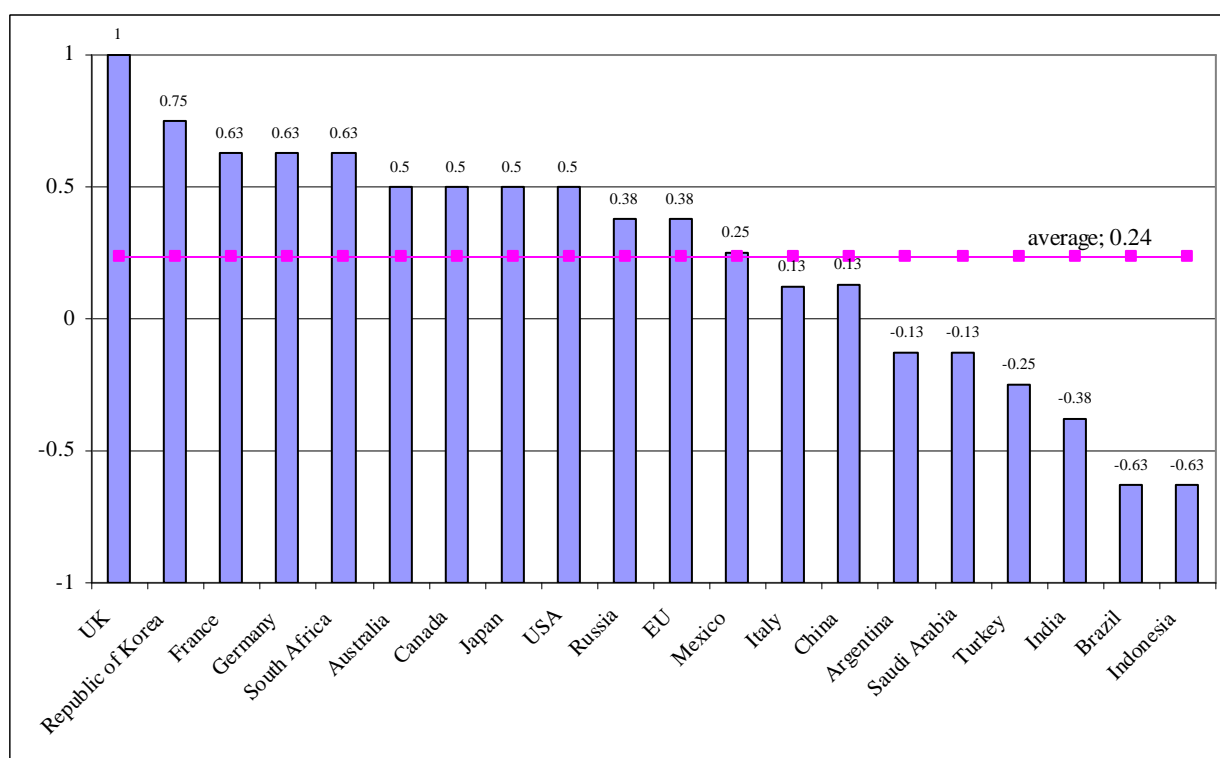


2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit Compliance Report

The International Organisations Research Institute of the University – Higher School of Economics (Moscow, Russia) presents its third G20 Compliance Report. The report analyses the efforts made by the G20 members to comply with their 2009 Pittsburgh summit commitments during the period from 26 September 2009 to 7 June 2010. The report seeks to provide some evidence base to the debate on evolving global role of the G20 economies and their contribution to the processes of global economic and political governance.

To allow compatibility with the G8 and build cross institutional and cross country consistency the G20 compliance performance study is based on the methodology of monitoring and assessing the G8 members' compliance performance with the summits' commitments, designed and employed since 1996 by the G8 Research Group of the University of Toronto¹. 8 commitments from the G20 Pittsburgh summit documents² were selected for the purposes of monitoring and assessment.

