The G7 Research Group presents the

**2020 G7 USA Virtual Summit Interim Compliance Report**

17 March 2020 to 25 February 2021

Prepared by
Meagan Byrd
and the G7 Research Group

16 May 2021

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

Introduction ............................................................................................................................... 3
Research Team .......................................................................................................................... 4
Summary .................................................................................................................................. 6
1. Health: Public Health Measures ......................................................................................... 11
2. Health: Addressing Risk ..................................................................................................... 46
3. Health: Protecting Health and Safety ................................................................................ 68
4. Health: Strengthening Health Systems ............................................................................. 104
5. Health: Data Sharing .......................................................................................................... 127
6. Health: Coordinated Research Efforts .............................................................................. 143
7. Health: Joint Research Projects ....................................................................................... 160
8. Health: Medical Equipment ............................................................................................... 172
9. Health: Online Platforms ................................................................................................... 196
10. Health: Supporting the World Health Organization ....................................................... 208
11. Health: Delaying the Spread of COVID-19 .................................................................... 231
12. International Cooperation: Global Response ................................................................. 265
13. International Cooperation: Science, Research and Technology ................................... 296
14. Global Economy: Restoring Confidence and Growth .................................................... 312
15: Global Economy: Economic Growth .............................................................................. 328
17. Global Economy: Restoring Growth ............................................................................... 360
18. Trade: Supporting Trade and Investment ......................................................................... 384
19. Trade: Addressing International Supply Chains ............................................................ 405
20. Trade: Facilitating International Trade ............................................................................. 423
17. Global Economy: Restoring Growth

“In facing the economic challenge, we are determined not only to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic.”

_G7 Leaders’ Statement_

### Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0 (50%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Background

Economic growth has been on the agenda of the G7 since its inception in 1975, when leaders stated that “[t]he growth and stability of our economies will help the entire industrial world and developing countries to prosper.”2972 Growth has never been as difficult since then as now, however, in light of projections that the COVID-19 pandemic will lead to a contraction of 5.2 per cent.2973 This is in contrast to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)’s projections before the pandemic, which predicted in January 2020 a global growth rate of 3.3 per cent for 2020.2974 Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought into greater light the deep inequalities in economic growth and prospects among countries around the world: according to the World Bank, in 2020, the pandemic is estimated to push 88 to 115 million people into extreme poverty (defined as living on less than USD1.90 daily) with that number potentially rising to 150 million by 2021.2975

Growth has been mentioned in a variety of contexts at recent G7 summits. On 8 June 2015, the Leaders’ Declaration at the G7 Schloss Elmau Summit stated a “pivotal goal of strong, sustainable and balanced growth as well as job creation,” which was to recur frequently at future summits.2976 More specifically, leaders stated that they “will foster growth by promoting education and innovation, protecting intellectual property rights, supporting private investment with a business friendly climate especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, ensuring an appropriate level of public investment, promoting quality infrastructure investment to address shortfalls through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector and increasing productivity by further implementing ambitious structural reforms.”2977 Other drivers of growth

---

cited include “women’s economic participation[, which] reduces poverty and inequality,” “resource efficiency, which [leaders] consider crucial for the competitiveness of industries,” and trade and investment.2978 Furthermore, leaders committed to putting “the protection of our climate, the promotion of health and the equal participation of all members of society … at the centre of [their] growth agenda.”2979

On 27 May 2016, the G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration stated that its commitments across almost all areas in which commitments were made that year were “to contribute to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth.”2980 With regards to specific measures, leaders committed under the Global Economy heading to “further investment in areas conducive to economic growth, such as environment, energy, digital economy, human resource development, education, science and technology,” stating that “monetary policy alone cannot lead to strong, sustainable and balanced growth.”2981 Additionally, as part of their commitment “to advancing structural reforms to boost growth, productivity and potential output and to leading by example in addressing structural challenges,” leaders stated that they “commit to advancing labor market participation by women, the youth and the elderly.”2982

On 27 May 2017, the G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué stated a commitment in its preamble to “improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries, by fostering innovation and new skills, by investing in fields such as education and training, as well as health, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.”2983 Leaders stated that they “reaffirm [their] commitment to use all policy tools – monetary, fiscal and structural – individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”2984 Specifically, they agreed to prioritize “high-quality investment, such as in infrastructures” as a way to use fiscal policy “flexibly to strengthen growth and job creation.”2985 Furthermore, they noted that “excessive inequality, also at the global level, undermines confidence and limits future growth potential.”2986 Trade, climate and energy, and innovation-related commitments were also connected to supporting growth.2987 In particular, the G7 People-Centered Action Plan on Innovation, Skills and Labour discussed three pillars to foster growth in light of the Next Production Revolution, which were innovation in production, development of knowledge-based capital and enabling infrastructure, and the promotion of more productive and equitable labour practices.2988

On 9 June 2018, the G7 Charlevoix Summit Communiqué affirmed a “responsibility of working together to stimulate sustainable economic growth that benefits everyone and, in particular, those most at risk of being


16 May 2021
361
left behind.” The communique outlined three key areas of focus: the need for strong policy tools to support market developments, promotion of “smart, sustainable and high-quality investments,” and the removal of barriers that hinder the participation of citizens in the global economy, particularly for women and marginalized communities. The communique also presented the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovative Financing for Development, encouraging public and private investment to promote “economic growth in developing economies and foster greater equality of opportunity within and between countries.”

