The G7 Research Group presents the

2022 G7 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report
28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023

Prepared by
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and the G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 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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Introduction

Note: This updated version of the 2022 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report reflects information received after the previous version, published on 22 February 2023, regarding actions taken by G7 members during the assessment period of 28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023.

This compliance report begins with the 2022 Elmau Summit hosted by Germany on 26-28 June 2022. It assesses actions taken by the G7 members to fulfil 21 priority commitments of the 323 commitments made at Elmau during the period of 28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023. A report assessing compliance for the full period between the 2022 and 2023 summits will be published just before the 2023 Hiroshima Summit takes place on May 19–21, 2023.

To conduct these assessments, researchers rely on publicly available information, documentation and media reports of actions taken beginning the day after the summit.

The G7 Research Group has been producing annual compliance reports since 1996. It began publishing interim reports in 2002 to assess progress at the time of the transition from the outgoing G7 presidency to the incoming presidency each 1 January. These reports are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G7 more transparent and accessible, and to provide scientific data to enable meaningful analysis of the impact of this unique informal international institution.

Based at the University of Toronto and founded in 1987, the G7 Research Group strives to be the leading independent source of information and analysis on the institutions, performance, issues and participants of the G7 summit and system of global governance. It is a global network of scholars, students and professionals. The group oversees the G7 Information Centre, which publishes freely available research on the G7 as well as official documents issued by the G7.

This report is produced entirely on a voluntary basis. It receives no direct financial support from any source. It comes from a process entirely insulated from the other major activities of the G7 Research Group, such as its pre-summit conferences sponsored by various institutions or the “background books” produced GT Media.

To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, comments and suggestions are always welcome. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is never attributed. Responsibility for this report’s contents lies exclusively with the report’s authors and the analysts of the G7 Research Group.

The work of the G7 Research Group would not be possible without the steadfast dedication of many people around the world. This report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts led by Keah Sharma and Malhaar Moharir, co-chairs of summit studies, Sofia Shatrova, Samantha Moura Novais de Quadros and Yana Sadeghi, the editors, and their team of compliance directors, lead analysts and analysts. It would also not be possible without the efforts of Professor John Kirton, director of the G7 Research Group, Brittaney Warren, director of compliance studies, Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of accountability, and Madeline Koch, executive director. We are also indebted to the many people who provide feedback on our drafts, whose comments are always carefully considered in the published report.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sammy Kogan</th>
<th>Simren Sharma</th>
<th>Tung Kwan Nathan Ching</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sara Ashim Ranu</td>
<td>Kody Eibisch</td>
<td>Vivek Sapru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sara Cai</td>
<td>Spencer Lambert</td>
<td>Warisa Rahman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yiran (Sarah) Xie</td>
<td>Stephanie Obeng Gyimah</td>
<td>Yeji Kim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sau Ting Wu</td>
<td>Tatiana Velickovic</td>
<td>Zekai Zhu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirley Li</td>
<td>Tegan Hore-Kelman</td>
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</table>
Summary
The G7 Research Group’s Interim Compliance Report on the 2022 Elmau Summit assesses the compliance of the G7 members with 21 priority commitments selected from the total of 547 made at the Elmau Summit on 26-28 June 2022. It evaluates members’ implementing actions taken between 28 June 2022 and 6 January 2023 (see Table A). This selection of commitments reflects the breadth and focus of the Elmau Summit’s agenda, including the outbreak of war in Ukraine, continued economic, social and health-related recovery from COVID-19, climate change, and long-term inclusive development strategies as the world begins a return to post-pandemic normalcy. The 2022 agenda covered the usual issues addressed by the G7 alongside the pressing international security concern of the conflict in Ukraine.

Previous compliance reports are available for review at http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance.

The Interim Compliance Score
Compliance is measured on a three-point scientific scale. A score of +1 (100%) indicates full compliance with a commitment, a score of 0 (50%) indicates partial compliance or a work in progress, and a score of −1 (0%) indicates non-compliance or a failure to comply or action taken that is counter to the commitment. Table B contains the compliance scores.

For the period of 28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023, average compliance for the 21 commitments assessed is +0.70 (85%). Compared to previous interim reports, it is a similar to the interim 2021 Cornwall Summit score of +0.69 (85%) and substantially lower than the interim 2020 Virtual Summit score of +0.85 (93%). Compared to recent final scores, the Elmau Summit score is also substantially lower than the 2021 Cornwall Summit score of +0.81 (90%) and the 2020 Virtual Summit score of +0.89 (95%).

Table C contains the scores from previous years.

Compliance by Member
The United Kingdom and United States ranked first with an average compliance score of +0.86 (93%), followed by Germany and the European Union at +0.81 (91%), Canada at +0.76 (88%), France at +0.67 (83%), Japan at +0.48 (74%) and Italy at +0.33 (67%). This is a different configuration from the 2021 interim compliance report where the European Union was the sole highest scoring member. In the 2021 interim compliance report, Italy was also the lowest scoring member.

Compliance by Commitment
Of the 21 commitments assessed, four had compliance of +1.00 (100%). These commitments were on energy, macroeconomics and regional security. Two commitments had the lowest compliance of +0.25 (63%). These commitments were on climate change and non-proliferation. See Table D.

The Compliance Gap Between Members
These interim results from the 2022 Elmau Summit show a difference of 0.52 between the highest and lowest scores of members.

Future Research and Reports
The information contained within this report provides G7 members and other stakeholders with an indication of the G7 members’ compliance with 21 commitments for the period beginning immediately after the 2022 Elmau Summit on 28 June 2022 until 6 January 2023. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on G7 members’ compliance. Comments are always welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to g7@utoronto.ca.
Table A: 2022 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. “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.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. “We will continue to provide [military], [financial] support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. “We acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. “We commit to … a fully or predominantly decarbonised power sector by 2035 … prioritising concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. “We will take immediate action to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. “[Guided by the conviction that democratic values make us stronger in tackling global challenges, we will cooperate with civil society and our partners beyond the G7 to] … promote human rights online and offline”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. “As open democracies adhering to the rule of law, we are driven by shared values and bound by our commitment to the rules-based multilateral order”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. “[In order to avoid devastating consequences of future pandemics, regain lost ground and attain universal health coverage (UHC) per the 2030 Agenda, we reaffirm our commitment to] … step up our efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. “We are committed to mobilising resources from all sources and to substantially increasing our national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. “We will ensure that our response to the current challenges also strengthens the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Pact, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity, including via increasing our support to smallholder farmers.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. “We affirm our commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. “We commit to: Promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all our policies (gender).”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. “We remain committed to upholding fair and transparent competition in the global economy and strengthening international rules in this regard.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. “We will maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable, and rules-based open global economic system.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. “[We are strongly committed to] … continuing to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services (health).”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. “To further ensure the security of our citizens, we will intensify our fight against transnational organised crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, in close cooperation with civil society and international actors such as Interpol and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. “To address these effects, we will accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all by 2030 in line with the UN Secretary-General’s initiative for a “Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition,” which aims to create 400 million jobs and to extend social protection.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. “Through our Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, we aim to mobilise USD 600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"[In view of the 10th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in August 2022, we are united in our resolve to] … advance implementation of the Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars."

"We will intensify our cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism."

"We reaffirm our commitment to promoting transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability."

*For the full list of commitments, please contact the G7 Research Group at g7@utoronto.ca.*
Table B: 2022 G7 Elmau Interim Compliance Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>European Union</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  Regional Security: Global Effects of the War in Ukraine</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1.00   100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  Regional Security: Military and Financial Support for Ukraine</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1.00   100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Climate Change: Health Sustainability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.25   63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Climate Change: Decarbonising the Power Sector</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75   88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  Energy: Securing Supply</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1.00   100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  Human Rights: The Digital Sphere and Beyond</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75   88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  Democracy: Rules-based Multilateral Order</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75   88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  Health: Pandemic Preparedness</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.50   75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  Environment: Funding and Resources</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.38   69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Food and Agriculture: Resilience</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75   88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Digital Economy: Empowering Citizens</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75   88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Gender: Access to Education</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.63   81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Trade: Free Trade</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.63   81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Macroeconomics: Safe, Resilient, Equitable, Rules-Based Growth</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1.00   100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Health: Noncommunicable Diseases</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.63   81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Crime and Corruption: Transnational Crime</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.63   81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Labor and Employment: Social Protection</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.88   94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Infrastructure: GPII</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.88   94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Non-proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.25   63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Terrorism: Cooperation on Extremism</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.63   81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Development: Debt Transparency</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.63   81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim Average</td>
<td>+0.76</td>
<td>+0.67</td>
<td>+0.81</td>
<td>+0.33</td>
<td>+0.48</td>
<td>+0.86</td>
<td>+0.86</td>
<td>+0.81</td>
<td>+0.70   85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

88%    83%    90%    67%    74%    93%    93%    90%    88%  83%  90%  67%  74%  93%  93%  90%
## Table C: 2022 G7 Elmau Interim Compliance Scores by Member

