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

2018 Charlevoix G7 Final Compliance Report
10 June 2018 — 25 July 2019

Prepared by
Angela Min Yi Hou, Julia Tops, and Cindy Xinying Ou

23 August 2019

www.g7.utoronto.ca
g7@utoronto.ca
@g7_rg

“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
Contents
Preface .......................................................................................................................... 3
Dedication ..................................................................................................................... 5
Research Team ............................................................................................................. 5
  Lead Analysts ........................................................................................................... 5
  Compliance Analysts ............................................................................................... 5
Executive Summary ..................................................................................................... 7
  The Interim Compliance Score ................................................................................ 7
  Compliance by Member ............................................................................................ 7
  Compliance by Commitment .................................................................................. 7
  The Compliance Gap Between Members ................................................................. 7
Future Research and Reports ....................................................................................... 7
  Table A: 2018 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment* ......................... 8
  Table B: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Final Compliance Scores ......................................... 10
  Table C: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Final Compliance Scores by Country ....................... 10
  Table D: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Final Compliance Scores by Commitment ............. 12
1. Democracy: Terrorism ............................................................................................ 13
2. Democracy: Transparency ...................................................................................... 59
3. Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights ............................... 71
5. Labour and Employment: Skills and Education ................................................. 152
6. Health: Mental Health .......................................................................................... 203
7. Development: African Union Agenda 2063 ........................................................ 224
8. Development: International Development Partnerships and Private Sector Investments ................................................................. 263
9. Gender: Development Finance ............................................................................ 292
10. Climate Change: Gender .................................................................................... 322
11. Climate Change: Paris Agreement ...................................................................... 345
12. Climate Change: Insurance Risk ........................................................................ 395
13. Environment: Earth Observation Technologies .................................................. 413
14. Environment: Coastal Resilience ........................................................................ 437
15. Environment: Ocean Plastics Charter .................................................................. 454
16. Environment: Marine Litter ................................................................................ 482
18. Gender: Quality Education for Girls and Women ............................................... 560
19. Gender: Equality in Labour Markets .................................................................. 622
20. Gender: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Digital Contexts ....................... 657
11. Climate Change: Paris Agreement

“Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the European Union reaffirm their strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.”

G7 Charlevoix Summit Communiqué

| Assessment |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                | No Compliance   | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
| Canada         |                 | +1               |                 |
| France         |                 | +1               |                 |
| Germany        |                 | +1               |                 |
| Italy          |                 | +1               |                 |
| Japan          |                 | +1               |                 |
| United Kingdom |                 |                 | +1              |
| United States  | N/A             |                 |                 |
| European Union |                 |                 | +1              |
| Average        |                 |                 | +1.00           |

Background

Climate change is one of the most complex, multi-dimensional, and challenging global issues facing the world today. In December 2015, world leaders gathered together at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to acknowledge this global problem and address the challenges brought by climate change. In response, the Paris Agreement was adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015, and it came into force on 4 November 2016. The purpose of the Paris Agreement is to mitigate climate change and reduce emissions by keeping the global temperature rise to well below 2°C Celsius above pre-industrial levels, further aiming to limit the increase to 1.5°C Celsius. The agreement also seeks to help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change and align climate action with their own national objectives and capacities. Although this agreement is legally binding in holding governments accountable to the 1.5–2°C Celsius limit, the commitments to curb greenhouse gas emissions under this goal are not.

There are three main elements to the Paris Agreement. The first is Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are national climate action plans outlining how countries intend to lower their respective greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. NDCs take into account the individual country’s capacities and contexts and require regular reporting on emissions and implementation efforts to decarbonise domestic economies. It is expected that countries submit updated NDCs over a five-year cycle, and demonstrate more ambitious action and targets to mitigate and deal with climate change as time progresses. The second aspect of the Paris Agreement refers to the pledge of developed countries to mobilise USD 100 billion per year in public and private finance by 2020 for climate mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. The third element of the Paris Agreement refers to climate adaptation as articulated in Article 7 of the agreement, which

---

states that the “parties hereby establish the global goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening
resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.”2580

Following COP21 in December 2015, COP22 and COP23 were held in Morocco and Germany in
November 2016 and November 2017 respectively, both of which served to accelerate climate action
and inform preparations for the next NDCs due in 2020. At COP23, a facilitative dialogue known as
the Talanoa Dialogue was launched, which served as the first global stock-taking exercise of NDCs
as mandated by the Paris Agreement. Ultimately, the goal of such dialogue is to help countries
achieve greater ambition in implementing and improving their individual NDCs, and thus to
collectively achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 1 June 2017, U.S. president Donald Trump signed an executive order which withdrew the United
States from the Paris Agreement. Although the US remains a part of the UNFCCC, it will not
implement the Paris Agreement.2581

In December 2018, COP24 will be hosted by Poland, a meeting some perceive as “Paris 2.0.
According to the UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa, “COP21 saw the birth
of the Agreement. In Poland, as I call it Paris 2.0, we will put together the pieces, directions, and
guidelines in order to make the framework really operate.”2582 In this regard, COP24 is a negotiation
between the Parties to develop guidelines on how to ensure full implementation of the Paris
Agreement, in order to keep global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial
levels. The meeting will also take stock of the collective achievements made thus far to meet the
objectives agreed to in the Paris Agreement.

As major democratic powers, the G7 has been involved in the global governance of climate change
since the early stages of its summitry. In fact, this notion was coined by G7 leaders at their fifth
annual summit in Tokyo, 1979.2583 G7 members have a positive track record of compliance with
climate commitments, averaging 73 percent compliance (close to the G7’s all-issue compliance
average of 75 percent).2584 For more information regarding the G7’s global governance of climate
change, please refer to the following source: The Global Governance of Climate Change G7, G20, and UN
Leadership, authored by John Kirton and Ella Kokotsis.2585

**Commitment Features**

At Charlevoix, all G7 members except for the United States “reaffirm[ed] their strong commitment
to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through
strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.” In this commitment, the G7 has
agreed to focus efforts on climate adaptation (as opposed to climate mitigation). Specifically, G7
members have agreed to implement the Paris Agreement by 1) strengthening and financing climate
resilience; and 2) by reducing vulnerability.

---

2581 Paris Climate Agreement: World reacts as Trump pulls out of global accord. The Guardian, 2 June 2017. Access
2582 Interview “COP24 Will be Paris 2.0", 21 December 2018, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
2583 Controlling Climate Change through G7-G20-UN Leadership, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 19 May 2016. Access
Date: 13 October 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton-climate-g7-g20-2016.pdf
2584 Controlling Climate Change through G7-G20-UN Leadership, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 19 May 2016. Access
Date: 13 October 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton-climate-g7-g20-2016.pdf
2585 The Global Governance of Climate Change: G7, G20 and UN Leadership, Political Science, University of Toronto
(Toronto) Access Date: 13 October 2018.
To define the key terms in this commitment: “to strengthen” is interpreted to mean “to make or become stronger.”2586 “Resilience” is defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as the “capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.”2587 To “reduce” is interpreted to mean “to make something smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.”2588 “Vulnerability to climate change” refers to “the degree to which geophysical, biological and socio-economic systems are susceptible to and unable to cope with, adverse impacts of climate change.”2589 Issues relating to climate vulnerability include extreme weather conditions and events, land degradation, and biodiversity loss.2590 Examples of solutions to reduce climate vulnerability include conducting vulnerability assessments to develop resilience plans, monitoring and evaluating the progress of NDCs and National Adaptation Plans, scaling successful adaptation interventions, implementing strategies and engaging in partnerships to address intersectional effects of climate change (such as poverty resulting from climate vulnerability).2591

In the first part of the commitment, G7 members “reaffirm” their support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. This means that all parties (excluding the United States) recognize their individual roles in keeping the global temperature rise to well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. “Reaffirm” is defined as “affirm again, whereby affirm is to assert strongly, state as fact, confirm or ratify a judgment.”2592 Pledging support for “ambitious climate action” during the current compliance cycle indicates a “strong” commitment to the Paris Agreement. This means that climate action must be more than a verbal recognition of the Paris Agreement. Examples of actions that count as ambitious climate action include pledging substantial financial contributions to support developing countries, enacting national laws to limit greenhouse gas emission and more.

Moreover, the commitment of G7 members to implement the Paris Agreement entails a recognition of the need to improve their respective NDCs, in order to reflect more ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation activities. NDCs are of central importance to the Paris Agreement, serving as a national-level mechanism to communicate and maintain successive plans such as domestic mitigation measures.2593 Actions to implement the Paris Agreement can also include scaling up climate finance contributions to meet the target of mobilizing USD 100 billion per year in public and private finance

---

by 2020, in order to help developing and emerging economies that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Actions in this regard also count toward compliance in the first half of the commitment.

According to the second aspect of this commitment, the climate finance pledged and/or disbursed by G7 members (excluding the United States) should be directed towards improving climate resilience and reducing vulnerability to the effects of climate change. In other words, resources spent should specifically support countries that are implementing new initiatives or building on existing measures to cope with or adapt to climate change. Examples of measures include building infrastructure such as flood defenses, shifting to drought-resistant crops, rainwater harvesting, and water conservation techniques, improvements in irrigation efficiency. Another example is planning for extreme heat and its impact on public health, for which adaptation measures have been implemented in regions that combine weather monitoring, early warning, and response measures. Any funding from G7 members used to support and implement such actions to address climate resilience and vulnerability count towards this part of the commitment.

With regards to the latter half of the commitment, “strengthen” indicates that G7 members must fulfill a certain threshold of action. “Strengthen” means that the G7 member must have increased or acted more than before in the fields of financing climate resilience and reducing climate vulnerability. If the contribution of a G7 member is less or the same as before (for instance, a reiteration or renewal of previous financial contributions), the G7 member has not fulfilled this section of the commitment to strengthen its actions.

To achieve full compliance, the G7 must reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement by acting and committing to ambitious climate action, while strengthening and financing programs to improve climate resilience and reduce vulnerability. Partial compliance will be scored if the G7 member only fulfilled the former part of the commitment i.e. its climate action does not have a focus on resilience and vulnerability. A score of 0 for partial compliance will also be assigned if the G7 member does not meet the threshold of policy actions constituting “strong” commitment and/or “strengthen[ing]” climate action as defined above in the former or latter part of the commitment, even if some action has been taken. If the G7 member does not comply with either part of this commitment, it will receive a score of −1 for non-compliance.