While growth was not mentioned in the 26 August 2019 G7 Leaders’ Declaration, the Chair’s Summary of the 18 July 2019 G7 finance ministers and central bank governors stated that ministers and governors discussed ways of “continuing to address current risks in the global economy and the financial system to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity” and of “ensuring that the benefits of growth are more widely shared, fighting inequalities within countries as well as between advanced and developing countries.” More specifically, ministers and governors stated that “[l]eval policy should be flexible and growth-friendly, while rebuilding buffers where needed and ensuring debt as a share of GDP [gross domestic product] is on a sustainable path” and “continued implementation of structural reforms will enhance our growth potential.”

On 3 March 2020, under the U.S. presidency, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed a “commitment to use all appropriate policy tools to achieve strong, sustainable growth.” On 16 March 2020, G7 leaders met virtually to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, expecting to meet again for their regular summit scheduled for 10-12 June, but later postponed indefinitely. On 24 March G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors committed to “do whatever is necessary to restore confidence and economic growth and to protect jobs, businesses, and the resilience of the financial system.” Ministers and bank governors stated in particular that “[t]he G7 is committed to deliver the fiscal effort necessary to help our economies rapidly recover and resume the path towards stronger and more sustainable economic growth.”

Commitment Features

Elements of the commitment requiring interpretation include “not only,” “restore,” “growth” and “anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic.” “Growth” is understood to refer to increase in economic activity measured by GDP, and to “restore” is here understood to mean to achieve or equal despite the challenging circumstances experienced, in line with the Merriam-Webster definition of “to bring back to or put back into a former or original state.” The phrase “not only” indicates that parties commit to related action beyond restoring growth to what was anticipated, in which context the clause that immediately follows the


16 May 2021
362
commitment at hand is relevant, committing “also to build the foundation for stronger future growth.” This suggests addressing longer-term drivers of growth is the related action intended.

The measure of growth “anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic” used for analysis, then, is the January 2020 IMF World Economic Outlook projection. As the G7 Leaders’ Statement did not specify a set of projections, these projections were chosen for its data granularity for developed countries compared to the World Bank Global Economic Prospects and for its recency compared to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s last set of projections before the pandemic, which were in November 2019. In line with the one-year summit cycle assessment approach of the G7 Research Group, the growth levels of interest are those projected for 2020, which are 1.8 per cent for Canada, 1.3 per cent for France, 1.1 per cent for Germany, 0.5 per cent for Italy, 0.7 per cent for Japan, 1.4 per cent for the United Kingdom, two per cent for the United States, and 1.3 per cent for the euro area as a proxy for the European Union.

The commitment thus has two main components: one of achieving the growth projected before the pandemic, and another of acting to “build the foundation for stronger future growth.” The former is assessed using measured GDP, while the latter must be assessed based on several indicative areas due to the wide range of ways the G7 addresses growth as evidenced by past statements. As parties have repeatedly committed to using “all policy tools,” full compliance requires that parties act in every indicative area.

The indicative areas chosen are (i) promoting clean technology and infrastructure and (ii) increasing economic inclusion, including by strengthening the participation of women and marginalized groups and by promoting education and innovation. These respectively reflect recent G7 statements’ reiterated goals that growth be “sustainable” and “balanced.” Area (i) also addresses mentions of environment, climate, energy, resource efficiency, and infrastructure as drivers of growth, and examples of eligible actions include renewable energy and building efficiency spending of the sort categorized by the International Institute for Sustainable Development Energy Policy Tracker, which constitute particularly effective economic stimulus.

Area (ii) meanwhile addresses growth drivers such as digital economy, human resource development, education, science and technology, and labor market participation by women, the youth and the elderly. Eligible actions could include measures to provide innovative role models to school children and particularly girls, the particular effectiveness of which is borne out by much recent evidence. As past G7 statements have generally emphasized fiscal policy and structural reforms as drivers of growth, and both are considered strong forms of compliance, only strong examples of compliance such as government expenditure and regulatory/legal reform are counted in scoring. Examples of weak action, meanwhile, would include verbal reaffirmations in government communication with no concrete accompanying action. Negative compliance is not taken into account as the fact that parties have taken action to address long-term drivers of growth is not changed by, for example, investments in polluting infrastructure or measures that reduce equity in education.

To receive a score of +1, or full compliance, parties must reach the level of 2020 GDP growth projected by the IMF in January 2020 as well as take strong action to bolster both clean technology or infrastructure and economic inclusion. To receive a score of 0, or partial compliance, parties must either reach the projected level of growth or take strong action to bolster both drivers of long-term growth. Parties that do not reach the projected growth and fail to strongly address both drivers receive a score of −1, or no compliance.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>G7 member does not reach the 2020 level of growth projected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2020 and has not taken strong action to promote clean technology/infrastructure and economic inclusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member reaches the 2020 level of growth projected by the IMF in January 2020 OR has taken strong action to promote clean technology/infrastructure and economic inclusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member reaches the 2020 level of growth projected by the IMF in January 2020 AND has taken strong action to promote clean technology/infrastructure and economic inclusion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic and go beyond.

