

G8 Final Compliance Report 2007

Russia

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

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Table 1. Interim and Final Compliance Scores for the Russian Federation

Commitments	<i>Interim Scores</i>	<i>Final Scores</i>
Health (Global Fund)	0	+1
Health (Tuberculosis)	0	0
Health (Polio)	+1	+1
Energy (Oil and Energy Reserve Data Collection)	+1	+1
Energy Intensity	+1	+1
Surface Transportation	0	0
Renewable Energy	+1	+1
Climate Change and Sustainable Development	0	0
Education (Academic Mobility)	0	+1
Education (Qualification Systems)	-1	0
Education (Gender Disparities)	0	0
Africa (Security)	0	0
Africa (Debt Relief)	0	+1
Transnational Crime and Corruption	0	0
Intellectual Property Rights	0	0
Trade (Export Subsidies, Agriculture)	0	0
Counter-terrorism (Energy)	0	0
Stabilization and Reconstruction (UN)	0	0
Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)	+1	+1
Middle East (Lebanon)	+1	+1
TOTAL	25%	45%

1. Health (Global Fund)

“We will work with other donors and stakeholders in the effort to secure funds needed for the 2006-2007 replenishment period and call upon all concerned to participate actively in the development of a four-year strategy, aimed at building a solid foundation for the activities of the Fund in the years ahead.”

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the Saint-Petersburg commitment to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the 2006-2007 period, as well as the development of a four-year Strategic Framework, as demonstrated both in the financial and the political sphere. According with its pledge to the Global Fund consisting of USD40 million by 2008, Russia has already contributed USD37,500 million.¹

As President of the G8 in 2006, Russia selected the fight against infectious diseases as one of the three central themes of the St. Petersburg Summit.²

Russia made a financial contribution to the Global Fund's in an amount of USD10 million in 2006. For 2007 Russia pledged USD5 millions and already paid in USD 2,5 millions being the only country that has made payments in 2007.³

During the St. Petersburg Summit, Russia announced its intention to reimburse the Global Fund the USD 270 million which had been used to fund projects in the Russian Federation, through 2010.⁴

Additionally, Russia worked with other parties concerned with the fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. As part of its G8 Presidency, Russia hosted an international conference entitled “Global Challenges – Global Actions: Putting Forward G8 Initiatives in the Fight Against Infectious Diseases” in Moscow on 8 December 2006.⁵ Russia took the opportunity to urge the international community to honor their commitments to fight infectious diseases as outlined at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg⁶.

As a member of Policy and Strategy Committee⁷ Russian representative on the Global Fund Board (together with other G8 and non-G8 representatives) contributes to the development of a four-year strategy for the Fund.

¹ Pledges and Contributions, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva), 19 April 2007. Date of access: 20 April 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls

² Speech by Chief Epidemiologist Gennady Onishchenko, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 23 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html.

³ Pledges and Contributions to Date (31 December 2006), Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Geneva) Date of access 13 March 2007. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/pledges&contributions.xls>

⁴ St.-Petersburg Summit Documents, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 22 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/10.html.

⁵ Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 8 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html.

⁶ Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 8 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html.

⁷ The Global Fund. The Board's committees. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/committees/contact/> Date of Access: 27 November 2006.

At the Fourteenth Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Guatemala City Russia's representation through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed its commitment in the development of a four-year Strategic Framework.⁸

Russia's monetary contribution to the Global Fund, continued work with the other donors and participation in the development of a four-year strategy stand for full compliance and a score of + 1.

Analyst: Maria Kaloshkina and Adina Dediu

2. Health (TB)

"We will also support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, which aims to cut TB deaths in half by the year 2015 compared to 1990 levels, saving some 14 million lives over ten years, and call upon all donors and stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation."

Russia: 0

Russia has shown progress towards complying with its St. Petersburg commitment to support the Global Plan to Stop TB.

As President of the G8 in 2006, Russia selected the fight against infectious diseases as one of the three central themes of the St. Petersburg summit.⁹ Russia has yet to announce new funding commitments to the Global Plan to Stop TB in the period between 20 July 2006 and 31 March 2007. Russian State Sanitary Inspector Gennady Onishchenko stated that Russia's contribution to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases would total USD500 million between 2006 and 2010.¹⁰

Russia is also taking measures to fight TB inside the country. Goals to fight TB are included into Russian Federal Target Program on Prevention and Fight against Social Diseases (2002-2006)¹¹, which is currently being realized. In the frame of International day for fighting TB in Russia (24 March 2007) organized on Initiative of the WHO together with Russian Ministry for Health and Social Development a press-conference was held in Moscow on the 22nd of March.¹² There the Director of Russian Science Academy Central Research Institute for TB Vladimir Erohin stated that in the nearest future a new efficient TB vaccine will appear in Russia.¹³ Deputy Chief of Population Medical Assistance Department Ekaterina Kakorina announced that today the disease rate for TB in Russia is 82,4 cases for 100 thousand people while in 2005 this rate was 83,8 cases for 100 thousand people which represents a slight decrease. She also stated that for 2007-2011 26,3 billion US dollars will be allocated to

⁸ List of Participants, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (Guatemala), 31 October - 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/board/fourteenth/.

⁹ Speech by Chief Sanitary Inspector Gennady Onishchenko, (St. Petersburg), 24 July 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html Date of Access: 23 December 2006.

¹⁰ Russia to allocate \$500 million by 2010 to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272185.html> Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

¹¹ Press Release #1608. Resolution from 13 November 2001 # 790 on Federal Target Program "Prevention and Fight against Social Diseases (2002-2006)". Published 22 November 2001. www.government.ru/government/governmentactivity/rfgovernmentdecisions/archive/2001/11/22/imported-news3760.htm Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

¹² <http://www.mzsrrf.ru/news/493.html> Date of access 22 March 2007.

¹³ A new efficient TB vaccine will appear in Russia. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html Date of access 22 March 2007.

Federal Target Program for fighting TB, 40% of it from federal budget.¹⁴ Deputy Director of Federal Service for Penalty Execution of Russian Federation Alexander Kononec announced that the number of people suffering TB in penitentiary institutions is twice lower now than seven years ago.¹⁵

US ambassador in Russia William Berns highlighted that Russia has made considerable progress in fighting TB. He noted that in 2007 will be a ten-year anniversary of collaboration between Russia and the US in fighting this social disease.¹⁶

Russia works with other parties concerned with fighting the disease. An international conference “Global challenges – global actions. Putting forward G8 initiatives on fight against infectious diseases” was held in Moscow on December 8, 2006 in the framework of the Russian Federation G8 Presidency. Representatives of the G8 countries and international organizations shared information about ongoing activities, aimed to move forward on related decisions undertaken at the 2006 Summit. At the conference Russia urged countries to honor their commitments to fighting TB both individually and multilaterally.¹⁷ The issue of fighting against infectious diseases was also raised at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum in Moscow.¹⁸

Though Russia has committed itself to make a pledge of USD500 million to G8 programs to fight infectious diseases, has continued fighting TB inside the country and working with other donors, there is no evidence that the country has contributed funds directly to the Global Plan to Stop TB. Hence Russia receives a 0 score for this commitment.

Analyst: Maria Kaloshkina

3. Health (Polio)

“We urgently call for mobilization of financial support and will continue to work collectively and with bilateral and multilateral donors to close the funding gap for 2007-2008, and will continue to work with others towards securing the resources necessary to finish the program and declare our planet polio-free in the near future.”

Russia: +1

Russia receives a score of “+1”, registering full compliance with its commitment made at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit to eradicate polio.

As host of the St. Petersburg G8 Summit, Russia selected the “Fight Against Infectious Diseases” as one of its central themes.¹⁹ Russia’s political leadership and mandate to combat polio at the St. Petersburg Summit was lauded by the WHO.²⁰

¹⁴ A new efficient TB vaccine will appear in Russia. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html Date of access 22 March 2007.

¹⁵ A new efficient TB vaccine will appear in Russia. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html Date of access 22 March 2007.

¹⁶ A new efficient TB vaccine will appear in Russia. http://www.rian.ru/society/health_services/20070322/62431327.html Date of access 22 March 2007.

¹⁷ Russia urges G8 to honor commitments on infectious diseases. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html Date of Access: 27 December 2006.

¹⁸ About the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123 Date of Access: 29 December 2006.

¹⁹ Speech by Chief Epidemiologist Gennady Onishchenko, (St. Petersburg), 24 July 2006. Date of Access: 23 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060724/1257426.html.

During the St.-Petersburg summit Russia committed to contribute US\$18 million to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative²¹ though the terms were not indicated. Between September and December 2006 Russia contributed to Global Polio Eradication Initiative 10 millions US dollars: USD3 million for 2006, USD3 million for 2007, and USD4 million for 2008²². As in 2003-2005 Russia contributed USD8 million,²³ the 2006-2008 contribution represents an increase. Russian Health and Social Development Minister Mikhail Zurabov stated that Russia is not a recipient anymore and is to become a donor in polio eradication²⁴. WHO recognized that the Russian Federation carried on the G8 tradition of supporting polio eradication.²⁵

Russian Federation is classified as a 7-th tier donor of GPEI indicating it has contributed between USD5 million and USD24 million overall²⁶. Other G8 members are on the following tiers: USA (1), United Kingdom (2), Japan (3), Canada and Germany (4), France (6), Italy (7).

