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The G7 Research Group presents the
2022 G7 Elmau Summit Final Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 17 April 2023

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“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*



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1. Regional Security: Global Effects of the War in Ukraine

“We will continue to impose severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime for its unjustifiable war of aggression against Ukraine, while stepping up our efforts to counter its adverse and harmful regional and global impacts, including with a view to helping secure global energy and food security as well as stabilising the economic recovery.”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+1.00 (100%)		

Background

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched an illegal invasion of Ukraine in violation of international law; an act which has both destabilized the region and had immense global ramifications. 141 members of the United Nations, including all G7 members have strongly condemned this invasion and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Russian military forces. The EU and US have led the charge against Russia by implementing multiple waves of sanctions targeted against the Russian government, economy, and private sector. Subsequently, counteractions by Russia have exacerbated an energy crisis that is global in nature, but with particular impact on Western Europe. Coupled with agricultural export blockages and transportation restrictions, the invasion has worsened a global food crisis. Nevertheless, G7 members have committed to maintain the economic pressure on Russia while also pledging action to address these deleterious impacts of the conflict.

Prior to the 2014 Brussels Summit, G8 leaders released a statement that condemned the illegal annexation of and proposed referendum in the region of Crimea.¹ The G7 also reminded Russia of its decision to suspend any G8 activities until Russia met their demands. Furthermore, G8 leaders announced that the proposed G8 summit in Sochi would be relocated to Brussels and that Russia would be suspended from the group, making it the G7, until Russia ceased its illegal actions.²

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G8 leaders recognized that the crisis in Ukraine made clear that “energy security must be at the centre of our collective agenda ... [requiring] ... diversifying energy supplies and modernising our energy infrastructure.”³ Particularly, leaders placed an emphasis on leveraging private sector resources to support the resilience and self-sufficiency of European energy production with a low-carbon, sustainable

¹ Statement by G7 Leaders on Ukraine: G7 Summit 2014, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 March 2014. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140312.html

² G7 The Hague declaration: G7 Summit 2014, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague-declaration.pdf>

³ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 29 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

approach. Leaders also pledged to “intensify targeted sanctions and to implement significant additional restrictive measures to impose further costs on Russia” should the situation in Crimea escalate.⁴

Under the 2015 Elmau Summit year, G7 foreign ministers reiterated that “energy security remains an important issue ... [and we] ... commend efforts ... to diversify energy supply and to increase energy efficiency.”⁵ The G7 energy ministers expanded this by identifying four key areas for joint action in response to the crisis in Crimea: securing energy systems; supporting most vulnerable countries, including Ukraine; promoting energy efficiency; and using existing energy resources and innovative energy sources.⁶

Under the 2022 Elmau Summit presidency, G7 leaders strongly condemned the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the atrocities committed against Ukrainian citizens.⁷ The leaders also outlined the steps they are taking to punish Russia which include trade embargoes, terminating investments into the Russian economy, removing Russia from the global financial system and additional sanctions. Leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to provide humanitarian assistance to the entire affected region, address the food crisis that has emerged because of the war, and to increase economic and political pressure on Russia through sanctions and other restrictions.^{8,9}

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau summit, leaders committed to “continue to impose severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime for its unjustifiable war of aggression against Ukraine, while stepping up our efforts to counter its adverse and harmful regional and global impacts, including with a view to helping secure global energy and food security as well as stabilising the economic recovery.”¹⁰ This commitment can be interpreted as having two main goals: imposing severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime and stepping up efforts to counter the war’s adverse and harmful regional and global impacts. The latter target includes three dimensions to step up: securing global energy, securing food security and stabilizing economic recovery in areas affected by the war.

“Impose” is understood to mean to establish or apply by force.¹¹ In the context of the commitment, members can “impose” economic costs on President Putin’s regime by applying economic sanctions or other means which would impact Putin’s regime in an economically negative way.

“Severe” is understood to mean strict in judgment, discipline or government, rigorous in restraint, punishment or requirement, strongly critical or condemnatory and to cause discomfort or hardship.¹² In the context of this commitment, members can be “severe” through imposing economic costs in a way that will cause economic discomfort and hardship for Putin’s regime.

⁴ G7 Leaders’ Communique on Foreign Policy, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 June 2014. Access Date: 29 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/foreign-policy.html>

⁵ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 April 2015. Access Date: 29 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin150415.html>

⁶ G7 Hamburg Initiative for Sustainable Energy Security, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 May 2015. Access Date: 29 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/energy/150512-hamburg.html>

⁷ G7 Leaders’ Statement: G7 Summit 2022, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220407-statement.html>

⁸ Statement on Russia’s War against Ukraine: G7 Summit 2022, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 May 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/220514-ukraine.html#top>

⁹ G7 Leaders’ Statement on the Invasion of Ukraine by Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2022. Access Date: 29 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220224-statement-on-invasion.html>

¹⁰ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué – Executive Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communication-summary.html>

¹¹ Impose, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 20 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/impose>

¹² Severe, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 16 September 2022. Access Date 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/severe>

“Immediate” is understood to mean occurring, acting or accomplished without loss or interval of time, being near at hand, near to or related to the present and of or relating to the here and now.¹³ In the context of this commitment, members can impose “immediate” economic costs on Putin’s regime by doing so in at least one to two weeks after pledging action.

“Economic costs” are understood to mean the cost in money, time, and other resources needed in order to do something or make something.¹⁴ Members can impose “economic costs” on Putin’s regime by imposing policies which will result in the loss of money or other resources.

“Stepping up” is understood to mean to increase, augment or advance especially by one or more steps and to undergo an increase.¹⁵ Members can “step up” their efforts to counter the adverse and harmful regional and global impacts of the war by taking actions towards the commitment’s three subsequent dimensions.

“Efforts” are understood to mean conscious exertion of power, a serious attempt, something produced by exertion or trying and the total work done to achieve a particular end.¹⁶

“Counter” is understood to mean acting in opposition or asserting in answer.¹⁷

“Helping” is understood to mean giving assistance or support, providing something that is useful or necessary in achieving an end, to make more pleasant or bearable, to further the advancement of, to change for the better or to keep from occurring.¹⁸ In the context of this commitment, members can “help” secure global energy and food security through providing technical, material or political assistance to states, areas or peoples affected by the adverse and harmful impacts of the war.

“Securing” is understood to mean to relieve from exposure to danger or to put beyond the hazard of losing or of not receiving.¹⁹ In the context of this commitment, members can “secure” global energy and food security by implementing initiatives which ensure access to energy and food which otherwise would be under threat, is provided or that sanctions do not adversely impact energy and food security.

“Energy” is understood to mean usable power such as heat or electricity.²⁰ In the context of this commitment, energy can encompass but is not limited to: fuel sources such as oil, gas, nuclear or electric energy which power transportation, industry, infrastructure etc.

“Food security” is understood to mean the ability to consistently access or afford adequate food.²¹

¹³ Immediate, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 21 September 2022. Access Date 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/immediate>

¹⁴ Economic Cost, Cambridge Dictionary, n.d. Access: Date September 25 2022. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/economic-cost>

¹⁵ Step up, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 19 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/stepping%20up>

¹⁶ Efforts, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 24 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/efforts>

¹⁷ Counter, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/counter>

¹⁸ Help, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 18 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/help>

¹⁹ Secure, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 18 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/securing>

²⁰ Energy, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 23 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/energy>

²¹ Food secure, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 7 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/food%20security>

“Stabilizing” is understood to mean to make stable, steadfast or firm and to hold steady.²² In the context of this commitment, members can “stabilize” the economic recovery through mitigating and preventing further negative economic impacts while ensuring a return to economic “normalcy” without further disruptions.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members who have imposed severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime and have taken demonstrably strong action in all three dimensions of stepping up efforts to counter the war’s adverse and harmful regional and global impacts. Given the particular focus on regional and global impacts of the war, actions be of an international nature.

For full compliance, the above economic actions must also ensure energy, food and economic security. Thus sanctions should not target key food or energy supply chains that would lead to price increases and hardships on citizens. Additional measures can also be taken. On securing global energy actions include distributing sources of energy or building, protecting or maintaining energy infrastructure. On ensuring food security actions include providing food supplies or developing food production infrastructure. On stabilizing economic recovery, actions include stimulus packages or temporary restriction of imports in sensitive markets.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who have imposed severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime and have taken action in two of the three dimensions of countering the war’s impacts. These actions can be both strong and weak. Examples of weak actions include but are not limited to: attending meetings, verbal reaffirmation of the commitment or international information sharing.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1, will be assigned if the G7 member has either failed to impose severe and immediate costs on President Putin’s regime or has taken strong action in only one of the three dimensions of countering the war’s regional and global impacts. Additionally, if a G7 member has taken actions directly against this commitment, such as the withdrawal of funding, this would be included in non-compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

–1	The G7 member has NOT imposed severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime NOR stepped up their efforts to counter the war’s adverse and harmful regional and global impacts through securing global energy and food security and stabilizing the economic recovery OR has taken action in only one of these three dimensions.
0	The G7 member has imposed severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime AND taken some action in two of the three dimensions of countering the war’s adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.
+1	The G7 member has imposed severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime AND has taken action in all THREE dimensions of countering the war’s adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.

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Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on Russian President Vladimir Putin’s regime and address the war’s adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.

On 7 July 2022, Canada amended the Special Economic Measures (Russia) Regulations to prohibit the import of certain gold products from Russia.²³ The amendment also added 29 Russian agents and 15 entities to the economic sanctions list for their contributions to Russian disinformation campaigns and propaganda.

²² Stabilizing, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 20 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/stabilizing>

²³ Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 7 July 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng

On 15 July 2022, in the Chair's Summary of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting a majority of G20 members condemned the war in Ukraine and affirmed their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.²⁴ Canada is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

On 2 August 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly announced Canada's economic sanctioning of 43 military officials and 17 defence entities connected to President Putin's war against Ukraine.²⁵ The new round of sanctions comes in light of increased violence in Bucha.

On 19 August 2022, Canada added 62 individuals to the Special Economic Measures (Russia) Regulations.²⁶ The added sanctions target Russian federal governors, regional heads, and senior defense officials as well as their families. One additional defense sector organization was also added to the sanctions list.

On 2 September 2022, Canada alongside other G7 members met to discuss the economic costs of the Russian war on Ukraine and the disproportionate effects of inflation on vulnerable groups globally.²⁷ A joint plan to prohibit the maritime transport of Russian crude oil and petroleum globally sold above a 'price cap' was announced. The introduction of a 'price cap' aims to reduce Russian profit and, therefore, ability to fund the military and defense sector. The 'price cap' also seeks to limit the impact of the war on global energy prices, especially for low- and middle-income countries.