This United States is not a part of this commitment. Therefore, its compliance will not be scored and accounted for the average. However, a report outlining the United States climate action will be included below without a compliance score.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member does NOT reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; NOR strengthens and finances resilience and reducing vulnerability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member reaffirms its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; OR strengthens and finances resilience and reducing vulnerability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member reaffirms its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; AND in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 21 June 2018, the government adopted the “Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act,” which imposes a national carbon-pricing mechanism on fossil fuels and carbon emissions in any province or territory that has yet to implement its own carbon pricing strategies.2595 The act is an important element of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, and it is a part of Canada’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) “to reduce GHG [greenhouse gas] emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030.”2596

On 25 June 2018, respectively on behalf of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna and Nova Scotia’s Minister of Energy Geoff Maclean, member of Parliament for Dartmouth-Cole Harbour Darren Fisher and Nova Scotia’s Minister of Public Service Commission Tony Ince announced the “SolarHomes” program. This program will subsidize the cost of solar power in the households of Nova Scotia through “rebates of up to 30 percent off the purchase and installation costs of rooftop solar-electricity systems.”2597 This funding is part of the “$2 billion Low Carbon Economy Fund to support new provincial and territorial actions to reduce emissions by 2030 in line with Canada’s NDC to the Paris Agreement.”2598

On 10 July 2018, Minister Catherine McKenna and Nova Scotia’s Minister of Energy and Mines Derek Mombourquette announced “the expansion of the Home Energy Assessment, Green Heat, and Efficient Products Installation programs for homeowners who use non-electrical sources of heat.”2599 These programs are part of the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund, and they are designed to give financial incentives such as rebates to homeowners for the installation and retrofitting of energy-efficient appliances such as heating systems and showerheads.2600

On 20 August 2018, the government published a discussion paper in preparation for consultations on the mid-term evaluation of Canada’s light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas emission regulations for...
the 2022–2025 model years. Canada will monitor the actions of other global jurisdictions that are also developing measures to address greenhouse gas emissions from light-duty vehicles.2601

On 10 September 2018, as a part of the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund, Minister McKenna announced a federal investment of CAD12 million in support of energy-efficient retrofitting and the installation of heating systems in communities and public housing in Nunavut.2602

On 13 September 2018, the government joined various state governments of the United States to issue a joint statement on “North American Climate Leadership” at the Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco, California.2603 At this summit, the government reaffirmed its commitment made at the North America Leaders’ Summit to “[achieve] 50% of zero-carbon power generation by 2025 collectively across North America.” 2604 The statement further underscored market-based strategies for emission reductions through innovation, economic growth, and existing platforms to incorporate the cost of carbon pollution into decision-making. The Global Climate Action Summit provided an opportunity for signatories of the Paris Agreement to assess their climate action as a midway point till 2020.2605

On 13 September 2018, during the same meeting, the government accepted the U.S. Climate Alliance’s Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Challenge.2606 The goal of this challenge is to develop reduction strategies that mitigate the effect and concentration of “short-lived climate pollutants,” such as ground-level ozone and methane.2607

On 19 September 2018, at the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Working Together on Climate Change, Oceans, and Clean Energy, Minister Catherine McKenna announced CAD2million in new funds for the National Adaptation Plan Global Network. This fund will be managed by the International Institute for Sustainable Development, and it seeks to help developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change.2608

On 20 September 2018, at the Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities meeting, Minister McKenna and Minister of Natural Resources Amarjeet Sohi launched the G7 initiative on Earth and Observation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management alongside other G7 Environment, Energy and Oceans Ministers. This initiative seeks to improve the availability and accessibility of data and services that are critical to better understanding the current state of oceans coasts. The goal of this initiative is to reduce the vulnerabilities brought forth by extreme weather events affecting coastal communities.

On 20 September 2018, during the same meeting, the government announced funding of CAD60 million to support clean energy development and ensure equitable access to employment and energy resources for females in Small Island Developing States.

On 20 September 2018, during the same meeting, the government also announced funding of CAD5.6 million to deploy the “Argo Ocean Array” floats. This contribution strives to monitor changes in salinity and ocean temperatures of international oceans, and “make this data publicly available.” The goal of this action is to improve developing countries’ understanding of oceans and reduce related risks.

On 28 September 2018, during the same meeting, Minister of Natural Resources Amarjeet Sohi announced CAD29.8 million in funding for Halagonia Tidal Energy Ltd. This funding is a “part of Natural Resources Canada’s Emerging Renewable Power Program plan for promoting clean

---


growth and fighting climate change.”2615 The goal of this action is to harness energy from deep and shallow produce and generate clean electricity for Nova Scotia.2616

On 28 September 2018, as a part of the EfficiencyBC program, the government and the Province of British Columbia announced CAD24 million in funding for the provision of financial incentives and guidance to homes and businesses that make energy-efficient retrofits.2617 This funding is a part of the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.2618

On 10 October 2018, on behalf of Minister McKenna, member of Parliament for Fundy-Royal Alaina Lockhart announced a federal investment of CAD1.19 million in support of community projects to protect and restore freshwater resources in Atlantic Canada.2619 The goal of this investment is to “enhance degraded shore areas, develop tools for sharing knowledge to improve water quality, educate the population [of Atlantic Canada], and study the impact of microplastic pollution.”2620

On 11 October 2018, Minister McKenna, Minister of Infrastructure of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories Wally Schumann, and Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories Robert C. McLeod jointly announced a federal investment of CAD 23 million. This funding seeks to “support energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy, and forest regeneration” in the Northwest Territories and originates from the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.2621

On 11 October 2018, Minister McKenna announced CAD4.3 million to support 58 new EcoAction Community Funding Program projects across Canada. These funds will support local action to fight

---


G7 Research Group
23 August 2019
352
and adapt to climate change and educate and engage Canadians in preserving and conserving water resources.2622

On 25 October 2018, Minister McKenna and Prime Minister of the Netherlands Mark Rutte announced Canada’s participation in the Global Commission on Adaptation. The Global Commission on Adaptation is an initiative led by the Netherlands to support solutions that enhance climate change resilience. Canada will contribute CAD7.5 million in support of the work of the Global Commission on Adaptation.2623

On 1 November 2018, Minister McKenna and Minister of Ecology and Environment of the People’s Republic of China Li Ganjie signed a memorandum of understanding on climate change cooperation between Canada and China. The memorandum lays the foundation for the bilateral exchange of information on national climate change policy measures and cooperation on climate change related projects.2624

On 16 November 2018, Member of Parliament for Vancouver Quadra Joyce Murray and Parliament Secretary for Emergency Preparedness British Columbia Jennifer Rice announced federal and provincial funding of CAD16.5 million to help construct new projects as a part of the National Disaster Mitigation Program. The program is a government initiative to mitigate the effects, risks, and costs of flooding in Canada.2625

On 3 December 2018, Minister McKenna released a draft of the 2019–2022 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for public consultation and presented the government’s 2018 Progress Report of the 2016–2019 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy. The draft outlines the government’s sustainability priorities, establishes goals and targets, and identifies actions that 42 departments and agencies across the government will take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from their operations. The Canadian public will have 120 days to provide feedback and comments regarding how to strengthen the country’s sustainability priorities.2626

On 12 December 2018, the government of Canada announced that it will phase out electricity production from traditional coal-fired facilities by 2030. The goal of such regulations is to reduce

---


On 12 December 2018, Environment and Climate Change Canada released new greenhouse gas regulations for natural gas and coal-fueled electricity. These regulations will support the conversion of coal-powered plants to natural gas-powered plants to reduce the emissions of electricity generation.

On 13 December 2018, at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, the government of Canada welcomed the nations of Israel, Senegal, Scotland, the cities of Sydney and Melbourne, and the energy supplier ScottishPower, to the Power Past Coal Alliance. Initiated by the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, the Powering Past Coal Alliance is an effort to facilitate the phase-out of coal power and support clean growth in various private, public and government entities.

On 18 December 2018, Minister McKenna “signed the new Agreement on Environmental Cooperation among the governments of Canada, the United States of America, and the United Mexican States.” The agreement involves trilateral cooperation in several areas, including low-carbon economies and clean growth.

On 20 December 2018, Minister McKenna initiated the Partnership stream of the Low Carbon Economy Challenge, valued at CAD50 million. The stream will fund projects focusing on emission reduction and clean growth for various civil society groups, including aboriginal communities and small to medium-sized enterprises (MSEs). The Low Carbon Economy Challenge is a part of the government of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.

---

On 10 January 2019, as part of the Low Carbon Economy Challenge’s Champions Stream, Minister McKenna announced award funding of CAD10 million to Enwave Energy Corporation’s deep lake water cooling system. The cooling system uses water from Lake Ontario to cool down buildings in the downtown Toronto area, thus reducing energy-related emissions.2635

On 25 January 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Minister of Indigenous Services Seamus O’Regan and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador Dwight Ball announced that Newfoundland and Labrador will receive a total of CAD89 million in funding to improve residential energy savings and energy efficiency. This funding will support “the Home Energy Savings Program and Energy Efficiency and the new Fuel Switching in Public Buildings Program,” and it is part of the government of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.2636

On 12 February 2019, as part of the collaboration between the Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium and the Canadian Centre for Climate Services, the government of Canada announced funding of CAD1.25 million for the regional climate service centre at the University of Victoria. This investment and collaboration will support the propagation of climate research across Canada in order to build capacity from climate change related vulnerabilities.2637

On 12 February 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Ralph Goodale announced an investment of CAD1.3 million in scaling Regina’s landfill-gas-collection system. This system prevents the release of landfill emissions, notably greenhouse gas methane. The funding is part of the government of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.2638

On 15 February 2019, Minister McKenna announced funding through the Climate Action Fund to Ecology Ottawa for its Youth Climate Ambassadors program. The program will train 40 young Canadians in climate-related expertise and foster the next generation of environmental leaders.2639

On 20 February 2019, Minister McKenna announced CAD496,333 in funding for the Canada Green Building Council. This funding will facilitate awareness of climate change and support for the “design,
adoption, and application of zero carbon buildings.” This funding is a part of the government of Canada’s Climate Action Fund, which provides financial assistance to projects that improve climate change awareness and further Canada’s climate goals.

On 22 February 2019, Minister McKenna announced an investment of CAD1.25 million over the span of five years as part of the collaboration between Ouranos, a consortium of climate-scientists from Quebec, and the Canadian Centre for Climate Services. This collaboration and investment will support Ouranos in sharing climate change-related research and data throughout Canada, thereby building national capacity.

On 11 March 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Member of Parliament for Dartmouth-Cole Harbour Darren Fisher announced financial support for the Clean Foundation’s Clean Climate Action School in Nova Scotia. The school provides Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and scientific-based teachings on climate change, encouraging students to take climate action and make energy-efficient choices. The funding is part of the government of Canada’s Climate Action Fund.

On 12 March 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, the leader of the government in the House of Commons and Member of Parliament for Waterloo Bardish Chagger announced CAD1.5 million in funding to help the region of Waterloo increase gas collection efficiency at the Waterloo Landfill facility. This project will further reduce carbon pollution and increase the generation of renewable electricity. This funding is part of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.

