Andrey Andreev noted the importance of meeting existing ODA commitments. "Despite the world economic and financial crisis which has influenced also Russia, we confirm the commitment on rendering assistance to developing countries and in the near future intend to increase volumes of the Russian help to USD 400-500 million a year." This increase, however, is not a new commitment.

In 2007, Russia passed a law that committed it to raising ODA levels to USD400-500 million per year in the short term, with a longer-term goal of scaling up to reach 0.7 per cent of GNI. Although the law does not specify the timeframe for this increase, Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Storchak said that the short-term target should be reached in the next 4-5 years.⁴⁵ The

⁴⁰ Materials for Government Meeting, Government of the RF, 28 July 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/kzp/5090fed6-c396-4f3a-80f7-362cfe72279f.htm>.

⁴¹ Materials for Government Meeting, Government of the RF, 28 July 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/kzp/5090fed6-c396-4f3a-80f7-362cfe72279f.htm>.

⁴² In Altai-Sayansk region new special protected natural areas will be founded, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 7 November 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008.

⁴³ Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal law on the ratification of the Agreement regarding the settlement of the debt owed by the National Democratic Republic of Laos to the Russian Federation. President of Russia. Official Web Portal. December 26, 2008. Date of Access: December 30, 2008. <http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/text/news/2008/12/211090.shtml>.

⁴⁴ Agreement between the Government of the RF and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on debt settlement. www.lawmix.ru. December 09, 2003. Date of Access: December 30, 2008. <http://lawmix.ru/abro.php?id=1850>.

⁴⁵ 2008 Data Report, ONE. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.one.org/report/en/countriesRussia.html>.

new funds should be disbursed starting in 2009, hence so far we cannot assess the increase in the Russian ODA.

On 5 December 2008 Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs confirmed that Russia would steadily carry out its commitment to provide developing countries with aid.⁴⁶

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Igor Churkin

10. Health Systems and Infectious Disease [118]

Commitment:

“We reiterate our commitment to continue efforts to work towards the goals of providing at least a projected USD60 billion over 5 years to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems in developing countries.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Russia: -1

Russia has not complied with its commitment to health systems and infectious diseases.

In fact, it has decreased the absolute value of health funding from previous years. In 2008, Russia contributed USD40.2 million to The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. This is less than half the amount it pledged in 2007, when it contributed USD85.7 million to the Global Fund.⁴⁷

The 2009-2011 Russian federal budget allocated more than RUB30 billion to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS. Though this is an increase over the RUB18.7 billion allocated on HIV/AIDS in the 2006-2008 Russian federal budget, these figures represent investments into both developing countries and Russia. Thus, it is difficult to assess the actual change in Russia’s funding for infectious disease treatments in developing countries.⁴⁸

Aside from the funds pledged in the federal budget, Russia has not committed to any additional financial contribution for combating infectious diseases and promoting health systems innovation, nor has it pursued any international or bilateral partnerships to address these health issues.

According to the Deputy Head of the Department for international financial relation, state debt and financial assets of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation Andrey Bokarev, in 2008 Russia has pledged USD 140 million to fight infectious diseases. In 2007 Russia pledged 110 USD million.⁴⁹

Taking into consideration that financing for the Global Fund and to fight infectious diseases decreased by 8% and we can not assess definitively an increase in other Russian investments into the fight with infectious diseases, Russia is assigned a score of “-1”.

⁴⁶ Russia will steadily carry out of the commitment on volumes of assistance to developing countries, Prime Tass, 5 December 2008. Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.primetass.ru/news/show.asp?id=844965&ct=news>.

⁴⁷ Pledges and Contributions, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Geneva). Date of access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/pledges&contributions.xls>.

⁴⁸ The Federal Budget in the Years 2009-2011 Will Allocate RUB30 Billion to Fight and Prevent AIDS, Ministry of Health and Social Development (Moscow) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.minzdravsoc.ru/health/prevention/8>.