On 17 April 2020, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau provided up to CAD750 million to create a new proposed Emissions Reduction Fund to address emissions in Canada’s oil and gas sector, focusing on reducing methane. Minister of Natural Resources Seamus O'Regan stated that “the Government of Canada continues to invest in emerging clean technologies that support the competitiveness of our forestry sector while creating a clean energy future.”

The government further invested in clean technology in Alberta, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Nunavut, Yukon, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba in the months that followed.

---


Compliance Director: Zhenglin Liu
Lead Analyst: Malhaar Moharir

16 May 2021
364
On 18 June 2020, the Government of Canada invested CAD41.8 million in 10 Canadian clean technology small businesses through Sustainable Development Technology Canada, creating high-quality jobs to help Canada and the world tackle climate change. As Navdeep Bains, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry stated, cleantech companies “are helping to position Canada as a leader in an expanding market as investors and businesses seek sustainable growth.” The government continued to invest in cleantech innovation in the months followed, including investment in the Future of Youth with green jobs in the natural resources sectors, providing energy efficiency training for Canadians, implementing an infrastructure plan, supporting innovation and creating jobs in Quebec, and Alberta to fight climate change.

On 10 July 2020, the Government of Canada invested CAD770,000 to help Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro to build electric vehicle chargers across the province, in order to “create good, middle-class jobs and support Canada’s transition to a clean energy future by reducing pollution.” To reach the Government of Canada’s target of 100 per cent of passenger zero-emission vehicle sales by 2040, it invested in Oakville’s green public transit, British Columbia’s electric vehicle network, and built new electric vehicle chargers...
in certain regions of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, and British Columbia.

On 15 July 2020, the Government of Canada invested CAD470,923 in remote Ontario First Nations communities in order to support and enhance Indigenous youth participation in Canada’s clean energy transition.


---

On 17 September 2020, the Government of Canada invested CAD1.6 million investment in innovative technology for the Canadian mining industry. The project will develop a technology to provide near real-time measurements of the active clay content in oil sands and mine tailings in order to create a more sustainable mining industry.

On 17 September 2020, the Government of Canada announced the new Climate Action and Awareness Fund, which will invest CAD206 million in projects to reduce emissions across the country. The Fund will strengthen Canada’s capacity to take climate action by empowering youth and communities and boosting climate science and research. The Government of Canada took similar action to raise awareness of climate change by supporting not-for-profit and educational organizations.

On 12 November 2020, the Government of Canada announced its contribution of nearly CAD2 million in funding and the Government of Quebec resolved to add more than CAD300,000 towards seven projects to support clean economic growth in Quebec.

On 15 December 2020, the Government of Canada drafted legislative proposals to expand support to businesses using zero-emission vehicles.

On 16 December 2020, the Government of Canada launched the Hydrogen Strategy for Canada with a federal investment of CAD1.5 billion in a Low-carbon and Zero-emissions Fuels Fund to increase the production and use of low-carbon fuels, including hydrogen. The Strategy is designed to spur investment and partnerships to establish Canada as a global supplier of hydrogen, and to increase domestic production, which will transform Canada’s energy sector.

On 21 January 2021, Canada was voted in as an official Member of Council for the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). It will serve a two-year term on the Council, ensuring cooperation and facilitating discussions on the global clean energy future among the 163 member countries. As Minister of Natural Resources Seamus O’Regan Jr. stated, “the Government of Canada is committed to a fair and inclusive clean-
energy transition. Our mission remains aligned with IRENA’s: a global economy that continues to grow, net-zero emissions by 2050 and an energy future that leaves no one behind.”

On 2 February 2021, the Government of Canada launched an initiative named “The 50 – 30 Challenge: Your Diversity Advantage” to improve access for racialized persons, people who identify as LGBTQ2, people living with disabilities, as well as First Nations, Inuit and Métis to positions of influence and leadership on corporate boards and in senior management. The goal of the program is to challenge Canadian organizations to increase the representation and inclusion of diverse groups within their workplace.

On 3 February 2021, Minister of Infrastructure and Communities Catherine McKenna wrote a Statement of Priorities and Accountabilities to Tamara Vrooman, Chairperson of the Board of the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB). The statement called on the CIB to prioritize activities in five areas: public transit, green infrastructure, trade and transport, broadband, and clean power. The CIB implemented Growth Plan that aimed to invest CAD10 billion over the next three years in strategic initiatives that help grow the economy, create jobs and support Canada’s climate goals. To support Indigenous communities, the Government set a target for CIB to invest at least CAD1 billion to develop infrastructure in Indigenous communities.

On 5 February 2021, the Government of Canada invested CAD24,000 in Bonduelle Canada Inc., to reduce energy costs and improve energy efficiency as part of the Government’s efforts to advance a low-carbon energy future.