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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>+0.86</td>
<td>+0.86</td>
<td>+0.77</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>+0.86</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>+0.85</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>+0.76</td>
<td>+0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>+0.86</td>
<td>+0.91</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>+0.29</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>+0.85</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>+0.29</td>
<td>+0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>+0.81</td>
<td>+0.95</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>+0.95</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>+0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>+0.81</td>
<td>+0.91</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>+0.81</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>+0.90</td>
<td>95%</td>
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<td>89%</td>
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<td>+0.80</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<td>80%</td>
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<td>84%</td>
<td>+0.90</td>
<td>95%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>74%</td>
<td>+0.59</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>+0.48</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>+0.85</td>
<td>93%</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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**Note:** The table shows the interim compliance scores for each member of the G7, along with the corresponding final scores for comparison. The scores are presented for the years 2018 to 2022.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Energy: Securing Supply</td>
<td>+1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroeconomics: Safe, Resilient, Equitable and Rules-Based Growth</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Security: Global Effects of the War in Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Security: Military and Financial Support for Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Infrastructure: GPII</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor and Employment: Social Protection</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Climate Change: Decarbonising the Power Sector</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democracy: Rules-based Multilateral Order</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Economy: Empowering Citizens</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture: Resilience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights: The Digital Sphere and Beyond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Crime and Corruption: Transnational Crime</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development: Debt Transparency</td>
<td>81%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender: Access to Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: Noncommunicable Diseases</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Terrorism: Cooperation on Extremism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade: Free Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Health: Pandemic Preparedness</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Environment: Funding and Resources</td>
<td>+0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Climate Change: Health Sustainability</td>
<td>+0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-proliferation: Treaty</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

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G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
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

**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.”9 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.10 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.11 In the context of this

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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
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
commitment, members can be “severe” through imposing economic costs in a way that will cause economic discomfort and hardship for Putin’s regime.

“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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{16}

“Counter” is understood to mean acting in opposition or asserting in answer.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{13} Immediate, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 21 September 2022. Access Date 25 September 2022. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/immediate
\item \textsuperscript{15} Step up, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 19 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/stepping%20up
\item \textsuperscript{16} Efforts, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 24 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/efforts
\item \textsuperscript{17} Counter, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 25 September 2022. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/counter
\item \textsuperscript{18} Help, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 18 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/help
\item \textsuperscript{19} Secure, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) 18 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/securing
\end{itemize}
“Food security” is understood to mean the ability to consistently access or afford adequate food.21

“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 counteracting 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 counteracting 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>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 counteracting the war’s adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has imposed severe and immediate economic costs on President Putin’s regime AND has taken action in all THREE dimensions of counteracting the war’s adverse and harmful regional and global impacts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Arad Farhadi-Niaki
Lead Analyst: Armaan Ahmad

**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.

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

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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. This meeting established a working group to help reconstruct Ukrainian railways and transportation 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. The fund seeks to provide Ukrainians with assistance in purchasing fuel as well as restoring energy infrastructure.

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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.

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 19 December 2022, 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 13 December 2022, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland 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.

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.

On 5 July 2022, French representatives attended the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Lugano.\(^{40}\) 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.”

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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. France is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

On 2 September 2022, Agnès Pannier-Runacher, the Minister for Energy Transition stated that Éléctricité de France, the country’s largest energy supplier, has committed to restarting all of its nuclear reactors by this winter. 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. 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. 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.” The statement comes in light of Russian militarization of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. Among these were shared goals to stop Russian aggression in Ukraine and promote the use of clean energy.

On 3 December 2022, France alongside other G7 members set a price cap of USD60 per barrel on oil from Russia. 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. Co-chaired by President Macron and Ukrainian President

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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. 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.

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, 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. 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. 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. The price cap seeks to mitigate increasing energy prices and their negative impacts on “low and middle-income countries.”

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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. The tax is aimed at corporations to lighten the burden of inflation caused by the global energy crisis.

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.” 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. 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. 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. 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. 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, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz announced the opening of Germany’s first floating gas terminal. 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.

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G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
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, 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. Italy is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

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. 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. 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. 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.” 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. 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. 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. 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 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. 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. 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.

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72 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
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. 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. The address reaffirmed Italy’s intention to continue supporting Ukraine through foreign policy, diplomacy, and aid.

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. 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. The financial assistance 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. 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, 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

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their commitment to aiding Ukraine and mitigating the global impacts of the war.\textsuperscript{81} 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.\textsuperscript{82} 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.\textsuperscript{83} 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.\textsuperscript{84} 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.\textsuperscript{85} 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.\textsuperscript{86} Additionally, Minister Nishimura emphasized the importance of rebuilding Ukraine’s agricultural sector and reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to help.

On 29 September 2022, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint condemnation of Russia’s attempt to incorporate various Ukrainian regions through a sham referendum.\textsuperscript{87} 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.\textsuperscript{88} This grant would help provide lanterns, generators, and other support for the electric power sector.

\textsuperscript{81} 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
\textsuperscript{83} 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
\textsuperscript{85} 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
On 22 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deployed 25 generators to Ukraine. These generators will provide much needed support to the people of Ukraine and ensure that Ukraine has stable access to water and heating.

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. 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

**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. 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. 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. 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 his Ukrainian counterpart, 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. 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

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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. 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.” The statement comes in light of Russian militarization of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

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.” 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. 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. 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.

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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. 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, Arkady 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. Those targeted include senior Russian officials and commanders of military units involved in the missile strikes.

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. The sanctions look to hinder Russian weapon development and deployment capabilities.

On 29 June 2022, the Department of the Treasury’s Russian Elites, Proxies, and Oligarchs Task Force froze over USD30 billion of Russian assets. 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. 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. 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, the USAID provided USD68 million to the WFP to assist in the purchasing and storing of Ukrainian wheat in response to the Ukrainian wheat crisis. 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. 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 attempt to deprive them of the resources needed to sustain a war of attrition with Ukraine. 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.

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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.¹¹²

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.¹¹³ The initiative looks to provide food for those who have been adversely affected as a result of Russia’s invasion of 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.¹¹⁴ 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 consent on the identification of the violation of Union restrictive measures (sanctions) as an area of particularly serious crime with a cross-border dimension, in accordance with Article 85(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the

European Union. 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. The EU is a member of the G20 and used this platform to renew its commitment.

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. 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 their economic sanctions for another six months, until 31 January 2023. 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. 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. 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. The war in Ukraine has negatively impacted food security for millions of people, increasing costs throughout the food supply chain, destabilising the agricultural

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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 30 September 2022, EU Energy Ministers agreed on a proposal for a Council Regulation to reduce high energy prices. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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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. This decision will help to regulate the enforcement of sanctions and deter the violation of restrictive measures throughout the EU.

On 3 December 2022, the European Council set a price cap of USD60 per barrel on oil from Russia. 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. 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. This package aims to support rehabilitation and relief efforts in Ukraine, helping to finance the country’s immediate needs as well as the reconstruction of critical infrastructure in the short term.

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. 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. Additionally, these sanctions aim to disrupt the Russian Federation’s global campaign of disinformation, suspending the broadcasting licenses of four additional Russian outlets.

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*

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2. Regional Security: Military and Financial Support for Ukraine

“We will continue to provide [military], [financial] support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.”

*Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué*

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Background

Since the annexation of Crimea and the invasion of Ukraine’s eastern territories in 2014, Russian military aggression against Ukraine has been steadily escalating. On 24 February 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine. The G7 members condemned this attack as a major violation of international law and committed to providing financial and military aid to support Ukraine in its efforts to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. This builds on a long-standing commitment by the G7 members to financially support Ukraine in its efforts to reform economically and continue to develop its infrastructure, while also emphasizing the need to provide Ukraine with financial resources and military aid for defensive purposes.

At the 1994 Naples Summit, G7 leaders expressed the desire for a stabilized and structurally reformed Ukraine to form the basis of International Monetary Fund (IMF) lending as well as loans by the World Bank and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), valued at up to USD4 billion.

At the 1995 Halifax Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their desire for an economically reformed Ukraine to continue international financial support through international financial institutions valued up to USD2 billion, to secure energy production and continued cooperation with Ukraine by the World Bank and EBRD.

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support of economic and political reforms aiming to integrate Ukraine into the global economy as well as continue supporting Ukraine financially through the IMF.