⁴⁹ Web portal KM.RU, “Russia won’t give up financing of humanitarian projects”, 28 January 2009. Date of access: 1 February 2009. <http://kp.ru/online/news/193973/>

11. Health: Neglected Tropical Diseases [127]

Commitment:

“To build on our commitments made on neglected tropical diseases at St Petersburg, we will work to support the control or elimination of diseases listed by the WHO through such measures as research, diagnostics and treatment, prevention, awareness-raising and enhancing access to safe water and sanitation. In this regard, by expanding health system coverage, alleviating poverty and social exclusion as well as promoting adequate integrated public health approaches, including through the mass administration of drugs, we will be able to reach at least 75% of the people affected by certain major neglected tropical diseases in the most affected countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, bearing in mind the WHO Plan. With sustained action for 3-5 years, this would enable a very significant reduction of the current burden with the elimination of some of these diseases.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Russia: -1

Russia has not complied with its commitment on neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

There is no information to indicate that Russia has supported any programs to address NTDs. Russia has not funded mass drug administration programs, prevention or research in this compliance cycle.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to act on NTDs.

Analyst: Igor Churkin

12. Education [142]

Commitment:

“We, along with other donors, will continue efforts to mobilize bilateral and multilateral resources to meet the shortfalls of FTI-endorsed countries estimated by the FTI Secretariat at around USD1 billion for 2008, while supporting the improvement of its effectiveness through an external evaluation. There should be a strong emphasis placed on the quality of education and program effectiveness.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to the meet funding shortfalls for FTIendorsed countries.

On 14 July 2008, Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev signed an order under which Russia will commit up to USD10 million annually in 2009-2011 to the FTI-EFA framework.⁵⁰ Russia has pledged approximately USD3 million to the FTI for 2009.⁵¹ According to the order, the Russian government pledged to allocate USD42.9 million to implement programs for improved basic

⁵⁰ The Governmental Order from November 5 2008 N 1614-p. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.
<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/11/05/2247889.htm>

⁵¹ The Governmental Order from November 5 2008 N 1614-p. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.
<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/11/05/2247889.htm>

education in the CIS, Asian, and African countries in the period of 2008-2012⁵². The government also approved the allocation of USD2 million for the creation of the International Cooperation Centre for Education Development.⁵³ Russia has also pledged USD425 000 to UNESCO to finance international surveys on education quality conducted within the EFA framework⁵⁴.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score 0 for its contributions to FTI initiatives.

Analyst: Arina Shadrikova

13. Africa: Trade [154]

Commitment:

"[Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] effective implementation of the financial commitments regarding spending on Aid for Trade including trade related technical assistance, made at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, which we expect to increase to USD4 billion including the support for marketing of African products."

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. Russia is not a full member of the WTO unlike the other G8 states. However, it has taken several steps in order to support of sustainable economic growth in Africa.

Russia continues to strengthen participation with several African countries. During the visit of Angola's president José Eduardo dos Santos, bilateral relationships were strengthened. Authorities from both countries are in the final phase of elaborating a programme of economic, trade and technical-scientific cooperation for a period of five years.⁵⁵

Within the framework of the International Trade Initiative, which was organized by Industry and Trade Department of Republic of South Africa, a special business forum and the exhibition of the African products and services was held in November 2008 in Moscow.⁵⁶

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. Russia participates in providing help to Africa in the field of trade and development but only on a limited bilateral basis and only with some countries. Russia's contributions in this area did not increase in the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

⁵² The Governmental Order from 14 July 2008 N 1000-p. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.

<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/07/14/2063563.htm>

⁵³ The Governmental Order from 14 July 2008 N 1000-p. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.

<http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2008/07/14/2063563.htm>

⁵⁴ Speech of the Deputy of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation A. Yakovenko on the discussion on the education and health issues at a high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 4 December 2008.

http://www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arc/ADECE2CF3E67A8DBC32574D00025AF86?OpenDocument

⁵⁵ Angola: President's Visit to Russia Boosted Cooperation, All Africa (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200810300309.html>.

⁵⁶ "International Trade Initiative" Date of access: 6 December 2008. http://www.itimoscow.econsa.ru/press_release.php.

14. Nonproliferation [183]

Commitment:

“We are determined to accomplish priority projects under the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction that was launched at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. It has provided requisite funding to the Global Partnership as agreed at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.⁵⁷ Russia has already surpassed its USD2 billion commitment to the Global Partnership, well ahead of schedule.⁵⁸

On 28 October 2008 Vladimir Ladanov, the official representative of the department for security and disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, announced that the Russian Federation has destroyed 29 per cent of its chemical weapons reserves.⁵⁹ “Implementation of recommendations of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has a special focus in the foreign policy of Russian Federation and we are doing our best to create favorable conditions of foreign policy for chemical weapons capacity reduction all over the world”, underlined V. Ladanov.⁶⁰

On 12 November 2008 an expanded meeting of the interdepartmental commission on chemical disarmament took place at Pochev, Russia. During the meeting participants discussed implementation of a federal program for chemical weapons destruction in Russia.