Russia also effectively initiated efforts to build relationships with partners focused on eradicating polio. It recently sponsored an international conference focused on the G8's initiatives to fight infectious diseases in Moscow on 8 December 2006. Delegates from the G8 and supporting organizations shared information about activities and strategies on how to make headway on the St. Petersburg commitments.²⁷ The issue of infectious diseases was also raised in Moscow at the 7th meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum.²⁸

Having contributed resources to the WHO on liquidation of poliomyelitis and continuing to work with other donors, Russia receives a +1 score.

Analyst: Maria Kaloshkina

4. Energy (JODI)

"We welcome the beginning of implementation of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and will take further action to improve and enhance the collection and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources by all countries including through development of a global common standard for reporting oil and other energy reserves."

²⁰ Global Immunization News, WHO, (Geneva), 26 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.who.int/immunization/GIN_July2006.pdf.

²¹ St Petersbourg Summit Documents, Fight Against Infectious Diseases. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/10.html> Date of Access: 02 November 2006.

²² Global Polio Eradication Initiative. New external contributions received between September and December 2006. http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/FRR_07Jan_NewContributions_sinceSept06.pdf Date of Access 19 March 2007.

²³ Global Polio Eradication Initiative. Contributions and Pledges to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, 1985-2009. <http://www.polioeradication.org/content/general/HistContributionWeb27Feb07.pdf> Date of Access 19 March 2007.

²⁴ Health and Social Development Minister Mikhail Zurabov Briefing note, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. <http://g8russia.ru/news/20060716/1229553.html>.

²⁵ Global Immunization News (GIN), WHO, 26 July 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. http://www.who.int/immunization/GIN_July2006.pdf.

²⁶ Global Polio Eradication Initiative. Donor profile for 1988-2009. <http://www.polioeradication.org/poliodonors.asp> Date of Access 19 March 2007.

²⁷ Russia Urges G8 to Honor Commitments on Infectious Diseases, G8 Russia, (St. Petersburg), 8 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20061208/1272224.html.

²⁸ About the 7th Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum. Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Moscow), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 29 December 2006. www.mid.ru;brp_4.nsf/sps/E7AF1CC8BF1C1A01C3257214004E4123.

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg JODI commitments. Results of new JODI assessment have not been published yet, however, results covering the time period from January to June 2006 and published in November, 2006 show that Russia was given "fair" for submission of information, "poor" for timeliness and "fair" for completeness.²⁹ At the date of February, 2007 (the date of last update of JODI data) Russia submitted all necessary information.³⁰ So, Russia is complying with the implementation of JODI.

Confirming its commitment, Russia has made numerous official announcements on the necessity of JODI and informational openness of energy markets. In January 2007 at the 15th annual session of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum the Federation Council Chair D. Mezencev said that it's very important for Russia to improve international cooperation in the framework of international initiatives, such as the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI).³¹

In September 2006 at the conference of OPEC oil ministers in Vienna Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy of the Russian Federation Andrey Reus announced, that increasing transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets is a vital prerequisite of energy security. Andrey Reus noted that informational transparency of the world oil markets signifies a tendency to the transition from the outdated competitive strategy of assessing price risks to the contemporary informational strategy of energy resources market evaluation.³² Later, in February 2007 at the international conference CERA in Houston (the USA) Andrey Reus said that there are two main directions of work: efficiency improvement and stabilization of the energy resources market, and market transparency is its main instrument.³³

In December 2006 joint work on the TACIS project "Harmonization of energy policies of Russia and the EU" was accomplished. The topics considered included the issues of conformity of forecast energy balances of Russia and the EU for the long-term perspective, the volume of Russian export of oil and gas, the conditions of mutual improvement of the investment climate for participation of foreign partners in the development of Russian mineral wealth and the appearance of Russian companies on the retail energy market of Europe.

One more step is the foundation of the International Center of Sustainable Energy Development in Russia under the aegis of Ministry of Industry and Energy of Russia and UNESCO in November 2006.³⁴

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²⁹ http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/newsletter/JODI_Newsletter9.pdf, JODI, Date of access: 16 April 2007

³⁰ <http://www.jodidb.org/IEFS/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=83>, JODI, All Data, Date of access: 16 April 2007

³¹ http://www.council.gov.ru/inf_ps/chronicle/2007/01/item5569.html, Energy safety in the world and in the Asian-Pacific Region – the role of Russia as G8 member, The Federation Council, 23 January 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

³² <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/energy/news/236>, Joint work is a guarantee of sustainable and predictable oil market, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 12 September 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

³³ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=activity/energy/appearance/26>, The Russian Federation role in the global energy safety, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 13 February 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

³⁴ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/126> From utilitarianism to humanism, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 3 November 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

5. Energy Intensity

“consider national goals for reducing energy intensity of economic development to be reported by the end of the year;”

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. Goals for reducing energy intensity of economic development are set in Russia's Energy Strategy (approved in 2003) and in the Federal Special Program “Energy Efficient Economy in 2002-2005 and till 2010”. In September 2006 the Russian government made a decision to reconsider and to develop a new Energy Strategy. The new Strategy should change thoroughly the federal government's attitude towards increasing energy efficiency. Russia plans to make changes to legislation to determine structures responsible for the development and policy for increasing energy efficiency; to create a new program “Energy efficiency of the economy” and to determine the sources of its financing; to create new technical standards on energy efficiency of buildings and equipment; to begin programs of power demand management; to allow to use the received savings from utility resource payments for investments into repairing of public facilities.³⁵

The public will be involved in considerations of national goals for reducing energy intensity. Director of the Department on Economic Analysis and Prospective Planning of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Stanislav Naumov announced that his department welcomes the proposal of the Public Chamber to form the Public Council under the Ministry of Industry and Energy. He said that the Council will discuss questions of energy efficiency and energy safety and will be formed soon.³⁶ The first session of the Working Group of the Public chamber “Perspectives of Russian Energy Development” took place on the 20th of November, 2006. This analytical group will work towards amendment of Russian energy strategy and work out measures on reducing energy intensity.³⁷

Complimentary information since the 1st of January 2007

It was announced that the work on new Russian Energy Strategy till 2030 is to be finished by the end of this year ³⁸ and the Federal Target Programme (FTP) "Enhancing efficiency of energy consumption in the Russian Federation" is being finalized for 2008-2010 and up to 2015. Though new Energy Strategy is not finalized yet, Russia reported some goals for reducing energy intensity. The main general outcome of the programme's implementation should be 62,5 % of the GDP energy intensity in 2015 as compared to 2006. In April, 2007 at the Russian-German forum on energy efficiency in fuel and energy sector and other industries Minister of Industry and Energy of Russia Viktor Khristenko said that Russia had the unique potential of reducing energy intensity and would be able to save 100 mln tons of fuel equivalent a year.³⁹

³⁵ Energy Strategy: Future map, Vedomosti (Moscow) 14 September 2006. Date of access: 25 December 2006. www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2006/09/14/112560

³⁶ Velikhov knocks at the White House, Vedomosti (Moscow) 25 August 2006. Date of access: 25 December 2006. www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2006/08/25/111588

³⁷ Russian energy under public control, Public Chamber of the RF (Moscow) 21 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. www.oprf.ru/rus/news/chamber/5751ec3e9a4feab575962e78e006250d/

³⁸ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/147>. To save means to produce, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 13 April 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

³⁹ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/147>. To save means to produce, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 13 April 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

6. Surface Transportation

“develop programs in our respective countries, consistent with national circumstances, to provide incentives for consumers to adopt efficient vehicles, including clean diesels and hybrids; and introduce on a large scale efficient public hybrid and/or clean diesel transportation systems, where appropriate;”

Russia: 0

Russia takes measures aimed at improving its vehicles technical standards. In October 2006 the order on ban on import of used vehicles, which do not meet the standard Euro-2, came into force.⁴⁰ It was also decided to ban production and import of automobiles which didn't satisfy Euro-3 standard from January 2008. Moreover in April, 2007 Ministry of Industry and Energy passed to the Government the bill on technical standards which would ban use of fuel lower than Euro-2 standard from January, 2009 and lower than Euro-3 standard from January, 2010.⁴¹

In addition, the Russian Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Andrey Dementyev indicated that the federal government would continue to pursue an environmentally friendly energy policy at a meeting with Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the UN Marek Belka, which took place 16 October 2006. Dementyev stated that Russia was interested in expanding the collaboration with the ECE in the sphere of technical standards.⁴²

In March, 2007 representative of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF noted that the Ministry expected the development of bill on using of alternative vehicle fuel.⁴³ Minister of Agriculture of the RF Alexey Gordeev said that Russia is going to produce fuel from corn and rape, the first enterprises are being built and in future Russia could export the fuel.⁴⁴

In October 2006, the state owned railway company, Russian Railways, signed a partnership with the Russian Academy of Science aimed at the development of energy saving technologies, and alternative energy sources. Russian Railways CEO Vladimir Yakunin stated that development and eventual use of hydrogen powered locomotives was a priority for Russian Railways and a centerpiece of the agreement.⁴⁵ While Russia has demonstrated an compliance with most dimensions of St. Petersburg commitment, the federal government has implemented no programs to provide incentives for consumers to adopt efficient vehicles, thus Russia receives a score of 0.