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At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their desire to see continued economic and political reforms in Ukraine to continue its engagement with the IMF and international investment community.\textsuperscript{139}

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their support of economic and political reforms in Ukraine to continue supporting Ukraine financially through the IMF, as well as announcing increased G7 funding for the Shelter Implementation plan.\textsuperscript{140}

At the 1999 Cologne Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to support Ukraine’s financial security in the context of the Shelter Implementation Plan and cooperation with the EBRD.\textsuperscript{141}

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to support Ukraine’s financial security in the context of the Shelter Implementation Plan and cooperation with the EBRD.\textsuperscript{142}

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to support Ukraine’s financial security in the context of the final stages of the Shelter Implementation Plan.\textsuperscript{143}

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to support Ukraine’s financial security in context of the construction of a new safe confinement reactor around the remnants of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor, valued at about USD1 billion dollars. They also committed to the creation of a fund for the G8’s Global Partnership priorities, featuring Ukrainian projects.\textsuperscript{144}

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders continued the development of its global partnership program with Ukraine as well as reaffirmed its efforts to financially support Ukraine through the Chernobyl Shelter Fund.\textsuperscript{145}

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders decided on the continuation of financial support to Ukraine through its global partnership program as a region with priority projects, both in the realm of innovation and science, as well as nuclear security.\textsuperscript{146}

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders affirmed their support of Ukrainian sovereignty and condemned Russian violations of international law. The leaders further committed to supporting the work of the IMF in Ukraine, and in conjunction mobilized a total of USD18 billion through bilateral and multilateral assistance.\textsuperscript{147}

\textsuperscript{157} G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html
Leaders pledged that working in tandem with Ukrainian authorities, they would ensure the further provision of international assistance for Ukraine, from the IMF, World Bank and EU, would.\textsuperscript{148}

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support of Ukrainian sovereignty and confirmed their policy of non-recognition as relates to the Russian annexation of Crimea. The leaders further committed to supporting Ukraine’s continued economic reforms through “coordinated advice and assistance.”\textsuperscript{149}

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support of Ukrainian sovereignty and confirmed their policy of non-recognition as relates to the Russian annexation of Crimea, whilst calling for a diplomatic solution. The leaders further committed to supporting Ukraine’s comprehensive structural governance and economic reforms through long-term G7 support.\textsuperscript{150}

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support of Ukrainian sovereignty and confirmed their policy of non-recognition of Russian annexation of Crimea. The leaders further committed to their continued support of Ukraine’s comprehensive economic reform agenda.\textsuperscript{151}

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support of Ukrainian sovereignty and continued to call for a diplomatic resolution to the crisis in Ukraine in the Normandy Format. The leaders further committed to their continued support of Ukraine’s comprehensive reform agenda.\textsuperscript{152}

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support of Ukrainian sovereignty and confirmed their commitment to the Minsk agreements and negotiations in the Normandy format. The leaders further committed to their continued support of Ukraine’s efforts to strengthen its democratic institutions.\textsuperscript{153}

\textbf{Commitment Features}

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “continue to provide [military], [financial] support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.”\textsuperscript{154} It therefore has two clear criteria: continuing to provide Ukraine with 1) military assistance and; 2) financial assistance.

“Continue to provide” is understood to mean that actions that have already been taken as part of a similar commitment in the past summits will be repeated or that new actions will be added to the ones that already exist.\textsuperscript{155} In the context of this commitment, it refers to the continued provision of military and financial aid for Ukraine.

“Support” is understood to mean aid, assistance, or the backing of an initiative or entity.\textsuperscript{156}

\textsuperscript{149} Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Summit, 7-8 June 2015, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 27 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/declaration/2015elmau/g7-declaration-en.pdf
\textsuperscript{150} G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 27 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/declaration/2016shima/g7-ise-shima-declaration-en.pdf
\textsuperscript{151} G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 27 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/declaration/2017taormina/g7-taormina-leaders-communique.pdf
\textsuperscript{152} The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 27 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/declaration/2018charlevoix/communique.html
\textsuperscript{153} Cardis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/declaration/2021cornwall/g7-communique-cardis-bay.html
\textsuperscript{154} G7 Leaders’ Communiqué – Executive Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/declaration/2022elmau/g7-2022elmau-communique-summary.html
“Military support” is understood to mean aid given to a country or other entity to help supply its armed forces with military equipment and other resources, usually for the defense of its own territory or other war-related efforts.\(^{157}\)

“Financial support” is understood to mean aid in the form of interest-free loans, grants, or equity investments and can be used interchangeably with phrases like “foreign aid” or “humanitarian assistance.”\(^{158}\)

“For as long as it takes” is understood to mean for the duration of time that is necessary or required to achieve a certain objective. In the context of this commitment, it refers to the amount of time Ukraine requires and requests military and financial support from G7 members and international organizations, which is presumed to mean the duration of Russia’s unprovoked war on Ukraine and potentially the recovery time for the country to rebuild its infrastructure and restore its normal functioning. However, the scope of this commitment is limited to the duration of an approximately one-year compliance period.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action on the international level to provide both military and financial support for Ukraine. Strong actions could include the allocation and transfer of money, personnel, and weapons along with other military equipment to the Armed Forces of Ukraine or to other Ukrainian governmental departments and institutions either directly or via international institutions, and the creation, extension, or expansion of any existing foreign aid packages and programs to help Ukraine defend its territory and restore its infrastructure after the war.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong action to continue providing either military or financial support for Ukraine or less than strong action in both areas. Weak, or less than strong actions, could include verbal reference reaffirmation about the G7 member’s continued support for Ukraine, attendance and participation in meetings with other states concerning actions to be taken and the kinds of support programs as well as international information and data sharing.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member does not take any action to continue providing military or financial support for Ukraine during the war. Additionally, if the G7 member has taken action directly against this commitment, such as the withdrawal of funding, this would also be classified as non-compliance.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT taken any action towards providing military OR financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken some action towards providing military AND financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes OR strong action for either criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action towards providing both military AND financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

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On 28 June 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced additional financial support for Ukraine.\textsuperscript{159} This support includes CAD75 million towards food, shelter and health services, CAD52 million to expand grain storage, CAD15 million for de-mining efforts, and CAD9.7 million to support accountability of human rights violations.\textsuperscript{160} It also includes a CAD200 million loan through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the allocation of CAD73 million in humanitarian assistance.

On 29 June 2022, representatives from member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met for a two-day summit in Madrid.\textsuperscript{161} During this conference, they issued a joint statement about the actions that NATO has taken and will take in response to Russian aggression and reaffirmed their continued solidarity with Ukraine as well as their commitment to “step up political and practical support.”\textsuperscript{162} Additionally, they announced a joint strengthened comprehensive package of support for Ukraine intended to aid in repelling the Russian invasion.\textsuperscript{163}

On 30 June 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau and Defence Minister Anita Anand announced at the NATO Summit in Madrid, Spain their continued military support for Ukraine.\textsuperscript{164} They confirmed the donation of six additional drone cameras from Ontario and plans to give Ukraine up to 39 armoured combat support vehicles (ACSVs). According to the Department of National Defence, this completes the CAD500 million in military support for Ukraine announced in the 2022 Budget.

On 17 July 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau spoke with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky.\textsuperscript{165} During their conversation, Prime Minister Trudeau affirmed Canada’s support for Ukraine, and President Zelensky thanked Prime Minister Trudeau for Canada’s military and financial aid. Both leaders agreed to remain in close contact.

On 4 August 2022, Minister Anand announced that Canada has agreed to deploy members of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) to train new soldiers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{166} The CAF will deploy up to 225 members of its personnel to a military base in the UK for four months, where they will instruct Ukrainian soldiers on weapon handling, first aid, and other tactics. The personnel were set to arrive in the UK on 12 August 2022 and begin their duties in the following weeks.


On 8 August 2022, US Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin held a phone conversation with Minister Anand. As part of close bilateral coordination on global issues, they discussed the provision of Canadian security assistance to Ukraine.

On 10 August 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers reiterated their condemnation of Russian Federation’s aggression against Ukraine. The delegations demanded Russia to hand back full control of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant to recognize Ukraine’s sovereignty and the prevent a potential nuclear accident or incident that could endanger the population of Ukraine.

On 17 August 2022, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland announced the disbursement of loans to Ukraine through the IMF. The loan would contribute CAD450 million in funds to support Ukraine, bringing the total of Canada’s loans to Ukraine since the start of Russia’s full-scale war to CAD1.95 billion.

On 23 August 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau announced at the virtual Summit for Heads of State and Government of the International Crimea Platform that Canada would provide CAD3.85 million in funds to two Ukraine projects. CAD2.9 million will be allocated to the Canada-Ukraine Police Development Project to support Ukraine’s National Police, Ministry of Internal Affairs and State Emergency Services. The remaining CAD950,000 will be given to the Promoting Reform Objectives through Technical Expertise and Capacity Transfer Project to assist Ukraine’s Ministry of Defence.

On 15 September 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau spoke with President Zelenskyy. Prime Minister Trudeau reiterated Canada’s support for Ukraine, and the leaders discussed the need for more support as the winter approaches.

On 26 September 2022, Minister Anand announced the addition of a third CC-130 Hercules aircraft and personnel to Royal Canadian Air Force operations based in Prestwick, Scotland. According to Minister Anand, this new Air Mobility Detachment will “increase Canada’s ability to carry out support missions throughout Europe, including the delivery of Ukraine-bound military aid.”

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On 11 October 2022, leaders of the G7 members met with President Zelenskyy. In a joint statement from the meeting, the leaders reassured President Zelenskyy of their continued commitment to provide financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 12 October 2022, Minister Anand announced at the meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group in Brussels, Belgium that Canada will give CAD47 million in new military aid to Ukraine. This will include CAD15.2 million in military equipment, CAD15.3 million in drone cameras, CAD2 million for satellite communication services, and CAD15 million in winter clothing.