On 25 September 2022, senior officials from Canada alongside representatives from France, Switzerland, Italy, the UK, Ukraine, Germany, Korea, the US and the EU expressed concern over Russia's seizure of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station in Ukraine.²⁸ Canada expressed support for the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency's nuclear safety and security assistance plan for Ukraine and reaffirmed the importance of their Seven Indispensable Pillars of Nuclear Safety and Security.

On 27 September 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued a statement affirming Canada's refusal to recognize the Russian Federation's "sham referendums" in the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhia.²⁹ Prime Minister Trudeau also announced Canada's plan to impose further sanctions targeting those complicit in Russia's illegal annexation of Ukrainian territory.

On 28 September 2022, Minister of Transport Omar Alghabra met with the Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine, the Ambassador of Ukraine, and representative of the Railway Association of Canada to discuss rail assistance for Ukraine.³⁰ This meeting established a working group to help reconstruct Ukrainian railways and transportation

²⁴ G20 Chair's Summary, Ministry of Finance (Bali) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g20/g20_20220716-2.pdf

²⁵ Minister Joly announces additional sanctions on Russian military officials and defence entities, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 2 August 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/08/minister-joly-announces-additional-sanctions-on-russian-military-officials-and-defence-entities.html>

²⁶ Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 August 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng

²⁷ G7 Finance Ministers' Statement on the united response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Berlin) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/09/g7-finance-ministers-statement-on-the-united-response-to-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine.html>

²⁸ Joint Statement: High-level meeting on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/09/joint-statement-high-level-meeting-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts.html>

²⁹ Statement by the Prime Minister on the results of Russia's sham referendums in occupied regions of Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Ottawa) 27 September 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2022/09/27/statement-prime-minister-results-russias-sham-referendums-occupied>

³⁰ The Government of Canada and the Canadian Railway Industry to provide rail assistance to Ukraine, Transport Canada (Montreal) 28 September 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/transport-canada/news/2022/09/the-government-of-canada-and-the-canadian-railway-industry-to-provide-rail-assistance-to-ukraine.html>

infrastructure. The working group is a collaboration between Ukraine's National Railway and the Government of Ukraine with the Government of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway. The working group aims to rebuild Ukrainian rail systems, maximize their capacity, utilize Canadian Rail's expertise, and facilitate the transport of Ukrainian goods by rail despite challenges posed by the war.

On 29 September 2022, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint condemnation of Russia's attempt to incorporate various Ukrainian regions through a sham referendum.³¹ In addition to vowing that the referendum will never be recognized, the G7 Foreign Ministers promised further sanctions and called on the wider international community to condemn Russia's actions.

On 16 October 2022, Minister of International Development Harjit Sajjan reaffirmed Canada's commitment to address global food insecurity worsened by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.³² Minister Sajjan's statement announced that Canada must develop long-term solutions for food-chain resilience, including a move towards sustainable agriculture, inclusive governance, and the production of safety nets. The statement urged for innovative solutions to increase food productivity, waste reduction, income equality, nutrition, sustainability, and food safety globally.

On 17 October 2022, Minister Joly announced further economic sanctions that would target 34 individuals and one entity who work to spread Russian disinformation and propaganda.³³ The sanctions come in light of Russian state media and disinformation agents spreading false claims and ahistorical accounts in an attempt to undermine Ukrainian sovereignty and justify President Putin's war on Ukraine.

On 14 November 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau announced an additional 23 sanctions on members of the Russian security and justice sectors.³⁴ These sanctions build upon the 1400 already sanctioned individuals deemed as having systematically violated human rights.

On 21 November 2022, the Government of Canada launched the CAD500 million Ukraine Sovereignty Bond, to assist the Government of Ukraine in providing essential services to Ukrainians.³⁵ The fund seeks to provide Ukrainians with assistance in purchasing fuel as well as restoring energy infrastructure.

On 22 November 2022, Minister Joly announced sanctions on 22 Belarusian officials and 16 Belarusian companies complicit in Russia's invasion of Ukraine.³⁶ The sanctions target those who have provided military aid to Russia and seek to put pressure on Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko's regime to stop its facilitation of Russia's attempted annexation of Ukraine.

³¹ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000408.html

³² Statement by Minister Sajjan on World Food Day, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 October 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/statement-by-minister-sajjan-on-world-food-day.html>

³³ Canada sanctions additional Russian propaganda agents, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 17 October 2022. Access Date: 22 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/canada-sanctions-additional-russian-propaganda-agents.html>

³⁴ Prime Minister announces additional military assistance for Ukraine and additional sanctions against Russia (Bali) 14 November 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2022/11/14/prime-minister-announces-additional-military-assistance-ukraine-and>

³⁵ Ukraine Sovereignty Bond now available for Canadians to purchase, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 21 November 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/11/ukraine-sovereignty-bond-now-available-for-canadians-to-purchase.html>

³⁶ Canada imposes additional sanctions on Belarusian regime, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/11/canada-imposes-additional-sanctions-on-belarusian-regime.html>

On 25 November 2022, Minister Sajjan announced that Canada would donate CAD30 million to the World Food Programme.³⁷ This donation will help facilitate Ukraine's shipment of grain through the Black Sea Grain Initiative for countries suffering from food insecurity.

On 13 December 2022, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland announced Canada's intention to donate CAD115 million to Ukraine for the repair of Kyiv's power grid.³⁸ The donation includes revenues collected by Canada's imposed tariffs on imports from Russia and Belarus.

On 19 December 2022, Minister Joly announced Canada's seizure of USD26 million from Granite Capital Holdings Ltd.³⁹ The company is owned by Roman Abramovich, a Russian oligarch who sanctioned in the Special Economic Measures (Russia) Regulations. Minister Joly will consider applying for this sum to be forfeited to the Crown, and then used for the reconstruction of Ukraine and compensation to victims of the war.

On 3 February 2023, Minister Joly announced sanctions on 38 individuals and 16 entities for the distribution of propaganda and disinformation on behalf of the Russian regime.⁴⁰ These sanctions add to the 1,600 individuals and entities sanctioned by Canada in relation to the Russian invasion of Ukraine so far.

On 23 February 2023, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the global economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.⁴¹ Canada will work to stabilize global markets, meet exchange rate commitments, address market vulnerabilities, and minimize economic costs of the war on low-income countries. Canada will also continue to aid Ukraine in the repair of critical infrastructure damaged by the war and enforce economic sanctions on individuals and entities supporting the Russian invasion.

On 24 February 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau announced the imposition of additional sanctions on 122 individuals and 13 entities in the Russian government who have supported the invasion as well as sanctions on seven individuals and 50 entities involved in the Russian defence sector.⁴² Prime Minister Trudeau also announced a prohibition on chemical element exports to Russia and the import of Russian weapons and ammunition.

On 24 February 2023, G7 leaders held a summit with guest Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to express their enduring support for Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.⁴³ They also committed to escalating the consequences for Russia and its supporters, as well as countering the harmful effects of the conflict on vulnerable communities worldwide.

³⁷ Canada announces funding for World Food Programme to address global food security crisis, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/11/canada-announces-funding-for-world-food-programme-to-address-global-food-security-crisis.html>

³⁸ Canada provides Ukraine \$115 million from Russian and Belarusian tariff revenues to repair Kyiv's power grid, Department of Finance Canada (Paris) 13 December 2022. Access date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/12/canada-provides-ukraine-115-million-from-russian-and-belarusian-tariff-revenues-to-repair-kyivs-power-grid.html>

³⁹ Canada starts first process to seize and pursue the forfeiture of assets of sanctioned Russian oligarch, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 19 December 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/12/canada-starts-first-process-to-seize-and-pursue-the-forfeiture-of-assets-of-sanctioned-russian-oligarch.html>

⁴⁰ Canada sanctions additional Russian propagandists, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 February 2023. Access Date: 14 March 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/02/canada-sanctions-additional-russian-propagandists.html>

⁴¹ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement on Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and its Impact on the Global Economy, Department of Finance Canada (Bengaluru) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2023 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/02/g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-and-its-impact-on-the-global-economy.html>

⁴² Supporting Ukraine for as long as it takes, Prime minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Toronto) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 14 March 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2023/02/24/supporting-ukraine-long-it-takes>

⁴³ G7 Pledges Ongoing Support for Ukraine, French Embassy in Malta (Paris) 24 February 2023, Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://mt.ambafrance.org/G7-pledges-ongoing-support-for-Ukraine>

On 7 March 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau and Minister Joly announced the donation of seven electrical transformers to Ukraine.⁴⁴ The transformers will be utilized to help repair Ukraine's power grid from the damage of the Russian invasion. Canada will also provide CAD3 million, in furthering the past donation of CAD32 million, for mine security efforts in Ukraine.

On March 24 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau and US President Joe Biden issued a joint statement to reaffirm each country's commitment to making life more affordable, creating middle class jobs, growing the clean economy, tackling climate change, and upholding security and democracy globally.⁴⁵ Both Canada and the United States are dedicated to protecting the democratic values and the international, rules-based order threatened by the war between Russia and Ukraine, and reaffirmed their commitment to support Ukraine.

On 11 April 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau announced additional support for Ukraine during a meeting with Ukraine's Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal.⁴⁶ This support will include a CAD2.4 billion loan to the Government of Ukraine for fuel purchases, infrastructure repair, and pensions payments. Additionally, both Prime Ministers signed a joint declaration on the modernization of the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement. This agreement looks to create jobs in Canada whilst strengthening Ukraine's economy and supporting their recovery. Both countries signed a Youth Mobility Agreement, which will give youth from both countries an opportunity to travel and work. This agreement will also allow Canadian youth to participate in the reconstruction of Ukraine after Russia withdraws.

On 11 April 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau announced additional sanctions on 14 Russian individuals and 34 entities tied to the Russian war effort and nine entities in the Belarusian financial sector.⁴⁷

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe and immediate economic costs on Russia. This has been achieved by imposing severe restrictions on Canadian imports and exports with Russia and growing economic sanctions on both individuals and entities who have contributed to Putin's war effort. Canada has also committed financial assistance to global food security initiatives and Ukrainian energy infrastructure rebuild projects. Additionally, Canada has committed to assist Ukraine in rebuilding transportation infrastructure necessary for rebuilding Ukraine's ability to export goods.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alannah McMillan

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime and address the war's adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.

⁴⁴ Minister Joly announces new multifaceted support for Ukraine, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 7 March 2023. Access Date: 14 March 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/03/minister-joly-announces-new-multifaceted-support-for-ukraine.html>

⁴⁵ Working with the United States to grow our clean economies and create good, middle-class jobs on both sides of our border, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Ottawa) 24 March 2023. Access Date: 12 April 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2023/03/24/working-united-states-grow-our-clean-economies-and-create-good-middle>

⁴⁶ Prime Minister Announces More Support for Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Toronto) 11 April 2023. Access Date: 12 April 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2023/04/11/prime-minister-trudeau-announces-more-support-ukraine>

⁴⁷ Prime Minister Announces More Support for Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Toronto) 11 April 2023. Access Date: 12 April 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2023/04/11/prime-minister-trudeau-announces-more-support-ukraine>

On 5 July 2022, French representatives attended the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Lugano.⁴⁸ The primary focus of French restoration efforts was the heavily damaged region of Chernihiv, where France pledged to continue humanitarian, economic, financial, diplomatic and military aid “as long as is necessary.”