On 13 March 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Member of Parliament for Calgary Centre Kent Hehr announced funding of CAD5.9 million to increase landfill gas collection and thereby reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the city of Calgary’s Waste & Recycling Services. This funding is part of the government of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.

On 13 March 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Ralph Goodale announced funding of CAD1.5 million to enhance energy efficiency in

---


ventilation, cooling, and heating systems in campus buildings at the University of Saskatchewan. This funding is part of the government of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.²⁶⁴⁶

On 15 March 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Member of Parliament for St. John’s East announced funding of CAD11.4 million for Newfoundland and Labrador’s Freight Transportation Fuel Efficiency Program and Climate Change Challenge Fund. An additional CAD8.6 million for the Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Public Buildings Program was also announced. These initiatives will incentivize emission reductions from heavy-duty vehicles, fund projects to lower greenhouse gas emissions, and facilitate retrofits in schools and hospitals in the province.²⁶⁴⁷

On March 27, the Bank of Canada announced that it joined the Central Banks’ and Supervisors Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).²⁶⁴⁸ Established in December 2017 at the One Planet Summit, the NGFS promotes best practices in “climate risk management for the financial sector” and analyzes green finance.

On 1 April 2019, Environment and Climate Change Canada released Canada’s Changing Climate Report, the first stand-alone assessment detailing the causes, consequences, and future projections for Canada’s changing climate. The report confirms that Canada has been warming at twice the global rate due to anthropogenic human emissions.²⁶⁴⁹

On 4 April 2019, Ministers of Seniors and Member of Parliament for Hamilton West–Ancaster-Dundas Filomena Tassi underscored funding of up to CAD262,000 for the Centre for Climate Change at Mohawk College. This funding intends to spur action and increase awareness about climate change in the Bay area. This funding is a part of the government of Canada’s Climate Action Fund.²⁶⁵⁰

On 8 April 2019, Minister McKenna announced an investment of CAD12 million to help Loblaw’s reduce emissions from its refrigeration systems. This funding is a part of the Low Carbon Economy Challenge’s Champions Stream.²⁶⁵¹

On 9 April 2019, Minister McKenna announced the creation of the Pan-Canadian Expert Collaboration, an independent and policy-oriented national climate institute focused on clean growth and climate change. This institute will receive up to CAD20 million over five years to “generate,

communicate, and mobilize trusted information, policy advice, and best practices for Canadians, government's, and stakeholders. 2652

On 16 April 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Matt DeCourcey announced investment in New Brunswick’s Science East Science Centre to increase awareness of climate change and environmental issues. This investment is funded through the government of Canada’s Climate Action Fund. 2653

On 18 April 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Minister of International Development and Minister for Women and Gender Equality Maryam Monsef announced funding of up to CAD200,000 in support of a mobile application by Random Acts of Green. This funding will enable users to better understand the impacts of their everyday choices on climate change. This funding is part of the government of Canada’s Climate Action Fund. 2654

On 18 April 2019, Minister McKenna and British Columbia’s Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy George Heyman announced CAD10 million in federal funding for British Columbia’s Organic Infrastructure Program and CAD140 million for its Forest Carbon Initiative. This funding is part of the government of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Fund, and it will help British Columbia improve carbon sequestration and reduce organic material decomposition in landfills. 2655

On 29 April 2019, Minister McKenna announced new funding of up to CAD3 million for the Climate Action Fund for 2019-20. This funding will encourage Canadians to take action and support projects that raise awareness about climate change and clean growth. 2656

On 10 May 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Member of Parliament for Northwest Territories Michael McLeod and Minister of Infrastructure and Industry, Tourism and Investment for the government of the Northwest Territories, Wally Schumann, announced funding of CAD8 million to reduce emissions from transportation, electricity, and heating. This funding for the government of the Northwest Territories’ Greenhouse Gas Grant Program for Buildings and Industry is a part of the government of Canada’s Low Carbon Economy Fund. 2657


On 22 May 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Member of Parliament for Ottawa-Vanier Mona Fortier announced funding of up to CAD468,000 for the University of Ottawa’s Smart Prosperity Institute and Institute of Environment. This investment will support the university’s Clean Growth Summit and its research on how policies can help Canada meet its climate targets.2658

On 6 June 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Member of Parliament for Guelph Lloyd Longfield announced federal funding for the National Farmers Union Ontario. This funding will improve farmers’ climate awareness and provide education on climate change to encourage climate action. This funding is part of the government of Canada’s Climate Action Fund.2659

On 7 June 2019, Minister McKenna, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations Carolyn Bennett, and Minister of Indigenous Services Seamus O’Regan jointly announced an investment of CAD1 million to implement the National Inuit Climate Change Strategy (NICCS). Some of the outcomes of this collaboration between the government of Canada and the Inuit are to support Inuit community projects on energy, reduce the vulnerability of Inuit food systems to changing climates, and improve Inuit knowledge in climate change-related decision-making.2660

On 7 June 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, Member of Parliament for Yukon Larry Bagnell, Deputy Premier and Minister of Energy Mines and Resources Ranj Pillai, and Minister of Environment and Minister responsible for Yukon Housing Corporation Pauline Frost jointly announced funding of up to CAD31 million for the government of Yukon. This funding will support energy efficient retrofits in public and private buildings.2661

On 7 June 2019, Canada announced funding of CAD115,000 for a second workshop under the Canada-France Climate and Environment Partnership. This workshop will provide training for Francophone women climate negotiators from sub-Saharan Africa and support their efforts in international discussions, decision-making, and the development of climate change policies at the 25th Conference of Parties (COP24) in Santiago, Chile.2662

On 10 June 2019, on behalf of Minister McKenna, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Women and Gender Equality and Member of Parliament for Winnipeg South Terry Duguid joined the Minister of Sustainable Development for the government of Manitoba Rochelle Squires to

---

Canada has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement through enacting regulations, such as the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, the phase-out of coal-powered electricity by 2030, and pledging funds at national and international levels to support mitigation and adaptation activities. Canada has also pledged additional funding for the National Adaptation Plan Global Network and the Global Commission on Adaptation to help developing countries identify resilience solutions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Vibhor Rohatgi*

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 12 June 2018, at a meeting of European Energy Ministers in Luxembourg to finalize reforms of the European energy policy within the framework “clean energy,” Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson stated that France will continue to ensure a sustainable energy transition that is compatible with the European Union’s commitments under the Paris Agreement.2664

On 25 June 2018, Environment Minister Nicolas Hulot and Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson signed a declaration calling upon Europe to raise its climate ambition ahead of 24th Conference to the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2018, and go beyond the stated goal of a 40 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Hulot and Poirson also underscored the need to bring the European Union's trade policy into line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, calling upon EU member states to include binding elements of the Paris Agreement in trade agreements.

On 27 June 2018, France indicated its support for an EU proposal to increase its binding renewable energy target from 27 percent to 32 percent by 2030 while limiting the use of biofuels.2666

On 26 September 2018, during the One Planet Summit, France launched the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience alongside the EU, Australia and New Zealand. The EUR21 million initiative received EUR10 million each from France and the EU, with the remaining

---


EUR2 million provided by Australia and New Zealand. The aim of this initiative is to build an international coalition for climate action and biodiversity protection.2667

On 3 October 2018, Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson co-chaired the first general assembly of the International Solar Alliance (ASI), an initiative created at the One Planet Summit. The general assembly was also co-chaired by her Indian counterpart Raj Kumar Singh, Minister of Electricity and New and Renewable Energies. The ASI’s mission is to accelerate the deployment of solar energy, mainly in African countries, with the ambition to broaden its geographical scope in the coming years.2668

On 9 October 2018, France indicated its strong support for a new goal agreed to by the Council of European Environment Ministers regarding the reduction of automobile carbon dioxide emissions. This new goal sets the reduction target of new vehicles’ emissions to 35 percent by 2030. In addition, France introduced a clause allowing for a revision of the emission reduction goal in 2023 depending on actual emissions levels.2669

On 22 November 2018, President Emmanuel Macron reiterated his commitment to climate action at the Climate Vulnerable Summit. This summit was hosted by the Climate Vulnerable Forum, an international cooperation group of developing countries on climate change.2670 Macron stated that countries should “present new more ambitious national contributions and increase the pace of their implementation,” and that “France will stay on course.”2671

On 26-28 November 2018, the 4th Climate Finance Day was held in Paris with the theme of “Financing Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Agenda: Innovation and Impact.” This global roundtable served as a platform for key networking, partnership-building, and facilitation of the mobilization of sustainable climate finance.2672 This event mobilized the financial sector in delivering on the Paris Agreement while showcasing innovative action to transform thinking and strategies to deliver positive climate impact. Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson stated at the opening of the forum: “today, we have to talk about how to turn climate finance into mainstream finance, to talk about the finance we need, to build a more sustainable and inclusive world.”2673


On 5 December 2018, in response to street protests, President Emmanuel Macron cancelled a fuel tax that would have increased gasoline prices by 3 percent.2674

On 24 January 2019, in an effort to reduce global warming caused by household oil boilers, François de Rugy, Minister of State, Minister of the Ecological and Solidarity Transition, and Julien Denormandie, Minister of Territorial Cohesion and Relations, introduced a boiler conversion bonus.2675 This initiative will help modest households replace their boilers for a greener and more economical heating system. It will also help France reach the ambitious target of zero oil boilers in ten years.2676

On 21 February 2019, with the support of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson signed the National Pact on Plastic Packaging with various companies and two non-governmental organizations.2677 The pact engages various beneficiaries to become actors of the circular economy, and strives to ensure that plastic never becomes waste.2678

On 22 February 2019, François de Rugy, Minister of State, Minister of the Ecological and Solidarity Transition, announced six new programmes under the Energy Savings Certificates scheme. The programmes support energy efficiency measures for small and medium-sized enterprises, the development of greener building standards, and de-carbonisation in the transport sector. These programmes join another 28 programmes that are already in place.2679

On 15 March 2019, during the One Planet Summit held in Kenya, L’Agence française de développement (AFD) announced EUR1.5 billion in funding for solar projects in Africa by 2022. In addition, in partnership with the Trade Development Bank, AFD will provide a USD120 million credit line solely for climate projects.2680

On 16 April 2019, François de Rugy, Minister of State, Minister of the Ecological and Solidarity Transition, announced funding of some EUR1.3 million for 19 “Low Emission Zone” projects. The funding will be used to study the feasibility and implementation of the zones.2681

On 23 April 2019, the French government announced the creation of the low-carbon label, which is the first carbon certification framework adopted by France. Its objective is to encourage the development of projects that reduce and sequester greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in the forestry and agriculture sectors.2682

On 30 April 2019, François de Rugy, Minister of State, Minister of the Ecological and Solidarity Transition presented a bill on energy and the climate with the aim of legally enshrining France’s goal of achieving zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The bill proposed the termination of coal-based electricity by 2022, and encouraged the accelerated reduction of fossil fuel energy consumption, reducing it by 40 per cent by 2030 rather than the initial 30 per cent.2683

On 6 May 2019, the G7 Environment Ministers adopted a communiqué and the Metz Charter on Biodiversity at the G7 Environment Ministers’ Meeting.2684 The French G7 Presidency identified four main priorities for its current leadership: 1) combating inequality through an inclusive ecological transition; 2) supporting international action and scientific warnings on biodiversity and climate change; 3) promoting solutions for biodiversity and climate change; and 4) financing biodiversity preservation.2685

On 7 May 2019, the French government launched a new call for proposals inviting innovation in energy savings initiatives under the Energy Savings Certificates scheme. The programme will focus on energy efficient mobility, energy saving awareness and public education campaigns, which will be operationalised by 2020.2686

On 4 June 2019, François de Rugy, Minister of State, Minister of the Ecological and Solidarity Transition, announced 20 new winners under the GreenTech initiative for the first half of 2019.