On 8 February 2021, the Government of Canada launched the engagement phase in the development of Canada’s Blue Economy Strategy. As Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard Bernadette Jordan stated, “[t]he Blue Economy Strategy will help steer federal investments and actions, on all three coasts, across all ocean sectors, toward a single goal: to get more Canadians working on and in the water.” The Blue Economy Strategy is to enhance sustainability in the commercial fishing industry, explore offshore renewable energy, encourage sustainable tourism in coastal regions, enhance international trade, and develop new green technologies in ocean-related fields.

On 9 February 2021, the Government of Canada announced a CAD95,000 investment to Aurora Research Institute, in association with Delta Enterprises, to study on biomass feedstock for converting used cardboard

---


---

16 May 2021

368
into pellets for heating.\textsuperscript{3055} This investment will support northern biomass industry while creating local jobs and transitioning to clean energy.\textsuperscript{3056}

On 11 February 2021, the Government of Canada announced a CAD1 million investment to support the creation of Stella Maris, a multi-user marine testing platform at the Centre for Ocean Ventures and Entrepreneurship.\textsuperscript{3057} This project will help Canadian ocean sector develop, test and promote new marine sensor technologies more efficiently, and foster collaboration and data-sharing to support product development.\textsuperscript{3058}

On 11 February 2021, the Government of Canada announced investments of CAD55.1 million in 20 clean technology companies across Canada to support more Canadian entrepreneurs in developing and commercializing clean technologies and promoting Canadian innovations worldwide.\textsuperscript{3059}

Canada has taken strong actions to promote clean technology and infrastructure and economic inclusion. However, its 2020 real growth in gross domestic product, which is −5.5 per cent, does not reach the 1.8 per cent growth projected by the International Monetary Fund in January 2020.\textsuperscript{3060}

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Wenxing Lao}

\textbf{France: 0}

France has partially complied with its commitment to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic and go beyond.

On 1 April 2020, the Global Partnership for Education, to which France is one of the biggest contributors, announced USD250 million to help developing countries mitigate the immediate and long-term disruptions to education being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This funding focused on helping the most vulnerable and marginalized children, particularly girls, displaced children, and children from low-income families to continue their education.\textsuperscript{3061}

\begin{flushright}
16 May 2021
\end{flushright}


On 18 May 2020, President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Angela Merkel defined a series of concrete actions designed to ensure the European Union’s sustainable recovery, including accelerating ecological and digital transitions. The actions would coordinate an increase in the EU’s 2030 emission reduction goals to avoid “carbon leakage,” introduce a minimum carbon price in the EU’s Emissions Trading Scheme for all sectors, and draft a roadmap for recovery with environmental considerations.\(^{3062}\)

On 7 July 2020, France co-chaired the Generation Equality Forum with Mexico and announced the leaders of the Generation Equality Action Coalitions to achieve gender equality and all women’s and girls’ human rights. These coalitions aimed to achieve “tangible, measurable results” within five years on themes such as technology and innovation for gender equality, feminist movements and leadership.\(^{3063}\)

On 3 September 2020, Prime Minister Jean Castex presented the France Relance plan and introduced the 4\(^{th}\) Future Investment Program to amplify France’s innovation efforts. The program is to be endowed with EUR20 billion over five years, with the objective of enabling the country to define its investment priority strategies through the program and to adapt to climate change and digital education. The strategic and priority investments aim to finance future technologies, where France invested EUR3.4 billion in developing green innovations and technologies such as decarbonized energy, with particular concern shown to hydrogen, recycling, bio-based products, and industrial biotechnology, contributing to an ecological and sustainable transition.\(^{3064}\)

On 29 December 2020, the Government of France increased the rate of biofuel incorporation in fuels. As of 1 January 2021, biofuel blending rates for gasoline were to increase from an average rate of 8.2 per cent to 8.6 per cent. The traceability of biofuels was also to be strengthened.\(^{3065}\)

France has taken a number of actions, some of them strong fiscal steps, to promote clean technology and infrastructure and economic inclusion. However, its 2020 real growth in gross domestic product, which is −9 per cent, does not reach the 1.3 per cent growth projected by the International Monetary Fund in January 2020.\(^{3066}\)

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

---

**Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to, in facing the global economic challenge be determined not only to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 4 April 2020, Germany agreed to divert resources through the European Commission to vulnerable groups in Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, in particular to support the marginalized groups in Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, in particular to support the marginalized


Roma people. Recognizing that many Roma communities are socially and economically excluded from wider society, the aid package includes funding towards “care packages containing basic foodstuffs as well as sanitary and hygiene products.”

On 28 April 2020, the Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) convened a conference of youth and family ministers for various jurisdictions within Germany to discuss the situation surrounding daycare and early childcare during the pandemic. Ministers announced that they were planning a gradual re-opening of centres, taking into special consideration the needs of single parents, impaired children, and the importance of maintaining adequate infrastructure and support systems for all families.