On 15 July 2022, in the Chair’s Summary of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting a majority of G20 members condemned the war in Ukraine and affirmed their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.⁴⁹ France is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

On 2 September 2022, Agnès Pannier-Runacher, Minister for Energy Transition, stated that Eléctricité de France, the country’s largest energy supplier, has committed to restarting all of its nuclear reactors by this winter.⁵⁰ This commitment was made in order to assist the country in overcoming a general energy crisis made worse by the conflict in Ukraine. Minister Agnès Pannier-Runacher stated that the government is taking action to avoid restrictive measures regarding energy use during the coldest part of the winter. According to the schedule made, a new nuclear plant will operate every week starting in October 2022.

On 2 September 2022, France alongside other G7 members committed to imposing a price cap on the purchase of Russian crude oil and petroleum products globally.⁵¹ The price cap seeks to mitigate increasing energy prices and their negative impacts on “low and middle-income countries.”

On 9 September 2022, Minister of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire alongside representatives from Italy, Netherlands, Germany and Spain announced a joint statement addressing a plan to implement a global effective taxation by 2023.⁵² The tax is aimed at corporations to lighten the burden of inflation caused by the global energy crisis.

On 25 September 2022, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna alongside partner states reiterated the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency’s “Seven Indispensable Pillars of Nuclear Safety and Energy.”⁵³ The statement comes in light of Russian militarization of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

⁴⁸ Ukraine – As the Russian aggression against Ukraine continues, France welcomes the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Lugano, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 5 July 2022. Access Date: 27 October 2022.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-as-the-russian-aggression-against-ukraine-continues-france-welcomes-the>

⁴⁹ G20 Chair’s Summary, Ministry of Finance (Bali) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023.

https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g20/g20_20220716-2.pdf

⁵⁰ France to restart all nuclear reactors by winter amid energy crunch, France 24 (Paris) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.france24.com/en/france/20220902-france-to-restart-all-nuclear-reactors-by-winter-amid-energy-crunch>

⁵¹ G7 Finance Minister’s Statement on the united response to Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Berlin) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/09/g7-finance-ministers-statement-on-the-united-response-to-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine.html>

⁵² Statement by the finance ministers of Italy, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain on global minimum effective taxation, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) 9 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translation. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/Dichiarazione-dei-ministri-delle-Finanze-di-Italia-Francia-Germania-Olanda-e-Spagna-sulla-tassazione-minima-effettiva-globale/>

⁵³ Joint Statement: High-level meeting on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/09/joint-statement-high-level-meeting-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts.html>

On 28 September, the Crisis and Support Center of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs oversaw the launch of a ship carrying over 1,000 tons of humanitarian relief to Ukraine.⁵⁴ Among the contents of the ship were 15 fire and rescue vehicles, medical supplies, food supplies and repair equipment.

On 29 September 2022, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint condemnation of Russia's attempt to incorporate various Ukrainian regions through a sham referendum.⁵⁵ In addition to vowing that the referendum will never be recognized, the G7 Foreign Ministers promised further sanctions and called on the wider international community to condemn Russia's actions.

On 6 October 2022, Minister for Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher announced the energy sobriety plan.⁵⁶ The plan seeks to develop a communication campaign aimed at raising awareness among the French population regarding the need to reduce energy consumption.

On 7 October 2022, President Emmanuel Macron announced the establishment of a fund worth EUR100 million to facilitate the direct purchase of weaponry and other supplies Ukraine requires in its conflict with Russia.⁵⁷ The new fund seeks to facilitate cooperation with France's "defence industry base."

On 23 November 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs began the delivery of 100 generators, each with a power of 50-100 kilowatts, to Romania.⁵⁸ The generators would then be delivered to the Ukrainian government. This assistance was given in reaction to Russia's purposeful bombing of Ukrainian civilian infrastructure, which affected the provision of electricity to homes.

On 30 November 2022, the Ministry of Europe and International Affairs declared their legal resistance against the continuation of impunity for atrocities committed in Ukraine.⁵⁹ In order to ensure that those responsible for these crimes are held accountable, France stated that it mobilised its support for the Ukrainian legal system as well as the International Criminal Court. In order to strengthen their cooperation with Ukraine in the struggle against impunity, the ministry declared that they had begun working with France's European and Ukrainian allies.

On 1 December 2022, President Macron and US President Joe Biden conducted a joint press conference at the White House to announce their cooperation in protecting fundamental international ideals of "freedom and the rule of law" across the world, particularly in sensitive geographic regions.⁶⁰ Among these were shared goals to stop Russian aggression in Ukraine and promote the use of clean energy.

⁵⁴ Ukraine – Catherine Colonna to attend the launch of solidarity operation Un Bateau pour l'Ukraine [a ship for Ukraine], Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 28 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-catherine-colonna-to-attend-the-launch-of-solidarity-operation-un>

⁵⁵ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000408.html

⁵⁶ Energy sobriety: a plan to reduce our energy consumption, Ministry of Energy Transition (Paris) 6 October 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 20 November 2022. ecologie.gouv.fr/sobriete-energetique-plan-reduire-notre-consommation-denergie

⁵⁷ Macron announces €100-million fund for Ukraine to buy arms, France24 (Paris) 7 October 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.france24.com/en/europe/20221007-macron-announces-%E2%82%AC100-million-fund-for-ukraine-to-buy-arms>

⁵⁸ Ukraine – Delivery of Generators for the Ukrainian People, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, (Paris) 23 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 27 December 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-delivery-of-generators-for-the-ukrainian-people-23-nov-2022>

⁵⁹ Ukraine – Special Tribunal on Russian Crimes of Aggression, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, (Paris) 1 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-special-tribunal-on-russian-crimes-of-aggression-30-nov-22>

⁶⁰ U.S., French Presidents State Support for Ukraine, Global Security, U.S. Department of Defense (Washington D.C) 1 December 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3233683/us-french-presidents-state-support-for-ukraine-global-security/>

On 3 December 2022, France alongside other G7 members set a price cap of USD60 per barrel on oil from Russia.⁶¹ The price cap is applicable as of 5 December 2022 and will help stabilise global energy prices and market conditions while limiting price surges. Additionally, the price cap seeks to greatly reduce Russian revenues from oil.

On 13 December 2022, the city of Paris, in coordination with the French Ministry of Armed Forces, hosted the “Solidarity of the Ukrainian people” conference.⁶² Co-chaired by President Macron and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, 46 states and 24 international organisations participated in the event. EUR1 billion were raised by the end of the conference to support the Ukrainian people over the winter. EUR415 million was earmarked for the energy sector, followed by EUR25 million for water, EUR38 million for food, EUR22 million for transportation and EUR17 million for health.

On 16 December 2022, the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery extended Decree No. 2022-1575 until December 2023.⁶³ The decree offers assistance to businesses who are disproportionately impacted by the economic and financial repercussions of the conflict in Ukraine due to rising power or gas supply costs, system reinforcement, and simplification.

On 19 January 2023, France and Germany issued a joint declaration, pledging their steadfast support for Ukraine in all possible areas and committing to stand by the country for as long as necessary on the 60th anniversary of their friendship treaty.⁶⁴ The two countries also promised to work collaboratively to build a more resilient, sustainable, and independent European Union. They acknowledged that despite differences on issues such as defense, energy, and economics, they would strive to overcome them to achieve their shared goals.

On 23 February 2023, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the global economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.⁶⁵ France will work to stabilize global markets, meet exchange rate commitments, address market vulnerabilities, and minimize economic costs of the war on low-income countries. France will also continue to aid Ukraine in the repair of critical infrastructure damaged by the war and enforce economic sanctions on individuals and entities supporting the Russian invasion.

On 24 February 2023, G7 Leaders held a summit with guest Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to express their enduring support for Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.⁶⁶ They also committed to escalating the consequences for Russia and its supporters, as well as countering the harmful effects of the conflict on vulnerable communities worldwide.

⁶¹ Questions and Answers: G7 agrees oil price cap to reduce Russia’s revenues, while keeping global energy markets stable, European Commission (Brussels) 3 December 2022. Access Date: 9 January 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_22_7469

⁶² Paris Conference: one billion euros for Ukraine, Ministry of Armed Forces (Paris) 14 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/actualites/conference-paris-milliard-deuros-lukraine>

⁶³ Decree No. 2022-1575 of December 16, 2022 amending Decree No. 2022-967 of July 1, 2022 instituting aid aimed at offsetting the increase in natural gas and electricity supply costs for companies particularly affected by the economic consequences and finances of the war in Ukraine, Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Recovery (Paris) 17 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 27 December 2022. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000046751197>

⁶⁴ France, Germany Renew Alliance Strained amid War in Ukraine, AP NEWS (Paris) 22 January 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://apnews.com/article/russia-ukraine-politics-france-government-european-union-germany-a9c9475ec75e58773cac38d2ccb7b4bf>

⁶⁵ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Statement on Russia’s War of Aggression against Ukraine and its Impact on the Global Economy, Department of Finance Canada (Bengaluru) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2023 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/02/g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-and-its-impact-on-the-global-economy.html>

⁶⁶ G7 Pledges Ongoing Support for Ukraine, French Embassy in Malta (Paris) 24 February 2023, Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://mt.ambafrance.org/G7-pledges-ongoing-support-for-Ukraine>

On 30 March 2023, President Macron presented a strategy to conserve water in response to a protracted drought.⁶⁷ Included among these are strategies for sharing, reusing, and conserving water. The plan's 53 separate actions concentrate on preventing leaks, sharing, and reusing water. The President claims that they are directed at "energy, industry, tourism, and recreation," yet everyone will be expected to play a part.

France has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe and immediate economic costs on Russia and stepped up efforts to counter the war's adverse and harmful regional and global impacts. France has imposed severe economic costs on President Putin's regime. France has raised funds to assist the Ukrainian energy sector and food crisis. Further, France has raised funds to assist in the reconstruction of Ukrainian transportation which is integral for the global trade of wheat.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Antonette De Los Reyes

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime and address the war's adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.

On 15 July 2022, in the Chair's Summary of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting a majority of G20 members condemned the war in Ukraine and affirmed their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.⁶⁸ Germany is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

On 21 July 2022, Germany's state-owned railway, Deutsche Bahn, announced it will start freight train services to carry Ukrainian grain to German ports so it can be brought to market.⁶⁹ Grain exports from Ukraine are less than half pre-war levels, threatening starvation in the Middle East and Africa which rely significantly on Ukrainian grain imports.