On 12 October 2022, the NATO Defense Ministerial Meeting took place in Brussels. They discussed recent developments in the Ukrainian situation, the possibility of speeding up the delivery of security assistance packages as well as the logistics of implementing key decisions they had made earlier in the year at the Madrid NATO Summit as part of the effort to support Ukraine militarily and economically in the fight against Russia.

On 28 October 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau announced and confirmed at the XXVII Triennial Congress of Ukrainian Canadians in Winnipeg a series of financial and military aid measures to support Ukraine. These include the issuance of Ukraine Sovereignty Bonds through the IMF to help the government continue operations and prepare for winter. Additionally, Prime Minister Trudeau stated that the 39 ACSVs pledged in June have begun to arrive in Europe and Canada is currently moving forward with releasing the CAD15 million allocated towards military equipment for Ukraine.

On 4 November 2022, a statement issued by the G7 Foreign Ministers reiterated Canada and G7 members’ unwavering commitment to provide the support necessary to help the Ukrainian people and protect the country’s sovereignty and territory. This statement also asserted that the members look forward to the international conference in Paris on 13 December 2022 in support of Ukraine’s civilian resilience and that they will “stand firmly with Ukraine for as long as it takes.”

On 14 November 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau announced additional military assistance for Ukraine at the G20 Summit in Bali, Indonesia. Canada will provide Ukraine CAD500 million towards surveillance and communications equipment as well as fuel and medical supplies to support its defense against Russia. This is an addition to the CAD500 million in military assistance already provided to Ukraine in the 2022 Budget.

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On 12 December 2022, Canada announced that Minister Freeland will attend the Standing with the Ukrainian People conference in Paris on 13 December 2022. This conference intends to address how various states can support Ukraine as it faces a variety of challenges heading into the winter, especially regarding energy, water, food, health, and transportation.

On 12 December 2022, the leaders of the G7 members released a statement reiterating their commitment to support Ukraine against Russian aggression. The statement cited the provision of additional aid to Ukraine to support its citizenry throughout the winter as well as the country’s infrastructure in the face of damages to the energy and water sectors. The G7 emphasized the existence of sanctions against Russia and highlighted their shared desire for peace with the hope that the Russian aggression and breach of international law against Ukraine would soon come to an end.

On 13 December 2022, Minister Freeland announced the provision of additional financial support for Ukraine at the Standing with the Ukrainian People conference in Paris. She stated that Canada would donate CAD115 million in “revenues from tariffs it has levied on Russian and Belarussian goods to urgently rebuild Kyiv’s power grid” for the winter.

On 16 December 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau spoke with President Zelenskyy. Prime Minister Trudeau reiterated Canada’s commitment to provide military, humanitarian, and financial aid and assistance to Ukraine for as long as necessary.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. Canada has taken action to provide millions of dollars in the form of loans and donations to protect the health and safety of Ukrainians. Canada has also taken action to supply Ukraine’s military and government operations with equipment, technology, personnel and intelligence to keep the country running and help it defend its territory under Russian attack. Furthermore, Canada has reiterated its support for Ukraine in meetings with the Ukrainian president and G7 members.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Gabriella Fiorino

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 28 June 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health and Prevention announced in a joint press release that medical equipment sent by France has arrived in Ukraine from...
Slovakia. The equipment, which includes a mobile health post with the ability to treat 250 patients as well as devices for anaesthesia and resuscitation, is a “demonstration of France’s solidarity with the Ukrainian people.”

On 29 June 2022, representatives from member states of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met for a two-day summit in Madrid. During this conference, they issued a joint statement about the actions that NATO has taken and will take in response to Russian aggression and reaffirmed their continued solidarity with Ukraine as well as their commitment to “step up political and practical support.” Additionally, they announced a joint strengthened comprehensive package of support for Ukraine intended to aid in repelling the Russian invasion.

On 7 July 2022, France hosted the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Lugano, Switzerland. French representatives agreed to would prioritize aid for the Chernihiv region of Ukraine, which has been severely affected by Russian attacks. According to the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, it will continue to supplement the humanitarian, economic, financial, diplomatic, and military aid that France has been providing to Ukraine since 24 February 2022 for as long as is necessary.

On 8 July 2022, French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna, United States Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken, German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock and United Kingdom’s Second Permanent Under Secretary and Political Director Tim Barrow met at the G20 Ministerial Meeting in Bali. They discussed joint efforts to support Ukraine with additional security and humanitarian aid to further contribute to Ukraine’s resilience against Russia’s invasion.

On 10 August 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers reiterated their condemnation of Russian Federation’s aggression against Ukraine. The delegations demanded Russia to hand back full control of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant to recognize Ukraine’s sovereignty and the prevent a potential nuclear accident or incident that could endanger the population of Ukraine.

On 30 August 2022, Minister Colonna met with Ukraine’s Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Dmytro Kuleba in Prague. During this meeting, Minister Colonna reiterated France’s military, humanitarian, economic and reconstruction efforts in support of Ukraine.

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190 Secretary Blinken’s Meeting with Transatlantic Quad Foreign Ministers, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 8 July 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.state.gov/secretary-blinkens-meeting-with-transatlantic-quad-foreign-ministers-3/

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G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
On 27 September 2022, Minister Colonna spoke with Minister Kuleba and Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. During their discussion, she affirmed France’s increased financial and humanitarian support for Ukraine through Operation “A Ship for Ukraine.” This operation will ship over 1,000 tons of aid to Ukraine via Romania on 28 September 2022, including fire, rescue, and medical vehicles, emergency and resuscitation drugs, food rations and emergency repair equipment.

On 11 October 2022, leaders of the G7 members met with President Zelenskyy. In a joint statement from the meeting, the leaders reassured him of their continued commitment to provide financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 12 October 2022, the NATO Defense Ministerial Meeting took place in Brussels. They discussed recent developments in the Ukrainian situation, the possibility of speeding up the delivery of security assistance packages as well as the logistics of implementing key decisions they had made earlier in the year at the Madrid NATO Summit as part of the effort to support Ukraine militarily and economically in the fight against Russia.

On 16 October 2022, Defence Minister Sebastien Lecornu announced a series of military aid measures for Ukraine. These include supplying Ukraine with air defence missile batteries and six additional artillery pieces, in addition to having 2,000 Ukrainian soldiers go through specialized combat, logistics and French equipment training. In addition, Minister Lecornu announced the establishment of a EUR100 million military fund for Ukrainians to purchase what they would like, as long as the supplier is French.

On 23 October 2022, representatives from the foreign departments and ministries of the U.S. of the France and the United Kingdom issued a joint statement reiterating steadfast support for Ukraine. The statement says that the three countries discussed their shared dedication to supporting Ukraine with economic, military and humanitarian aid.

On 28 October 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs announced its plans to mobilize further financial resources for Ukraine. The statement declares that France, through non-governmental and international organizations, will improve its efforts as winter approaches to supply Ukraine’s food, heating, lighting, and electricity needs. This will be facilitated through an international conference for Ukrainian civilian resilience to be held in Paris on 13 December 2022, which will address how to supply essential equipment and rebuild energy infrastructure.

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On 1 November 2022, President Emmanuel Macron spoke to Ukraine’s President Zelensky on the phone. In their conversation, President Macron emphasized France’s support for Ukraine going into the winter months. He also expressed the country’s commitment to encouraging French and international mobilization through an international conference on 13 December 2022.

On 1 December 2022, US President Joe Biden issued a joint statement with President Macron after their meeting in Washington D.C. Among other things, the two leaders reaffirmed their countries’ support for Ukraine, announced that they would continue coordinating assistance efforts both with each other and with other international partners, and voiced an intention to continue providing direct budgetary support to Ukraine and encourage international institutions to expand their financial aid.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders released a statement reiterating their commitment to support Ukraine against Russian aggression. The statement cited the provision of additional aid to Ukraine to support its citizenry throughout the winter as well as the country’s infrastructure in the face of damages to the energy and water sectors. The G7 emphasized the existence of sanctions against Russia and highlighted their shared desire for peace with the hope that the Russian aggression and breach of international law against Ukraine would soon come to an end.

On 13 December 2022, France hosted an international conference in Paris to mobilize emergency aid for Ukraine heading into the winter. The conference raised EUR1 billion for food, water, transportation, health, and the energy sector. President Emmanuel Macron also announced France’s contribution of EUR76.5 million for Ukraine’s energy infrastructure, in addition to the EUR200 million it has already donated in 2022. This includes 63 electrical generators, which are on their way to Ukraine, aside from the 100 generators already delivered in November 2022.

On 21 December 2022, President Macron announced that France had sent more military aid to Ukraine. President Macron revealed that additional arms, rocket launchers, and air defence batteries have been sent to Ukraine in recent days. He also confirmed that he will be working with Minister Lecornu to deliver Caesar guns in the first quarter of 2023 to help Ukrainians defend themselves.

On 26 December 2022, France announced that Minister Lecornu would travel to Ukraine on 28 December 2022 to demonstrate France’s continued support for Ukraine. He would pay homage to the dead at the Heroes’ monument in Kyiv and meet with his Ukrainian counterpart Oleksiy Reznikov.