On 3 July 2021, the Bundestag and Bundesrat adopted legislation to phase out coal-fired electricity in Germany by 2038, passing the Act on the Phase-out of Coal-fired Power Plants and the Structural Reinforcement Act for Mining Regions. Instead, 65 per cent of gross electricity consumption is to be generated from renewables by 2030. Accordingly, Germany is providing EUR40 billion between now and 2038 to support structural development in coal-mining regions.

On 9 July 2020, Labour Minister Franziska Giffey announced new support measures totaling EUR1 billion “to invest in maintaining the social infrastructure for families, children, young people and social causes.” Key pillars of these measures included “support in the form of loans, support in the form of grants as part of the bridging aid and as part of the structural strengthening through a special program for child and youth welfare.”

On 17 July 2020, Labour Minister Hubertus Heil chaired a conference of EU employment and social policy ministers to discuss issues of social protection systems and occupational safety in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

---

Three key areas of reform were identified for strengthening, including the “contribution of social protection systems to the recovery from the crisis,” “health and safety at work,” and “better enforcement of the rights of seasonal and mobile workers.”

On August 27 2020, Minister Giffey announced an EUR100 million program to disburse funding to non-profit organizations “for children and youth education, child and youth work.” These organizations would facilitate overnight trips, education experiences, and youth exchange, which are areas that had been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 7 September 2020, the BMFSFJ launched a project with the organization FAIR SHARE of Women Leaders eV to assess the proportion of women in leadership positions in the non-governmental sector and to guide organizations in making appropriate changes.

On 1 October 2020, the BMFSFJ announced funding up to EUR5 million for nationwide projects to strengthen “the participation of older people,” particularly in the labour market, and to counteract isolation and loneliness, especially for those with health problems and mobility restrictions.

On 2 December 2020, the Federal Cabinet passed a novel Children and Youth Employment Act in order to “strengthen participation and equal opportunities for young people who have special need for support,” particularly those with disabilities or learning impairments, and to assist in their social and economic integration.

On 8 December 2020, Germany announced funding for a new program, “Young People Remember International,” an initiative for youth to engage with German history. Core tenets of the program are to

---


“foster bilateral and multilateral encounters among young people,” “strengthen the international exchange of ideas among experts,” and “develop digital formats for educational and remembrance work.”

On 11 December 2020, Germany announced a broad investment initiative to counter the impacts of COVID-19, allocating EUR55 billion in 2021 and about EUR48 billion a year until 2024. The planned investment is to lay the foundations for sustainable economic growth, including in areas such as digital infrastructure, climate action, and the use of artificial intelligence and novel telecommunications in the economy and education system.

On 2 February 2021, Germany announced funding of EUR100,000 to support a program entitled “Youth Budgets” that would see teenagers and young adults work together on solutions for global problems in fields such as diversity, the environment, education, and health.

Through stimulus and other fiscal programs targeted towards climate action, innovative technology, and groups such as youth and seniors, Germany has taken strong actions to promote clean technology and infrastructure and economic inclusion. However, its 2020 real growth in gross domestic product, which is −5.4 per cent, does not reach the 1.1 per cent growth projected by the International Monetary Fund in January 2020.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Anjali Roy and Malhaar Moharir

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic and go beyond.

On 14 May 2020, the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance released its Decreto Rilancio or Relaunch Decree, allocating EUR155 billion to support economic recovery. Measure include establishing a fund for technology transfer to industry, particularly innovative startups, and offering tax deductions of 110 per cent on private sector energy efficiency investments between 1 July and 31 December 2021.

On 5 June 2020, the Italian Representation to the United Nations organized an online meeting to discuss COVID-19 recovery plans specifically addressing the role of women. Vice Minister Marina Sereni stressed...
that “[w]omen’s participation in the labour market, new services to families, in promotion of women’s leadership roles in the economy and society must be among the priorities of the Recovery Plans.”

On 16 June 2020, the Italian government announced it had strengthened the University Corridors Project, a program that provides post-secondary educational opportunities in Italy for students holding refugee status from Ethiopia. Partnerships with eleven universities were established to support students in courses and integration representing a relaunch of the program after a hiatus due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 25 June 2020, the Minister of Labour and Social Policies Nunzia Catalfo committed to introduce a bill on gender equality in wages in the Italian Parliament, stressing the importance of addressing the issues of working mothers who resigned the past year. She further reaffirmed Italy’s commitment to the Family Act, which has provided “single allowance and the enhancement of parental leave” as well as a share of the funds to be provided for predominantly female start-ups and small and medium enterprises.

On 3 July 2020, the first meeting of the Advisory Board of “Women in International Security” was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aimed at promoting “national and international leadership and professional development of women in the promotion of peace and security.”

On 10 August 2020, the Ministry of Economic Development announced the implementation of a EUR600 million school and family voucher plan to promote ultra-broadband connectivity. The plan allocates EUR400 million to over 32,000 schools in Italy and EUR200 million to facilitate stronger internet connectivity for families, furthermore providing a voucher of EUR500 for each family for the purchase of a computer.