On 2 September 2022, Germany alongside other G7 members committed to imposing a price cap on the purchase of Russian crude oil and petroleum products globally.⁷⁰ The price cap seeks to mitigate increasing energy prices and their negative impacts on "low and middle-income countries."

On 9 September 2022, Minister of Finance Sigrid Kaag alongside representatives from Italy, France, Netherlands and Spain announced a joint statement addressing a plan to implement a global effective taxation by 2023.⁷¹ The tax is aimed at corporations to lighten the burden of inflation caused by the global energy crisis.

⁶⁷ Macron Reveals 'Water Sobriety' Plan to Tackle Drought. Euronews (Saine-Savine-Le-Lac), 31 March 2023, Access Date: 10 April 2023. <https://www.euronews.com/green/2023/03/30/macron-unveils-frances-plan-to-share-reuse-and-save-water-in-the-face-of-drought>

⁶⁸ G20 Chair's Summary, Ministry of Finance (Bali) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023.

https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g20/g20_20220716-2.pdf

⁶⁹ Germany's Deutsche Bahn plans trains for Ukraine's grain exports, Reuters (London) 21 July 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/germanys-deutsche-bahn-plans-trains-ukraines-grain-exports-2022-07-21/>

⁷⁰ G7 Finance Minister's Statement on the united response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Berlin) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/09/g7-finance-ministers-statement-on-the-united-response-to-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine.html>

⁷¹ Statement by the finance ministers of Italy, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain on global minimum effective taxation, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) 9 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translation. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/Dichiarazione-dei-ministri-delle-Finanze-di-Italia-Francia-Germania-Olanda-e-Spagna-sulla-tassazione-minima-effettiva-globale/>

On 25 September 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Annalena Baerbock alongside partner states reiterated the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency’s “Seven Indispensable Pillars of Nuclear Safety and Energy.”⁷² The statement comes in light of Russian militarization of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

On 29 September 2022, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint condemnation of Russia’s attempt to incorporate various Ukrainian regions through a sham referendum.⁷³ In addition to vowing that the referendum will never be recognized, the G7 Foreign Ministers promised further sanctions and called on the wider international community to condemn Russia’s actions.

On 18 October 2022, Lars Klingbeil, one of the two leaders of Germany’s Social Democratic Party, said that the party’s traditional theme of European security and stability “only with Russia” was wrong.⁷⁴ Klingbeil admitted that the party failed to see Russia’s aggressive intentions, ignored warnings from Eastern Europe, resulting in Germany being placed into a dangerous state of energy dependency.

On 19 October 2022, the German government announced its decision to continue the operation of the nuclear power stations, Emsland, Isar 2 and Neckarwestheim 2 until 15 April 2023 at the latest.⁷⁵ While these plants were scheduled to close sooner, a stress test in September 2022 found a series of measures, including the continued operation of the plants, were necessary to avoid Germany placing undue strain on the international supply of energy and potentially facing energy shortages in the winter.

On 3 December 2022, Germany alongside other G7 members set a price cap of USD60 per barrel on oil from Russia.⁷⁶ The price cap is applicable as of 5 December 2022 and will help stabilise global energy prices and market conditions while limiting price surges. Additionally, the price cap seeks to greatly reduce Russian revenues from oil.

On 17 December 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz announced the opening of Germany’s first floating gas terminal.⁷⁷ The terminal was built in under a year and will supply gas for 50,000 households for a year. Chancellor Scholz stated that the speed at which the terminal was built is unprecedented and represents one of the ways Germany is acting swiftly to reduce its dependence on Russian gas and stabilise the global energy supply.

On 17 January 2023, Germany provided EUR148 million to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.⁷⁸ The funding aims to further support the establishment of resilient and sustainable global agri-food systems in light of the ongoing food crisis sparked by the invasion of Ukraine.

On 19 January 2023, Germany and France issued a joint declaration, pledging their steadfast support for Ukraine in all possible areas and committing to stand by the country for as long as necessary on the 60th

⁷² Joint Statement: High-level meeting on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/09/joint-statement-high-level-meeting-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts.html>

⁷³ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000408.html

⁷⁴ ‘We failed’ on Russia: Top German Social Democrat offers mea culpa, Politico (Washington D.C.) 19 October 2022. Access Date: 27 October 2022. <https://www.politico.eu/article/we-failed-germany-depended-on-russia-social-democrat-said/>

⁷⁵ Energy Supply Security is Key, German Federal Government (Berlin) 19 October 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/nuclear-power-continued-operation-2135918>

⁷⁶ Russian oil: EU agrees on level of price cap, European Council (Brussels) 3 December 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/03/russian-oil-eu-agrees-on-level-of-price-cap/>

⁷⁷ Breakneck LNG build-out shows Germany can move fast, Scholz says, Reuters (Wilhelmshaven) 17 December 2022. Access Date: 17 December 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/breakneck-lng-build-out-shows-germany-can-move-fast-scholz-says-2022-12-17/>

⁷⁸ Germany announces additional EUR 148 million contribution to Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Berlin) 17 January 2023. Access Date: 24 March 2023. <https://www.gafspfund.org/news/germany-announces-additional-eur-148-million-contribution-global-agriculture-and-food-security>

anniversary of their friendship treaty.⁷⁹ The two countries also promised to work collaboratively to build a more resilient, sustainable, and independent European Union. They acknowledged that despite differences on issues such as defense, energy, and economics, they would strive to overcome them to achieve their shared goals.

On 21 February 2023, Deputy Chancellor Robert Habeck announced Germany's intention to push for added proposals to be incorporated into the EU's 11th sanction package against Russia.⁸⁰ Included amongst the proposals is the threat of criminal prosecution for those who make false export declarations to bypass sanction measures.

On 23 February 2023, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the global economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.⁸¹ Germany will work to stabilize global markets, meet exchange rate commitments, address market vulnerabilities, and minimize economic costs of the war on low-income countries. Germany will also continue to aid Ukraine in the repair of critical infrastructure damaged by the war and enforce economic sanctions on individuals and entities supporting the Russian invasion.

On 24 February 2023, G7 Leaders held a summit with guest Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to express their enduring support for Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.⁸² They also committed to escalating the consequences for Russia and its supporters, as well as countering the harmful effects of the conflict on vulnerable communities worldwide.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on President Putin's regime and address the war's international impacts. Germany has instituted strong sanctions on those close to President Putin and on the Russian economy, and has extended nuclear power plant operations in hopes of alleviating regional energy crises. Furthermore, Germany has committed funds alongside European partners to combat the food crisis in Ukraine and across the world. Additionally, Germany has launched freight train services to assist in the transport of goods in hopes of maintaining the resilience of the global economy.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nathan Feltmate

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime and address the war's adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.

On 15 July 2022, in the Chair's Summary of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting a majority of G20 members condemned the war in Ukraine and affirmed their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.⁸³ Italy is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

⁷⁹ France, Germany Renew Alliance Strained amid War in Ukraine, AP NEWS, 22 January 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023.

<https://apnews.com/article/russia-ukraine-politics-france-government-european-union-germany-a9c9475ec75e58773cac38d2ccb7b4bf>

⁸⁰ Germany to crack down on companies evading Russia sanctions, Financial Times (Berlin) February 23 2023. Access Date: March 24 2023. <https://www.ft.com/content/6489d5a4-9c66-40be-bd3b-55b31e94542f>

⁸¹ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement on Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and its Impact on the Global Economy, Department of Finance Canada (Bengaluru) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2023 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/02/g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-and-its-impact-on-the-global-economy.html>

⁸² G7 Pledges Ongoing Support for Ukraine, French Embassy in Malta (Paris) 24 February 2023, Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://mt.ambafrance.org/G7-pledges-ongoing-support-for-Ukraine>

⁸³ G20 Chair's Summary, Ministry of Finance (Bali) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g20/g20_20220716-2.pdf

On 2 September 2022, Italy alongside other G7 members committed to imposing a price cap on the purchase of Russian crude oil and petroleum products globally.⁸⁴ The price cap seeks to mitigate increasing energy prices and their negative impacts on “low and middle-income countries.”

On 9 September 2022, Minister of the Economy and Finance Daniele Franco released a joint statement alongside representatives from Spain, Netherlands, Germany and France.⁸⁵ The statement outlines the shared aim to implement a global minimum effective taxation in 2023, which will force companies to share the burden of inflation felt by individuals worldwide that has been compounded by the energy crisis and Russian war.

On 16 September 2022, Minister of Agricultural, Food, and Forestry Policies Stefano Patuanelli commissioned the Aid Decree to counteract the high prices of diesel and petrol caused by the war in Ukraine.⁸⁶ The decree provides a tax credit at the rate of 40 per cent for high-energy level consumers and 30 per cent who use over four and a half kW. Agricultural, fishing, and agro-mechanical companies are also able to utilize the tax credit for 20 per cent compensation of fuel expenses.

On 25 September 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio alongside France, Germany, the UK, Ukraine, South Korea, Switzerland, the US and EU, reiterated the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency’s “Seven Indispensable Pillars of Nuclear Safety and Energy.”⁸⁷ The statement comes in light of Russian militarization of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

On 29 September 2022, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint condemnation of Russia’s attempt to incorporate various Ukrainian regions through a sham referendum.⁸⁸ In addition to vowing that the referendum will never be recognized, the G7 Foreign Ministers promised further sanctions and called on the wider international community to condemn Russia’s actions.

On 19 October 2022, Minister of Agricultural, Food, and Forestry Policies Stefano Patuanelli signed a decree which allocated EUR25 million to develop and support the fishing, aquaculture, and agricultural sectors.⁸⁹ This scheme is meant to mitigate the impacts of the rising energy prices on the horticultural sector due to the Russian war on Ukraine.

On 25 October 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni reaffirmed the administration’s support of Ukraine in the war against Russia, in order to uphold Ukraine’s sovereignty and advance Italy’s national interests.⁹⁰ Prime Minister Meloni called for a common international response to rising gas and energy prices caused by President Putin’s war, arguing that individual national policies can undermine the competitiveness of internal markets. Prime Minister Meloni asserted that Italy’s priority is to lower prices and diversify sources of energy. The gas

⁸⁴ G7 Finance Ministers Statement on the united response to Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Berlin) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/09/g7-finance-ministers-statement-on-the-united-response-to-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine.html>

⁸⁵ Statement by the finance ministers of Italy, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain on global minimum effective taxation, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) 9 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/Dichiarazione-dei-ministri-delle-Finanze-di-Italia-Francia-Germania-Olanda-e-Spagna-sulla-tassazione-minima-effettiva-globale/>

⁸⁶ In the DI Aiuti ter aid for agriculture and fishing, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry (Rome) 16 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 24 October 2022. https://www.politicheagricole.it/dl_aiuti_ter

⁸⁷ Joint Statement: High-level meeting on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/09/joint-statement-high-level-meeting-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts.html>

⁸⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000408.html

⁸⁹ Decree signed for 25 million euros in favor of companies in the horticultural sector, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry (Rome) 19 October 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.politicheagricole.it/florovivaismo>

⁹⁰ The programmatic statements of the Meloni government, Italian Government Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 25 October 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 October 2022. <https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/le-dichiarazioni-programmatiche-del-governo-meloni/20770>

fields in Italy's seas and the renewable energy found in the South of the country were identified as potential sources. The President also announced that the labor tax burden on families and firms would be reduced while the flat tax would be extended to cover income up to EUR100,000 annually in an effort to bolster economic stability.