⁴⁰ <http://rian.ru/society/expert/20061031/55263939.html>, Ban on import of used vehicles, which do not meet the standard Euro-2, came into force, RIA Novosti, 31 October 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁴¹ http://www.ng.ru/economics/2007-04-13/1_standart.html, Euro-3 as diagnosis or judgment, 13 April 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁴² <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/activity/inter/news/121>, Sustainable energy and harmonized technical standards, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 17 October 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁴³ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/energy/news/294>, Energy dialog – the new iteration, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 12 March 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁴⁴ <http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2007/03/16/122407>, Machine made of hay, Vedomosti, 16 March 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁴⁵ <http://www.vz.ru/news/2006/10/26/54455.html>, Russian Railways will use alternative energy sources, newspaper “Vzglyad”, 26 October 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

7. Renewable Energy

“We will facilitate development of local energy resources, including those based on core generation technologies and on renewable energy, such as hydropower, wind power, geothermal power, biomass, and the effective use of solar energy, to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries.”

Russia: +1

Russia continued to made progress in fulfilling its St. Petersburg commitments. The Federation Council Chair D. Mezencev at the 15th annual session of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum in January 2007 said that Russia will gradually increase the role of alternative energy.⁴⁶ In March, 2007 the bill on support of alternative energy sources in the RF was submitted to the State Duma.⁴⁷ The bill aims to increase the share of renewable energy to 3-5% till 2015 and to 10% till 2020.⁴⁸

At the 7th meeting of the Russian-American Working Group on Energy in early spring, Russian Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy, Ivan Materov, and the U.S. Energy Deputy Secretary, Clay Sell, agreed to enhance cooperation in the sphere of renewable energy.⁴⁹ In February, 2007 Deputy Minister Materov also met with Gabriel Nguema Lima, the Deputy Minister of Nature Resources, Industry and Energy for the Republic of Equatorial, and had come to the agreement that conditions have been created for partnership of the two countries in building hydropower stations in the Republic.⁵⁰

One of the practical steps in development of the humanitarian role of the energy industry is creation by the Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF and UNESCO of a joint information-analytical International Center of Sustainable Energy Development for solving energy problems and particularly the problem of energy poverty in developing countries.⁵¹ This Center will help to harmonize positions of leading countries in taking measures for struggle with energy poverty.⁵²

Important event in the sphere of renewable energy development was the First World Congress “Alternative Energy and Ecology” under the aegis of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of

⁴⁶ http://www.council.gov.ru/inf_ps/chronicle/2007/01/item5569.html, Energy safety in the world and in the Asian-Pacific Region – the role of Russia as G8 member, The Federation Council, 23 January 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁴⁷ <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc.html?docId=747436>, Renova will invest billion in wind and sun, Kommersant, 5 March 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁴⁸ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/interview/53>, In the small hydro energy we are the first, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 6 March 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁴⁹ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/energy/news/294>, Energy dialog – the new iteration, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 12 March 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁵⁰ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/144>, Russian economic interests at the equator, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 28 February 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁵¹ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=appearance/report/30>, Presentation of the International Center of Sustainable Energy Development, speech of the Minister of Industry and Energy of the RF V.B.Khristenko, 3 November 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁵² <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/126>, From utilitarianism to humanism, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, 3 November 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

the RF on 21-25 August 2006.⁵³ Russia attended the November 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Hanoi, Vietnam. Noting the rapidly increasing energy demands and concerns for environment, APEC leaders urged all member economies, including developing economies, to pursue programs for development of new and renewable energy sources.⁵⁴ Russia, through its membership in the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG), authorized the expenditure of USD 50,000 in fall 2006 to launch the Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. The program will develop knowledge of renewable energy technologies among financial institutions in Mexico and other developing APEC economies.⁵⁵

Russia has joined the international Global Village private-public partnership, and allocated 30 million dollars to its budget. Within the Program projects are being developed for the African States.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina and Katherine Kanczuga

8. Climate Change and Sustainable Development

“We reaffirm our intention to deliver on commitments made in Gleneagles in order to meet our shared and multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving the global environment, enhancing energy security and cutting air pollution in conjunction with our vigorous efforts to reduce poverty.”

Russia: 0

In October 2006 Russia sent its Fourth National Report to the UNFCCC with data on GHG emissions in 2000-2004 and other information on climate change in Russia.⁵⁶ In February, 2007 the UN published this report.⁵⁷ Russia has for the first time submitted its greenhouse gas inventory to the UNFCCC.⁵⁸ Russia could start its initialisation process with the UN’s International Transaction Log (ITL) this summer, according to the Federal Center of Geoecological Systems (FCGS “Ecology”), the institution tasked with administering Russia’s registry.⁵⁹ So, all necessary documents for realization of the Kyoto Protocol in Russia are ready and Russia fulfills all commitments under the Protocol.⁶⁰

⁵³ <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/action/69>, The First World Congress “Alternative Energy and Ecology”, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁵⁴ 2006 Leaders Declaration, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: 216 April 2007. www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2006.html

⁵⁵ Request for Proposals EWG 01/2006T, APEC Secretariat, (Singapore), December 2006. Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

www.apec.org/apec/projects.MedialibDownload.v1.html?url=/etc/medialib/apec_media_library/downloads/misc/rfps.Par.0037.File.v1.1

⁵⁶ <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/2667>, Russia knows hazardous emissions, WWF in Russia, 25 October 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁵⁷ <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>, Russia applies for assigned amount under Kyoto Protocol, Pointcarbon, 23 February 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁵⁸ <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>, Russia recalculates emissions, ups Kyoto target by 576 mt/year, Pointcarbon, 10 January 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁵⁹ <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>, Russia eyes summer link to ITL, Pointcarbon, 13 February 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁶⁰ <http://www.economy.gov.ru>. Interview of the Deputy Director of Department of Property and Land Relations of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation V. Gavrilov “Realization of Kyoto Protocol mechanisms in Russia”, 22 January 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007.

In February 2007 Russia's government has decided to accept a grant from Japan via the World Bank of US\$ 725,000 (€560,000) to carry out a study on how Russia can implement a green investment scheme (GIS) under the Kyoto Protocol.⁶¹ Ministry of Economic Development of the RF passed to the Government the bill on JI projects.⁶² Russia will take part in carbon trade, thus will help Russia to develop energy saving and carbon emissions reducing technologies.⁶³

Russia participates in the international events devoted to the problems of climate change. Russian specialists took part in the work of the XV World Forum on Global Changes in Vienna on the 10-12 October 2006⁶⁴ and in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Nairobi on the 6-7 November 2006.⁶⁵ At the 26th Session of the Subsidy Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidy Body for Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held from 7-18 May 2007, on 11 May, a workshop on the proposal by the Russian Federation, that appropriate procedures be developed to enable parties to the Kyoto Protocol to adopt voluntary commitments, was organized.⁶⁶

Russia has taken some significant new measures to implement Gleneagles climate change commitments and remains committed to meeting emissions reductions targets re-affirmed at Gleneagles, but its policy in climate change mitigation is not sufficiently active.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina and Vera Serdiuk

9. Education (Academic Mobility)

"We will promote international academic mobility at all levels, significantly increasing the mobility of students, teachers and researchers."

Russia: +1

Russia has complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to enhance international academic mobility. Although Russia has shown a certain degree of commitment to the promotion of international academic mobility, many of the steps taken are limited as they remain within existing frameworks.

As President of the G8 in 2006, Russia selected education as one of the three central themes of the St. Petersburg summit, marking a return since the 1999 Cologne Summit to the idea of directly addressing the interconnection between education, research, and innovation.⁶⁷

⁶¹ <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>, Russia to sign agreement on GIS study, Pointcarbon, 01 February 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁶² <http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2007/01/23/119391>, 1 billion dollars for emissions, Vedomosti, 23 January 2007, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁶³ <http://www.economy.gov.ru>. Interview of the Head of Department of Environment Economy of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation O. Pluzhnikov, 15 December 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁶⁴ <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/2648>, Climate change was chosen the higher priority strategic research, WWF in Russia, 12 October 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁶⁵ <http://itsgettinghotinhere.org/category/nairobi-2006/>, Closing session... the count down, 17 November 2006, Date of access: 16 April 2007

⁶⁶ Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, 7-18 May 2007, Bonn, Germany, UNFCCC International. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://unfccc.int/meetings/sb26/items/3919txt.php>.

⁶⁷ Putin praises G8 summit for progress on migration, education and health, 17 September 2006. Date of access 29 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060917/1262663.html

Academic mobility is one of the objectives of the Federal Target Programme for Education Development (FTPED) adopted on 23 December 2005.⁶⁸ There are indications that FTPED for 2007, currently being discussed, will include a significant section on academic mobility development. A project on “elaboration and piloting of academic mobility models of students and teachers from institutions of higher professional education” realized under government contract between Russian Federal Agency on Education and State educational institution of higher professional education “Academy of National Economy under the Government of Russian Federation, which aims to promote schemes facilitating and enhancing inward and outward academic mobility.”⁶⁹

Support of academic mobility is an important element of the State Innovative Educational Programs, which are part of the National Project “Education”.⁷⁰ In 2006 17 Russian higher education institutions received state financing, totaling at 10 billion RUR (plus 3 billion RUR of HEIs co-financing), 5 per cent of which (more than 25 mln. USD) were specifically targeted at mobility promoting.