On 26 October 2020, Strategic Consultations between Italy and UNESCO were launched that stressed the importance of inclusive, equal and sustainable development in the post-COVID era. In particular, Vice Minister Sereni emphasized that the objectives of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were crucial to


embrace in order to reduce inequalities, especially gender-based, and committed to working with UNESCO towards greater preservation of the environment.\textsuperscript{3100}

On 30 November 2020, Vice Minister Sereni served as a panelist for the Youth Forum Contest.\textsuperscript{3101} Recognizing that 60 per cent of the population in the Mediterranean and Middle East region is under 30 and that pre-pandemic unemployment levels were around 27 per cent, the contest allowed youth “the chance to present innovative ideas and projects, during an important international event,” and discuss their solutions to issues “ranging from health assistance to education, from social entrepreneurship to civil commitment, from protection of the environment to food safety, and from robotics to urban innovation.”\textsuperscript{3102}

On 30 November 2020, Italy affirmed its support for the International Telecommunication Union’s (ITU) World Conference on Telecommunications Development Youth Summit, entitled “Generation Connect.” The conference aims to bring together young Europeans to discuss “challenges related to digital technologies on a virtual platform.”\textsuperscript{3103} The conference falls in line with the ITU Youth Strategy, which “aims to have a real impact on the lives of young people around the world to become key stakeholders” in the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.\textsuperscript{3104}

On 18 December 2020, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Manlio Di Stefano chaired an inter-ministerial meeting on the topic of “Energy, Environment and Climate,” along with representatives from various energy corporations.\textsuperscript{3105} During the meeting, Minister Di Stefano commented positively on the European Council’s decision to increase its emissions reduction ambition by committing to reduce at least 55 per cent of 1990 emissions by 2030.\textsuperscript{3106}

On 11 January 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi di Maio participated in the “UN75 COP26 Roundtable on clean power transition,” along with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, reaffirming Italy’s objective “to support the “green economy” for a sustainable recovery and the country’s determination towards a clean energy transition, based on the strategic link between energy, climate and technology.”\textsuperscript{3107}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
On 4 February 2020, the Italian government announced the 2021 Budget Law, which aims for “the transformation of the country, in the path of innovation, sustainability, cohesion, and equity.” The budget law addressed equality of gender in the workplace and education, including by lengthening parental leave and expanding nursery school funding to EUR100 million per year in 2022 and eventually to EUR300 million. The “Transition 4.0” tax credit was also extended to allocate in excess of EUR20 billion over the next five years to incentivize environmental and technological improvements by businesses.

Italy has taken strong actions to promote clean technology and infrastructure and economic inclusion. However, its 2020 real growth in gross domestic product, which is −9.2 per cent, does not reach the 0.5 per cent growth projected by the International Monetary Fund in January 2020. Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic and go beyond.

On 7 April 2020, the Government of Japan adopted an Emergency Economic Package Against COVID-19, which totals JPY117.1 trillion. The economic package aims to protect employment and businesses, restore economic activity after pandemic containment, and rebuild a resilient economic structure. Measures of the package include supporting the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries, accelerating digital transformation by deploying remote technologies, and accelerating public works investments. Through the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Government of Japan also rolled out programs to facilitate the reopening of schools, ensure children’s learning during school closures, assist institutions such as university hospitals in infectious disease research, and support students in situations of hardship.

On 24 April 2020, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry convened for the first time an expert Round Table for Infrastructure Systems Export. Participants held discussions on streamlining and verification of facts on exports of infrastructure systems, which were necessary in order to discuss related measures concerning the fields of energy and electricity.

---

**References**


On 27 May 2020, the Government of Japan announced the second Emergency Economic Measure. Through MEXT, Japan pledged financial support to students facing financial difficulties. Japan also pledged support for ensuring children’s learning, and to university hospitals and research labs.

On 12 June 2020, the National Diet enacted a JPY31.91 trillion supplementary budget for the 2020 fiscal year aimed to expand measures designed to offset the social and economic fallout of the coronavirus pandemic to twice the previous level.

On 22 July 2020, the Government of Japan also participated in the G20 Digital Economy Ministers Meeting, where ministers recognized the importance of the digital economy as well and initiatives related to advancing digital connectivity infrastructure.

On 15 December 2020, the government proposed a third supplementary budget. The budget included a number of measures to promote digitization and green society, including JPY2 trillion in funding for innovative low carbon technology, JPY109.4 billion towards the establishment of a green housing point system, and JPY178.8 billion for digital infrastructure at the local level. On 28 January 2021, the National Diet enacted the supplementary budget.

On 2 February 2021, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry unveiled a Green Growth Strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050 through transforming industries and the broader economy.