---

These 20 start-ups will receive ministry support to grow and commercialize their technologies in energy and climate innovation.\textsuperscript{2687}

On 6 June 2019, the French government proposed a new tax on flights within Europe to encourage greener forms of transport.\textsuperscript{2688} The charge will be an extra fee on fuel or tickets, even including changes in the European emissions trading system. President Macron has supported this new levy in an effort of boast his own “green credentials.”\textsuperscript{2689}

France has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement, while also supporting adaptation activities through its contribution of funds to programs such as the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Natasba Pirzada}

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 13 June 2018, the cabinet adopted the Climate Action Report 2017. The report lists approximately 110 climate-related measures and describes in detail how much carbon dioxide reductions can be achieved through the implementation of these measures by 2020.\textsuperscript{2690}

On 18-19 June 2018, the Federal Environment Ministry co-hosted the 9th Petersberg Climate Dialogue in Berlin alongside the government of Poland. The conference concluded with a clear commitment to the ambitious and socially compatible implementation of the Paris Agreement.\textsuperscript{2691}

On 14 August 2018, the federal government announced it will invest over EUR130 million to support the implementation of projects aiming to reduce the levels of nitrogen oxides in the air. The Federal Minister for the Environment Svenja Schulze stressed that these new measures are an important contribution to protecting the environment and consumers.\textsuperscript{2692}

On 26 September 2018, the Ministry for the Environment announced that it will join the Climate Finance Partnership. The partnership works to design an investment structure that promotes contributions to a targeted set of sectors, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
storage, and low-carbon and electrified transportation. Such funds will be used across countries in three regions, including Latin America, Asia, and Africa.2693

On 12 October 2018, in partnership with the World Bank Group and the United Kingdom, the federal government announced the establishment of a USD145-million Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) to help vulnerable countries manage the financial impact of climate change and natural hazard-induced shocks.2694

On 25 November 2018, Ambassador to Iran Michael Klor-Berchtold announced that the Ministry for Environment will support Iran’s development on its energy efficiency market by 2021, and provide up to EUR3.5 million for the implementation of integrated energy efficiency projects.2695

On 27 November 2018, the Coal Exit Commission announced that it will extend its work beyond the original 2018 deadline and instead conclude its work on 1 February 2019. The Commission was originally supposed to present its plan to help Germany achieve its 2020 climate targets ahead of the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Katowice, Poland.2696

On 3 December 2018, after meeting with municipal and cities representatives, the federal government agreed to increase funding for the Clean Air program from EUR1 billion to EUR1.5 billion, in an effort to cut emissions from municipal vehicles. Moreover, an additional EUR432 million will be allocated to retro-fitting smaller trucks with older diesel engines.2697

On 3 December 2018, along with the Ministry for Development, the Ministry for Environment stated during COP24 that Germany would double its pledge to the Green Climate Fund, amounting to a total contribution of EUR1.5 billion. This pledge aims to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and global cooperation to tackle climate change.2698

On 7 December 2018, Germany provided a loan of EUR90 million and a grant of EUR3 million for the Rebuild Kerala initiative, which seeks to support Kerala’s efforts in rebuilding climate-resilient public infrastructure.2699

On 11 December 2018, the Federal Environment Ministry announced that it will dedicate an additional EUR70 million to the Adaptation Fund. To date, Germany is the largest donor to the fund with a total contribution of EUR240 million.\(^{2700}\)

On 12 December 2018, the Federal Environment Ministry announced that it will support the exchange of experience between Europe’s coal regions. The Ministry’s European Climate Initiative (EUKI) supports projects on socially just strategies.\(^{2701}\)

On 12 December 2018, at the Conference of Parties in Katowice, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Environment Ministry announced that Germany will further support the global partnership for implementing Nationally Determined Contributions with EUR68 million in funding. To date, Germany’s total contribution to this partnership amounts to EUR130 million.\(^{2702}\)

On 25 January 2019, Germany announced its intention to shut down all coal-fired power plants by 2038, proposing at least EUR40 billion in aid to affected regions.\(^{2703}\)

On 13 February 2018, the Federal Environment Ministry and its Indian counterpart agreed on promoting closer cooperation on environmental and climate policy and preventing marine litter. Germany will fund Indian climate action projects with EUR35 million.\(^{2704}\)

On 22 February 2019, the Federal Environment Ministry pledged to cut gas emissions by at least 95% by 2050 and remove the remainder from the atmosphere.\(^{2705}\)

On 1 March 2019, the Federal Environment Ministry announced the third call for proposals under the EUKI, whereby non-profit organisations can submit project ideas aimed at accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Europe and contributing to intra-European dialogue. Federal Environment Minister Svenja Schulze stated: “we launched EUKI based on the conviction that we have to act in concert on behalf of climate action in Europe. The upcoming transformation


of our economy and society can only be successful if we follow a European approach, across national borders.

On 14 March 2019, at the fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly, the Federal Environment Ministry invited decision-makers and experts to discuss the management of international chemicals beyond 2020. Germany will advocate for the introduction of goals for chemical and waste management at the following fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management.

On 26 March 2019, the Federal Environment Ministry called for programme ideas on ambitious climate and biodiversity conservation in developing countries and emerging economies, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting adaptation to climate change. The call was funded by the International Climate Initiative with funds of EUR240 million, and each programme can receive between EUR5 and EUR20 million.

On 4 April 2019, the Federal Environment Ministry promoted local climate action with the National Climate Initiative at the Alpine Conference, held from 3-4 April 2019 in Innsbruck. Three ministers of the nine contracting parties of the Alpine Convention agreed to increased cooperation on climate action and soil protection in the Alps.

On 15 May 2019, Chancellor Angela Merkel addressed a session of the Petersberg Climate Dialogue in Berlin to promote the goal of becoming carbon-neutral by 2050. The Petersberg Climate Dialogue is a joint initiative between Germany and Chile focused on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and increasing ambition in international climate policy.

On 29 May 2019, the Franco-German Meseberg Climate Group, comprised of all ministries working on climate change, met to discuss how to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 in the energy, transport,
building and agriculture sectors. The group recognized that carbon pricing is essential, particularly for sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System.\textsuperscript{2712}

On 4 June 2019, the Foreign Ministry hosted the Berlin Climate and Security Conference, which brought together political, scientific and business leaders from more than 25 nations. Foreign Minister Heiko Maas used the event to present a three-point “Berlin Call for Action,” which outlines goals for the UN to “be as proactive as possible” in addressing conflicts associated with climate change.\textsuperscript{2713}

Germany has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement, while also supporting adaptation activities through its contribution of funds to the GRiF and the Green Climate Fund.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analysts: Aysha Mohammed and David Manocchio}

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 26 June 2018, a Joint Committee consisting of the Ministry of the Environment and the Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund held their first meeting. The meeting approved documents dictating the terms of the bilateral cooperative agreement and an action plan. The action plan involves four aspects: the promotion and development of renewable energy and energy efficiencies in Jordan, technical support provided by Italy, raising awareness on the topic of energy efficiency and renewable energy in Jordan, and the promotion of green technologies to achieve Jordanian objectives.\textsuperscript{2714}

On 19-20 July 2018, the third Joint Committee meeting with delegates from the Ministry of Environment and State Secretariat for Sustainable Development of Morocco was held in Rome. The meeting consisted of the committee’s assessment of projects that are currently underway, and the approval of three project proposals regarding the implementation of Morocco’s Nationally Determined Contributions.\textsuperscript{2715}


\textsuperscript{2715} Cooperazione con il Marocco: terzo Comitato Congiunto sull’accordo tecnico per la protezione ambientale e lo sviluppo sostenibile, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 20 July 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. http://www.minambiente.it/notizie/cooperazione-con-il-marocco-terzo-comitato-congiunto-sull’accordo-tecnico-la-protezione
On 4 September 2018, the government announced an additional fund of EUR20 million to address coastal erosion and flood mitigation risks in four regions of Italy.\textsuperscript{2716}

On 24 September 2018, the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, the National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, the United Nations Environment Programme and Technical University of Denmark, and the United Nations Office for Project Services signed a co-financed contract as a part of the multilateral Initiative for Climate Action Transparency. The objective of the contract is to build capacity in recipient countries for the implementation and reporting of their national mitigation and adaptation commitments and financial resources used. Phase one includes six countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Iran, Maldives, Tunisia, and the Bahamas.\textsuperscript{2717}

On 25 September 2018, at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly, the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and United Arab Emirates’ Ministry of Climate Change and Environment signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to collaborate in the area of sustainable development. The two countries will “identify and leverage new opportunities and tools to achieve sustainability in urban planning and land development, construction, transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, resource-efficiency, and clean production.”\textsuperscript{2718}

On 9 October 2018, Italy indicated its support for a new goal agreed to by the Council of European Environment Ministers regarding the reduction of automobile carbon dioxide emissions. This new goal strives to achieve a reduction in new vehicles’ emissions by 35 percent by 2030.\textsuperscript{2719}

On 8 November 2018, Environment Minister Sergio Costa announced that EUR6.5 billion will be allocated to the Ministry of the Environment, Land, and Sea to address the impacts of hydrogeological instability such as landslides, coastal erosion and flooding in various regions.\textsuperscript{2720}

On 15 November 2018, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea and the Lazio region. The ministry provided EUR4 million in funding to finance actions that seek to improve air quality and mitigate atmospheric pollution in the region. The Lazio Region will use the funds to implement measures that limit the most polluting vehicles, build charging stations.