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. France has pledged and donated military equipment, energy infrastructure, as well as medical and food funds for Ukraine. It has also affirmed its support for Ukraine by restating its commitment

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on the international stage, organizing an international conference to mobilize emergency aid, and announcing its plans to visit the country.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 29 June 2022, representatives from member states of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met for a two-day summit in Madrid. During this conference, they issued a joint statement about the actions that NATO has taken and will take in response to Russian aggression and reaffirmed their continued solidarity with Ukraine as well as their commitment to “step up political and practical support.” Additionally, they announced a joint strengthened comprehensive package of support for Ukraine intended to aid in repelling the Russian invasion.

On 1 July 2022, Federal Finance Minister Christian Lindner discussed the federal budget wherein Germany announced a special EUR100 billion fund for the Federal Armed forces to update military equipment.

On 8 July 2022, German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock, United States Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken, French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna and the United Kingdom’s Second Permanent Under Secretary and Political Director Tim Barrow met at the G20 Ministerial Meeting in Bali. They discussed joint efforts to support Ukraine with additional security and humanitarian aid to further contribute to Ukraine’s resistance against Russia’s invasion.

On 19 July 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz announced that a EUR100 billion fund would be provided to Ukraine to support its economic, humanitarian, and financial needs. Chancellor Scholz noted Germany’s commitment to sending military equipment and providing training. Additionally, Chancellor Scholz committed to stop importing Russian oil by the end of 2022 and called upon other global leaders in the European Union and NATO to help support Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 10 August 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers reiterated their condemnation of Russian Federation’s aggression against Ukraine. The delegations demanded Russia to hand back full control of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear

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Power Plant to recognize Ukraine’s sovereignty and the prevent a potential nuclear accident or incident that could endanger the population of Ukraine.

On 15 August 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with leaders from Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden, wherein Chancellor Scholz reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to provide Ukraine with military, political, economic, and humanitarian resources, specifically regarding the rebuilding process.

On 22 August 2022, Chancellor Scholz and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau met in Montreal where they both expressed solidarity with Ukraine. Chancellor Scholz announced a 2023 arms delivery to Ukraine, including EUR500 million worth of supplies.

On 25 August 2022, Chancellor Scholz announced plans for future aid packages to help Ukraine as part of a EUR95 billion general funding package. Chancellor Scholz also discussed Germany’s intention to expand sanctions against Russia, pending a plan to secure the future of the energy industry.

On 9 September 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with the EU Council President Charles Michel. During this meeting, Germany committed to providing Ukraine with EUR5 billion worth of loans and a direct grant of EUR1 billion to help Ukraine cover its costs.

On 15 September 2022, Federal Minister of Defense Christine Lambrecht announced plans to deliver two multiple-launch rocket systems MARS II with 200 missiles and 50 Dingo armoured personnel carriers to Ukraine.

On 21 September 2022, Chancellor Scholz verbally reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to support Ukraine at the UN General Assembly. During this statement, Chancellor Scholz stressed Germany’s commitment to peace and security partnerships to support Ukraine.

On 11 October 2022, G7 members issued a joint statement after a meeting with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky. The group reaffirmed their pledge to continue providing “financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support” for Ukraine for as long as it takes and voiced their commitment in aiding Ukraine in meet looming winter preparation needs.

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On 12 October 2022, the NATO Defense Ministerial Meeting took place in Brussels. They discussed recent developments in the Ukrainian situation, the possibility of speeding up the delivery of security assistance packages as well as the logistics of implementing key decisions they had made earlier in the year at the Madrid NATO Summit as part of the effort to support Ukraine militarily and economically in the fight against Russia.

On 24 October 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with Ukrainian officials at the German-Ukrainian Economic Forum in Berlin to discuss the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. During this meeting, Chancellor Scholz pledged to aid in the reconstruction of Ukraine and called upon organizations and countries to support Ukraine’s efforts to that end.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Baerbock hosted the G7 foreign ministers’ meeting in Münster. During this meeting, Germany reaffirmed its commitment to supporting Ukraine through military and financial aid.

On 23 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz and President of Cyprus Nicos Anastasiades met to discuss ongoing challenges in Europe. Chancellor Scholz condemned Russia’s actions and reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to Ukraine’s security.

On 30 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz attended the Berlin Security Conference. During this conference, Chancellor Scholz expressed his indefinite commitment to the security of Ukraine. Specifically, he noted Germany’s previous acts of contributing 17,000 soldiers to NATO response forces and establishing a EUR100 billion missile defense shield.

On 12 December 2022, the leaders of the G7 members released a statement reiterating their commitment to support Ukraine against Russian aggression. The statement cited the provision of additional aid to Ukraine to support its citizenry throughout the winter as well as the country’s infrastructure in the face of damages to the energy and water sectors. The G7 emphasized the existence of sanctions against Russia and highlighted their shared desire for peace with the hope that the Russian aggression and breach of international law against Ukraine would soon come to an end.

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On 14 December 2022, Chancellor Scholz discussed the EU-ASEAN Summit and the European Council meeting. During this conference, Chancellor Scholz reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to support Ukraine indefinitely.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. Germany has shown a continued commitment to sending military equipment, including a EUR100 billion defense system, to aid the Ukrainian forces. Furthermore, Germany has supported Ukraine through commitments to future reconstruction plans and current economic relief packages, including a EUR65 billion package to manage the energy crisis in Germany and Ukraine.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 29 June 2022, representatives from member states of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met for a two-day summit in Madrid. During this conference, they issued a joint statement about the actions that NATO has taken and will take in response to Russian aggression and reaffirmed their continued solidarity with Ukraine as well as their commitment to “step up political and practical support.” Additionally, they announced a joint strengthened comprehensive package of support for Ukraine intended to aid in repelling the Russian invasion.

On 5 July 2022, Undersecretary Benedetto Della Vedova reaffirmed Italy’s “political, military and financial support for Ukraine and its people, for its independence and freedom, for its resistance, and … for its reconstruction” at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Lugano. Della Vedova stated that Italy is ready to work with Ukraine and all partners to implement Ukraine’s “ambitious recovery plan” and that it has “strongly advocated the granting of EU candidate status to Ukraine.”

On 19 July 2022, Deputy Foreign Minister Marina Sereni opened the 25th meeting of the National Committee for Humanitarian Mine Action. In her speech, Minister Sereni outlined that in response to conflicts in

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Afghanistan and Ukraine, the 2022 budget of the “Fund for Humanitarian Mine Clearing Operations and the reclaim of areas with war bombs [would amount] to EUR8,590,733.”235 This budget will enable the organization to contribute to the mine clearing operations in crisis areas of Ukraine. Furthermore, Minister Sereni firmly condemned Russia’s use of indiscriminate cluster munitions against Ukraine’s population and civil infrastructure as “militarily, politically, and humanly unacceptable.”

On 27 July 2022, Minister of Defense Lorenzo Guerini and representatives of the Italian Parliamentary Intelligence Oversight Committee (COPASIR) met to discuss the contents of the fourth military aid package Italy was to provides to Ukraine.236 While specific content of the package remained explicitly confidential, it included what has been provided in previous military packages, such as “Lince armored vehicles with anti-mine protection, FH-70 Howitzers, machine guns, ammunition and Stinger air defense systems.”

On 2 August 2022, the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill (AC 3687) that ratifies the “accession of the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden” to NATO.237 In the final explanations of the vote, deputy Piero Fassino asserted that the ratification was designed in order to strengthen the Atlantic Alliance and to secure its members’ sovereignty and freedom, as in the case of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.

On 5 August 2022, the Government of Italy signed a loan agreement of EUR200 million with Ukraine’s Minister of Finance Serhiy Marchenko.238 The loan has a duration of 15 years and a grace period of seven and a half years with an interest rate of zero per cent. According to Marchenko, this loan would “help the Ukrainian Government to maintain financial stability and continue to provide priority social spending.”239 It would be allocated to cover the salaries of teaching staffs in general secondary education institutions.

On 10 August 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers reiterated their condemnation of Russian Federation’s aggression against Ukraine.240 The delegations demanded Russia to hand back full control of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant to recognize Ukraine’s sovereignty and the prevent a potential nuclear accident or incident that could endanger the population of Ukraine.

On 25 August 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Luigi Di Maio held meetings with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky, Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba as well as Minister for Internal Affairs and Co-chair of the Italy-Ukraine Committee for Economic, Industrial and Financial Cooperation Denis Monastyrskyy.241 During these meetings, Minister Di Maio reiterated Italy’s support for Ukraine’s sovereignty.

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237 Summary report of the Assembly Session no. 736 on Tuesday 2 August 2022, Chamber of Deputies (Rome) 2 August 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 October 2022. https://www.camera.it/leg18/410?idSeduta=0736&tipo=sommaria


239 Serhiy Marchenko signed a loan agreement in the amount of 200 million euros between Ukraine and the Government of the Italian Republic, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (Kyiv) 5 August 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 October 2022. https://www.facebook.com/minfin.gov.ua/posts/pfoid02cVpY1dJSc5rGvYKBMBLw5GC6995WVhAL50HbcW8eoo0hZsR6Yya2rDFSUyUIbdl


G7 Research Group
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and integrity by providing political, financial, and humanitarian assistance, such as supplying military aid, enforcing and providing shelters to Ukrainian refugees. He also declared Italy’s intention of helping Ukraine with its future reconstruction.