In 2007 40 more Russian higher education institutions received state financing, totaling at 20 billion RUR (plus 4 billion RUR of HEIs co-financing), 8 per cent of which (74,5 mln. USD) were specifically targeted at mobility promoting.⁷¹

A Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry Subcommittee on higher professional education was created on 29 September 2006.⁷² One of its goals is assistance to establishment of closer relations between Russian and foreign educational institutions of higher professional education and realization of international projects aimed at the development of innovative activity.⁷³

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation several international conference, aimed at discussing the ways of increasing and promoting the mobility of researchers, were organized, including the Third Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Education Conference – Quality and Relevance of Education (Saint-Petersburg, October 4-6 2006, jointly with the World Bank)⁷⁴, and the EU-Russia science and technology

⁶⁸ Federal Target Program for Education Development. List of measures. Date of access 20 December 2006 www.fcpro.ru/index2.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=15&pop=1&page=0&Itemid=80

⁶⁹ Plan of Basic Arrangements of the Federal Agency for Education for the Year 2007, Federal Agency for Education (Moscow) 17 December 2006. Date of Access: 22 January 2007. <http://www.ed.gov.ru/news/obnews/>

⁷⁰ Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. <http://www.mon.gov.ru/proekt>. Date of access: 25 April 2007.

⁷¹ Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. <http://www.mon.gov.ru/proekt/vuz/> Date of access: 25 April 2007.

Educational web-portal “5 ballov”. <http://www.5ballov.ru/news/newsline/2007/01/22/55702> Date of access: 25 April 2007.

⁷² Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Russian Federation for the Aid of Professional and Business Affairs, Chamber of Trade and Industry (Moscow), Date of access 28 December 2006. www.tpprf.ru/ru/main/committee/komobr/komobr1/

⁷³ Statute on Subcommittee on higher professional education, Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Moscow), 04 October 2006, Date of access 28 December 2006. www.tpprf.ru/img/uploaded/2006100414365779.doc

⁷⁴ Quality and Relevance of Education, The World Bank, 4 - 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21083685~menuPK:305605~pagePK:64027988~piPK:64027986~theSitePK:305600,00.html>

conference, hosted by the State University – Higher School of Economics (Moscow, 22 February 2007)⁷⁵.

As significant steps have been made to improve academic mobility in Russia, including special financing programs, a +1 grade indicating full compliance with the commitment.

Analyst: Maria Kaloshkina

10. Education (Qualification Systems)

“We will share information about qualification systems in our countries to increase understanding of national academic practices and traditions.”

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its Saint-Petersburg academic qualifications commitment and is scored “0”.

In February 2007 Russia has submitted to the OECD Education Policy Committee the Country Background Report, prepared in the framework of OECD Thematic Review of Tertiary Education project under the contract with the Federal Educational Agency by the State University – Higher School of Economics. Chapter 2 “Overall description of the tertiary education system” includes the comprehensive information on the Russian qualification system, as well as national academic practices and traditions in the sphere. Chapter 9 “Assuring the quality of tertiary education” considers problems of international comparability of qualifications.⁷⁶

An international workshop “Tertiary Education in Russia: Equity, Quality, Efficiency, Competitiveness. Wrap-Up International Seminar on the OECD project “Thematic Review of Tertiary Education” was organized on the 12-13th of April 2007 with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. The workshop participants included representatives of OECD Directorate for Education. Issue of international comparability of the Russian qualifications system as a key factor of enhancing efficiency and competitiveness of the Russian tertiary education system was debated by the network of experts.⁷⁷

In order to share information about qualification systems in Russia and European countries, and to increase understanding of Russian academic practices and traditions outside the country Russia jointed the international project “Tuning educational structures in Europe” (TUNING), which encompasses nearly 200 universities from 50 countries of Europe and Latin America, and aims at elaboration of a framework of transparent, comparable, and compatible qualifications in the signatory countries of the Bologna process, which should be described in terms of workload, level, learning outcomes, competences and profile. The “Tuning educational programmes in Russian HEIs” project (TUNING-Russia) is supported

⁷⁵ International conference: Russia-EU cooperation. Priority ways of science and technology development for 2007-2013. State University – Higher School of Economics. Date of Access: 25 April 2007.

http://www.hse.ru/temp/2007/02_22_konf1.shtml

⁷⁶ Russian version of the Country Background Report for Russia: [http://www.oecdcentre.hse.ru/material/opublic/tertiary education review in the rf.pdf](http://www.oecdcentre.hse.ru/material/opublic/tertiary%20education%20review%20in%20the%20rf.pdf). Date of access 25 April 2007. The English version will be available on the OECD web-site by July 2007: www.oecd.org/edu/tertiary/review.

⁷⁷ The State University – Higher School of Economics. http://www.hse.ru/temp/2007/04_12-13_seminar.shtml. Date of access 25 April 2007.

by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the National Training Foundation.⁷⁸

On the 19-21st of October, 2996 an international workshop “Establishing common understanding of educational programmes, curricula and learning outcomes: methodology, methods and tools of “Tuning educational structures in Europe” project” was held in the framework of the TUNING-Russia project.⁷⁹ More than 70 participants took part in the workshop, including heads of departments of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, representatives of the Delegation of the European Commission in Russia, academic staff from the leading Russian and European universities. During the workshop the questions of ensuring qualifications systems transparency and comparability in Russia and Europe were widely discussed.

So, Russia is participating in international projects, aimed at sharing information about qualification systems, on a Federal level. But as there is no special state programme for sharing information about qualification systems with other countries in order to increase understanding of Russian academic practices and traditions abroad, Russia receives a 0 score for compliance with the commitment.

Analysts: Maria Kaloshkina and Katya Gorbunova

11. Education (Gender Disparities)

“We regret that interim targets related to eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education have not been achieved. Greater concerted action by all will be needed to fulfill these key goals by 2015. We reaffirm our commitments in this regard”

Russia: 0

The government of Russia has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to eliminate gender disparities in education, through its support of the FTI, its efforts to improve the quality of basic education, and its contribution of new funds to support education in the developing world.

Since the St. Petersburg Summit, Russia has participated in several forums dedicated to advancing the EFA agenda. In October 2006, Russia attended the FTI Technical Meeting in Brussels as one of the co-chairs and as a member of both the FTI Steering Committee⁸⁰ and the FTI Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee⁸¹. In November 2006, Russia attended the 4th Meeting of the EFA-FTI Partnership in Cairo as a Donor Partner⁸². At the 4th Meeting of the EFA-FTI Partnership, Russia took the lead in discussing two proposals. First, Russia led a

⁷⁸ “Tuning Educational Programmes in Russian HEIs” project. <http://www.iori.hse.ru/tuning/english.shtm>. Date of access 25 April 2007.

⁷⁹ International workshop “Establishing common understanding of educational programmes, curricula and learning outcomes: methodology, methods and tools of “Tuning educational structures in Europe” project”. <http://www.iori.hse.ru/tuning/events.shtm>. Date of access 25 April 2007.

⁸⁰ Minutes from the FTI Technical Meeting, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Brussels), 10 October 2006. pg.11. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Brussels/Brussels_Minutes.pdf.

⁸¹ FTI Catalytic Fund Strategy Committee - Minutes of the Meeting of October 10, 2006, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Brussels), 10 October 2006. pg.1 www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/CF_minutes_Oct102006.pdf.

⁸² EFA-FTI 4th Partnership Meeting – List of Participants, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. http://www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/List_of_Participants.pdf.

discussion on a proposal to create a Quality Development Task Team⁸³. The objective of the proposed Task Team is to develop methods and indicators of quality assessment of learning outcomes in basic education towards improving the quality of basic education.⁸⁴ Second, Russia put forward its proposal for the Basic Education Quality Improvement Program (BEQIP). The objective of BEQIP is to increase the quality of learning outcomes by developing national capacity in quality education assessment and by developing content and methods of teaching based on assessment results.⁸⁵ Part of the program will involve the establishment of an International Support for Education Development (ISED) Centre in Russia. The BEQIP, which is a Russian contribution to the Fast Track Initiative,⁸⁶ is expected to cost USD 67.8 million and will be implemented over the period 2007-2010.⁸⁷

It is not clear, however, what part of the program budget will actually be covered by Russia. Russia's activity in participating in FTI meetings and advocating policy initiatives has been accompanied by new financial commitments to foster education in the developing world.

On 16 September 2006, Russia's Finance Minister, Alexei Kudrin, announced that Russia will allocate USD 60 million to foster education in "the poorest countries". Russia's initiative in this regard will focus on the issue of improving the quality of education.⁸⁸

Russia as a new member of the Catalytic Fund has demonstrated compliance with the commitment of gender disparities elimination in education. As the member of Catalytic Fund Russian government continues to finance FTI programs. It paid USD 1 million by November 2006 and plans to invest USD 2 million in 2007 and up to USD 4 million in total by 2008.⁸⁹

According to the officials, Russia has pledged its commitment for the year 2007 equivalent USD 2 million. According to FTI Newsletter (Issue, November-February 2006-2007)⁹⁰ Russia along with the other G8-donors (Canada, Italy, France and the United Kingdom) has pledged to the Catalytic Fund USD 4 million for the period 2003-2008 and 3.2 million to the Education Program Development fund USD for the period 2005-2008.

⁸³ EFA-FTI 4th Partnership Meeting – Agenda, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/Agenda.pdf.