On 3 December 2008 at the conference of member states of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Hague, the head of the department for conventional commitments implementation of the Ministry for Industry and Trade of Russian Federation Viktor Kholstov announced that the building of a new plant for chemical weapons destruction in Leonidovka is set to begin on 2 September 2008. The first phase of construction process will start in December 2008.⁶¹

On 2 December 2008 during the 13th session of the conference of member states of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Hague the Presidential envoy in the Privolzhsky Federal District Grigory Rapota announced that Russia aims to implement projects on chemical weapons destruction unlike any other country. Russia itself will hold the main share of the burden on chemical disarmament. He also emphasized that international cooperation is an

⁵⁷ GPWG Annual Report 2007. Consolidated Data Report. The Official Web site of German Presidency in the G8. http://www.g-8.de/nsc_true/Content/EN/Artikel/__g8-summit/anlagen/gp-reportannex,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/gp-report-annex.

⁵⁸ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

⁵⁹ Until the end of a year Russia will annihilate 30% of its chemical weapons reserves – Official representative of the Ministry of foreign affairs of Russian Federation. Chemical Disarmament – open emagazine (Moscow) 28 October 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1357.html>.

⁶⁰ Official representative of President of Russian Federation in Privolzhskiy Federal region has visited a plant for chemical weapons annihilation at Gorniy settlement, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine. (Moscow) 16 October 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1348.html>.

⁶¹ Exclusive interview with representatives of governmental commission on chemical disarmament, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1381.html>.

essential contribution into Russia's plans and expressed his thanks to the USA, Canada, the EU and its member states for their assistance.⁶²

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has fulfilled its funding commitment to the Global Partnership, and continues to initiate disarmament projects.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

15. Africa: Peace support [203]

Commitment:

"[We will, in particular] build capacity for peace support operations including providing quality training to and equipping troops by 2010, with focus on Africa, as well as enhance logistics and transportation support for deployment."

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to build capacity for peace support operations in Africa.

Under the agreement with the UN signed in April 2002, Russia has continued to provide training for African peacekeeping personnel at the Peacekeeping Force Training Center of the All-Russian Personnel Training Institute.⁶³ Russia will train up to 80 "blue helmets" and "blue berets" annually until 2010.⁶⁴

In September 2008 Russian Parliament and President decided that about 200 Russian peacekeepers equipped by 4 Mi-8 transport helicopters should join other UN peacekeepers in Chad and in the Central African Republic. Their tasks are: transporting humanitarian cargos and UN personnel, search and rescue operations, evacuation and patrolling. The duration of the program is 1 year⁶⁵. The operation began on 14 November, 2008⁶⁶.

According to Vitaly Churkin, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, 350 foreign government officials from a number of African countries are expected to finish their training in specialized Universities and Academies of the Ministry of Interior Affairs in 2008.⁶⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued support of existing training programs for African peacekeepers.

Analyst: Tatyana Lashina

⁶² Russia implements the most zoom tasks in chemical weapons annihilation – said head of state commission on chemical disarmament in Russian Federation, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1382.html>

⁶³ Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrilov, The Russian Newspaper (Moscow) 03 September 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2008 <http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>.

⁶⁴ Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrilov, The Russian Newspaper (Moscow) 03 September 2008. Date of Access: 21 November 2008<http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>.

⁶⁵ Half of a year in Chad, Yuriy Gavrilov, The Russian Newspaper, 03 September 2008,
<http://www.rg.ru/2008/09/03/chad.html>, Date of Access: 21 November 2008

⁶⁶ Russia began its peacekeeping operation in Sudan, 15 November 2008,
<http://beta.tvc.ru>ShowNews.aspx?top=5&id=d1693265-911b-449c-bd38-f08c8dc4bd0b>, Date of Access: November 28, 2008

⁶⁷ Russia has Forgiven about 10 Billion of African Debt, UN Newscenter (New York) 15 October, 2008. Date of Access: 03 December 2008 <http://www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=10483>.

16. Africa: Food and Agriculture [220]

Commitment:

“[We will] reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, [in order] to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in Africa – through full and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

There is no information regarding Russia’s involvement or support of the CAADP’s priority areas.