On 5 September 2022, Secretary-General of the Farnesina and Ambassador Ettore Francesco Sequi met with the Polish Ambassador Anna Maria Anders in Rome to discuss the war in Ukraine, energy security in Europe, and the two countries’ cooperation in the face of disinformation. Both leaders reiterated the importance of providing financial, military, and humanitarian support to Ukraine and expressed their interests in having effective coordination in place before the reconstruction phase.

On 5 September 2022, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Manlio Di Stefano opened the inaugural session of the 50th edition of Gastech 2022, on the consequences of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine on the energy market and the measures the Italian government would take to reduce its reliance on Russian gas. To provide support for Ukraine, Undersecretary Di Stefano announced Italy’s sign of partnership agreements with Algeria, Azerbaijan, the US, Qatar, Congo, Angola and Mozambique to diversify its supply of fossil fuels. Di Stefano expressed that the aim of setting a European price cap for gas is not just to support families and enterprises, but also “to reduce the huge proceeds with which Russia, by selling gas, funds the war in Ukraine.”

On 3 October 2022, Ambassador Sequi firmly condemned Russian Federation’s illegally held referendums on the annexation of the occupied Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia. The Secretary General urged Russia to immediately withdraw its forces from Ukraine and expressed Italy and Europe’s determination to increase pressure on Russia to stop its aggression.

On 4 October 2022, Ukraine’s Minister of Defence Oleksii Reznikov announced on Twitter that Italy has provided its fifth military aid package to Ukraine. Minister Reznikov stated that the package would help Ukraine to “significantly increase its defense capability against Russian aggression.”

On 11 October 2022, G7 members issued a joint statement after a meeting with President Zelenskyy. The group reaffirmed their pledge to continue providing “financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support” for Ukraine for as long as it takes and voiced their commitment in aiding Ukraine in meet looming winter preparation needs.

On 12 October 2022, the NATO Defense Ministerial Meeting took place in Brussels.²⁴⁷ They discussed recent developments in the Ukrainian situation, the possibility of speeding up the delivery of security assistance packages as well as the logistics of implementing key decisions they had made earlier in the year at the Madrid NATO Summit as part of the effort to support Ukraine militarily and economically in the fight against Russia.²⁴⁸

On 23 October 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni had a meeting with France’s President Emmanuel Macron in Rome.²⁴⁹ The two leaders agreed on their willingness to collaborate on major European issues, such as providing support for Ukraine and managing migration flows.

On 24 October 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Antonio Tajani had a telephone conversation with the US Secretary of State Antony Blinken.²⁵⁰ During the discussion, Minister Tajani confirmed Italy’s intention of strengthening bilateral relations between Italy and the US in providing ongoing support to Kyiv to “ensure peace and justice in Ukraine.” With the objectives of promoting Euro-Atlantic security and multilateralism, both countries pledged to enhance their cooperation in addressing global challenges in the contexts of NATO, the G7 and the EU-US relations.

On 27 October 2022, Prime Minister Meloni had a telephone conversation with NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg.²⁵¹ Prime Minister Meloni reaffirmed Italy’s “full support for Ukraine against the Russian aggression.” She expressed Italy’s interests in working with the Atlantic Alliance to strengthen NATO’s commitment to “securing and protecting the common values” of Western society.

On 2 November 2022, Prime Minister Meloni had a telephone conversation with Poland’s Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki.²⁵² The two leaders reaffirmed their desire to work together to strengthen the efforts of the European Union on tackling international issues, such as Russia’s aggression against Ukraine, energy security and European economic governance and migration.

On 4 November 2022, Minister of Defense Guido Crosetto had an interview with the Catholic daily Avvenire.²⁵³ Minister Crosetto declared that “if the situation in Ukraine does not change,” there mostly likely will be a sixth military aid package provided by Italy to support Ukraine’s defence against Russia’s aggression.

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²⁵³ Interview with the Minister of Defence. Crosetto: I admire the pacifists but we will still give weapons, Avvenire (Rome) 4 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translation. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.avvenire.it/attualita/Pagine/parla-il-ministro
On 12 December 2022, the leaders of the G7 members released a statement reiterating their commitment to support Ukraine against Russian aggression. The statement cited the provision of additional aid to Ukraine to support its citizenry throughout the winter as well as the country’s infrastructure in the face of damages to the energy and water sectors. The G7 emphasized the existence of sanctions against Russia and highlighted their shared desire for peace with the hope that the Russian aggression and breach of international law against Ukraine would soon come to an end.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to continue providing military and financial support to Ukraine for as long as it takes. It has demonstrated firm and substantial support for Ukraine’s sovereignty vocally and provided multiple military aid packages as well as financial assistance in the form of budget allocations and a loan to Ukraine.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 5 July 2022, the Government of Japan issued a press release responding to Ukraine’s food insecurity. This release outlined plans to provide USD200 million in food security assistance to support gain exports.

On 7 July 2022, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Takako Suzuki and Ukrainian Ambassador Sergiy Korsunsky met to discuss economic reconstruction initiatives. During this meeting, they signed the Emergency Economic Reconstruction Development Policy Loan, which provides JPY65 billion with an interest rate of one per cent annum over 30 years for Ukraine.

On 8 July 2022, Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi attended the G20 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in Indonesia. During this conference, Japan introduced USD200 million to respond to global food insecurity and specifically providing towards increasing Ukraine’s grain storage capacity.

On 4 August 2022, the Ministry of Defence and the Self-Defence Forces committed to supplying Ukraine with non-lethal supplies, such as protective masks, protective clothing, and new civilian vehicles. The ministry also reaffirmed its G7 commitment to continue to provide military and financial support to Ukraine.

On 25 August 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi held a press conference to discuss Japan’s role in Ukraine’s economic security. Minister Hayashi reiterated Japan’s allocation of USD200 million for Ukrainian food security, as per an announcement made in July.

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On 10 October 2022, Minister Hayashi held a press conference to discuss Russia’s mass attack on Ukraine staged earlier that day. Minister Hayashi condemned Russia’s actions and verbally reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to the G7 security pledges.

On 11 October 2022, G7 members issued a joint statement after a meeting with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. The group reaffirmed their pledge to continue providing “financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support” for Ukraine for as long as it takes and voiced their commitment in aiding Ukraine in meet looming winter preparation needs.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Hayashi held a press conference to discuss the Japan-Germany “2+2” and G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meetings. Minister Hayashi thereby reaffirmed Japan’s cooperation with G7 members aimed at strengthening Ukrainian security. He condemned Russia’s actions and emphasized previous institutional support provided to Ukraine on behalf of Japan.

On 17 November 2022, Minister Hayashi attended the Ministerial Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum in Bangkok, Thailand. Following the meeting, Minister Hayashi verbally reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to the G7 pledges. He condemned Russia’s actions towards Ukraine, calling upon Russia to stop its aggression. Japan also committed to contribute to Ukrainian capacity building to ensure human security and economic stability for vulnerable groups, especially women.

On 22 November 2022, Minister Hayashi held a press conference announcing a USD2.57 million loan to winterize Ukraine’s electric power sector. During this press conference, Minister Hayashi reaffirmed Japan’s continued commitment to the G7 pledges to support Ukraine in its time of need.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders released a statement reiterating their commitment to support Ukraine against Russian aggression. The statement cited the provision of additional aid to Ukraine to support its citizenry throughout the winter as well as the country’s infrastructure in the face of damages to the energy and water sectors. The G7 emphasized the existence of sanctions against Russia and highlighted their shared desire for peace with the hope that the Russian aggression and breach of international law against Ukraine would soon come to an end.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. In addition to frequent verbal reaffirmations of its economic and security support for Ukraine, Japan has also committed to sending non-lethal military supplies, including civilian vans and protective gear, and financially supporting Ukraine’s grain industry via a USD200 million loan.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Julia Gould

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United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 29 June 2022, representatives from member states of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met for a two-day summit in Madrid. During this conference, they issued a joint statement about the actions that NATO has taken and will take in response to Russian aggression and reaffirmed their continued solidarity with Ukraine as well as their commitment to “step up political and practical support.” Additionally, they announced a joint strengthened comprehensive package of support for Ukraine intended to aid in repelling the Russian invasion.

On 29 June 2022, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced that the UK would provide EUR1 billion in addition to the already provided EUR2.3 billion to “enhance and sustain Ukraine’s resistance to the Russian invasion.” The Ministry of Defence stated that “all Government Departments contributed toward this military aid from their 2022/23 budgets, along with contributions from the Scottish and Welsh Governments.” This fund will help with supply capabilities, such as anti-tank weapons, air defense systems, unmanned aerial vehicles (drones), electronic warfare equipment and thousands of kits for Ukrainian soldiers.

On 8 July 2022, the United Kingdom’s Second Permanent Under Secretary and Political Director Tim Barrow, United States Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken, French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna and German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock met at the G20 Ministerial Meeting in Bali. They discussed joint efforts to support Ukraine with additional security and humanitarian aid to further contribute to Ukraine’s resistance against Russia’s invasion.