⁸⁴ Proposal for Quality Development Task Team in EFA-FTI, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/Quality_taskteam_proposal.pdf.

⁸⁵ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁸⁶ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁸⁷ Concept of the Program to Improve the Quality of Basic Education in CIS and African Countries, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Cairo), 14 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Cairo/ConceptNote_ImprovingQuality.pdf.

⁸⁸ Russia to allocate \$60 million to foster education in the poorest nations, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006 (St. Petersburg), 16 September 2006. en.g8russia.ru/news/20060916/1260427.html

⁸⁹ EFA-FTI Status Report, 12 November 2006. www.fasttrackinitiative.org/education/efati/documents/Catalytic%20Fund/Cairo_Status_Report_Nov06.pdf

⁹⁰ http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efati/documents/Press/Newsletter_novfeb2007.pdf Education for All – Fast Track Initiative Newsletter. November 2006 – February 2007. Date of access 18 May 2007.

Through its increased **pledge** to international aid (up to USD 500 million in federal budget-2007⁹¹), of which a portion is designated for educational programs, the Russian government contributes to compliance with this commitment.

The Deputy Finance Minister of Russia S. Storchak stated in an interview to the newspaper “Vremya novostey” of April, 2nd on the priorities of Russia as a donor-country, that Russia will mobilize more resources for the assistance in the sphere of energy, health and education⁹².

However there are no developed aid programmes and actions specially targeted at elimination of gender disparities, thus Russia gets a score of “0”.

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Arina Shadrikova

12. Africa (Security)

“continuing, in cooperation with the EU, UN and other partners, to assist the AU and African sub-regional organizations in further developing the African Standby Force including transportation and logistics support arrangements”

Russia: 0

Russia partially complied with the commitment and scored “0”.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergei Lavrov said that “it is real that Russian peacekeepers will participate in Darfur, as today there is no peacekeeping mission in Africa without participation of Russian peacekeepers in some form. As a rule it is police, civil and administrative personnel”⁹³.

Besides that Russia trains Africans in Peacekeepers Training Centre (Russian Institute for Advanced Training for MVD employees). From 2 to 30 of November 38 representatives of 10 African countries received training through the “Civil Police Officer program”. Vladimir Zaemskiy, representative of Foreign Policy Department, said that Russia planned to teach up to 80 people per annum by 2010, and that the next course would take place from 1 March to 2 April 2007⁹⁴.

On 26 October 2006, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergei Lavrov, stated in his welcoming speech at the Seventh Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum held in Moscow that “we are helping the African partners to reduce their debt burden, strengthen their peacekeeping capabilities and train national personnel of civilian professions.”⁹⁵ Similarly, on 20 September 2006, Lavrov affirmed in a statement to the UN Security Council that “it was necessary to build on the positive cooperation experience with such regional organizations in Africa as the African Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

⁹¹ Russian information agency RIAN, 20 November, 2006.

www.rian.ru/politics/foreign/20061120/55800127.html

⁹² “Vremya novostey”, April, 2nd 2007. http://www1.minfin.ru/off_inf/2196.htm

⁹³ “Lavrov does not exclude participation of Russian peacekeepers in Darfur” 29 January 2007. Date of access: 17 May 2007. http://www.interfintrade.ru/main/news/prime?n_id=50299&PHPSESSID=1e3ce1973a6e349764

⁹⁴ “Russia trains Africans for participation on UN peacekeeping operations” 28 February 2007. Date of access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.press-uz.info/ru/print.scm?topicId=2803&contentId=50955>

⁹⁵ Transcript of Remarks by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov at the Seventh Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, Moscow, 27 October 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2007. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcb3/27d972045c2e285fc32572170032bca8?OpenDocument

[Russia] continued training peacekeepers from Africa and intended to expand those activities.”⁹⁶

On 9 August 2006, Vitaly Churkin, Russian Federation representative in the UN, confirmed that “as the current chairman of the “Group of Eight” (G-8), Russia placed great importance on settling conflicts on the African continent...” and that “Russia believed in the importance of establishing open, equal and mutually advantageous partnerships with African countries, but he noted that external assistance should supplement, not take the place of, African States’ own steps.”⁹⁷

Thus Russia has made efforts to comply with the commitment, however Russian contribution to the UN peacekeeping forces was not very significant. Thus Russia score “0” on this commitment.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Katrin Geenen

13. Africa (Debt Relief)

“ensuring the full implementation and financing of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) according to our commitments made at Gleneagles and on a fair burden-share basis, and preserving long-term debt sustainability through the implementation of the IMF/World Bank debt sustainability framework for low-income countries;”

Russia: +1

Russia has taken significant steps to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment for debt relief and sustainability.

Russia worked alongside other G8 countries to restore Malawi’s debt sustainability by brokering a Paris Club relief package for the country worth USD 137 million in nominal terms. Deputy Finance Minister Sergei Storchak said Russia was writing off USD 558.48 million worth of debts to six African nations: \$11.75 million owed by Benin, \$162.8 million owed by Ethiopia, \$102.45 million owed by Madagascar, \$148.6 million owed by Mozambique, \$20.86 million owed by Tanzania, and \$112.2 million owed by Zambia. The six African nations exit the HIPC Initiative on December 31.⁹⁸ Russia may also offer to write off \$350 million worth of debts to five other countries, namely Burundi, Republic of Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome & Principe, and Chad, Storchak said.⁹⁹

According to the words of the RF Foreign minister Sergey Lavrov, of the total, Russia has already written off \$11,3 billion to African partners, including \$2.2 billion in the framework of the HIPC Initiative.. And this sum will be increased by \$500 million¹⁰⁰

⁹⁶ UN SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT STRESSES BENEFITS OF CLOSER COOPERATION, 20 September 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2007.
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8834.doc.htm>

⁹⁷ Presidential statement, UN Security Council, 9 August 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2007.
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8805.doc.htm>

⁹⁸ “Russia offers \$558 million debt relief to 6 countries” 21 December 2006. Date of access: 17 May 2007.
<http://www.prime-tass.com/news/show.asp?topicid=50&id=412203>

⁹⁹ “Russia offers \$558 million debt relief to 6 countries” 21 December 2006. Date of access: 17 May 2007.
<http://www.prime-tass.com/news/show.asp?topicid=50&id=412203>

¹⁰⁰

Russia will write off \$500 million to African countries. 29 May 2007. Date of access: 29 May 2007.
<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20070529/66246172.html>

According to Stanislav Pokrovskiy, Senior Counsellor of Department of International Organizations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia takes an active part in the IMF and World Bank initiatives on debt relief for the poorest countries with high level of debt. He also said during round table devoted to the UN Day of fight against poverty that Russia has written off more than \$40 billion for the last three years.¹⁰¹

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Adrianna Kardynal

14. Transnational Crime and Corruption

"We maintained our commitment to implement and promote the FATF recommendations, the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention Against Corruption. We note the critical contribution of non-governmental organizations in the fight against corruption..."

Russia: 0

There are signs that the Russian government is beginning to address the corruption issue, as it is perceived to stifle Russian economic advancement. In 2006 several high-ranking officials were replaced (Vladimir Ustinov, Alexander Zherikhov, etc.)¹⁰² In May 2006 Russia ratified United Nations Convention against Corruption¹⁰³. On the 1st of February 2007 the Russian Federation became the 44th member of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)¹⁰⁴. President Vladimir Putin signed a decree establishing an interdepartmental working group to draft amendments to Russian laws in conformity with the UN Convention against Corruption of October 31, 2003, and the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of January 27, 1999¹⁰⁵. This working group is to be established by August 1, 2007 and will be accountable to the President.

In October, 2006 at a trilateral meeting of heads of financial intelligence committees (Russia, USA and UK) Russian representatives proposed to create a standing committee consisting of representatives of control and police services of Russia, USA and UK and also member states of Eurasia Group¹⁰⁶.

Fighting corruption has been made a major goal in Russia; Russian President has called for a "dictatorship of the law"¹⁰⁷.

But according to International Herald Tribune, many experts say that the problem has worsened at all government levels since 2000. In November 2006 Russia was ranked only 121

¹⁰¹ "For the last three years Russia has written off more than \$40 billion to developing countries" 25 October 2006. Date of access: 17 May 2007. <http://news.webdigest.ru/content/479018.html>

¹⁰² Moscow launches major anti-corruption drive, http://jamestown.org/edm/article.php?article_id=2371775 Date of access: 15.04.2007

¹⁰³ UN Office on Drugs and Crime, http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html Date of Access: 15.04.2007

¹⁰⁴ Russia joins the Group of States against Corruption, 2.02.2007, <http://www.russia-ic.com/news/show/3385/> Date of Access: 15.04.2007

¹⁰⁵ One more attempt to combat corruption, February 16, 2007, http://www.mr-spb.ru/story/opinion/story_847.html?template=31 Date of Access: 15.04.2007

¹⁰⁶ Russian news agency KFM: http://www.kfm.ru/news_01112006_243.html Date of access: 29 December 2006

¹⁰⁷ Kremlin advisory board: Corruption in Russia threatens national security, February 21, 2007, <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2007/02/21/europe/EU-GEN-Russia-Corruption.php> Date of Access: 15.04.2007

out of 163 in Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index¹⁰⁸. According to the Transparency International estimates corruption in Russia has grown 700% since 2001.