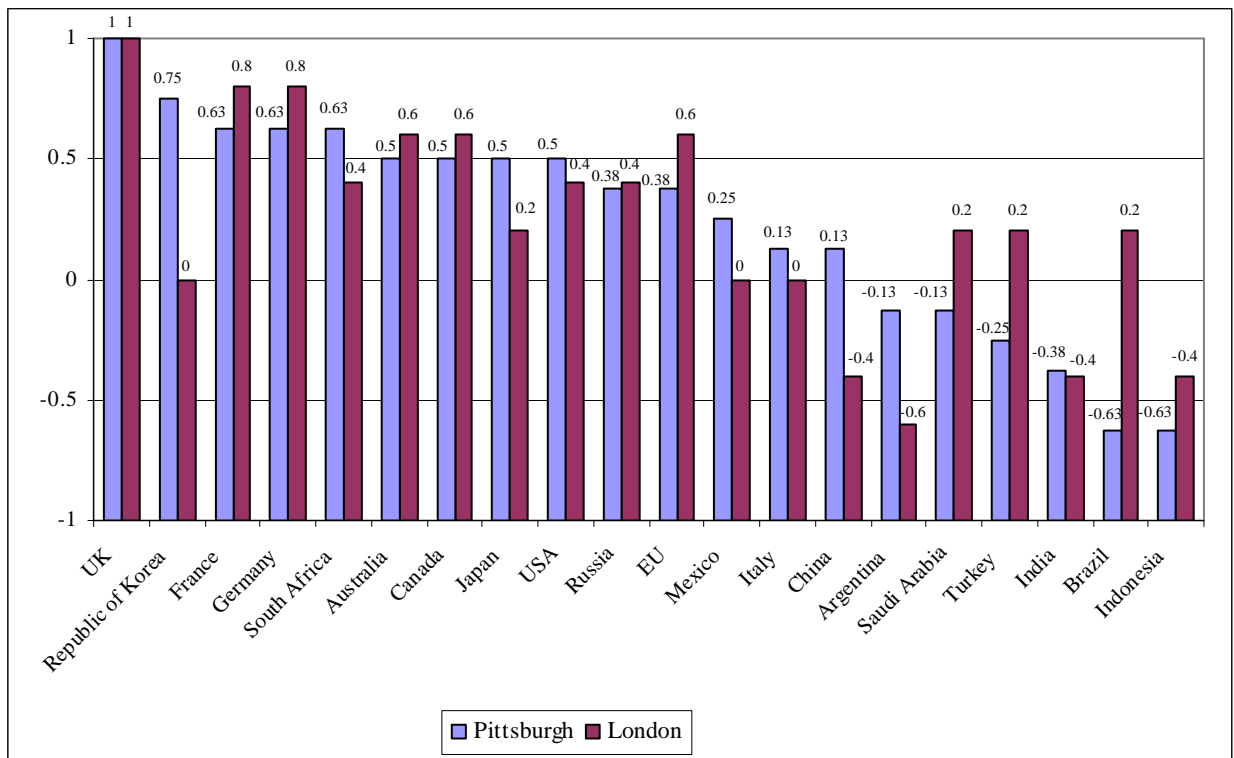
The average compliance of the G20 member states and the European Union with 2009 Pittsburgh summit commitments is assessed at the score of 0.24. The performance has not substantially exceeded the G20 average compliance with 2009 London commitments of 0.23.



Picture 1. 2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit Compliance Scores

¹ Detailed description of the methodology can be found on the G8 Research Group of the University of Toronto website (<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/index.html#method>).

² G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/2009/2009communique0925.html>