On 21 July 2022, Secretary of State for Defence Ben Wallace declared in a statement that, in the next few weeks, the Ministry of Defence would continue to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine by supplying more than 20 M109 155mm self-propelled guns, 36 L119 105mm artillery guns and ammunition, more than 50,000 rounds of ammunition for Ukraine’s Soviet-era artillery, at least 1,600 more anti-tank weapons, unmanned aerial systems, counter-battery radar systems and medical equipment. The UK will also provide military support that includes “more sophisticated defense systems across a range of capabilities.” Secretary Wallace stated that the UK will continue to supply this and other equipment and aid “until Ukraine’s sovereignty is restored.”

On 21 July 2022, the United States Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Colin Kahl met with the UK’s Ministry of Defence Director General Security Policy Paul Wyatt at the Pentagon. They discussed the
situation in Ukraine as well as plans and priorities for future months to facilitate close cooperation and coordination on security matters.

On 10 August 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers reiterated their condemnation of Russian aggression against Ukraine. The delegations demanded that Russia hands back full control of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant to Ukraine to recognize Ukraine’s sovereignty and prevent a potential nuclear accident or incident that could endanger the population of Ukraine.

On 11 August 2022, Secretary Wallace announced that the UK “will send further multiple-launch rocket systems (MLRS) to Ukraine … to help the country defend itself against Russia’s illegal invasion,” in addition to a significant number of M31A1 missiles. In the upcoming months, the UK has committed “to train up to 10,000 Ukrainian soldiers in infantry battlefield skills,” along with the contribution of Canada, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway.

On 5 September 2022, Secretary Wallace confirmed that the UK would continue to provide military assistance to the Ukrainian armed forces and that the UK was “now working on an additional package of support.”

On 21 September 2022, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury Liz Truss declared the UK’s position on the war in Ukraine, stating that, where an economy [Ukraine] “is being targeted by an aggressive regime,” international efforts should “move to support them, acting as a sort of ‘economic NATO’” for resilience building. She reiterated the importance of such international alliance as it helps Ukraine to defend not only its values of freedom and democracy, but also “the security and values of the whole world.”

From 21-23 September 2022, Prime Minister Liz Truss announced at the UN General Assembly that the UK will continue to match, or exceed, the already pledged EUR2.3 billion of military assistance to Ukraine in 2023. The content of the military support in 2023 will be determined based on the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine but is expected to include equipment like the Multiple Launch Rocket System. Prime Minister Truss promised to the people of Ukraine that “the UK will continue to be right behind you every step of the way. Your security is our security.”

On 30 September 2022, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly announced new sanctions targeted at vulnerable sectors of the Russian economy in response to Russia’s illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia. The sanctions include a ban on the export of nearly 700 goods crucial to Russia’s industrial and technological capabilities and the prevention of Russia’s access to Western services in the areas of IT consultancy, architecture, engineering, auditing and transactional legal advisory for certain commercial activities. Secretary Cleverly stated that Russia “must be held to account for [its] abhorrent violation

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of international law,” which was why Britain was “working with [its] international partners to ramp up the economic pressure through new targeted services bans.”

On 11 October 2022, G7 members issued a joint statement after a meeting with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky.279 The group reaffirmed their pledge to continue providing “financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support” for Ukraine for as long as it takes and voiced their commitment in aiding Ukraine in meet looming winter preparation needs.

On 12 October 2022, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement of commitment to supporting Ukraine.280 In the statement, the participants recounted efforts they had previously taken to support Ukraine before reaffirming their intention to continue supporting Ukraine both militarily and financially for as long as necessary.

On 12 October 2022, the NATO Defense Ministerial Meeting took place in Brussels.281 They discussed recent developments in the Ukrainian situation, the possibility of speeding up the delivery of security assistance packages as well as the logistics of implementing key decisions they had made earlier in the year at the Madrid NATO summit as part of the effort to support Ukraine militarily and economically in the fight against Russia.282

On 13 October 2022, the Ministry of Defence announced that the UK will “donate hundreds more air defense missiles to Ukraine, including [Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile] AMRAAM rockets … capable of shooting down cruise missiles.”283 The rockets would be used with the NASAMS air defence systems provided by the US and would help to protect Ukraine’s critical national infrastructure. The package is served alongside hundreds of additional aerial drones “to support Ukraine’s information gathering and logistics capabilities” and a further 18 howitzer artillery guns. The Ministry also announced that the UK will provide EUR10 million to NATO’s Comprehensive Assistance Package for Ukraine. The funding will be used to provide “urgent non-lethal assistance to Ukraine, such as winter clothes, shelters, generators, fuel trucks and ambulances for the Ukrainian army ahead of the winter.” Defence Secretary Ben Wallace promised to continue to urge his allied counterparts to support Ukraine for as long as it takes. In future meetings, Secretary Wallace and his allied counterparts will discuss the defence industrial capacity “to ensure that Allies are able to increase … munitions [to] keep supporting Ukraine” and how NATO can safeguard critical infrastructure from future attacks.

On 13 October 2022, the UK Minister for Development, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Vicky Ford met with Samantha Power, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.284 They discussed ongoing efforts by the UK to support Ukraine as well as a deepening of bilateral cooperation for the provision of aid.

On 23 October 2022, representatives from the foreign departments and ministries of the UK, France and the US issued a joint statement reiterating steadfast support for Ukraine. The statement says that the three countries discussed their shared dedication to supporting Ukraine with economic, military and humanitarian aid.

On 17 November 2022, the Treasury announced that it would provide an additional EUR2.5 billion to help people from Ukraine and Afghanistan seek refuge in the UK from 2022 to 2024.

On 8 November 2022, the Ministry of Defence confirmed that the UK will remain fully engaged with industry, allies and partners to ensure the continuation of military supplies to Ukraine. These munitions and equipment are provided directly from the British stocks and are “replaced as expeditiously as possible.”

On 19 November 2022, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak announced a new package of air defence support worth EUR50 million for Ukraine during his visit to Kyiv. The support includes 125 anti-aircraft guns and counter-drone technology such as radars and anti-drone electronic warfare capability.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders released a statement reiterating their commitment to support Ukraine against Russian aggression. The statement cited the provision of additional aid to Ukraine to support its citizenry throughout the winter as well as the country’s infrastructure in the face of damages to the energy and water sectors. The G7 emphasized the existence of sanctions against Russia and highlighted their shared desire for peace with the hope that the Russian aggression and breach of international law against Ukraine would soon come to an end.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. It has and will continue to provide substantial military assistance to Ukraine in the form of both physical equipment and financial contributions, with and without collaboration with its allied counterparts.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

On 29 June 2022, representatives from member states of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) met for a two-day summit in Madrid. During this conference, they issued a joint statement about the actions that NATO has taken and will take in response to Russian aggression and reaffirmed their continued solidarity with Ukraine as well as their commitment to “step up political and practical support.” Additionally, they

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announced a joint strengthened comprehensive package of support for Ukraine intended to aid in repelling the Russian invasion.\textsuperscript{292}

On 29 June 2022, United States Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin called Ukrainian Minister of Defence Oleksii Reznikov.\textsuperscript{293} They discussed the US security assistance efforts in Ukraine as well as its impacts on the battlefield and plans for the next Ukraine Defense Contact Group (UDCG) meeting. Secretary Austin also reaffirmed the dedication of the US and its allies to support Ukraine in its military conflict against Russia.

On 30 June 2022, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced USD1.3 billion of direct financial aid to the Government of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{294} This transfer will be facilitated by the World Bank and will contribute to the continued operation of the Ukrainian government.

On 1 July 2022, the Department of Defense (DOD) announced an additional USD820 million security assistance package for Ukraine.\textsuperscript{295} This package includes “additional ammunition for High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS)” to be procured from current US stockpiles and other items, such as “two National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMS), up to 150,000 rounds of 155mm artillery ammunition, and four additional counter-artillery radars,” to be procured from industry contracts. The equipment provided will contribute to Ukraine’s continued self-defence against Russia.

On 6 July 2022, Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken held a phone call meeting with Ukraine’s Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba.\textsuperscript{296} They discussed updates on the US security assistance, financial budgetary aid and plans for an upcoming G20 Foreign Minister conference in Bali. Secretary Blinken reiterated the US commitment to supporting efforts to secure Ukraine’s “democratic, free and prosperous future.”

On 8 July 2022, Secretary Blinken, French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna, German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock and the United Kingdom’s Second Permanent Under Secretary and Political Director Tim Barrow met at the G20 Ministerial Meeting in Bali.\textsuperscript{297} They discussed joint efforts to support Ukraine with additional security and humanitarian aid to further contribute to Ukraine’s resistance against Russia’s invasion.

On 8 July 2022, the DOD announced an additional USD400 million Presidential Drawdown security package of equipment to be donated to Ukraine from existing US stockpiles.\textsuperscript{298} This package contains “four HIMARS and additional ammunition for HIMARS, three tactical vehicles to recover equipment, 155mm artillery ammunition, demolition munitions, counter-battery systems, spare parts and other equipment.”