On 28 October 2022, Prime Minister Meloni had a phone call with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky.⁹¹ During this conversation, she reaffirmed Italy's full support for Ukraine to be continued through diplomatic efforts to end Russia's war. Prime Minister Meloni shared her hope that a food crisis will be averted through a renewed agreement on the exportation of grain from Ukrainian ports.

On 3 December 2022, Italy alongside G7 members set a price cap of USD60 per barrel on oil from Russia.⁹² The price cap is applicable as of 5 December 2022 and will help stabilise global energy prices and market conditions while limiting price surges. Additionally, the price cap seeks to greatly reduce Russian revenues from oil.

On 6 December 2022, the Italian Cooperation transported and delivered 9 tonnes of humanitarian supplies such as winter tents, stoves, and blankets, to Chernivtsi for the Ukrainian population.⁹³ The supplies look to address the needs of Ukrainians in the coming winter in light of the ongoing energy crisis.

On 13 December 2022, Prime Minister Meloni delivered an address to the Chamber of Deputies before the European Council meeting.⁹⁴ The address reaffirmed Italy's intention to continue supporting Ukraine through foreign policy, diplomacy, and aid.

On 15 February 2023, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister Antonio Tajani reaffirmed Italy's full support of Ukraine's resistance to Russia and defence of its independence.⁹⁵ The Minister also affirmed that Italy will support efforts towards peace and will continue to impose sanctions against supporters of the Russian regime.

On 22 February 2023, Italy's ambassador to Ukraine Pierfrancesco Zazo discussed Prime Minister Meloni's recent visit to Kyiv, which was used as an opportunity to reaffirm Italy's continued support of Ukraine and for humanitarian efforts in the region.⁹⁶ The Ambassador also provided insight on the recently announced Conference on Reconstruction, which will discuss Italy's role as a large economy in helping Ukraine rebuild.

⁹¹ Phone call between President of the Council of Ministers Giorgia Meloni and President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 28 October 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/phone-call-between-president-council-ministers-giorgia-meloni-and-president-ukraine>

⁹² Russian oil: EU agrees on level of price cap, European Council (Brussels) 3 December 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/03/russian-oil-eu-agrees-on-level-of-price-cap/>

⁹³ Ukraine. New supply of humanitarian goods for the vulnerable population by the Italian Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 6 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/12/ucraina-nuova-fornitura-di-beni-umanitari-a-favore-della-popolazione-vulnerabile-da-parte-della-cooperazione-italiana/

⁹⁴ President Meloni's address to the Chamber of Deputies ahead of the European Council meeting on 15 December, The Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 13 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/president-meloni-s-address-chamber-deputies-ahead-european-council-meeting-15-december>

⁹⁵ Tajani: "Weapons and sanctions, Italy remains at Kiev's side, but for now no new decrees", Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, (Rome) 15 February 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 16 March 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/interviste/2023/02/tajani-armi-e-sanzioni-litalia-resta-al-fianco-di-kiev-ma-per-ora-no-a-nuovi-decreti-la-repubblica/

⁹⁶ Ukraine, Ambassador Zazo: "Kiev appreciates Prime Minister Meloni's continuous support" (Adnkronos), Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 February 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 17 March 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2023/02/ucraina-ambasciatore-zazo-kiev-apprezza-continuita-sostegno-meloni-adnkronos/

Italy will continue to push for the integration of Ukraine into the EU and urges Ukraine to reform rules of law and tackle corruption to serve as a favourable place of investment for Italian companies.

On 23 February 2023, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the global economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.⁹⁷ Italy will work to stabilize global markets, meet exchange rate commitments, address market vulnerabilities, and minimize economic costs of the war on low-income countries. Italy will also continue to aid Ukraine in the repair of critical infrastructure damaged by the war and enforce economic sanctions on individuals and entities supporting the Russian invasion.

On 24 February 2023, G7 Leaders held a summit with guest Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to express their enduring support for Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.⁹⁸ They also committed to escalating the consequences for Russia and its supporters, as well as countering the harmful effects of the conflict on vulnerable communities worldwide.

On 8 March 2023, the Italian Trade Agency implemented an alert system for donations from multilateral development banks, the United Nations, and international institutions for repairs and aid for Ukraine.⁹⁹ This action is part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation working Group on Multilateral Development Banks.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to impose economic costs on Russia and to counter the regional and global impacts of the war in Ukraine. Also, Italy has introduced measures to strengthen its national agricultural sector, soften the impacts of rising energy prices, and reduce tax burdens on its citizens. Further, alongside its European partners, Italy has imposed severe and immediate costs on President Putin's regime.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alannah McMillan

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime and address the war's adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.

On 5 July 2022, Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Koichi Hagiuda announced the formation of the GX Implementation Council, seeking to develop policies to ensure Japan is climate neutral.¹⁰⁰ This comes as a direct response to the volatility of the oil supply following the Russian invasion of Ukraine and seeks to dramatically reduce Japan's reliance on oil.

On 5 July 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced USD200 million that would be used to address ongoing global food insecurity, which has been exacerbated by the war in Ukraine.¹⁰¹ The financial assistance

⁹⁷ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement on Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and its Impact on the Global Economy, Department of Finance Canada (Bengaluru) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2023 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/02/g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-and-its-impact-on-the-global-economy.html>

⁹⁸ G7 Pledges Ongoing Support for Ukraine, French Embassy in Malta (Paris) 24 February 2023, Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://mt.ambafrance.org/G7-pledges-ongoing-support-for-Ukraine>

⁹⁹ Ukraine Tenders – Multilateral Tenders for the Ukraine Emergency, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 8 March 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 17 March 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2023/03/tender-ukraine-bandi-di-gara-multilaterali-per-lemergenza-ucraina/

¹⁰⁰ Press Conference by Minister Hagiuda (Excerpt), Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 5 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/speeches/press_conferences/2022/0705001.html

¹⁰¹ Response to the Global Food Security affected by the Situation in Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 5 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000304.html

would be given to various non-governmental organizations and agencies to ensure its global deployment, while the Ministry vowed to continue aiding the international community.

On 12 July 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued a joint statement with the US Treasury Department where they both reiterated their support for Ukraine during the war and committed to continue supporting the country in any way they could.¹⁰² Additionally, they addressed the global impacts of the war and remained committed to tackling them while also calling on various international actors to do the same.

On 15 July 2022, in the Chair's Summary of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting a majority of G20 members condemned the war in Ukraine and affirmed their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.¹⁰³ Japan is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

On 20 July 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued a statement alongside the Group of Creditors of Ukraine to suspend debt service due from August 2022 to mid-2023.¹⁰⁴ This suspension seeks to help alleviate the economic pressure placed on Ukraine due to the war.

On 23 July 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement welcoming the multilateral agreement to resume grain export from Ukraine via the Black Sea.¹⁰⁵ Japan renewed its commitment to combat food insecurity and recognized this significant step towards addressing the food crisis.

On 23 August 2022, Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi announced Japan's intent to follow G7 partners in maintaining and furthering sanctions on the Russian regime.¹⁰⁶ The announcement looks to build upon pre-existing freezing of Russian assets and exclusion of major Russian lenders from SWIFT.

On 1 September 2022, G7 Finance Ministers released a statement which announced the creation and implementation of a comprehensive price cap on Russian oil through maritime transport.¹⁰⁷ This price cap would further damage the Russian oil sector and potential revenue, while ensuring that vulnerable countries still have access to energy.

On 15 September 2022, Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura attended the G7 Trade Ministers' Meeting where he announced that the Japan External Trade Organization has established a support team to increase exports and boost Ukraine's information technology sector.¹⁰⁸ Additionally, Minister Nishimura emphasized the importance of rebuilding Ukraine's agricultural sector and reaffirmed Japan's commitment to help.

¹⁰² Japan-U.S. Finance Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement, Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 12 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023.

https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/bilateral_meetings_between_finance_ministers/20220712.pdf

¹⁰³ G20 Chair's Summary, Ministry of Finance (Bali) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023.

https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g20/g20_20220716-2.pdf

¹⁰⁴ Group of Creditors of Ukraine Statement, Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 20 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023.

https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/international_policy/economic_assistance/others/ukraine_saimu_20220720_en.pdf

¹⁰⁵ Agreement among the United Nations, Turkey, Ukraine and Russia to resume grain export from Ukraine through the Black Sea (Statement by Foreign Minister HAYASHI Yoshimasa), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 23 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000311.html

¹⁰⁶ Japan to maintain sanctions on Russia as Ukraine War drags on, Kyodo News (Tokyo) 23 August 2022. Access Date: 8 January 2023. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2022/08/eb0550007421-urgent-japan-says-to-keep-russia-sanctions-in-place-amid-ukraine-war.html>

¹⁰⁷ G7 Finance Ministers' Statement on the united response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 1 September 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g7/g7_20220902.pdf

¹⁰⁸ Minister Nishimura Visits Germany, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Neuhardenberg) 15 September 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2022/0915_003.html

On 29 September 2022, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint condemnation of Russia's attempt to incorporate various Ukrainian regions through a sham referendum.¹⁰⁹ In addition to vowing that the referendum will never be recognized, the G7 Foreign Ministers promised further sanctions and called on the wider international community to condemn Russia's actions.

On 22 November 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the extension of the Emergency Aid Grant of USD2.57 million to support winterization efforts in Ukraine.¹¹⁰ This grant would help provide lanterns, generators, and other support for the electric power sector.

On 22 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deployed 25 generators to Ukraine.¹¹¹ These generators will provide much needed support to the people of Ukraine and ensure that Ukraine has stable access to water and heating.

On 23 February 2023, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the global economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.¹¹² Japan will work to stabilize global markets, meet exchange rate commitments, address market vulnerabilities, and minimize economic costs of the war on low-income countries. Japan will also continue to aid Ukraine in the repair of critical infrastructure damaged by the war and enforce economic sanctions on individuals and entities supporting the Russian invasion.

On 24 February 2023, G7 Leaders held a summit with guest Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to express their enduring support for Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.¹¹³ They also committed to escalating the consequences for Russia and its supporters, as well as countering the harmful effects of the conflict on vulnerable communities worldwide.