Thus, Russia is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Arina Shadrikova

17. Biofuels [229]

Commitment:

“[We will] ensure the compatibility of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels with food security and accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on second-generation biofuels. Russia has taken steps to encourage both the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels. On 8 September 2008, Russian officials met at the V Baikal Economic Forum and agreed, that the Corporation of Biotechnologies would sign a RUR1.1 billion investment agreement with the Administration of the Irkutsk region in order to produce biofuels.⁶⁸

After the agreement, the executive of the Corporation of Biotechnologies, Igor Cheremnov, said that the Corporation plans to create 30 new enterprises for biofuel production within the next eight years.⁶⁹ The project specifically supports second-generation biofuels.

On 31 October 2008, the Corporation of Biotechnologies presented its plan for biofuels production at the Russian Academy of Science.⁷⁰ A member of the Russian Academy of Science, Valentin Parmon, announced his support for the plan and confirmed that they are already working on a project in Siberia which aims to improve the production of second-generation biofuels.⁷¹

⁶⁸ The First Biofuels Plant in LakeBaikal, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv_novostej/pervyyi_biotoplivnyii_zavod_u_baikala_481.html.

⁶⁹ The Corporation ‘Biotechnology’ in Russia Will Build 30 Plants to Produce Biofuels with Total Capacity of 2 Million Tonnes, Regnum News Agency (Moscow) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.regnum.ru/news/1052390.html>.

⁷⁰ The Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences Discussed the Projects on Second-Generation Biofuel Production, CNews (Moscow) 1 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

http://rnd.cnews.ru/tech/news/line/index_science.shtml?2008/11/01/325806.

⁷¹ Russia Will Produce the Oil from the Plants, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 5 December 2008. Date of

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has allocated moderate resources to the development and commercialization of second-generation biofuels.

Analyst: Arina Shadrikova

18. Terrorism [246]

Commitment:

“We stress the urgent need for full implementation of existing standards, including Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Special Recommendations VIII and IX, and ask our experts to take steps to share information, evaluate threats, assess new trends and promote implementation and review these efforts next year.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism

Russia: -1

Russia has not complied with its commitment to work towards full implementation of the FATF’s Special Recommendations VIII and IX. While Russia has made some progress in combating terrorism in general, its actions have not directly addressed FATF Special Recommendations VIII and IX.

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, a joint assessment of Russia’s anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures was conducted by the FATF, the Eurasian Group, and the Council of Europe’s Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL). The evaluation found the Russian government’s implementation of Special Recommendations VIII and IX to be particularly lacking.⁷² The report noted: “Russia should review and update all its supervisory laws and practices. None of the supervisory authorities in Russia currently possesses an adequate level of (sanctioning) powers, and criminal ownership of financial institutions is not specifically prohibited.”⁷³

On 8 September 2008, Russia participated in a UN meeting on the formation of a global partnership between governments and private businesses.⁷⁴ Though still in a conceptual phase, the initiative could eventually produce mechanisms to prevent the use of unofficial banking institutions for financing crime and terrorism.⁷⁵

Russia has not reviewed any of its laws or regulations, as demanded by FATF essential criteria VIII.1, to ensure their adequacy in protecting non-profit entities from being misused for

Access: 6 December 2008.

http://www.energieforum.ru/ru/archiv_novostej/rossija_budet_proizvodit'_neft'_iz_travy_506.html.

⁷² Mutual Evaluation of the Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. http://www.fatfgafi.org/document/1/0,3343,en_32250379_32235720_40945665_1_1_1,1,00.html.

⁷³ Mutual Evaluation of the Russian Federation, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2 July 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. http://www.fatfgafi.org/document/1/0,3343,en_32250379_32235720_40945665_1_1_1,1,00.html.

⁷⁴ Moscow Satisfied with UN Session on Anti-Terrorism Partnership between Governments and Businesses, G8 Live (Toronto) 8 September 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://g8live.org/2008/09/08/moscow-satisfied-with-un-session-on-antiterrorism-partnership-between-governments-businesses/>.