\textsuperscript{2716} Dissesto: Ministero Ambiente, arrivano fondi per 20 milioni di euro, finanziati progetti in 4 regioni, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 4 September 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/dissesto-ministero-ambiente-arrivano-fondi-20-milioni-di-euro-finanziati-progetti-4

\textsuperscript{2717} Firmato contratto ICAT-ISPRRA per attività di supporto in 12 Paesi beneficiari, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 24 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://www.minambiente.it/notizie/firmato-contratto-icat-ispra-attivita-di-supporto-12-paesi-beneficiari


for electric vehicles, transition into using renewable sources of energy and execute awareness campaigns.\textsuperscript{2721}

On 30 November 2018, the Minister of the Environment, Land, and Sea signed an MOU with the Zambian Minister of National Development Planning. The document aims to reduce climate vulnerability through the implementation of several adaptation and mitigation measures. The MOU will also promote the protection of natural resources, and assist the transition to cleaner and more efficient energy sources and promote sustainable waste management.\textsuperscript{2722}

On 5 December 2018, the Minister of the Environment, Land, and Sea and the Minister of Education signed an MOU whereby EUR1.3 million will be allocated to an awareness campaign for Italian youth on topics such as environmental sustainability and sustainable development. In addition, further funds will be provided to improve energy efficiency in school buildings and promote school-work experience in the green economy sector.\textsuperscript{2723}

On 13 December 2018, at the 24th Conference to the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Katowice, Poland, Environment Minister Sergio Costa announced an additional loan of EUR7 million to the Adaptation Fund. The Adaptation Fund provides funding for projects in developing countries that help vulnerable communities adapt and mitigate the negative externalities of climate change. The minister also reaffirmed Germany’s goal to be entirely coal-free by 2025.\textsuperscript{2724}

On 14 December 2018, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea and the Umbria region. The purpose of the agreement is to improve air quality and mitigate atmospheric pollution. This follows the agreement signed between the Ministry and the Lazio Region in November. The agreement outlines circulation and movement bans on certain vehicles on certain days of the week in an effort to decrease the concentration of PM10.\textsuperscript{2725}

On 8 January 2019, Italy sent its binding “Energy and Climate Plan” to Europe for approval. The plan includes goals such as a reduction in energy consumption by 43% by 2030.\textsuperscript{2726}

\textsuperscript{2721} Regione Lazio e Ministero Dell’ambiente firmano accordo per miglioramento qualità dell’aria a Roma, comuni limitrofi e Valle del Sacco, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 15 November 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018. http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/regione-lazio-e-ministero-dellambiente-firmano-accordo-miglioramento-qualita-dellaria
\textsuperscript{2725} Inquinamento Dell’aria Da PM10 Accordo Ministero Dell’ambiente – Regione Umbria, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 14 December 2018. Access Date: 27 February 2019. https://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/inquinamento-dellaria-da-pm10-accordo-ministero-dellambiente-regione-umbria
On 9 January 2019, the Ministry of Industry announced that as a part of its plans to cut the country’s carbon emissions, it will block the issuing of some 36 permits to explore oil and gas. According to a ministry statement, “upstream oil and gas activity in Italy was not of strategic importance for the country.”  

On 16 January 2019, the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea allocated EUR10 million to purchasing electric and hybrid vehicles and improving surveillance systems in protected areas and marine parks.

On 28 January 2019, the Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development of Africa was inaugurated. The purpose of the centre is to facilitate the exchange of information between G7 members and African countries. The center specifically focuses on protecting the Sahel belt from desertification and climate change.

On 29 January 2019, the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea promised EUR44 million for the mitigation of hydrogeological risks in the Sicily region and an additional EUR98 million to address hydrogeological risks in Sardinia. This funding will support a variety of projects, including the maintenance of breakwater barriers, seismic improvements, and other consolidation projects.

On 5 February 2019, the government presented its integrated national Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) to the EU Commission. The plan provides detailed policies, technological options and financing aimed at accelerating the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, in line with the long-term goal of deep decarbonisation by 2050.

On 11 February 2019, the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea awarded 45 environmental education projects with a total of EUR1 million in funding. This program was initiated to promote environmental education and communication initiatives operated by environmental associations, in collaboration with Italian schools.

---

On 28 February 2019, the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea allocated EUR500 million to the construction of bicycle lanes and a bike sharing program with the goal of encouraging zero-emission mobility across Italy.2733

On 20 March 2019, the government launched public consultations regarding its energy and climate plan. The plan aims to phase out coal by 2025, expand the share of renewable energy to 28% by 2030, and increase energy efficiency in the residential and transport sectors.2734

On 15 April 2019, Environment Minister Sergio Costa reiterated his support for EU regulations ensuring that from 2030 onwards, new cars will emit on average 37.5% less CO2 and new vans will emit on average 31% less CO2 compared to 2021 levels. Between 2025 and 2029, both cars and vans will be required to emit 15% less CO2.2735

On 2 May 2019, Costa committed EUR180 million in funding to the regions of the Po River Basin to ensure compliance with EU air quality standards. This funding will be used to finance the construction of local public transport, in an effort to improve air quality as part of the Clean Air Dialogue.2736

On 5 May 2019, Environment Minister Sergio Costa reaffirmed Italy’s commitment to phasing out coal power by 2025.2737

On 6 May 2019, Environment Minister Sergio Costa and his French counterpart De Rugy decided upon a joint initiative to make the Mediterranean an Emission Control Area. The implementation of this initiative is thought to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide from international shipping by 80% and 20% respectively.2738

On 5 June 2019, Turin hosted the Clean Air Dialogue. The Clean Air Dialogue between Italy and the European Council promotes the goal of sharing effective measures to combat air pollution. Environment Minister Sergio Costa committed to an action plan that outlines concrete measures for

---

improving air quality. This action plan will be implemented with EUR400 million in funding each year.2739

Italy has reaffirmed its commitment to implementing the Paris Agreement through ambitious climate action, including actions to finance climate resilience through international agreements and multilateral initiatives.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Madeleine Frederica Witt

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 25 June 2018, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a grant agreement with the government of the Philippines to provide JPY1.278 billion for the improvement of flood forecasting and warning systems for the Cagayan de Oro River Basin region. This project aims to contribute to regional sustainable development, mitigate flood damage and reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change through early intervention.2740

On 27 June 2018, JICA signed a grant agreement with the government of Guyana in Georgetown to provide grant aid of up to JPY 1.848 billion to the Project for the Introduction of Renewable Energy and the Improvement of Power System. This project aims to mitigate climate change by implementing an efficient and sustainable power supply in Georgetown and its surrounding areas.2741

On 28 June 2018, JICA signed a memorandum of cooperation with the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, a global network dedicated to facilitating dialogue across 96 cities in 50 countries in support of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and minimize urban climate risk. In signing this memorandum, JICA committed to upholding and carrying out cooperative activities related to climate change in megacities in Southeast Asia.2742

On 28 June 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, wholly owned by the Japanese government, announced the launch of its new Global Facility to Promote Quality Infrastructure Investment for Environmental Preservation and Sustainable Growth, effective 1 July 2018. QI-ESG aims to mobilize USD50 billion over the next three years and commit to a wide range of financing

support for infrastructure development, such as renewable energy systems and efficient “smart cities.”

On 3 July 2018, the Cabinet approved the Fifth Strategic Energy Plan, formulated by the government under the Basic Act on Energy Policy. This plan presents the direction of Japan’s energy policy towards 2030 and 2050, and seeks to achieve energy transitions and decarbonization “in the enforcement of the Paris Agreement.”

On 17 July 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe signed the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement with the President of the European Council Donald Tusk and President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker in Tokyo. Chapter 16 of the agreement addressed trade and sustainable development. Article 16.4(4) reaffirmed the parties’ commitment to upholding the Paris Agreement, and states that “the Parties shall cooperate to promote the positive contribution of trade to the transition to low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.” Article 16.5 (c) expressed that the parties “shall strive to facilitate trade and investment in goods and services of particular relevance to climate change mitigation, such as those related to sustainable renewable energy and energy-efficient goods and services.”

On 3 August 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held the first meeting on a Long-Term Strategy under the Paris Agreement as Growth Strategy. Abe asked the panel for proposals regarding the establishment of long-term economic growth and strategies to achieve Japan’s goals for the Paris Agreement. Prime Minister Abe also emphasized how measures against global warming were a source of competitiveness for Japan.

On 31 August 2018, JICA signed a grant agreement with the government of Pakistan in Islamabad to provide grant aid of up to JPY2.042 billion for the Project for Installation of Weather Surveillance Radar in Multan City. The project will install a meteorological radar system to monitor weather occurrences that can trigger disasters, and improve the accuracy of warning capabilities for floods and other natural disasters in the region.

On 4 September 2018, along with Australia and the United States, Japan submitted a proposal for Article 9.7 of the Paris Agreement. Article 9.7 refers to guidelines for middle and high-income states with regards to reporting climate finance resources they provide to low-income states. The proposed changes include removing specific rules in Article 9.7 that account for these contributions, which can...
mean that commercial loans can count towards a middle or high-income state’s climate finance obligation to low-income states. On 5 September 2018, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Iwao Horii and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand Winston Peters announced Japan and New Zealand’s cooperation in support of the operations and logistics of the Pacific Climate Change Centre in Apia, Samoa.

On 12 September 2018, the government of Japan endorsed the goals of the “Under2Coalition,” a global community of sub-national governments committed to addressing climate change and achieving the 2°C target of the Paris Agreement. The government of Japan stated that it will further develop cooperation with non-state actors in implementing the Paris Agreement.


On 2 October 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs Taro Kano held a press conference to reaffirm Japan’s efforts in resolving global [climate] issues and “taking the initiative to further climate change diplomacy.” Kano also confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will support non-state diplomatic actors’ activities, citing the example of the Japan Climate Initiative’s contribution to advancing climate change diplomacy at international conferences.

On 9 October 2018, the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF), the world’s largest single pension fund with over USD1.5 trillion in assets, announced that it had joined the Climate Action 100+ initiative as a supporter. An investor representative of the initiative commented that “GPIF is a global leader whose support will bring influence and insight to the ambition of Climate Action 100+ to ensure the goals of the Paris Agreement are met, to the benefit of companies and their long-term investors.”

On 11-12 October 2018, the government hosted the fifth annual Innovation for Cool Earth Forum in Tokyo. The conference addressed climate change through innovation under the theme “Driving Green Innovation,” and it invited participants from the private sector, academia and policy professionals.