On 2 April 2023, Japan began buying Russian oil at prices 16 per cent above the price cap imposed by G7 members.¹¹⁴ An exception to the agreement, Japan cited its energy needs and security regarding natural gas usage would have to be fulfilled by this purchase.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on President Putin's regime and address the war's international impacts. Japan has instituted strong sanctions on those close to President Putin and on the Russian economy. However, Japan is also the first member to have broken the G7 members' agreement to impose a price cap on Russian oil. Moreover, Japan helped facilitate a multilateral agreement which helped Ukrainian wheat exports critical to combating the global food crisis and economic downturn. Further, Japan announced initiatives which seek to limit Japanese dependence on oil in favour of other, more sustainable energy sources.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Armaan Ahmad

¹⁰⁹ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000408.html

¹¹⁰ Emergency Grant Aid for winterization assistance in Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_003183.html

¹¹¹ Provision of Generators to Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 22 December 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000525.html

¹¹² G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement on Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and its Impact on the Global Economy, Department of Finance Canada (Bengaluru) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2023 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/02/g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-and-its-impact-on-the-global-economy.html>

¹¹³ G7 Pledges Ongoing Support for Ukraine, French Embassy in Malta (Paris) 24 February 2023, Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://mt.ambafrance.org/G7-pledges-ongoing-support-for-Ukraine>

¹¹⁴ Japan Breaks with U.S. Allies, Buys Russian Oil at Prices Above Cap, Wall Street Journal (New York) 2 April 2023. Access Date: 23 April 2023. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/japan-breaks-with-u-s-allies-buys-russian-oil-at-prices-above-cap-1395accb>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime and address the war's adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.

On 29 June 2022, a UK government spokesperson announced new sanctions targeting President Putin's inner circle.¹¹⁵ Those sanctioned included Russia's second richest man, Vladimir Potanin, and the President of the Russian coal mining company JSC Kolmar Group, Anna Tsivileva. Along with sanctions on individuals, the UK implemented new measures to restrict Russian access to the UK trust services sectors.

On 15 July 2022, the majority of G20 members, released the Chair's Summary of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, which saw a majority of G20 members condemn the war in Ukraine and affirmed their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.¹¹⁶ The UK is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

On 26 July 2022, Foreign Secretary Liz Truss announced new sanctions on Russian officials supporting Putin's proxy administrations in Ukraine.¹¹⁷ Those sanctioned included officials of the secessionist Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics, 29 regional governors throughout Russia and Russian Minister of Justice Konstanin Chuychenko.

On 25 August 2022, Transport Secretary Grant Shapps signed a pact with Ukraine's Minister of Infrastructure Oleksandr Kubrakov, committing to support Ukraine's efforts to rebuild its war damaged infrastructure, with a focus on infrastructure critical to the export of grain.¹¹⁸ The agreement included a pledge by the United Kingdom to send engineering experts to Ukraine and purchase equipment necessary to repair runways, reconstruct ports and repair bridges damaged by the war. This would support the United Nations Black Sea Grain Initiative which allows for the passage of Ukrainian grain and food exports through protected shipping corridors.

On 2 September 2022, the United Kingdom alongside other G7 members committed to imposing a price cap on the purchase of Russian crude oil and petroleum products globally.¹¹⁹ The price cap seeks to mitigate increasing energy prices and their negative impacts on "low and middle-income countries."

On 25 September 2022, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly alongside partner states reiterated the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency's "Seven Indispensable Pillars of Nuclear Safety and Energy."¹²⁰ The statement comes in light of Russian militarization of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

¹¹⁵ UK sanctions Russia's second richest man, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 29 June 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sanctions-russias-second-richest-man>

¹¹⁶ G20 Chair's Summary, Ministry of Finance (Bali) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g20/g20_20220716-2.pdf

¹¹⁷ UK sanctions Russian officials propping up Putin's proxy administrations in Ukraine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 July 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sanctions-russian-officials-propping-up-putins-proxy-administrations-in-ukraine>

¹¹⁸ New UK-Ukraine transport partnership to rebuild war-torn infrastructure, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-ukraine-transport-partnership-to-rebuild-war-torn-infrastructure>

¹¹⁹ G7 Finance Ministers Statement on the united response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Berlin) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/09/g7-finance-ministers-statement-on-the-united-response-to-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine.html>

¹²⁰ Joint Statement: High-level meeting on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/09/joint-statement-high-level-meeting-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts.html>

On 26 July 2022, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office updated the UK Sanctions List, which provides “details of those designated under regulations made under the Sanctions Act.”¹²¹ The new list included the sanction of Russian Minister of Justice Konstantin Chuychenko and Deputy Minister of Justice Oleg Sviridenko. The act was a response to their “suppression of Russian society after introducing further legal measures targeting those speaking out against the war.” In addition, 29 regional governors from Russia were sanctioned due to their role in transferring funds to the so-called “Donetsk and Luhansk People’s Republics” under directions by the Kremlin, which aimed to facilitate Russia’s occupation of Ukraine.

On 30 September 2022, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly announced new sanctions on Putin’s regime to target Russia’s economic vulnerabilities in response to the annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia.¹²² The action included banning the export of almost 700 goods critical to Russian technological capabilities and preventing Russia from accessing services they are highly dependent on western countries for including information technology consultancy, architectural, engineering, advertising, transactional legal advisory and auditing services.

On 31 October 2022, United Nations Ambassador Barbara Woodward gave a statement to the Security Council on the importance of continuing the Black Sea Grain Initiative amidst Russia’s temporary suspension of the initiative.¹²³ The Ambassador noted how 60 per cent of the wheat exported under the program went to low and middle-income countries, preventing 100 million people from falling into extreme poverty. Ambassador Woodward concluded her statement by urging Russia to permit the flow of grain to avoid an unprecedented wave of famine.

On 2 November 2022, Foreign Secretary Cleverly announced sanctions on four oligarchs who have supported the mobilisation of the extractive, transportation, and construction industry towards Putin’s war efforts.¹²⁴ The four oligarchs targeted by the sanctions have significant assets in the UK and a combined net worth estimated to be in excess of EUR7 billion. The sanctions include travel bans, asset freezes and transport restrictions.

On 30 November 2022, Foreign Secretary Cleverly announced a new package of sanctions targeting Russian officials who have promoted and enforced the conscription of civilians to fight President Putin’s illegal war in Ukraine.¹²⁵ Those sanctioned include Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Denis Valentinovich Manturov, Russian governors from regions that have been significant sources for conscripts, and the Director of the Federal Penitentiary Service, Arkaday Gostev.

On 13 December 2022, Foreign Secretary Cleverly announced a new package of sanctions targeting individuals responsible for the continued Russian attacks on Ukrainian civilian infrastructure.¹²⁶ Those targeted include senior Russian officials and commanders of military units involved in the missile strikes.

¹²¹ Sanctions against Russia, House of Commons Library (London) 11 October 2022. Access Date: 1 November 2022. <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-9481/CBP-9481.pdf>

¹²² Sanctions in response to Putin’s illegal annexation of Ukrainian regions, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sanctions-in-response-to-putins-illegal-annexation-of-ukrainian-regions>

¹²³ Ending the Black Sea Grain Initiative would unleash an “unprecedented wave of hunger and destitution”: UK statement to the UN Security Council, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 31 October 2022. Access Date: 25 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/ending-the-grain-initiative-would-unleash-an-unprecedented-wave-of-hunger-and-destitution>

¹²⁴ UK sanctions Russian steel and petrochemical tycoon funding Putin’s war, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 2 November 2022. Access Date: 3 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sanctions-russian-steel-and-petrochemical-tycoons-funding-putins-war>

¹²⁵ UK sanctions Russian officials behind conscription, mobilisation and criminal mercenaries, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 30 November 2022. Access Date: 7 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sanctions-russian-officials-behind-conscription-mobilisation-and-criminal-mercenaries>

¹²⁶ New UK sanctions target senior Russian commanders following strikes on Ukrainian civilian infrastructure, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 13 December 2022. Access Date: 14 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-sanctions-target-senior-russian-commanders-following-strikes-on-ukrainian-civilian-infrastructure>

On 24 February 2023, Foreign Secretary Cleverly announced a new package of internationally coordinated sanctions, banning the export of every item used by Russia in the battlefield thus far.¹²⁷ Amongst items included are aircraft parts, radio equipment, and electronic components.

On 8 February 2023, Foreign Secretary Cleverly announced further sanctions on Russian elites and military officials.¹²⁸ The sanctions look to undermine Russian financial networks based abroad as well as equipment used to produce Russian drones.

On 23 February 2023, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the global economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.¹²⁹ The UK will work to stabilize global markets, meet exchange rate commitments, address market vulnerabilities, and minimize economic costs of the war on low-income countries. The UK will also continue to aid Ukraine in the repair of critical infrastructure damaged by the war and enforce economic sanctions on individuals and entities supporting the Russian invasion.

On 24 February 2023, G7 Leaders held a summit with guest Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to express their enduring support for Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.¹³⁰ They also committed to escalating the consequences for Russia and its supporters, as well as countering the harmful effects of the conflict on vulnerable communities worldwide.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on President Putin's regime and address the war's international impacts. The United Kingdom has implemented strong economic consequences that have severely impacted the Russian economy. The UK provided support for the reconstruction of Ukrainian wheat exports which are important for combating the global food crisis and economic downturn. Further, the UK has imposed price caps on Russian oil in hopes of securing global energy.

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

Analyst: Nathan Feltmate

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime and address the war's adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.

On 28 June 2022, the Department of the Treasury banned imports of Russian gold and placed further sanctions on 70 Russian entities and 29 Russian individuals.¹³¹ The sanctions look to hinder Russian weapon development and deployment capabilities.

¹²⁷ New sanctions ban every item Russia is using on the battlefield, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 27 February 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-sanctions-ban-every-item-russia-is-using-on-the-battlefield>

¹²⁸ New sanctions target Putin's war machine and financial networks as UK accelerates economic pressure on Russia, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 8 February 2023. Access Date: 17 February 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-sanctions-target-putins-war-machine-and-financial-networks-as-uk-accelerates-economic-pressure-on-russia>

¹²⁹ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement on Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and its Impact on the Global Economy, Department of Finance Canada (Bengaluru) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2023 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/02/g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-and-its-impact-on-the-global-economy.html>

¹³⁰ G7 Pledges Ongoing Support for Ukraine, French Embassy in Malta (Paris) 24 February 2023, Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://mt.ambafrance.org/G7-pledges-ongoing-support-for-Ukraine>

¹³¹ U.S. Treasury Sanctions Nearly 100 Targets in Putin's War Machine, Prohibits Russian Gold Imports, US Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0838>

On 29 June 2022, the Department of the Treasury's Russian Elites, Proxies, and Oligarchs Task Force froze over USD30 billion of Russian assets.¹³² Alongside sanctioned assets, Russian access to technologies used to further its war in Ukraine has been further restricted.