Cooperation with non-governmental organizations in the fight against corruption is carried out through the Public Chamber. In February 2007 the Public Chamber published a report stating that corruption had become a "part of the state machine" and an "inseparable component in its relations with citizens"¹⁰⁹. However, many experts point out that the measures being taken by the Russian government are both not efficient and not sufficient¹¹⁰. Thus despite the compliance with the formal part of the commitment the score for Russia is "0".

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Tatiana Lanshina

15. Intellectual Property Rights

"to create in each G8 country a website providing businesses and individuals with information on mechanisms available and procedures necessary to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country, on threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health, safety and the national interests of countries, consumers and business communities, as well as on measures taken at the national and international levels to combat intellectual property rights violations, and on relevant legislation and law enforcement practices;"

Background

At its core, this commitment promises "in each G8 country a website providing business and individuals with information on..."

- a) "...mechanisms available...to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country
- b) "...procedures necessary to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country
- c) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health..."
- d) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...safety..."
- e) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...the national interests of countries..."
- f) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...consumers..."
- g) "...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...business communities..."
- h) "...measures taken at the national...level to combat intellectual property rights violations..."
- i) "...measures taken at...the international level to combat intellectual property rights violations..."

¹⁰⁸ Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2006, November 6, 2006, http://www.transparency.org/content/download/10825/92857/version/1/file/CPI_2006_presskit_eng.pdf Date of Access: 15.04.2007

¹⁰⁹ The Public Chamber has revealed the scale of corruption in Russia, February 21, 2007, <http://news.iof.ru/lenta.ru/2007/02/21/118> Date of Access: 15.04.2007

¹¹⁰ Russia is granted a chance to combat corruption but is not likely to exercise it, March 20, 2007, <http://www.giac.ru/w-News.asp?ID=332203> Date of Access: 15.04.2007

- j) "...relevant legislation..."
- k) "...relevant...law enforcement practices..."

Russia: 0

Russia has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide online information about intellectual property rights, having made no progress towards fulfilling this commitment since the publication of the interim report. At present, only 6 of the 11 points described in the commitment are maintained at a sufficient quality on the government's central intellectual property rights website. To achieve full compliance, the Russian government needs to enhance the quality and expand the scope of the information provided about piracy and counterfeiting.

The primary online resource for intellectual property rights (IPR) maintained by the Russian Government is at: www.copyright.ru.¹¹¹ This website provides information on securing copyrights, thus fulfilling commitment component A.¹¹² In the news section of the website, there is information on national and international measures to combat intellectual property right violations, thus fulfilling components G, H and I.¹¹³ There is information on relevant legislation, fulfilling component J.¹¹⁴ There is also information on law enforcement practices, fulfilling component K.¹¹⁵

There is no information on counterfeiting and piracy as described in items from B to F. Thus, Russia gets a score of 0 for work in progress.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Jeremy Weiss

16. Trade (Export Subsidies, Agriculture)

"In agriculture, we are equally committed to substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and to the parallel elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies, as well as the establishment of effective disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as agreed in Hong Kong."

Russia: 0

Russia registers a score of 0, indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to reduce trade export subsidies and improve agricultural market access. A thorough and comprehensive amount of press releases, speeches, and news coverage indicate that Russia has put a significant emphasis on agriculture issues. Russia has demonstrated an active involvement and commitment to global talks. However, Russia is the only G8 member excluded from global trade negotiations, which includes the Doha Round, since it is not a member of the WTO.

¹¹¹ copyright.ru Интеллектуальная собственность, авторское право, Date of Access: 17 May 2007. www.copyright.ru/ru/

¹¹² Mechanisms how to defend IPR, Date of Access: 17 May 2007. http://www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/34/copyright.ru/ru/documents/23/?doc_id=44 and www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/34/?doc_id=114

¹¹³ Новости., Date of Access: 23 December 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/news/5/

¹¹⁴ Legislation, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/22/

¹¹⁵ Legislation practice, Date of Access: 23 December 2006. http://www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/22/?doc_id=154 www.copyright.ru/ru/documents/23/

According to GKS.ru (official site of the Federal State Statistics Service) there were 7,381 thousand of people employed in agricultural industry in Russia in 2005¹¹⁶. Average agricultural budget accounts for \$3 billion according to Aleksei Gordeev, the Minister of agriculture. Rough calculations give figure of USD474 per farmer the level of subsidies in agriculture in Russia is far behind of those in Western countries¹¹⁷. For example, in 2005 subsidies per a USA farmer accounted for USD 62 thousand=USD 23 billion of total subsidies in the USA¹¹⁸ for 369.3 thousand of farmers in the USA¹¹⁹. This fact let us conclude, that Russian agricultural subsidies way below those of the US and in no way trade distorting.

Russia has indicated that upon accession to the WTO, as scheduled on 1 January 2008, it intends to further reduce tariffs in accordance with Doha agreements: "The weighted average rate of Russian duties on agricultural products will decrease by about 3 percentage points. Similar reductions will be made on the import tariffs of manufactured goods."¹²⁰ At present, Russia is continuing to engage in bilateral and multilateral talks and completing trade protocols with partners, as required for entry into the WTO. On 24 January 2007, Russia signed bilateral protocols with El Salvador and Costa Rica. Russia expects multilateral negotiations to be completed by the middle of 2007 with only 20 remaining issues that need to be resolved.¹²¹

One of the contentious issues is agricultural subsidies, which Russia intends to increase from USD 3.5 billion to USD 9.5 billion, and efforts to bring national legislation in compliance with international standards.¹²² However, it is important to emphasize, that the increase will only lead to a level of agricultural support in Russia amounting to less than USD 1300 per farmer, which is significantly lower than ones in the USA and in Europe. Russia has stated that import tariffs on agricultural products are to be cut from 21.5% to 18.9%, but no cuts will be made for any farm produce that is grown or produced in Russia in quantities sufficient for the saturation of the domestic market.¹²³

¹¹⁶ "Average number of employees by economic activity". Date of access: 17 May 2007.

http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/2006/b06_13/05-06.htm

¹¹⁷ "Alexey Portanskiy: Russia's agriculture to get more opportunities for goods export after WTO accession". 24 November 2006. Date of access: 17 May 2007. http://www.wto.ru/ru/press.asp?msg_id=18483

¹¹⁸ "US farm subsidies, abolish". 31 March 2007. Date of access: 17 May 2007
http://www.idebate.org/debatabase/topic_details.php?topicID=613

¹¹⁹ Sector 11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting. About May 2005 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates. Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers. Date of access: 17 May 2007 http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics2_11.htm

¹²⁰ Russian Export's Potential, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, (Ottawa), 20 November

2006. Date of Access: 22 December 2006.

[http://www.exportsupport.ru/1:ru/BNEWS.GET\\$BNEWS?n\\$mode=3&n\\$cid=223141](http://www.exportsupport.ru/1:ru/BNEWS.GET$BNEWS?n$mode=3&n$cid=223141)

¹²¹ Russian WTO Negotiator Upbeat about Geneva Talks, Russian News and Information Agency, (Moscow), 2 March 2007. Date of

Access: 17 May 2007. <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20070302/61494081.html>

¹²² Russia in No Hurry to Join WTO, , Russian News and Information Agency, (Moscow), 2 March 2007. Date of Access 17 May 2007.

<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20070326/62624268.html>

¹²³ Agriculture and Russia's WTO Membership, Russian News and Information Agency, (Moscow), 27 October 2006. Date of

Access: 17 May 2007. <http://en.rian.ru/analysis/20061027/55180786.html>

Russia's accession to WTO, which is scheduled to take place on 1 January 2008, the significant agreements that it has achieved, and its efforts to join the global trading community earn Russia a score of 0. Although Russia has taken significant steps to comply with its St. Petersburg commitment, a number of key issues regarding agricultural supports will remain to be resolved in 2007.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Mila Khodskaya

17. Counter-terrorism (Energy)

“We announce a plan of action to secure global critical energy infrastructure, including defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, assessing emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks, and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within our countries.”

Russia: 0

Russia demonstrated partial compliance with its commitment to protect the security of critical energy infrastructure by participating in international counter-terrorism conferences and assessing the security vulnerabilities of nuclear industry. However, limited progress was made on assessing the emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within its boundaries.

In September, 2006 Russian Federation ratified the Council of Europe's Convention on preventing terrorism and protocol on amendments to the European Charter on preventing terrorism¹²⁴.

According to the minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov statement, “the agenda of energy security is the priority in dialogue on energy that we conduct with EU and other bilateral and multilateral partners¹²⁵”.

Russia has been one of the driving forces behind the international Seminar on Specific Proposals on Strengthening Partnerships between Governments and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, which was conceived at the G8 Summit and took place on 11 October 2006 in Moscow. This seminar was specifically a G8 initiative, intended to bring about business-government cooperation between and within the member states.¹²⁶ Eight of the twenty presented proposals by business and scientific community leaders were concerned with the security of energy infrastructure.