---


realms. Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Kenwa Suzuki attended the forum and gave a closing speech. He emphasized that “the importance of technological innovation in the field of climate change is clearly stated in the Paris Agreement.”\textsuperscript{2756}

On 18 October 2018, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) announced that it will convene a Study Group on Encouraging Japanese Companies to Address International Initiatives on Climate Change. METI launched the initiative to encourage companies to monitor and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with “international initiatives on climate change and also to acquire and claim the value of renewable energy electricity, i.e., renewable energy value.”\textsuperscript{2757}

On 19 October 2018, Foreign Minister Taro Kono expressed Japan’s commitment to the development of an “Ideal Arctic” at the Arctic Circle Assembly in Iceland. An “Ideal Arctic” takes into account the impacts of climate change in the region using scientific data and aims to promote sustainable economic activities in the Arctic.\textsuperscript{2758}

On 19 October 2018, the Ministry of the Environment launched a public-private partnership entitled the “Plastics Smart” campaign, a multi-stakeholder initiative that promotes initiatives to address and reduce marine plastic waste and conserve marine environments.\textsuperscript{2759}

On 22 October 2018, Prime Minister Abe and Minister of the Environment Yoshiaki Harada gave opening speeches at the Second World Circular Economy Forum (WCEF). In a video message, Prime Minister Abe expressed his wish that Japan will share its experiences of natural resource conservation and take the lead on developing circular economies in the international community. Minister Harada reaffirmed the importance of the Paris Agreement and indicated Japan’s intentions to move towards a circular economy and combat climate change.\textsuperscript{2760}

On 22 October 2018, Minister of the Environment Yoshiaki Harada and Finland’s Minister of the Environment Kimmo Tiilikainen signed a Memorandum of Environmental Cooperation at the Second WCEF. The parties outlined ten areas in which to strengthen and develop intensive environmental cooperation.\textsuperscript{2761}

On 22 October 2018, Minister of the Environment Yoshiaki Harada announced that the MoeJ decided to participate in the Platform for Accelerating Circular Economy. Minister Harada stated that Japan would contribute to the platform by providing information on actions, experiences, and technologies of Japan’s public and private entities registered under its “Plastic Smart” Campaign.\textsuperscript{2762}

On 22-23 October 2018, Ministry of the Environment and the Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra jointly hosted the WCEF in Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan. Circular economies support Article 9 in the Paris Agreement: “adapting to climate change by building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through sustainable management of natural resources.” The forum promoted circular visions towards 2050, climate and marine plastic waste solutions in circular economies, and international cooperation on sustainable development.2763

On 26 October 2018, the Ministry of the Environment and India’s Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change signed a Memorandum of Cooperation. The memorandum outlined various fields and forms of cooperation and reaffirmed the importance of collaborative actions in successfully implementing “multilateral environmental agreements including the Paris Agreement”2764.

On 29 October 2018, the Aerospace Exploration Agency launched the second Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT-2) from the Tanegashima Space Center. This is the world’s first satellite to monitor greenhouse gases emissions of every country, reflecting Japan’s aim to enhance transparency in its implementation of the Paris Agreement. Countries can access and use this data to reduce their emissions.2765

On 30 October 2018, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Hiroshige Seko and the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy of Germany Peter Altmaier signed the Japan-Germany Joint Declaration of Intent on Economic Policy and Cooperation. The declaration stated that “[b]oth countries face the challenge of transformation towards low greenhouse-gas emission energy systems in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement,” and reaffirmed energy policy cooperation to promote energy efficiency through the integration of sustainable and renewable energy technologies.2766,2767

On 2 November 2018, JICA signed a Japanese loan agreement with the government of India in Delhi for the Project for the Construction of the Turga Pumped Storage (I) power plant in the West Bengal State. The project will promote renewable energy with variable-speed pumped storage power generation systems developed in Japan.2768

On 6 November 2018, the Cabinet approved the Bill for the Act of Promoting Utilization of Sea Areas in Development of Power Generation Facilities Using Maritime Renewable Energy Resources. This act promotes the utilization of renewable maritime energy to develop power generation facilities.

---

Measures prescribed by this act are to be completed in harmonization with other policies relating to maritime resources.2769

On 20 November 2018, METI announced a new initiative entitled the “Clean Ocean Material Alliance (tentative title),” which aims to reduce marine debris by promoting sustainable plastic products, alternatives to plastic, and innovation through public-private partnerships. On the same day, as the department leading the initiative, the Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry started a call for companies to participate in the alliance.2770

On 22 November 2018, the Ministry of the Environment announced that it will establish a climate adaption center at the National Institute for Environmental Studies on 1 December 2018, in line with the Climate Change Adaption Law coming into effect on the same day. The centre will support the activities of local governments in climate change adaption and conduct national research on this topic.2771

On 27 November 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the Cabinet approved a Climate Change Adaption Plan based on the Climate Change Adaption Law passed in June of this year. This plan offers direction and measures for the mitigation and adaptation of climate change in seven areas.2772,2773

On 7 December 2018, the Ministry of the Environment announced the launch of the “Japan’s Climate Change Action Initiative 2018” document. This document supports the implementation guidelines of the Paris Agreement adopted at 24th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and encourages international cooperation on measures to combat climate change. The document summarized Japan’s present and future efforts domestically and in low-income countries to implement the Paris Agreement through mitigation, adaption, and improvement in transparency.2774,2775

On 2-15 December 2018, at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, Japan hosted the Japan Pavilion to showcase innovations in and scale-up of clean technologies and measures to promote green economic growth.2776

https://www.env.go.jp/press/106168/%E6%97%A5%E6%9C%AC%E3%81%AE%E6%80%80%E5%A4%89%E5%8B%95%E5%AF%BE%E7%AD%99%E6%94%AF%E6%8F%84%E3%82%A4%E3%83%B3%E3%82%B7%E3%82%A2%E3%83%86%E3%82%A3%E3%83%962018%E8%8B%B1%E8%AA%9E%29.pdf
On 20 December 2018, JICA signed a Record of Discussions with the government of the Independent State of Samoa for the Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific, a technical cooperation project to build climate resilience in the Pacific region by scaling up the training functions of the Pacific Climate Change Center. It will provide regional training in climate change adaptation, mitigation, and access to climate finance.  

On 25 December 2018, METI declared its support for the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and released TCFD guidance. This aims to provide information on approaches to information disclosure in accordance with TCFD recommendations. METI also strives to provide case studies as references and give industry-based strategies that companies should use to showcase their efforts.

On 23 January 2019, during a speech at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Prime Minister Abe called for “disruptive innovation” and more resource mobilization for climate change innovation. He went on to highlight Japan’s commitment to reducing the production cost of hydrogen by at least 90% by 2050, making hydrogen cheaper than natural gas and thus realizing a hydrogen-based society.

On 1 February 2019, the EU-Japan Trade Agreement came into force. The agreement set ambitious standards with regards to sustainable development, and includes for the first time a specific commitment to the Paris Agreement. The trade agreement strengthens the EU and Japan’s commitments to sustainable development and climate change.

On 14 February 2019, METI launched the “Subcommittee on Electricity Resilience toward Decarbonized Society” under the Electricity and Gas Industry Committee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy. In order to achieve a decarbonized society, this subcommittee will study ways to enhance the resilience of electricity infrastructure and establish sustainable and steady electricity supply systems that incorporate low-carbon technologies.

On 27 February 2019, Japan hosted the Japan-Vietnam Government Private Workshop on Clean Energy Technology. The workshop aimed to share the knowledge and experiences that Japan has in the field of clean energy, specifically for Vietnam’s reference in relation to policy formulation. This is an opportunity to deepen engagement between the two countries and support Vietnam’s transition to clean energy sources.


---

outlines necessary measures for achieving these goals, and declares that Japan will convene a working group consisting of experts to review the status of implementation in each area stipulated by the roadmap.\textsuperscript{2783}

On 26 March 2019, JICA signed a grant agreement with the government of the Republic of Cuba to provide grant aid of up to JPY2.392 billion for the Project for the Improvement of Power Supply in the Isle of Youth. Under this project, equipment for electrical system stabilization will be introduced on the Isle of Youth to promote the use of renewable energy in Cuba.\textsuperscript{2784}

On 27 March 2019, JICA signed a limited partnership agreement to provide funding for the MGM Sustainable Energy Fund L.P. II (MSEF II), a fund for a variety of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing regions of Latin America and the Caribbean. MSEF II is a follow-up to the MSEF I fund in which JICA invested in November 2014. The fund will assist economic growth in the developing regions of Latin America and the Caribbean while addressing issues related to climate change, including the reduction of greenhouse gases.\textsuperscript{2785}

On 8 April 2019, in collaboration with car manufacturers, energy companies, companies, municipalities and other entities, METI is proactively engaging in efforts to utilize electrical vehicles. METI will launch a new body called the “Council for Promoting Society Utilizing of Electrified Vehicles” to advance the dissemination of electrical vehicles. Through this effort, METI aims to scale-up use of electric vehicles in Japan.\textsuperscript{2786}

On 3 June 2019, JICA signed a Record of Discussions with the government of Solomon Islands in Honiara for the Project for Formulating Renewable Energy Road Map, a technical partnership for development planning. The project aims to formulate a roadmap and enable the high penetration of renewable energy generation in Honiara, the capital city of Solomon, by 2030.\textsuperscript{2787}

On 7 June 2019, the Cabinet approved the FY 2018 Annual Report on Energy, which includes Global warming countermeasures and energy policy recommendations based on the Paris Agreement.\textsuperscript{2788}

Japan has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement, while also supporting adaptation activities by disbursing grants through its development agency JICA and contributions of funds to the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analysts: Amal Ismail-Ladak and Laila Kanji}

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 19 July 2018, the government published an updated National Adaptation Programme that sets out an ambitious strategy for dealing with the effects of a changing climate between 2018 and 2023. The agenda addresses risks affecting communities across England, and sets out the government’s ongoing investments and work towards tackling these risks.2789

On 20 July 2018, Environment Minister Thérèse Coffey announced that GBP 40 million will be provided to unlock flood defence schemes and support economic growth and regeneration in areas that have suffered from flooding in recent years. This funding will finance 13 flood schemes across Britain, according to Thérèse Coffey, and “boost our resilience as a nation and help our communities to grow and prosper.”2790

On 11 September 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May hosted a roundtable with supply chain companies at the UK’s first Zero Emissions Vehicle Summit, where she presented the government’s plan for all new cars and vans to be zero-emission vehicles by 2040.2791

On 27 September 2018, Prime Minister May outlined over GBP160 million in funding to help countries transition to cleaner, greener energy systems, and support communities affected by climate change. The funding will promote energy market reform, green finance, climate legislation, and resilience-building against rising food demand and climate shocks.2792

On 5 October 2018, Environment Minister Coffey announced a GBP 3.5billion national air quality plan to support local authorities across the UK in their delivery of projects that would reduce emissions and improve air quality.2793

On 15 October 2018, Energy and Clean Growth Minister Claire Perry wrote to the Committee on Climate Change seeking advice on current climate change policies and any further actions needed to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.2794

On 15 October 2018, the government marked the start of the first Green Great Britain week by announcing a package of measures to increase clean and green energy infrastructure. The package

included the launch of a GBP320 million government fund for low-carbon heating in cities, the initiation of the GBP18 million Heat Recovery Support Programme to help businesses become more energy-efficient, and a pledge of GBP106 million to encourage greener construction practices in developing countries.\textsuperscript{2795}