The Government of Japan has implemented several stimulus packages targeting important sectors of the economy for recovery such as clean infrastructure, technology, and education, constituting strong action to promote clean technology and infrastructure and economic inclusion. However, Japan’s 2020 real growth in gross domestic product, which is −5.1 per cent, does not reach the 0.7 per cent growth projected by the International Monetary Fund in January 2020. Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Christine Shea

---

**United Kingdom:** 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic and go beyond.

On 9 May 2020, Transport Secretary Grant Shapps announced the establishment of a GBP250 million emergency active travel fund to support local authorities in expanding cycling infrastructure such as new bike lanes and wider pavements.\(^{3128}\)

On 21 May 2020, the UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy launched a GBP40 million Clean Growth Fund to support UK-based green technology companies in sectors such as power, transport, waste, and building efficiency.\(^{3129}\) The earmarked funding consists of GBP20 million from the Department and GBP20 million from charity investor CCLA, and up to GBP60 million is expected from private sector fundraising.\(^{3130}\)

On 10 June 2020, the government of the United Kingdom announced the launch of a Future Tech Trade Strategy in the United Kingdom’s tech industry.\(^{3131}\) Measures within the strategy include a new Tech Exporting Academy of experts to support high-potential small and medium enterprises in a way that promotes women’s participation, a platform to showcase UK tech globally, a network to grow international partnerships consisting of 25 “tech export champions” across England, and an expansion of the Department for International Trade’s High Potential Opportunities program to drive foreign direct investment in emerging tech subsectors.\(^{3132}\) Additionally, the government launched a GBP8 million Digital Trade Network to connect UK tech businesses to the Asia-Pacific,\(^{3133}\) which aims to open opportunities for exporters in and inward investment into the UK.\(^{3134}\)

On 16 June 2020, Transport Secretary Grant Shapps announced the rollout of green number plates for zero emission vehicles to facilitate local incentives for the adoption of such vehicles.\(^{3135}\) The 17 June 2020 opening of a funding competition for up to GBP10 million to support zero emission vehicle research and development by the UK Innovation Funding Service complemented this.\(^{3136}\)

On 30 June 2020, the government of the United Kingdom announced a number of economic recovery measures, including over GBP1 billion for school rebuilding, GBP760 million for school and college repairs and upgrades, GBP10 million for scaling up innovation in electric power technologies such as batteries and motors, GBP40 million for a Green Recovery Challenge Fund supporting local projects to promote

---


biodiversity and climate action, and up to GBP100 million for research and development in direct air capture of carbon dioxide emissions.3137

On 8 July 2020, Chancellor of the Exchequer Rishi Sunak announced a “Plan for Jobs,” which contained GBP8.8 billion of infrastructure creation or maintenance and emission reduction funding.3138 Key programs included a GBP2 billion Green Homes Grant program to pay for residential energy efficiency improvements and a GBP1 billion program to improve the performance of public buildings such as schools and hospitals.3139

On 22 July 2020, the government of the United Kingdom announced GBP350 million in funding for emission reduction projects, including GBP139 million for the adoption of hydrogen power and scale-up of carbon capture and storage, GBP149 million for the reuse and recycling of materials in heavy industry, and GBP26 million to reduce emissions during the construction process.3140 On the same day, Prime Minister Boris Johnson launched the first meeting of the Jet Zero Council, which aims to develop the first ever zero emission long-haul passenger plane.

On 1 September 2020, the UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy began accepting applications from Asia and Latin America for a Green Recovery Challenge Fund delivered through the Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions initiative.3141,3142 The initiative aims to disburse GBP12 million to emissions reduction projects in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia.3143

On 18 November 2020, the UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and Prime Minister’s Office issued a Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution to reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 180MtCO2e between 2023 and 2032.3144 The Plan earmarks GBP12 billion in government funding for actions including offshore wind, clean hydrogen, advanced nuclear power, zero emission vehicles, public transit and active transport, low-emission aviation and marine transport, green buildings, carbon capture, ecosystem protection, and sustainable finance.3145 This builds on Chancellor Sunak’s 9 November 2020 Financial Services Statement announcement that disclosures consistent with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures’ recommendations will be mandatory across the economy by 2025.3146

On 23 January 2021, Secretary Shapps announced a GBP794 million investment package for a new phase of the East West Rail project to connect Oxford and Cambridge, and for reopening segments of the Northumberland rail line that had been closed since the 1960s. Work supported by this funding will include the construction of new stations and the enhancement of existing stations on the Bicester-Bletchley segment of East West Rail, and preparatory works on the Northumberland line.

The United Kingdom has taken strong actions to promote clean technology and innovation. However, its 2020 real growth in gross domestic product, which is −10 per cent, does not reach the 1.4 per cent growth projected by the International Monetary Fund in January 2020.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Cindy Hub, Zhenglin Liu

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic and go beyond.

On 27 March 2020, the U.S. government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, which responded to “the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) outbreak and its impact on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses.” The act injected USD2.2 trillion into the U.S. economy in order to support small businesses, struggling families, and local governments.

Through it, the Federal Transit Administration under the Department of Transportation allocated USD25 billion in funding to support transit services across the nation towards both capital and operating expenses.

On 4 May 2020, Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue announced the Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program, which offers USD100 million in competitive funding for biofuels infrastructure. Funds will be disbursed directly to fueling and distribution facilities to subsidize the installation of fuel pumps and related infrastructure and equipment.