The results of the Seminar were presented at the Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism hosted in Moscow on 28-30 November 2006. The Forum, with significant Russian governmental participation and leadership, pledged to promote the establishment of “informal international government-business working groups on counter-terrorism partnerships in key sectors.”¹²⁷ Participants of the Forum commissioned

¹²⁴ Russian information agency RIAN:<http://www.rian.ru/world/relations/20060916/53946500.html>. Date of access: 29 December 2006

¹²⁵ Russian information agency RIAN: <http://www.rian.ru/politics/20061004/54498980.html>. Date of access: 29 December 2006

¹²⁶ Seminar on Concrete Proposals to Strengthen the Public-Private Partnership Against Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), 11 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.mid.ru/nsrkonfl.nsf/0/46A51A03816E5B4BC3257227003634EA?OpenDocument

¹²⁷ Global Forum for Partnerships between States and Businesses to Counter Terrorism, Official Site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2006. www.en.g8russia.ru/page_work/32.html.

working groups with the task of implementing various counterterrorism proposals with public and private sector partners. The Forum also called for cooperative initiatives from businesses and governments that establish measures protecting critical energy. The Forum and Seminar were successful in developing best practices for the security of the energy sector through endorsements of various government-business partnerships.

On 30-31 October 2006 Russia became a signatory of the “Statement of Principles” at the inaugural meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Rabat, Morocco. Russia and twelve other signatory nations pledged to: “improve accounting of and security on radioactive and nuclear materials; enhance security at civilian nuclear facilities; [...] improve capabilities to search and confiscate unlawfully held nuclear or radioactive substances or devices using them; leverage response, mitigation, and investigation capabilities in case of a terrorist attack; develop technical means to identify nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances that are or may be involved in a terrorist incident; [...] and promote greater information sharing pertaining to acts of nuclear terrorism.”¹²⁸

On 12 January 2007 U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Secretary Samuel Bodman and Russian Federal Atomic Energy Agency Director Sergey Kiriyenko have submitted to Presidents Bush and Putin the fourth report of the Senior Interagency Working Group on implementation of the February 2005 Bratislava Checklist. The report contains data pertaining to the US-Russian cooperation in the sphere of security of nuclear energy sector, in particular the physical security of fissile material¹²⁹.

On 9-11 February 2007 Russia participated in the 43rd Security Conference in Munich the central topics of which were terrorism and energy security.¹³⁰

On 12-13 February 2007 Russia took part in the second meeting on the Global Initiative to combat nuclear terrorism in Ankara. The aim of the meeting was to adopt a plan to implement the statement of principles agreed upon by these nations at an October 2006 meeting in Rabat. Participants agreed to meet again in Kazakhstan in June 2007 to review the progress of Global Initiative activities, take specific steps to address gaps in implementation and agreed on the 2007-2008 Action Plan.¹³¹

As for the promotion of international conventions on counter-terrorism, Russia as the G8 presiding country “vigorously calls on other countries for signing international documents on

¹²⁸ Partner Nations Endorse Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Statement of Principles, US Department of State, (Washington), 7 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/75845.htm.

¹²⁹ High-level Group prepared Report for Presidents of the USA and Russia on nuclear safety. ROSATOM. 15 January 2007. http://www.rosatom.ru/news/3411_15.01.2007 Date of access: 25 April 2007.

U.S and Russia Develop Action Plan to Enhance Global and Bilateral Nuclear Energy Cooperation. 19 December 2006. Embassy of the United States in Russia. Date of access: 25 April 2007. http://moscow.usembassy.gov/bilateral/doe_news.php

¹³⁰ Munich Conference on Security Policy. <http://www.securityconference.de/> Date of access: 25 April 2007.

¹³¹ Ankara Hosts Global Initiative Against Nuclear Terrorism. 13 February 2007. <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=42630> Date of access: 25 April 2007.

Laying new diplomatic foundations to defeat twenty-first century threats: the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. Strengthening the Global Partnership. 22 February 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070222nuketism.htm> Date of access: 25 April 2007.

fighting the terrorism, especially actual UN International Convention on Combating Nuclear Terrorists` Acts”, as Russian State Duma Speaker Mr. Gryzlov said¹³².

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Daniil Gorbatenko

18. Stabilization and Reconstruction (UN)

“In order to facilitate the UN’s rapid and efficient response to crises, G8 states commit to pursuing reforms in the United Nations to ensure that resources are available in advance to the UN as it works to establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi, an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO’s planning, and the authority to identify personnel in advance of a UNSC resolution mandating a new PKO;”

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its St. Petersburg stabilization and reconstruction commitment.

On 20 September 2006, Russia’s Foreign Minister, Sergey Lavrov, gave a statement to a UN Security Council Meeting in which he remarked that “It is necessary to build up the positive cooperation experience of the UNSC with its regional and subregional partners in Africa, including the African Union, ECOWAS, SADC, and IGAD” and said that “the most important area of the [UN]’s cooperation with regional organizations is peacekeeping.”¹³³

In a 2 October 2006 statement to a plenary session of the UN General Assembly, Russia’s ambassador to the United Nations, Vitaly Churkin, “welcomed the establishment of the UN Commission on Peacebuilding, and expressed the intention of his country to participate actively in the work of that body.”¹³⁴ In the framework of Russia’s chairmanship in the UN Security Council debates were held on effective work of the Peace-building Commission. The main issue that was discussed during the Chairmanship period was global peace security.¹³⁵

In January 2007, under the Russia’s chairmanship in the UN Security Council three resolutions were approved, and several key commitments were made, incl. the situation in Nepal, Cote-d-Ivoire, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Haiti and Sudan.¹³⁶

¹³²Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. <http://www.mid.ru/ns-g8.nsf/4681a749b12257b3432569ea003614e4/8c478c835dfa2f74c32571e9004b4f8b?OpenDocument> Date of access: 29 December 2006

¹³³ Summary of Statement by Sergey Lavrov, Russia’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Security Council Meeting on Cooperation between UNSC and Regional Organizations, New York, September 20, 2006, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Moscow), 20 September 2006. www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arkh/7C72B3D5DE5A9B6FC32571F00037E888?OpenDocument. Date of access: 25 April 2007.

¹³⁴ The speech of Russian representative in UN Vitaly Churkin, United Nations, (New York), 2 October 2006. www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=6273 Date of access: 25 April 2007.

¹³⁵ Interview of the Russia’s Permanent Representative to the UN Vitaly Churkin to INTEFAX information agency on the results of the RF Chairmanship in the UN Security council in January 2007. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. Information Bulletin. 13 February 2007. Date of access: 25 April 2007.

¹³⁶ Interview of the Russia’s Permanent Representative to the UN Vitaly Churkin to INTEFAX information agency on the results of the RF Chairmanship in the UN Security council in January 2007. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. Information Bulletin. 13 February 2007. Date of access: 25 April 2007.

The Prime-Minister of Russia Michail Fradkov signed the Government resolution # 384-p from March, 29 2007 that approved the Proposal of Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs to contribute annually on voluntary basis US\$2.000.000 to the UN Peacebuilding Fund¹³⁷.

These initiatives are significant. However, it is unclear whether Russia has pursued reforms in the UN to ensure that resources are made available in advance to DPKO operations, extend the authority to identify personnel in advance for peacekeeping operations, or establish pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi.

Analysts: Yulay Sultanov, Arina Shadrikova and Viktor Brech

19. Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)

“We remain committed to our pledges in Kananakis to raise up to \$20 billion through 2012 for the Global Partnership, initially in Russia, to support projects to address priority areas identified in Kananakis and to continue to turn these pledges into concrete actions.”

Russia: +1

Russia complied with the commitment to persevere in the implementation of the pledge made in Kananakis.

Russia has dismantled 148 out of 197 decommissioned Soviet-era nuclear submarines, a Russian Federal Nuclear Power Agency official said 26 December 2006¹³⁸. In the end of February Russia's Nerpa shipyard scrapped one more submarine¹³⁹.

By the end of 2006, Russia scrapped 75% of the nuclear submarines discarded from the Navy or 148 of the 197 submarines. At present, Russia scraps approximately 18 nuclear submarines a year. By now, 120 nuclear submarines were discarded from the Northern Fleet and 77 nuclear submarines were discarded from the Pacific Fleet, 97 submarines were scrapped in the North and 51 submarines were scrapped in the Far East. Along with this, there are 23 nuclear submarines at the stage of scrapping (10 in the North and 13 submarines in the Far East) and 23 submarines are awaiting scrapping (12 in the North and 11 in the Far East)¹⁴⁰.

The scrapping of all nuclear submarines is expected to be completed in 2010. The scrapping of one submarine costs approximately \$7 million on average¹⁴¹.

¹³⁷ The Information Bulletin of Ministry of Foreign Affairs from April, 3 2007. [http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/cfe3badef0f2e8c0c32572b200473f55/\\$FILE/03_04.2007.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/cfe3badef0f2e8c0c32572b200473f55/$FILE/03_04.2007.doc) Date of access: 25 April 2007.

¹³⁸ “Russia scraps 148 out of 197 decommissioned nuclear submarines” 27 December 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122706subs.htm>

¹³⁹ “Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007 (For personal use only)”, p. 7. Date of access: 17 May 2007.

<http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%208-February%2027.%202007.PDF>

¹⁴⁰ “Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007 (For personal use only)”, p. 7. Date of access: 17 May 2007.

<http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%208-February%2027.%202007.PDF>

¹⁴¹ “Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007 (For personal use only)”, p. 7. Date of access: 17 May 2007.