On 17 October 2018, the government announced that it will invest up to GBP20 million alongside at least GBP20 million from private investors in a new venture capital fund entitled the Clean Growth Fund. The fund aims to accelerate the deployment of innovative clean technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by making direct investments in companies seeking to commercialise promising technologies.\textsuperscript{2796}

On 19 October 2018, the government announced funding of GBP60 million in support of four new research programmes under its Strategic Priorities Fund. Managed by UK Research and Innovation, the objectives of these programmes are to boost the UK’s resilience to climate change, develop digital environments, promote clean air and investigate how to utilize land for the improvement of health outcomes.\textsuperscript{2797}

On 5 November 2018, UK Research and Innovation announced funding of GBP5 million for a competition to support cleaner air initiatives as a part of the Strategic Priorities Fund.\textsuperscript{2798}

On 20 November 2018, Minister for Business and Industry Richard Harrington and the Secretary of State of the Polish Ministry of Environment Michal Kurtyka launched a new electromobility initiative entitled “Driving Change Together.” The initiative is a dedicated partnership for fostering technological and organisational changes to develop zero-emission transportation.\textsuperscript{2799}

On 21 November 2018, the Special Representative for Climate Change Nick Bridge announced with Colombia’s Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development Ricardo Lozano that Colombia and the UK intend to form a new Partnership for Sustainable Growth. Bridge noted that both nations “recognise the urgency of action and that we can achieve more when we work together … in the global fight against climate change.”\textsuperscript{2800}

On 26 November 2018, Environment Secretary Michael Gove launched the “UK Climate Projections 2018” project to guide decision-making and boost climate resilience in the UK. The project draws from data and projections provided by leading UK and international scientists, and it is supported by various government departments and the Met Office. The project aims to inform long-term climate adaptation planning based on a wide range of possible climate scenarios.\textsuperscript{2801}

On 28 November 2018, the government unveiled its first carbon capture usage and storage project. The aim of this project is to capture carbon before it enters the air, in order to use it for “industrial purposes like manufacturing concrete or stores it safely underground, reducing pollution and helping to tackle climate change.”

On 5 December 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industry announced new government funding of up to GBP 60 million made available through the Industrial Strategy Challenge fund for the Smart Sustainable Plastic Packaging challenge. Through the challenge, the UK is encouraging innovators to develop sustainable packaging and reduce the impact of harmful plastics on the environment, in order to support the shift towards a greener, cleaner economy as a part of the new Industrial Strategy.

On 6 December 2018, alongside the Leeds City Council, the Environment Agency announced plans for the next phase of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme. With the goal of lowering the risk of flooding along the River Aire, the GBP112.1 million project will reduce the flow of rainwater into the river and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

On 16 December 2018, the Energy and Clean Growth Minister Claire Perry committed GBP1.2 million in funding to a Pacific Regional Nationally Determined Contributions Hub to support Pacific Island countries in implementing their Paris Agreement commitments.

On 14 January 2019, the UK announced its Clean Air Strategy aimed at tackling air pollution. This plan will set a long-term target to reduce public exposure to particulate matter, which the World Health Organization has identified as the most damaging pollutant.

On 22 January 2019, it was announced that UK aid from DFID was leading analysis from the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology in collaboration with global experts. This analysis seeks to track mega storms, their scale, and why they are occurring more regularly. This data will be used to identify at-risk areas in Burkina Faso and Senegal, and provide information to design early warning systems and storm-resistant infrastructure to protect homes, schools, hospitals and roads. DFID is also supporting 700,000 people in Burkina Faso by sending updates and warnings via text message and advising farmers on how to protect their crops.

---


On 6 February 2019, UK PACT (Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions), an international climate finance programme of the UK Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, announced a partnership with the Carbon Trust in Colombia and Colombian Fund for Non-Conventional Renewable Energies and Efficient Energy Management. This partnership will provide technical assistance to UPME, the Colombia government’s planning agency for energy and mining. The project aims to improve the provision of energy access in remote regions of Colombia and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.\(^{2808}\)

On 25 February 2018, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group published the latest UK EITI Reconciliation Report of 2017. The EITI is a global initiative to promote the open and accountable management of natural resources. This report is designed to improve accountability and public trust for revenues paid and received for a country’s oil, gas and mineral resources.\(^{2809}\)

On 28 February 2019, the Environment Agency published a new economic assessment to support policy planning for flooding and coastal risk management over the next 50 years. The study uses climate change, population, and mapping data to set out potential future scenarios and assess how funding could be best allocated to meet these challenges.\(^{2810}\)

On 7 March 2019, Minister for Africa Harriett Baldwin announced new funding to provide people and companies across Africa with access to affordable and clean energy. The Department for International Development’s Transforming Energy Access programme has already helped people and businesses across Africa cut 2 million tonnes of carbon emissions and improve the lives of 3.2 million people living in the low-income bracket.\(^{2811}\)

On 9 March 2019, Health Minister Nicola Blackwood announced up to GBP56 million in funding for research on public health challenges. This will include research on the potential health effects of climate change, air pollution, antimicrobial resistance and global pandemics.\(^{2812}\)

On 14-15 March 2019, with the support of the Lima Stock Exchange, the British Embassy in Lima organised the Second Conference on Green Finance in the Pacific Alliance. This conference aims to contribute to the development of the green and climate finance market in Pacific Alliance member countries. The conference created dialogue and consensus-building on green finance in the Pacific Alliance, in order to increase private investment in sustainable and environmentally friendly projects.\(^{2813}\)


On 15 March 2019, through InfraCo Africa, a Private Infrastructure Development Group company, the government will invest USD2.2 million in the development of two solar plants in rural Kenya.

On 21 March 2019, the government contributed another GBP25 million to the Clean Bus Technology Fund to retrofit buses and bring them to low emission standards.

On 4 April 2019, Loughborough University and the World Bank’s Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme joined forces in leading a UK Aid research project. The project seeks to find innovative, clean and modern alternatives to biomass fuels, such as charcoal and wood. UK Aid strives to develop efficient electric and gas cooking appliances as alternatives to charcoal and wood stoves.

On 1 May 2019, during a visit to Nigeria, Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt announced funding of GBP153 million to boost climate resilience in Ethiopia and help farmers across Africa and South Asia adapt to the effects of climate change.

On 2 May 2019, the Committee on Climate Change published its policy advice, recommending a 2050 net zero emissions target. The Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy welcomed the ‘Net Zero’ report.

On 9 May 2019, the Environmental Agency launched its long-term strategy to tackle flooding and coastal change. The strategy envisions for all infrastructure to become flood-resilient by 2050, and calls for the development of consistent standards for flood and coastal resilience across the country.

On 15 May 2019, the government announced funding of GBP25 million to support 22 projects aimed at de-carbonising the transport sector. Business Secretary Greg Clark stated: “Investments like these will also enable us to realise our commitment for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040.”

---


On 16 May 2019, the government published a new indicator framework for its 25 Year Environment Plan. This makes the UK one of the first countries to establish a comprehensive indicator list to monitor environmental progress.\(^{2821}\)

On 19 May 2019, the government announced GBP10 million in funding to plant over 130,000 urban trees. Environment Secretary Michael Gove announced that grants will be made available over the next two years to support green town and city spaces.\(^{2822}\)

On 6 June 2019, the government launched a new campaign to inform drivers about greener fuels. Filling stations across the UK will start rolling out new labels, which will help educate drivers on the benefits of biofuels. Petrol, which contains up to 5% renewable ethanol, will be labelled ‘E5.’ Diesel, which contains up to 7% biodiesel, will be labelled as ‘B7.’\(^{2823}\)

The UK has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement, while also supporting adaptation activities by disbursing funds to support resilience measures both in the UK and abroad.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

*Analysts: David Manocchio and Krishanu Ranwan*

**United States: N/A**

On 1 June 2017, the United States withdrew from the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, the United States is not included in the text of this commitment made at the G7 Charlevoix summit. Therefore, no compliance score is assigned to this report, and U.S. performance will not be considered in the compliance average of this report.\(^{2824}\)

On 2 August 2018, President Donald Trump rolled back fuel emission standards put in place by the Obama administration, which previously required light cars made after 2012 to become almost twice as energy-efficient by 2025, averaging nearly 54 miles per gallon. The Trump administration will halt mileage targets at 34 miles per gallon by 2021.\(^{2825}\)

On 13 August 2018, President Trump signed the National Defense Authorization Act, which gives the U.S. Department of Defense USD717 billion to protect military infrastructure from the effects of rising sea levels and flooding.\(^{2826}\)

On 21 August 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed the Affordable Clean Energy Rule, which “establishes emission guidelines for states to use when developing plans to limit

---


GHGs [greenhouse gases] at their power plants.”

On 4 September 2018, along with Australia and Japan, the US submitted a proposal for Article 9.7 of the Paris Agreement. Article 9.7 refers to guidelines for middle and high-income states with regards to reporting climate finance resources they provide to low-income states. The proposed changes include removing specific rules in Article 9.7 that account for these contributions, which can mean that commercial loans can count towards a middle or high-income state’s climate finance obligation to low-income states.

On 18 September 2018, the EPA announced new rollbacks of Obama-era methane rules. The new rules reduce the requirement for oil and gas companies to monitor and report on methane emissions from wells and other operations.

On 11 October 2018, the EPA announced that it will disband the Particulate Matter Review Panel, which previously helped the agency determine what level of pollutants are safe to breathe.

On 12 October 2018, in partnership with the World Bank Group and France, the government announced the establishment of a USD145-million Global Risk Financing Facility to help vulnerable countries manage the financial impact of climate change and natural hazard-induced shocks.

On 23 October 2018, EPA announced a USD555,000 grant to the Coalition for Sustainable Initiatives to support the replacement of old diesel-powered vehicles with new counterparts in the Great Lakes states, in an effort to reduce vehicular diesel emissions. The coalition aims to educate society about sustainability and supports sustainable transportation initiatives.

On 24 October 2018, the Department of the Interior approved a plan that would allow companies to drill for oil near the Alaska coast. This is the first of such measures allowing oil and gas wells in

---

Arctic federal waters. According to Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke, “American energy dominance is good for the economy, the environment, and our national security.”

On 13 November 2018, EPA Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler inaugurated the Cleaner Trucks Initiative, which aims to reduce the emissions of Nitrogen Oxide from heavy-duty trucks.

On 23 November 2018, the National Climate Assessment released its Fourth Climate Assessment documenting the long-term impacts of climate change on water, agriculture, human health, and the American economy. President Trump stated that he does not believe in the findings laid out in the report.

On 6 December 2018, the Department of the Interior eased oil and gas drilling controls across 11 states. This follows the Trump administration’s plans to open more public lands to oil and gas production.

On 6 December 2018, the EPA announced new revisions to section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act, which revoked the EPA’s 2015 decision that carbon capture and storage technologies are the best way to reduce emissions from coal-fired power stations. This new ruling weakens regulations of emissions produced by coal-fired plants.