On 9 July 2022, US Secretary of State Anthony Blinken announced an additional USD368 million in support of Ukrainian humanitarian assistance.¹³³ This includes assistance for communities in Ukraine and for Ukrainian refugee-hosting countries. In cooperation with UNICEF, this aid was used to help deliver health supplies, food, shelter, and water.

On 15 July 2022, members of the G20 released the Chair's Summary of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, which saw a majority of G20 members condemn the war in Ukraine and affirmed their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.¹³⁴ The US is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

On 18 July 2022, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) announced an additional USD243 million of aid to Ukraine after a meeting with First Lady of Ukraine Olena Zelenska.¹³⁵ This aid will be used for ongoing support in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the water sanitation and hygiene program.

On 2 August 2022, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control imposed a number of sanctions on individuals with close ties to President Putin.¹³⁶ Among targeted individuals are Andrey Guryev, a former member of the Russian government and Victor Rashnikov, a businessperson and chair of one of the world's largest steel producers.

On 16 August 2022, USAID provided USD68 million to the WFP to assist in the purchasing and storing of Ukrainian wheat in response to the Ukrainian wheat crisis.¹³⁷ This package included the shipment and storage of 150,000 metric tons of wheat in the Ukraine region.

On 2 September 2022, G7 Finance Ministers agreed to finalize and implement a price cap on petroleum products.¹³⁸ This price cap would restrict the maritime transportation of Russian Oil, thereby limiting the revenue Russia could generate from the oil industry. Additionally, the conditions of this price cap would ensure that the global market and other Russian dependent countries would not be adversely impacted.

On 15 September 2022, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security imposed further sanctions on materials that could be used for military purposes in the Russian and Belarusian armies in an

¹³² Russian Elites, Proxies, and Oligarchs Task Force Joint Statement, US Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 29 June 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0839>

¹³³ Ukraine – Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #23, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-complex-emergency-fact-sheet-23-fiscal-year-fy-2022>

¹³⁴ G20 Chair's Summary, Ministry of Finance (Bali) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g20/g20_20220716-2.pdf

¹³⁵ Ukraine – Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #24, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 27 July 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/2022-07-27_USG_Ukraine_Complex_Emergency_Fact_Sheet_24.pdf

¹³⁶ Treasury Sanctions Elites and Companies in Economic Sectors that Generate Substantial Revenue for the Russian Regime, US Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 2 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0905>

¹³⁷ The United States Supporting The UN World Food Program to Purchase up to 150,000 Metric Tons of Ukrainian Wheat, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 16 August 2022. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/aug-16-2022-united-states-supporting-un-world-food-program-to-purchase-ukrainian-wheat>

¹³⁸ Updates Related to Price Cap on Russian Oil, US Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/financial-sanctions/recent-actions/20220902_33

attempt to deprive them of the resources needed to sustain a war of attrition with Ukraine.¹³⁹ In particular, sanctions were extended to items that could be used to develop biological and chemical weapons alongside dual-use technologies that could be used to develop quantum computing related-hardware.

On 30 September 2022, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control sanctioned 14 key members of Russia's military industrial complex, adding them to the Entity List of US export controls.¹⁴⁰ This is in addition to the sanctioning of 278 members of Russia's legislature in response to Russian attempts to organize a false referendum in Ukraine to gain sovereign access to Ukrainian territory.

On 8 November 2022, US Ambassador to the United Nations Linda Thomas-Greenfield announced USD25 million in funding for the International Organization for Migration for winterization following Russian attacks on civilian energy infrastructure in Ukraine. This action includes funding for including power generators and radiators as well as humanitarian aid, shelter support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to nearly 75,000 vulnerable households, particularly those located in areas of eastern Ukraine.¹⁴¹

On 21 November 2022, USAID announced that it would provide an additional USD20 million in humanitarian funding to the WFP as part of the Grain From Ukraine initiative, in response to rising global food insecurity.¹⁴² The initiative looks to provide food for those who have been adversely affected as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

On 23 February 2023, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the global economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.¹⁴³ The US will work to stabilize global markets, meet exchange rate commitments, address market vulnerabilities, and minimize economic costs of the war on low-income countries. The US will also continue to aid Ukraine in the repair of critical infrastructure damaged by the war and enforce economic sanctions on individuals and entities supporting the Russian invasion.

On 24 February 2023, G7 Leaders held a summit with guest Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to express their enduring support for Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.¹⁴⁴ They also committed to escalating the consequences for Russia and its supporters, as well as countering the harmful effects of the conflict on vulnerable communities worldwide.

On 24 March 2023, President Joe Biden and Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued a joint statement to reaffirm each country's commitment to making life more affordable, creating middle class jobs, growing the

¹³⁹ Commerce Takes Further Actions to Expand and Tighten U.S. Export Controls on Russia and Belarus, Bureau of Industry and Security (Washington D.C.) 15 September 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/about-bis/newsroom/press-releases/3135-2022-09-15-bis-press-release-further-expansion-and-tightening-of-russia-belarus-export-controls/file>

¹⁴⁰ Treasury Imposes Swift and Severe Costs on Russia for Putin's Purported Annexation of Regions of Ukraine, US Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0981>

¹⁴¹ Ukraine – Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #2, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 8 November 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/2022-11-08_USG_Ukraine_Complex_Emergency_Fact_Sheet_2.pdf

¹⁴² The United States Announces Additional Funding to Deliver Ukrainian Grain to the World's Most Vulnerable, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 6 January 2023.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/united-states-announces-additional-funding-deliver-ukrainian-grain-worlds-most-vulnerable>

¹⁴³ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement on Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and its Impact on the Global Economy, Department of Finance Canada (Bengaluru) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2023 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/02/g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-and-its-impact-on-the-global-economy.html>

¹⁴⁴ G7 Pledges Ongoing Support for Ukraine, French Embassy in Malta (Paris) 24 February 2023, Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://mt.ambafrance.org/G7-pledges-ongoing-support-for-Ukraine>

clean economy, tackling climate change, and upholding security and democracy globally.¹⁴⁵ Both Canada and the United States are dedicated to protecting the democratic values and the international, rules-based order threatened by the war between Russia and Ukraine, and reaffirmed their commitment to support Ukraine.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue to impose severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin's regime, increasing its efforts to counter the harmful regional and global impacts of Putin's unjustifiable war of aggression against Ukraine and helping to secure global energy and food security and stabilise economic recovery. The US has imposed varying sanctions targeting individuals and industries linked with President Putin's war. Further, the US has funded projects which look to alleviate the food crisis and stabilize economic recovery. Also, the US has followed its global partners in imposing price caps on Russia oil in order to combat the global energy crisis.

Thus the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Simren Sharma

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime and address the war's international impacts.

On 23 June 2022, the Council of the European Union demonstrated its support for the defense of Ukraine against Russian aggression through a commitment to provide military support and macro-financial assistance.¹⁴⁶ The Council further recognized Ukraine as a European state through declaring it a candidate country for membership to the European Union alongside the Republic of Moldova. The Council announced a plan to enact additional sanctions against Russia in support of ameliorating Ukraine's financial and military situation. This action demonstrates the EU's commitment to aiding Ukraine on all fronts necessary for as long as it takes.

On 30 June 2022, the Council of the European Union requested from the European Parliament the designation of sanction violation as a recognized crime.¹⁴⁷ This action was requested primarily to support the existing EU sanctions against Russia in the face of the state's aggression campaign against Ukraine. The Council reiterated that the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war makes these adjustments essential and necessitates that they be implemented in a rapid manner.

On 15 July 2022, members of the G20 released the Chair's Summary of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, which saw a majority of G20 members condemn the war in Ukraine and affirmed their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.¹⁴⁸ The EU is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

¹⁴⁵ Working with the United States to grow our clean economies and create good, middle-class jobs on both sides of our border, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Ottawa) 24 March 2023. Access Date: 12 April 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2023/03/24/working-united-states-grow-our-clean-economies-and-create-good-middle>

¹⁴⁶ European Council conclusions on Ukraine, the membership applications of Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia, Western Balkans and external relations, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 June 2022. Access Date: 10 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/06/23/european-council-conclusions-on-ukraine-the-membership-applications-of-ukraine-the-republic-of-moldova-and-georgia-western-balkans-and-external-relations-23-june-2022/>

¹⁴⁷ Timeline – EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

¹⁴⁸ G20 Chair's Summary, Ministry of Finance (Bali) 15 July 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/g20/g20_20220716-2.pdf

On 21 July 2022, the European Council adopted “maintenance and alignment” measures intended to perfect the implementation and strengthen the effectiveness of existing economic sanctions against Russia.¹⁴⁹ This package introduced new restrictions on Russian imports, reinforced export controls of dual use goods and expanded the list of sanctioned Russian individuals and entities, freezing their assets within the EU.

On 26 July 2022, the EU renewed its economic sanctions for another six months, until 31 January 2023.¹⁵⁰ These sanctions are related to finance, energy, technology, dual-use goods, industry, transport, and luxury goods.

On 9 September 2022, the Council of the European Union suspended the visa facilitation agreement it had with Russia.¹⁵¹ This suspension was to be adopted on 12 September 2022, resulting in a price increase of EUR45 for Russians who apply for a visa within the EU and a raise in the restrictions on receiving visas and processing times.

On 14 September 2022, the European Council decided to prolong sanctions targeting individuals identified as responsible for threatening the sovereignty of Ukraine for another six months, until 15 March 2023.¹⁵² These sanctions are related to travel and finances for 1206 individuals and 108 entities.

On 24 September 2022, the European Commission approved the allocation of EUR600 million from the European Development Fund to help alleviate the global food crisis, aggravated by Russia’s invasion, in vulnerable countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific.¹⁵³ The war in Ukraine has negatively impacted food security for millions of people, increasing costs throughout the food supply chain, destabilising the agricultural markets, and disrupting trade flows to and from Ukraine and Russia. The funding seeks to provide immediate access to food aid, food production and improve the resilience of food systems.