⁷⁵ Moscow Satisfied with UN Session on Anti-Terrorism Partnership between Governments and Businesses, G8 Live (Toronto) 8 September 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://g8live.org/2008/09/08/moscow-satisfied-with-un-session-on-antiterrorism-partnership-between-governments-businesses/>.

bankrolling terrorism.⁷⁶ Moreover, Russia has failed to introduce any new measures to detect the physical cross-border transportation of currency and bearers of negotiable instruments necessary to meet the requirements of Special Recommendation IX.⁷⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. No progress has been made in addressing the essential criteria for these Special Recommendations, or the recommendations of the recent FATF mutual evaluation, Russia has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

19. Regional Security [248]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm the importance of economic and social development along with counterterrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, which can play a critical role in bringing lasting peace, stability and security to this region. To this end, we are committed to further strengthening the coordination of our efforts in the border region in cooperation with the respective countries, international organizations, and other donors.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Summit commitment to pursue social and economic development in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Although Russia has engaged in discussions of economic and social development programs with G8 member states, the respective countries and international organizations, it has not launched any new projects for the region.

At the United Nations Security Council meeting on 14 October 2008, Vitaly Churkin, permanent representative of the Russian Federation to the UN, said that the steps to restore the security situation in Afghanistan “must be backed by efforts towards the socio-economic revival of the Afghan State.”⁷⁸ He said that Russia is actively working in that area, participating in the implementation of a number of projects to restore energy and transport infrastructure in Afghanistan, and will remain active in those efforts.⁷⁹

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev discussed, with other member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), during the Dushanbe summit on 27-28 August 2008, the development of Afghanistan and counter-terrorism measures in the border region.⁸⁰ In the

⁷⁶ 9 Special Recommendations (SR) on Terrorist Financing (TF): VIII. Non-Profit Organizations, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2004. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.fatfgafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_34032073_1_1_1,1,00.html#VIIINonprofit.

⁷⁷ 9 Special Recommendations (SR) on Terrorist Financing (TF): IX. Cash Couriers, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2004. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.fatfgafi.org/document/9/0,3343,en_32250379_32236920_34032073_1_1_1,1,00.html#VIIINonprofit.

⁷⁸ The situation in Afghanistan: Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, Security Council Meeting 5994, 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.undemocracy.com/securitycouncil/meeting_5994.

⁷⁹ The situation in Afghanistan: Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, Security Council Meeting 5994, 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.undemocracy.com/securitycouncil/meeting_5994.

⁸⁰ Dushanbe Declaration of Heads of SCO Member States. President of Russia. Official Web Portal

(Moscow) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/events/articles/2008/08/205865/205913.shtml>.

Dushanbe Declaration, members expressed their joint support Russia's proposal to hold a conference on Afghanistan under the SCO's auspices.⁸¹

Medvedev said that such a conference would help "develop a specific set of proposals."⁸² The summit's joint communiqué also noted the need to enhance the activity of the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group.⁸³

Russia has actively discussed Afghanistan's security and economic development with neighbouring countries and other G8 members, but it has not introduced any new projects for the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. Therefore, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

20. Climate Change: Developing Countries [265]

Commitment:

"We will work together in accordance with our Convention commitments to strengthen the ability of developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable ones, to adapt to climate change. This includes the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies to improve vulnerability and adaptation assessments, the integration of climate change adaptation into overall development strategies, increased implementation of adaptation strategies, increased emphasis on adaptation technologies, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, and consideration of means to stimulate investment and increased availability of financial and technical assistance."

Declaration of Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Russia took part in international discussions on climate change adaptation, but has not mobilized any resources.

Russian representatives are members of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol's Adaptation Fund Board and take part in the Fund's meetings.⁸⁴ On 15-17 December 2008, Russia sent one representative to the fourth meeting of the Fund in Bonn, Germany.⁸⁵

On 22 November 2008 Russia met with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima, Peru to discuss Asia-Pacific Development. Russia and other APEC members expressed support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.⁸⁶

⁸¹ Dushanbe Declaration of Heads of SCO Member States. President of Russia. Official Web Portal (Moscow) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/events/articles/2008/08/205865/205913.shtml>.

⁸² Speech at a Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). President of Russia. Official Web Portal (Moscow) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2008/08/28/1821_type82914_205843.shtml.

⁸³ Joint Communiqué of meeting of SCO Heads of State Council. President of Russia. Official Web Portal (Moscow) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.kremlin.ru/eng/events/articles/2008/08/205865/205925.shtml>.

⁸⁴ Members of the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund, 27 May 2008. Date of access: 15 January 2009. http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB_members_update_05.27.08.pdf.

⁸⁵ List of Participants, Adaptation Fund (Germany) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List_of_Participants_AFB.3.rev.pdf.

⁸⁶ A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0, as there is no evidence that Russia introduced new aid or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation.

Analyst: Natalya Churkina