---


On 19 May 2020, the 5th American Workforce Policy Advisory Board Meeting was held to discuss the implementation of recent initiatives to address employment concerns both during and after the pandemic.\textsuperscript{3155} Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross commended the “Multiple Pathways” initiatives aimed at ensuring that “all society can access digital learning and the digital economy by expanding broadband access.”\textsuperscript{3156}

On 9 September 2020, the Department of Labor announced that it would provide up to USD4 million to strengthen workers’ rights in the Indo-Pacific region, with a particular emphasis on female workers.\textsuperscript{3157} The grant would implement projects to “improve compliance with labor standards, including occupational safety and health standards, and to address wage inequality and workplace discrimination for women employees in targeted rural sectors.”\textsuperscript{3158}

On 2 November 2020, the Department of Labor announced a Memorandum of Understanding with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which would add Department of Justice oversight to “coordinate in the effective and efficient enforcement of civil rights laws for the benefit of America’s workforce” and strengthen the enforcement of the commission.\textsuperscript{3159}

On 22 December 2020, Secretary of Treasury Steven Mnuchin made a statement on the passage of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. He stated that the “bipartisan legislation will provide another round of Economic Impact Payments to eligible individuals and families, renew the Paycheck Protection Program to support small businesses and their employees, ensure needed access to unemployment benefits for Americans who have lost their jobs due to COVID-19, and provide additional funding for schools, vaccine distribution, and other important sectors of the economy.”\textsuperscript{3160}

On 15 January 2021, the Department of Labor announced that it would provide USD40 million to strengthen community college training programs in the US “to build the capacity of community colleges to meet labor market demand for a skilled workforce.”\textsuperscript{3161} The grant aims at strengthening training for critical industries including healthcare, logistics and cybersecurity as well as facilitating online-learning programs and expanding technology training for students.\textsuperscript{3162}

On 19 January 2021, the Department of Labor announced USD145 million in investments to boost workforce training in key industries including information technology, advanced manufacturing and


transportation.\textsuperscript{3163} Grant recipients would “focus on upskilling the current workforce and training the workforce of the future” in these specific areas, as well as developing training programs that would include both in-class and on-the-job experience for workers.\textsuperscript{3164}

On 20 January 2021, the Treasury Department of the United States delivered the second round of Economic Impact Payments.\textsuperscript{3165} With the broader eligibility to claim the payment, the Internal Revenue Service “urges taxpayers who did not receive a payment this year to review the eligibility criteria when they file their 2020 taxes; many people, including recent college graduates, may be eligible to claim it.”\textsuperscript{3166}

On 28 January 2021, the Department of State announced that it was taking steps to appropriate USD32.5 million to support the United Nations Population Fund to promote the global safety and prosperity of women, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.\textsuperscript{3167} Furthermore, the United States announced that it would partner “with governments, the private sector, and international and non-governmental organizations … to empower women and girls so that they could realize their full potential and drive social and economic development.”\textsuperscript{3168}

By funding sustainable infrastructure and education as well as supporting employment equality domestically and abroad, the United States has taken strong actions to promote clean technology and infrastructure and economic inclusion. However, its 2020 real growth in gross domestic product, which is $−3.4$ per cent, does not reach the two per cent growth projected by the International Monetary Fund in January 2020.\textsuperscript{3169}

Thus, The United States receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analysts: Ching-Lin Chang and Malhaar Moharir}

\textbf{European Union: 0}

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to restore the level of growth anticipated before the COVID-19 pandemic and go beyond.

On 27 May 2020, the European Commission proposed a EUR2.4 trillion recovery plan to deliver a more sustainable, digital, inclusive, and fair Europe, integrated with its 2021-2027 long-term budget.\textsuperscript{3170} Programs proposed include building retrofits and infrastructure refurbishment, renewable energy and hydrogen economy development, clean transport expansion—including by installing one million electric vehicle charging points, investments in 5G, and supporting technologies such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity,
and cloud computing. The plan and multiannual budget were adopted by the European Council on 21 July 2020 and passed by the European Parliament on 17 December 2020. In its final form, the multiannual financial framework is worth EUR1.8 trillion for the period of 2021-2027, and EUR750 billions of this sum is to be made available to a COVID-19 recovery fund between 2021 and 2023. Futureproofing is a focus, as 30 per cent of spending is earmarked for climate-related action and digitalization, and the majority of the grants are to be allocated through the EU’s Next Generation European Union program.

On 8 June 2020, the European Union announced that over EUR148 million in funding had been awarded to 36 companies through the European Innovation Council Accelerator Pilot to support their contributions to the EU recovery plan. Examples of projects funded include improved wind turbines constructed from wood, an organic fertilizer production system, and a sustainable recycling solution based on blockchain.

On 17 September 2020, the European Union set out guidelines for the implementation of the Next Generation European Union program’s EUR672.5 billion Recovery and Resilience Facility, which aims to help build a digital and sustainable recovery, in its 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy.

Environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness, and macroeconomic stability remain guiding principles.

The European Union has taken strong actions to promote clean technology and infrastructure and economic inclusion. However, the Euro Area’s 2020 real growth in gross domestic product, which is −7.2 per cent, does not reach the 1.3 per cent growth projected by the International Monetary Fund in January 2020.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Anjali Roy

---