Picture 2. 2009 Pittsburgh and 2009 London G20 Summits Compliance Scores

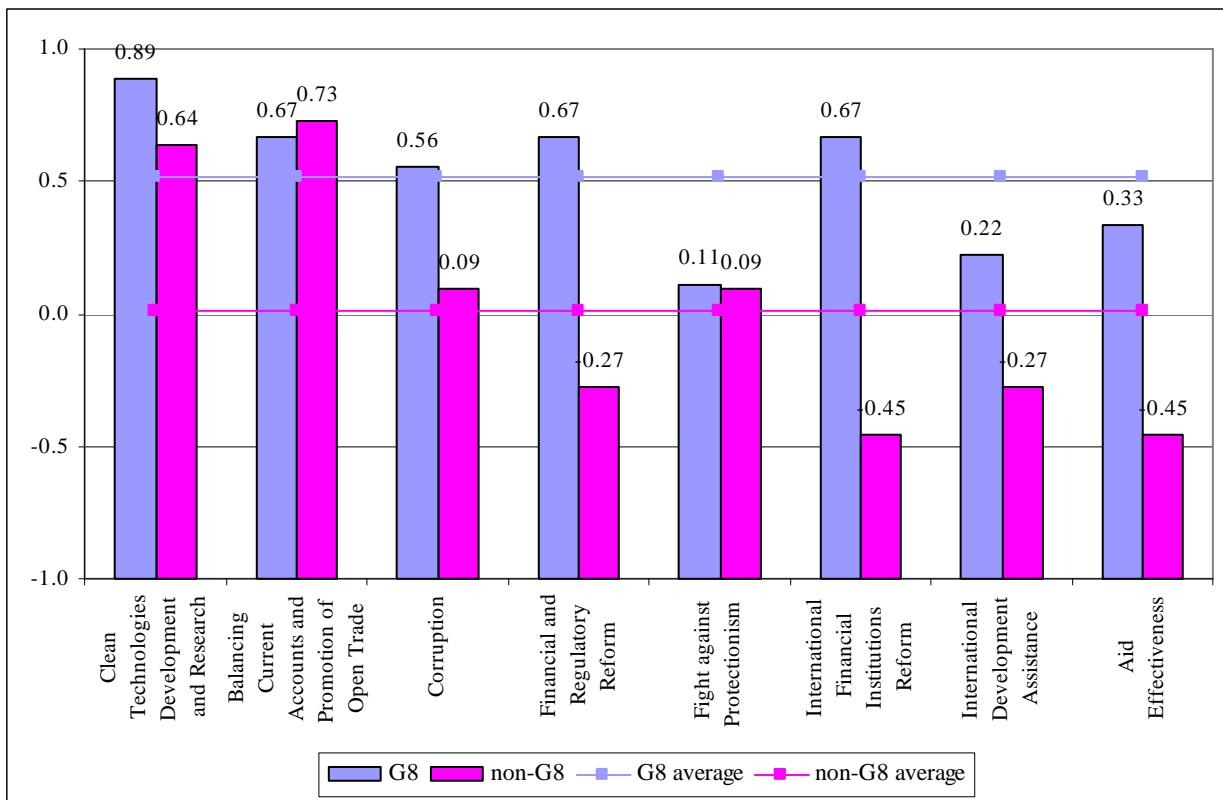
The UK retained the highest level of compliance performance of 1 both for London and Pittsburgh summits. Canada, being a chair in the G8 in 2010, has demonstrated consistently high levels of compliance with both the G20 Pittsburgh summit commitments (0.63) and G8 L’Aquila summit commitments (0.67). The two chairs of G20, Canada and the Republic of Korea, improved their compliance, the latter – dramatically by 0.75 points. Thus all three chairs, the UK, Canada and the Republic of Korea, were the top performers in the G20.

The greatest positive change has been demonstrated by the Republic of Korea (+0.75). Two newly industrializing countries, China (+0.53) and Argentina (+0.48), ranked second and third respectively. Sufficient advance has been registered for Japan (+0.3), Mexico (+0.25) and South Africa (+0.23). Italy, USA and India have shown a slight increase in scores (+0.13, +0.1 and +0.02 respectively). Other G20 members except the UK have reduced their compliance with the largest decrease registered for Brazil (-0.83), Turkey (-0.45) and Saudi Arabia (-0.33). However the change in average score was positive (+0.01).

The analysis revealed substantial differences in compliance within G20 for G8 and other G20 members. The G8 member states compliance is significantly higher, which was true for the London summit as well. Average compliance with Pittsburgh commitments for G8 members is assessed at the average score of 0.52, one point lower than for the 2009 London summit (0.53). L’Aquila G8 summit compliance average score is very close to both Pittsburgh and London at 0.53.