On 20 December 2018, EPA announced that funding of USD40 million will be available through the Diesel Emission Reduction Program. This funding will support projects that reduce emissions from older existing diesel engines across 10 EPA regions. The program aims to improve air quality from diesel engines in the transportation sector.

On 14 February 2019, the White House released a document outlining the formation of a panel to determine the extent to which climate change poses a risk to national security.

---


On 15 February 2019, the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2019 enacted the remaining United States Federal Budget for 2019, which includes funding of USD776 million for national environmental goals, USD 140 million for the Global Environment Facility, USD1.3 billion for multilateral institutions such as World Bank that are key providers of climate finance, and US29 million to support developing nations in eliminating ozone-depleting substances as part of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. No funding was allocated to the Green Climate Fund, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.2844

On 6 March 2019, EPA released the annual Automotive Trends Report, which details the performance of vehicles and manufacturers in meeting EPA greenhouse gas emissions standards. The report states that fuel economy has improved and auto manufacturers are complying with the EPA emissions standards.2845

On 15 March 2019, the Trump administration announced that it will dismantle the 2015 Sage Grouse Conservation Plans, which was negotiated by many stakeholders from industry to conservation groups. The new directive gives states more control over which natural habitats they can open for fossil fuel extraction.2846

On 29 March 2019, President Trump issued a new permit for the Keystone XL pipeline. The pipeline will carry crude oil from the oil sands of western Canada to refineries on the U.S. Gulf Coast. Approval was initially blocked due to the government not carrying out sufficient environmental due diligence.2847

On 9 April 2019, President Trump signed two executive orders speeding up the construction of oil and gas pipelines and limiting the tools states can use to block pipeline construction.2848

On 1 May 2019, EPA announced USD3.8 million in funding for clean diesel projects in Alaska and northwestern states. This funding is part of the EPA’s Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) grants program.2849

On 2 May 2019, EPA awarded more than USD9.3 million to replace 473 old diesel school buses across various states and territories. The school bus fleets will receive rebates through DERA.2850

---


G7 Research Group
23 August 2019
389
On 4 June 2019, EPA Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler amended the emergency release notification regulations under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This amendment states that emissions from farm animal waste are not required to be reported under the act.2851

On 8 June 2019, the White House prevented a staff member of a State Department intelligence agency from issuing a written testimony that suggested the catastrophic nature and national security consequences of anthropogenic climate change.2852

Since the United States is not included in the text of this commitment made at the G7 Charlevoix summit, no compliance score is assigned to this report.

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 14 June 2018, new EU targets for renewables, including self-consumption and biofuels, were agreed to by parliament and council negotiators. By 2030, renewables should provide at least 32 percent of the EU’s gross final consumption, with a clause for revising this target by 2023.2853

On 17 July 2018, China and the EU reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement in a joint statement after the 20th EU-China Summit held in Beijing. In support of 24th Conference of the Parties, the leaders reiterated the importance of addressing the impacts of climate change. The leaders of both parties confirmed that a major component of the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation will include aspects of climate change and components of the Paris Agreement.2854

On 17 July 2018, Europe’s Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström stated that participation in the Paris Agreement was a prerequisite to striking trade deals with Europe.2855

On 26 September 2018, during the One Planet Summit, the EU launched the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience alongside France, Australia and New Zealand. The EUR21 million initiative received EUR10 million each from the EU and France, with the remaining EUR2 million provided by Australia and New Zealand. The aim of this initiative is to build an international coalition for climate action and biodiversity protection.2856

---

On 8 October 2018, Commissioners Miguel Arias Cañete and Carlos Moedas welcomed the UN special climate change report on the 1.5° Celsius global warming limit, commissioned by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Commissioners Arias Cañete and Moedas stated that “the EU has been at the forefront of addressing the root causes of climate change and strengthening a concerted global response to it in the framework of the Paris Agreement. Today’s report is a remarkable endeavor of scientists to inform policy-makers worldwide and society at large. EU-funded research provided indispensable input to this undertaking.”

On 9 October 2018, the Council of European Environment Ministers set a new goal for the reduction of automobile carbon dioxide emissions, advocating for the reduction of new vehicles’ emissions by 35 percent by 2030, in comparison to 2021.

On 18 October 2018, the Environment Committee of the European Parliament called for 20 percent of new heavy-duty vehicles to be zero or low-emissions by 2030. The committee also called for manufacturers to cut their carbon dioxide emissions by 35 percent and for 75 percent of urban buses to be emission-free by 2030. This proposal also calls upon manufacturers to ensure that zero and low-emission vehicles represent 20 percent of the market share of sales of new cars and vans by 2030 and 5 percent in 2025.

On 13 November 2018, the European Parliament approved four of eight legislative proposals on renewables and energy efficiency as a part of its Clean Energy for All Europeans package introduced in 2016. These new rules bring regulatory certainty and enable conditions for investments in these sectors.

On 23 November 2018, the EU announced funding of EUR8.05 million to support disaster and climate resilience in Central Asia under the Disaster Risk Management programme. An additional EUR3.9 million will fund the EU-Central Asia Enhanced Regional Cooperation on Environment, Climate Change and Water to improve the environment, climate change, and water policies at national levels in Central Asia.

On 28 November 2018, the EU adopted the “A Clean Planet for All strategy” with a strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050. Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel Arias Cañete stated that “going climate neutral is necessary, possible and in Europe’s interest. It is necessary to meet the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. It is possible with current technologies and those close to deployment.

---

And it is in Europe’s interest to stop spending on fossil fuel imports and invest in meaningful improvements to the daily lives of all Europeans."  

On 3 December 2018, Vice President of the European Union Maros Sefcovic reiterated at 24th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that the EU is set to achieve its targets according to the Paris Agreement. The EU is committed to investing 0.8 percent of its gross domestic product for climate change purposes. This is possible based on existing technological solutions, and will, in turn, boost the EU’s growth by 2 percent.  

On 3 December 2018, the EU reaffirmed at COP24 that it is in a new phase of implementing all key legislation related to climate change. It was confirmed that the EU Emissions Trading System has been modernised, and new targets cover all member states and sectors such as transportation and waste.  

On 18 December 2019, the Commission concluded negotiations on the Clean Energy for All Europeans package. According to the Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel Arias Cañete, “the new rules will create more competition and will allow consumers to participate more actively in the market and play their part in the clean energy transition. I am particularly pleased that we agreed on a balanced approach to limit capacity mechanisms and reconcile security of supply with our climate objectives. Capacity mechanisms will not be used as a backdoor subsidy of high-polluting fossil fuels as that would go against our climate objectives.”  

On 8 January 2019, the European Commission approved further funding to support the production of electricity from renewable energy sources in Lithuania. Initiated in 2012, the scheme supports producers of electricity from renewable energy sources (including wind, solar, hydro, biomass and biogas) and will run until 2029 with an overall budget EUR1.24 million.  

On 1 February 2019, the EU-Japan Trade Agreement came into force. The agreement set ambitious standards on sustainable development, and includes for the first time a specific commitment to the Paris Agreement. The agreement strengthens EU and Japan’s commitments to sustainable development and climate change.  

On 15 February 2019, the European Commission announced an investment of EUR116.1 million for projects under the LIFE programme for the Environment and Climate Action. The funding will support projects in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal and
Slovenia. These integrated projects will help member states comply with EU environmental legislation through coordination and scale.

On 18 February 2019, the European Commission announced new legislation targeting emissions from new trucks, which will be required to have 30% lower emissions in 2030 compared to 2019 levels. This legislation will support “Member States’ emission targets, incentivise innovation, promote clean mobility solutions, strengthen the competitiveness of EU industry and stimulate employment, while reducing fuel consumption costs for transport operators and contributing to better air quality.”

On 25 February 2019, the European Commission approved investment and operational funding for four offshore wind farms in France. The Commission concluded that these projects will contribute to the climate goals of both France and the EU.

On 26 February 2019, the European Commission announced an investment programme of over EUR10 billion for low-carbon technologies. Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel Arias Cañete stated, “our objective is to keep building a modern, competitive and socially fair Paris-aligned economy for all Europeans. For this to happen, we will need deployment of clean innovative technologies on an industrial scale. This is why we are investing in bringing to the market highly innovative technologies in energy intensive industries, in carbon capture, storage and use, in the renewable energy sector and in energy storage. We are today unleashing technological solutions in all Member States and pressing the fast-forward button in our transition to a modern and climate-neutral society in Europe.”

On 20 March 2019, the Commission announced funding of EUR750 million in support of clean energy infrastructure. The projects must have “significant impact on at least two EU countries and must increase competitiveness, enhance the EU’s energy security and contribute to sustainable development and environmental protection.”

On 26 March 2019, the European Commission reiterated its support for the European Parliament’s adoption of new electricity market design proposals under the Clean Energy for All Europeans package. The new rules will help EU member states with their clean energy transition and decarbonize the EU economy by 2050.

---


On 15 April 2019, the Council of the EU announced stricter emission standards for cars and light commercial vehicles. From 2030 onwards, it is expected that new cars will emit 37.5% less CO2 and new vans will emit on average 31% less CO2 compared to 2021 levels. Between 2025 and 2029, both cars and vans will be required to emit 15% less CO2.\textsuperscript{2876}

On 23 April 2019, under EU state aid rules, the European Commission announced funding of EUR385 million to support electricity production from renewable energy sources in Lithuania. The scheme will contribute to the EU’s environmental objectives.\textsuperscript{2877}

On 6 May 2019, the G7 Environment Ministers agreed on a communiqué and the Metz Charter on Biodiversity at the G7 Environment Ministers’ Meeting.\textsuperscript{2878} A delegation from the EU was present and “discussed measures to tackle deforestation, plastic pollution and the degradation of coral reefs and tried to form alliances between nations to act on them.”\textsuperscript{2879} “The G7 environment ministers are "committed to the swift and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement [and] reaffirm its irreversibility as the essential multilateral framework to address climate change."\textsuperscript{2880}

On 29 May 2019, the EU Commission established the Breakthrough Energy Ventures Europe (BEV-E) in partnership with the European Investment Bank and Breakthrough Energy Ventures. This fund of EUR100 million will support innovative European companies and bring new clean energy technologies to the market. The first of its kind, the fund caters to the capital intensity and long development horizons that energy technologies need.\textsuperscript{2881}

On 3 June 2019, the EU Commission hosted a conference that brought high-level representatives and carbon market specialists together to exchange views on the rules, challenges and prospects of international carbon trading. This conference was hosted in the lead-up to COP25, set to take place in Chile in December 2019.\textsuperscript{2882}

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement through ambitious climate action. Its financial contribution to the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience demonstrates its support for adaptation activities around the world.

Thus, the EU receives score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Natasha Pirzada}