On 25 September 2022, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Barrell alongside partner states reiterated the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency’s “Seven Indispensable Pillars of Nuclear Safety and Energy.”¹⁵⁴ The statement comes in light of Russian militarization of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

¹⁴⁹ Russia’s aggression against Ukraine: EU adopts “maintenance and alignment” package, European Council (Brussels) 21 July 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/07/21/russia-s-aggression-against-ukraine-eu-adopts-maintenance-and-alignment-package/>

¹⁵⁰ Russia: EU renews economic sanctions over Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine for further six months, European Council (Brussels) 26 July 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/07/26/russia-eu-renews-economic-sanctions-over-russia-s-military-aggression-against-ukraine-for-further-six-months/>

¹⁵¹ Timeline – EU response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

¹⁵² Russian aggression against Ukraine: EU individual sanctions over territorial integrity prolonged for a further six months, European Council (Brussels) 14 September 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/09/14/russian-aggression-against-ukraine-eu-individual-sanctions-over-territorial-integrity-prolonged-for-a-further-six-months/>

¹⁵³ Food security: EU allocates funds to the most vulnerable African, Caribbean and Pacific countries hit by food crisis, European Commission (Brussels) 24 September 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/news/food-security-eu-allocates-funds-most-vulnerable-african-caribbean-and-pacific-countries-hit-food-2022-09-24_en

¹⁵⁴ Joint Statement: High-level meeting on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/09/joint-statement-high-level-meeting-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts.html>

On 30 September 2022, EU Energy Ministers agreed on a proposal for a Council Regulation to reduce high energy prices.¹⁵⁵ The regulation provides measures to reallocate the energy sector's surpluses to European citizens and industry, as well as reduce electricity demand.

On 6 October 2022, the EU adopted additional sanctions against Russia.¹⁵⁶ Among included sanctions are a price cap for the maritime transport of Russian oil to third countries, restrictions to additional items which may contribute to Russia's military and technological enhancement and further restrictions on trade.

On 6 October 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted an eighth set of sanctions targeting products and individuals which are furthering the Russian invasion of Ukraine.¹⁵⁷ These penalties target military leaders, propagandists, and those who conduct illegal referendums. The European Union is now prohibited from importing certain Russian exports under new sectoral restrictions, including steel and chemicals worth EUR7 billion. Additionally, they forbid the export of goods from the European Union to Russia that are strategically important to Russian industry, particularly defence, such as coal, electronic components and aviation parts.

On 18 October 2022, the European Commission proposed a new emergency regulation targeting rising gas prices and supply security during the winter.¹⁵⁸ The regulation aims to achieve these goals "through joint gas purchasing, price limiting mechanisms on the Title Transfer Facility gas exchange, new measures on transparent infrastructure use, solidarity between Member States, and continuous efforts to reduce gas demand." These measures seek to provide stability to the energy market and allow countries to prepare for the winter. With this regulation, the European Commission emphasized the importance of international cooperation in effectively tackling the current energy crisis.

On 21 October 2022, the European Council called for the acceleration of existing measures related to the energy crisis.¹⁵⁹ EU leaders also stressed the need for concrete decisions from the Council and Commission on additional measures regarding energy demand and supply. These additional measures include voluntary joint purchases of gas, an updated price benchmark, improvements to energy market functions, and other measures to save energy and control gas consumption.

On 28 November 2022, the European Council moved to include the violation of restrictive measures or sanctions in the list of 'EU crimes' in the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU.¹⁶⁰ This decision will help to regulate the enforcement of sanctions and deter the violation of restrictive measures throughout the EU.

¹⁵⁵ Council agrees on emergency measures to reduce energy prices, European Council (Brussels) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/09/30/council-agrees-on-emergency-measures-to-reduce-energy-prices/>

¹⁵⁶ EU adopts its latest package of sanctions against Russia over the illegal annexation of Ukraine's Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions, European Council (Brussels) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/10/06/eu-adopts-its-latest-package-of-sanctions-against-russia-over-the-illegal-annexation-of-ukraine-s-donetsk-luhansk-zaporizhzhia-and-kherson-regions/>

¹⁵⁷ Eu – Adoption of an 8th package of sanctions against those responsible for the Russian aggression in Ukraine, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/russia/news/article/eu-adoption-of-an-8th-package-of-sanctions-against-those-responsible-for-the>

¹⁵⁸ Commission makes additional proposals to fight high energy prices and ensure security of supply, European Commission (Strasbourg) 18 October 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_6225

¹⁵⁹ European Council, 20-21 October 2022, European Council (Brussels) 21 October 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2022/10/20-21/>

¹⁶⁰ Sanctions: Council adds the violation of restrictive measures to the list of EU crimes, European Council (Brussels) 28 November 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/11/28/sanctions-council-adds-the-violation-of-restrictive-measures-to-the-list-of-eu-crimes/>

On 3 December 2022, the European Council set a price cap of USD60 per barrel on oil from Russia.¹⁶¹ The price cap is applicable as of 5 December 2022 and will help stabilise global energy prices and market conditions while limiting price surges. Additionally, the price cap seeks to greatly reduce Russian revenues from oil.

On 8 December 2022, the European Council formally decided that they will not recognise or accept Russian travel documents which have been issued in, or for persons in, occupied regions of Ukraine or Georgia.¹⁶² This decision follows Russian attempts to issue international passports within these territories and aims to ensure proper border security and the functioning of common visa policies.

On 10 December 2022, the European Council agreed on a legislative package of EUR18 billion to financially support Ukraine in 2023.¹⁶³ This package aims to support rehabilitation and relief efforts in Ukraine, helping to finance the country's immediate needs as well as their post-war reconstruction.

On 15 December 2022, the European Council discussed the need to intensify humanitarian aid and civil protection assistance through the winter months and encouraged greater support for restoration efforts of Ukraine's critical infrastructure.¹⁶⁴ This Council also reinforced the importance of enforcing restrictive measures and applying collective pressure on Russia to end the war in Ukraine.

On 16 December 2022, the European Council imposed its ninth package of sanctions against Russia. This package contains measures regarding the export of drone engines, dual-use goods and technology, mining investments, and transactions with the Russian Regional Development Bank.¹⁶⁵ Additionally, these sanctions aim to disrupt the Russian Federation's global campaign of disinformation, suspending the broadcasting licenses of four additional Russian outlets.

On 27 January 2023, the European Council extended sanctions against specific sectors of the Russian economy by six months.¹⁶⁶ This includes restrictive measures on trade, finance, technology and dual-use goods, industry, transport and luxury goods as well as the import of crude oil and petroleum products from Russia and the broadcasting activities and licenses of disinformation outlets. These measures will now be in place until 31 July 2023.

On 4 February 2023, the European Council agreed upon and set two price caps for Russian petroleum products.¹⁶⁷ These price caps will apply to any petroleum products which originate in or are exported from Russia. The price cap is USD45 per barrel for petroleum products traded at a discount to crude oil and USD100 per barrel for products traded at a premium to crude oil. The Council will meet every two months to review the price cap mechanism for crude oil.

¹⁶¹ Russian oil: EU agrees on level of price cap, European Council (Brussels) 3 December 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/03/russian-oil-eu-agrees-on-level-of-price-cap/>

¹⁶² Council adopts decision not to accept Russian documents issued in Ukraine and Georgia, European Council (Brussels) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/08/council-adopts-decision-not-to-accept-russian-documents-issued-in-ukraine-and-georgia/>

¹⁶³ Council adopts €18 billion assistance to Ukraine, European Council (Brussels) 10 December 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/10/council-adopts-18-billion-assistance-to-ukraine/>

¹⁶⁴ European Council conclusions, 15 December 2022, European Council (Brussels) 15 December 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/15/european-council-conclusions-15-december-2022/>

¹⁶⁵ Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: EU adopts 9th package of economic and individual sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/16/russia-s-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-eu-adopts-9th-package-of-economic-and-individual-sanctions/>

¹⁶⁶ Russia: EU prolongs economic sanctions over Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, European Council (Brussels) 27 January 2023. Access Date: 9 March 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/01/27/russia-eu-prolongs-economic-sanctions-over-russia-s-military-aggression-against-ukraine/>

¹⁶⁷ EU agrees on level of price caps for Russian petroleum products, European Council (Brussels) 4 February 2023. Access Date: 9 March 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/02/04/eu-agrees-on-level-of-price-caps-for-russian-petroleum-products/>

On 20 February 2023, the European Council extended various restrictions on the Ukrainian areas of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson by one year.¹⁶⁸ These areas have either been illegally recognized, occupied or annexed by the Russian Federation and face bans on imports, exports, and certain advisory and consultancy services.

On 23 February 2023, G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the global economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.¹⁶⁹ The EU will work to stabilize global markets, meet exchange rate commitments, address market vulnerabilities, and minimize economic costs of the war on low-income countries. The EU will also continue to aid Ukraine in the repair of critical infrastructure damaged by the war and enforce economic sanctions on individuals and entities supporting the Russian invasion.

On 24 February 2023, G7 Leaders held a summit with guest Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to express their enduring support for Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.¹⁷⁰ They also committed to escalating the consequences for Russia and its supporters, as well as countering the harmful effects of the conflict on vulnerable communities worldwide.

On 25 February 2023, the European Council adopted an additional sanctions package.¹⁷¹ This package prohibits the export of critical technologies and industrial goods, the import of asphalt and synthetic rubber, the transit of exported dual use goods and technology from the EU through Russia, and the provision of gas storage capacity to Russia. Additionally, the EU barred Russian nationals from acquiring positions in the governing bodies of critical EU infrastructures and entities and implemented new reporting obligations on asset freeze prohibitions. The EU also revoked the broadcasting licenses of RT Arabic and Sputnik Arabic.

On 13 March 2023, the European Council renewed its sanctions against the listed Russian individuals or entities responsible for undermining Ukraine's sovereignty and independence and threatening the country's territorial integrity.¹⁷² This decision will extend all restrictive measures, including the freezing of assets and banning access to economic resources, for another six months, or until 15 September 2023.

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to impose severe economic consequences on President Putin's regime and address the war's international impacts. The EU has instituted strong sanctions on those close to President Putin and on the Russian economy. Through implementing price controls on oil exports, the EU has strived to secure global energy. Also, the EU has dedicated funds to alleviate the impacts of the global food crisis. Further, the EU has provided funds to Ukraine to rebuild its infrastructure and reintegrate it into the global economy.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Akhila Sandhu

¹⁶⁸ Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/388, European Council (Brussels) 20 February 2023. Access Date: 9 March 2023. <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/388/oj>

¹⁶⁹ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement on Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and its Impact on the Global Economy, Department of Finance Canada (Bengaluru) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2023 <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/02/g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-and-its-impact-on-the-global-economy.html>

¹⁷⁰ G7 Pledges Ongoing Support for Ukraine, French Embassy in Malta (Paris) 24 February 2023, Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://mt.ambafrance.org/G7-pledges-ongoing-support-for-Ukraine>

¹⁷¹ One year of Russia's full-scale invasion and war of aggression against Ukraine, EU adopts its 10th package of economic and individual sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 25 February 2023. Access Date: 9 March 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/02/25/one-year-of-russia-s-full-scale-invasion-and-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-eu-adopts-its-10th-package-of-economic-and-individual-sanctions/>

¹⁷² Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence: renews individual restrictive measures for six months, European Council (Brussels) 13 March 2023. Access Date: 10 April 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/03/13/ukraine-s-territorial-integrity-sovereignty-and-independence-eu-renews-individual-restrictive-measures-for-six-months/>