<http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%208-February%2027.%202007.PDF>

The program of scrapping Russian nuclear submarines is partially financed with other countries' assistance. Costs of scrapping 39 submarines (which constitutes 26 per cent of all scrapped submarines) were born by foreign countries. For instance, Canada is prepared to start financing the scrapping of Russian nuclear submarines in the Far East¹⁴².

The first of four unique pontoons, designed to ensure safe transportation of decommissioned nuclear submarines, has been built at the Snezhnogorsk shipyard Nerpa (Murmansk Region)¹⁴³.

At the Murmansk seminar on the problems of decommissioning of nuclear service vessels on 7 February 2007 it was declared that the joint Russian-German nuclear decommissioning project is in progress at Saida Bay on Russia's Kola Peninsula, with the objective of creation of a shore-based long-term storage facility for the storage of 120 reactor blocks, including all necessary infrastructure. The project is aimed at improving and maintaining the safety of the environment and arranging for the material and technical development of the Russian sites involved in nuclear submarine decommissioning for the smooth and dynamic course of the decommissioning process.¹⁴⁴

In case of chemical weapons, at the end of last year, 15 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons in Russia had already been destroyed, Viktor Kholstov, the deputy chief of the RF Federal Industry Agency, reported in an exclusive ITAR-TASS interview, after attending the December session of the Conference of States Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention in The Hague¹⁴⁵.

By now (14 March 2007) Russia destroyed more than 17.5 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons, i.e. 7 007 tons of the weapons¹⁴⁶. The Chemical Weapons Convention set terms for Russian second stage of destruction of chemical weapons of first category as 29 April 2007. By that time Russia is expected to destroy 20 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons, i.e. 8,553.4 tons of the weapons¹⁴⁷.

The last 28 kilograms of lewisite were destroyed at a facility in Kambarka, Udmurtia, on 20 April 2007, which wound up the second phase of the national program to eliminate chemical weapons. Also, on 20 April 2007, the Maradykovo facility, Kirov region, completed the detoxication process of the last aircraft bomb. Russia therefore delivered on its promise to destroy 8,000 tonnes of toxic agents by April 29, 2007¹⁴⁸.

¹⁴² "Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007 (For personal use only)", p. 7. Date of access: 17 May 2007.

[http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%20February%20February%202007.%202007.PDF](http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%20February%202007.%202007.PDF)

¹⁴³ "First of four pontoons built at Russian plant under Global Partnership programme". 6 April 2007. Date of access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070406nerpa.htm>

¹⁴⁴ Strengthening the Global Partnership, Nuclear service ships problem hard to tackle, Murmansk seminar agrees, 7 February 2007, <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070210bellona.htm>, Date of access 17 May 2007.

¹⁴⁵ "Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007 (For personal use only)", p. 9. Date of access: 17 May 2007.

<http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%20February%20February%202007.%202007.PDF>

¹⁴⁶ "Interview with Viktor Kholstov, the deputy chief of the RF Federal Industry Agency" 15 March 2007. Date of access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/921.html>

¹⁴⁷ "By the moment Russia has destroyed 17.5 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons" 14 March 2007. Date of access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/919.html>

¹⁴⁸ Russia destroys last 28 kg of lewisite in Kambarka, Udmurtia. 20 April 2007. Date of access: 24 April 2007.

The Russian budget allocated \$718 million, or 18.3 billion rubles, for the work on the chemical weapons destruction program in 2006. Budget allocations in 2007 will be close to \$980 million, or more than 26 billion rubles¹⁴⁹.

The data gives convincing evidence of Russia's full compliance with the commitment.

Analyst: Elena Bylina and Ekaterina Mamontova

20. Middle East (Lebanon)

"We will support the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people, including the convening at the right time of a donors conference."

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg commitment to provide economic and humanitarian support to the Lebanese people by continuing to provide financial and humanitarian aid to Lebanon.

Russian Deputy Foreign minister Alexander Saltanov represented Russia at the International Donors Conference in Stockholm in August 31, 2007.¹⁵⁰ During the Conference several bilateral contributions have been made.

The main contribution of Russia to postwar reconstruction is direct (based on bilateral Russian-Lebanese agreement) participation of Russian military engineers in rebuilding transport infrastructure. Since August Russian government had sent 4 hospital aircrafts with humanitarian aid on board and carried out a humanitarian relief operation for Lebanon worth a total of about 1.75 million dollars¹⁵¹, by OCHA estimation.¹⁵²

According to the Periodic Report published by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in Lebanon, Russia has provided to Lebanon donations in kind (food, medicine, etc.), estimated at 123 tons.¹⁵³

As a response to the request of Lebanese prime minister Fuad Signora Russia proposed to Lebanese government help – sending engineering and sapper units of Russian army that would rebuild some ruined bridges, “which separated Lebanon so urgently needs” – said minister of defense Ivanov¹⁵⁴. Russian field engineer battalion (307 soldiers) was sent to

<http://www.itar-tass.com/eng/level2.html?NewsID=11456780&PageNum=0>

¹⁴⁹ “Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007 (For personal use only)”, p. 10. Date of access: 17 May 2007.

[http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%20February%20February%20February%202007,%20202007.PDF](http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%20February%20February%202007,%20202007.PDF)

¹⁵⁰ Russian ministry of foreign affairs:
http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/F5F094B099EE05E0C32571DB0055D11C Date of access: 20 December 2006

¹⁵¹ Russian ministry of foreign affairs:
http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/F5F094B099EE05E0C32571DB0055D11C Date of access: 20 December 2006

¹⁵² Lebanon Crisis July 2006 Table A, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS), (Geneva), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 27 April 2007. ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_06102710.pdf.

¹⁵³ Lebanon: On the Road to Reconstruction and Recovery. A Periodic Report published by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. On the post-July 2006. Recovery & Reconstruction Activities. 21 November 2006. http://www.rebuildlebanon.gov.lb/images_Gallery/On%20the%20Road%20to%20Reconstruction%20and%20RecoveryEn.pdf/. Date of access: 25 April 2007.

¹⁵⁴ State TV channel “Russia”: <http://www.vesti.ru/news.html?id=99240> Date of access: 27 December 2006

Lebanon at the beginning of October to render assistance in postwar reconstruction according to the decision of Russian Parliament.¹⁵⁵ Russian soldiers built nine bridges (instead of planned six) with a total length of 529 meters and 1500 meters of temporary roads, were transported 7500 tons of loads¹⁵⁶. The operation ended in December, the 10th 2006.

Within a comparatively short time the Russian battalion also inspected to the presence of dangerously explosive objects more than 15 thousand square meters of territory, after rendering harmless about 20 unexploded ammunition¹⁵⁷.

Furthermore, in an August 2006 statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, spokesman Mikhail Kamynin indicated that Russia would also be willing to provide medical treatment to civilians injured during the war¹⁵⁸.

The Governor of the Russian region Kemerovo also hosted one hundred Lebanese children affected by the war to vacation in Kuznetsk Basin in order to rest and receive medical attention¹⁵⁹.

In an October 2006 statement to the Russian Federation Council, Defence Minister Sergei Lavrov indicated that the Russian government expended nearly 500 million rubles (nearly USD18.5 million) on the operation¹⁶⁰.

In December 2006, President Vladimir Putin hosted Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora in the Kremlin. The two leaders discussed the Israeli-Lebanese conflict, and President Putin emphasized his government's support for the rebuilding of Lebanese economy and infrastructure¹⁶¹.

On 25 January 2007 Russia took part in the International Donors conference on Lebanon held in Paris. According to the announcement of the Deputy Foreign Minister and special representative of Russian President in the Middle East Alexander Saltanov made at the conference Russian government intends to render additional assistance to Lebanon. By the moment Russian aid to postwar Lebanon is estimated at \$ 30 million.¹⁶²

Hence, Russia complies fully with the commitment and scores “+1”.

¹⁵⁵ Russian information agency “RIAN”: <http://www.rian.ru/society/20061027/55181633.html> Date of access: 20 December 2006

¹⁵⁶ “Russia informed United Nations about the restoration of infrastructure in Lebanon” 23 January 2007. Date of access: 1 April 2007. <http://on.freehostia.com/?q=politics/foreign/20070123/59580701.html>

¹⁵⁷ “Russia informed United Nations about the restoration of infrastructure in Lebanon” 23 January 2007. Date of access: 1 April 2007. <http://on.freehostia.com/?q=politics/foreign/20070123/59580701.html>

¹⁵⁸ Mikhail Kamynin, the spokesman of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, answers a question from Interfax News Agency regarding the size of the planned Russian aid to Lebanon, ReliefWeb, 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 31 December 2006.

www.relfeweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EKOI-6T82YK?OpenDocument.

¹⁵⁹ 100 Lebanese children to visit Kuznetsk Basin for rehabilitation, Regnum News Agency, (Moscow), 17 August 2006. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. www.regnum.ru/english/689989.html.

¹⁶⁰ Russian information agency “RIAN”: <http://www.rian.ru/economy/20061027/55177050.html> Date of access: 18 November 2006

¹⁶¹ Beginning of Meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora, President of Russia, (Moscow), 15 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. www.kremlin.ru/eng/text/speeches/2006/12/15/1932_type82914_115461.shtml.

¹⁶² Russia considers further ways to help Lebanon. 25 January 2007. Date of access: 25 April 2007. <http://www.un.org/russian/radio/print.asp?NewsID=2045>

Analyst: Yulay Sultanov and Daniil Gorbatenko