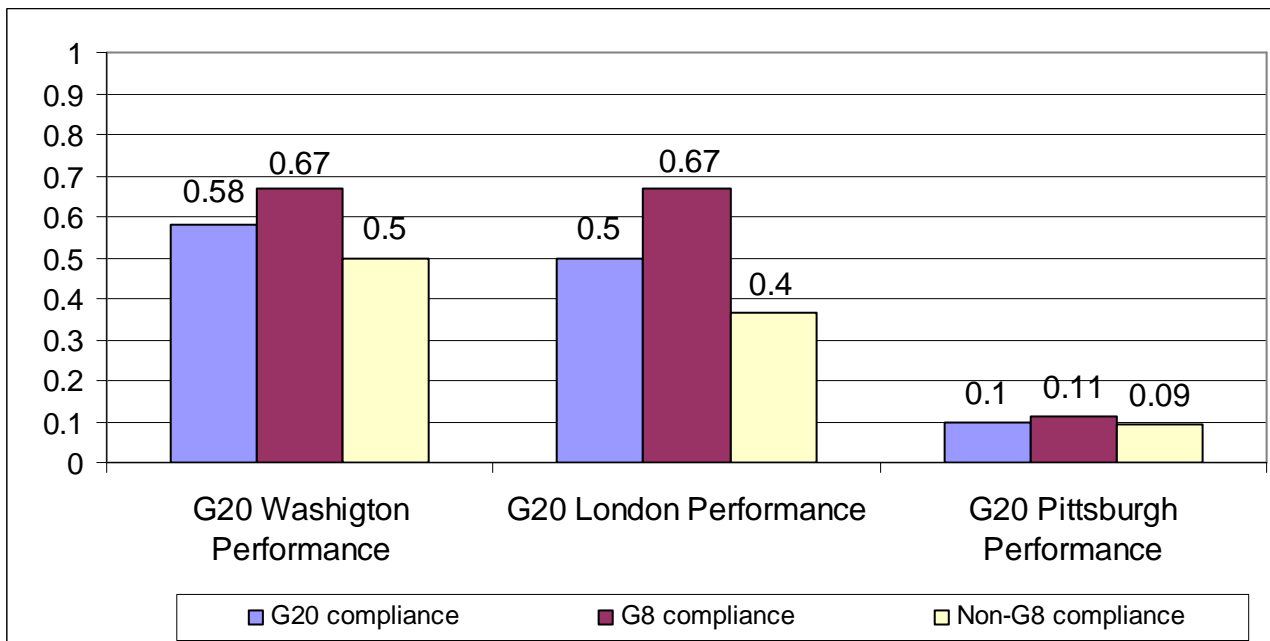
Average compliance performance for non-G8 members of the G20 has changed from the negative score of -0.02 in 2009 to a positive of 0.01. By and large their enhanced level is mostly due to a dramatic increase in performance by the Republic of Korea and a considerable one by China.

As well as the previous monitoring the study revealed substantial differences in compliance performance by commitments, by sectors and by groups of countries within the G20.



Picture 3. G8 and Non-G8 compliance with Pittsburgh summit commitments

The average G20 compliance with 2009 Pittsburgh summit commitment on fight against protectionism (0.1) dropped substantially in comparison with performance results recorded for Washington summit (0.58) and London summit (0.5). This can be read as both the overwhelming need by the G20 governments to respond to national demands in the face of crisis, and loosening of the grip of shared commitments. Given these circumstances leadership of the two G20 chairs, the UK and the Republic of Korea, is all the more important.



Picture 4. G20 average compliance with a commitment on fight against protectionism

The G20 members have almost fully complied with the commitment on clean technologies research and development (average compliance score is 0.75).

The G20 members have mainly complied with the commitment on fighting corruption through ratification of the UNCAC, adoption an effective, transparent, and inclusive mechanism during the third Conference of the Parties in Doha and adoption and enforcement the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. The average performance was registered at the score of 0.30.

World economy commitment on balancing current accounts and promotion of open trade and investment received the highest score of 0.70 out of three commitments on world economy. Commitment on financial and regulatory reform was ranked the next in this group, having been assessed at a score of 0.15. The commitment on international financial institutions reform was surprisingly underperformed with the lowest score of 0.05.

Non-G8 members were effective in performing the commitment on balancing current accounts and promotion of open trade and investment (the average score is 0.73), having surpassed the compliance of the G8 members of the G20 (0.67) and having met the G20 call to stabilize macroeconomic policy and promote open markets in order to attract foreign direct investments. But non-G8 members of the G20 didn't comply with the commitment on regulatory reform (-0.27) and the commitment on international financial institution reforms (-0.45), which were supposed to be instrumental for their deeper integration into the global economic governance architecture to reflect their weight in global decision making power.

The G20 collective performance on development commitments proved to be weak and registered -0.05. The G8 members' compliance was assessed at the positive score of 0.33, whereas performance of non-G8 was substantially lower and constituted a score of -0.36.

The results of the G20 compliance with 2009 Pittsburgh summit development commitments correspond with the results for the G20 2009 London summit, when the G8 members received a score of 0.61 whereas non-G8 members were assessed at a negative score of -0.23. The G20 average performance on development commitment decreased as compared to the London summit, and the tendency is equally observant for the G8 and non G8 members of the G20.

Thus, the findings so far provide evidence of a higher compliance performance of the G8 both within the G20 and G8 framework and hence, confirm to G8 higher effectiveness on delivery. However, a rise in performance of non G8 members in the G20 gives hope that the institution can serve as a platform for their deeper engagement in all global governance functions.