\textsuperscript{296} Secretary Blinken’s Call with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Kuleba, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 6 July 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.state.gov/secretary-blindexen’s-call-with-ukrainian-foreign-minister-kuleba-26/
\textsuperscript{297} Secretary Blinken’s Meeting with Transatlantic Quad Foreign Ministers, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 8 July 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.state.gov/secretary-blindexen’s-meeting-with-transatlantic-quad-foreign-ministers-3/
On 9 July 2022, the Department of State and the USAID announced USD368 million in collective humanitarian aid for Ukraine.\textsuperscript{299} This money is meant to go towards providing “food, safe drinking water, cash assistance, protection, accessible shelter, emergency health care, logistics, and humanitarian coordination” to the people of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{300}

On 9 July 2022, Secretary Austin held a phone call with Ukraine’s Minister Reznikov.\textsuperscript{301} They spoke on updates to the US security assistance, the situation on the ground, the agenda for the next UDCG meeting as well as the future of cooperation in that format. This meeting contained a pledge to maintain close contact and is a continuation of the United States’ close collaboration with the Ukrainian government on supporting it militarily.

On 12 July 2022, the USAID and the Department of the Treasury announced the provision of an additional USD1.7 billion in financial aid to Ukraine.\textsuperscript{302} This transfer is to be facilitated by the World Bank and is meant to ease the budget deficit caused by the Russian invasion to help the Ukrainian government continue carrying out its critical functions.

On 13 July 2022, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Wally Adeyemo called Ukrainian Minister of Finance Sergii Marchenko to discuss continued US and international financial support for Ukraine, as well as the recent USD1.7 billion provision.\textsuperscript{303} This meeting is a continuation of the US effort to maintain close collaboration with Ukraine on measures of economic support.

On 14 July 2022, USAID Administrator Samantha Power called Ukraine’s Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal to discuss recovery efforts as well as the ongoing support the US has been providing.\textsuperscript{304} This meeting is a continuation of the US efforts to coordinate with Ukraine on its recovery steps.

On 18 July 2022, Administrator Power met with the First Lady of Ukraine Olena Zelenska.\textsuperscript{305} They discussed humanitarian issues in Ukraine and agreed to continue working closely together to address healthcare challenges and plan for long-term recovery.

On 18 July 2022, USAID announced the provision of an additional USD169 million in humanitarian assistance to Ukraine.\textsuperscript{306} This aid package is meant to “provide emergency food and cash assistance, safe drinking water, protection, accessible shelter, emergency health care, logistics, and humanitarian coordination to the people of Ukraine.”


logistical support, information management support for humanitarian operations, nutrition, emergency shelter assistance, hygiene items, emergency health care and mental health care to Ukrainians directly impacted by the conflict.”

On 18 July 2022, a Department of State spokesperson reiterated to the press that they would continue sharing intelligence with the Ukrainian government, despite recent high-level personnel changes. They reaffirmed that the support of the US was for the country of Ukraine, not for any specific member of its government administration, and they would continue with that policy.

On 18 July 2022, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy, Plans and Capabilities Dr. Mara Karlin visited Brussels and met with NATO allies and partners. Among other issues, they discussed the coordination of collective efforts to provide military support for Ukraine.

On 20 July 2022, Secretary Austin met virtually with the defence leaders of some 50 other countries as part of a periodic meeting of the UDCG. They worked on the coordination of current efforts to support Ukraine militarily and discussed the country’s anticipated future defence needs.

On 20 July 2022, the US issued a joint statement with other states in the Group of Creditors of Ukraine to defer Ukraine’s debt payments due to bondholders and extend payment maturities from 1 August 2022 to the end of 2023, with the possibility of another year-long extension. This measure is meant to alleviate stress on Ukraine and financially support it as it fights against Russia.

On 21 July 2022, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Colin Kahl met with the UK’s Ministry of Defence Director General Security Policy Paul Wyatt at the Pentagon. They discussed the situation in Ukraine as well as plans and priorities for future months to facilitate close cooperation and coordination on security matters.

On 22 July 2022, Secretary Blinken called Ukraine’s Minister Kuleba. They discussed future security assistance packages for Ukraine as part of the US’ continued close coordination with Ukraine on military matters.

On 22 July 2022, the DOD announced another USD270 million in military aid for Ukraine. This package will include “four additional HIMARS and additional ammunition for HIMARS, four command post vehicles, 36,000 rounds of 105mm ammunition, additional anti-armor weapons, spare parts, and other equipment,” all


to be donated from the US stockpiles, and as many as 580 Phoenix Ghost Tactical Unmanned Aerial Systems to be procured from industry contractors. All of these are meant to contribute to the Ukrainian war effort against Russia.

On 26 July 2022, Secretary Austin once again called Ukraine’s Minister Reznikov.314 They discussed the outcomes of the previous UDCG meeting, current US security assistance to Ukraine, and the situation on the ground as part of the continued coordination between the two countries on support against the Russian invasion.

On 27 July 2022, the US contributed USD500 million to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to support recovery efforts from the Russian invasion in Ukraine and other impacted countries.315 “This funding will support immediate crisis response mainly in Ukraine, including: energy security needs; food security, including vital infrastructure in transport and logistics as well as direct finance to farmers and exporters; and support for vulnerable populations and internally displaced persons.” It will “also support technical assistance grants to support small and medium businesses, improve the business environment, and mitigate risks of food and energy insecurity.”

On 27 July 2022, USAID announced the provision of nearly USD74 million in humanitarian assistance to Ukraine.316 “This additional funding will provide emergency hygiene items, health care, mental health care, and shelter and cash assistance to Ukrainians directly impacted by the conflict” and thus help the Ukrainian recovery from the impacts of the war.

On 29 July 2022, Secretary Austin called Ukraine’s Minister Reznikov.317 They discussed changing battlefield dynamics and security assistance such that the US can continue to provide Ukraine with the capabilities needed to adequately defend itself against Russia.

On 1 August 2022, the DOD announced the provision of USD550 million worth of equipment to Ukraine as a Presidential Drawdown security assistance package.318 This aid is intended to help Ukraine meet changing battlefield dynamics and will include, among other things, 75,000 rounds of 155mm artillery ammunition and additional ammunition for HIMARS.

On 2 August 2022, the USAID announced that they would provide the World Health Organization with an additional USD1.8 million for the surveillance and reporting of infectious diseases in Ukraine.319 This humanitarian aid is meant to support the recovery of Ukrainian health systems.

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On 3 August 2022, Secretary Austin held another call with Ukraine’s Minister Reznikov. They discussed the situation on the ground as well as Ukraine’s security assistance needs such that the US can continue providing Ukraine with the necessary capabilities to fight off the Russian invasion.

On 8 August 2022, USAID in conjunction with the Treasury provided an additional USD4.5 billion through the World Bank of direct financial aid to the Ukrainian government. This funding is meant to help Ukraine address the budget deficit caused by the Russian invasion.

On 8 August 2022, the DOD authorized a Presidential Drawdown package of USD1 billion in military equipment from the US stockpiles for Ukraine. The package includes “additional ammunition for HIMARS, 75,000 rounds of 155mm artillery ammunition, 20 120mm mortar systems and 20,000 rounds of 120mm mortar ammunition, munitions for NASAMS, 1,000 Javelin and hundreds of AT4 anti-armor systems, 50 armored medical treatment vehicles, Claymore anti-personnel munitions, C-4 explosives, demolition munitions, and demolition equipment, medical supplies [namely] first aid kits, bandages, monitors, and other equipment.” This security assistance is meant to help Ukraine militarily in the war against Russia.

On 8 August 2022, Secretary Austin held a phone conversation with Canada’s Minister of National Defence Anita Anand. As part of close bilateral coordination on global issues, they discussed the provision of Canadian security assistance to Ukraine.

On 9 August 2022, Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman met with New Zealand’s Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern. They discussed and reiterated their continued response coordination to support Ukraine in its war against Russia.

On 9 August 2022, the State Department announced USD89 million of funding to deploy demining teams across Ukraine for the clearance of landmines. This initiative is meant to provide humanitarian support to the people of Ukraine and assist in the country’s recovery.

On 10 August 2022, Secretary Austin met with Latvia’s President Egils Levits, Prime Minister Krisjanis Karins and Defense Minister Artis Pabriks in Riga. They discussed the military situation in Ukraine, the

implementation of the NATO Madrid Summit commitments and efforts to support Ukraine as part of bilateral cooperation in support of Ukraine against Russia.

On 16 August 2022, Secretary Austin had a phone call with Ukraine’s Minister Reznikov. They discussed the situation on the ground, Ukraine’s immediate security assistance needs, and planning for the next meeting of the UDCG as part of the efforts to bolster international cooperation and security support for Ukraine.

On 17 August 2022, Secretary Blinken called Ukraine’s Minister Kuleba. They discussed the ongoing US support for Ukraine and the delivery of aid packages to maintain continued cooperation, coordination and communication between the two governments on military and financial support.

On 19 August 2022, Secretary Blinken called Korea’s Foreign Minister Park Jin. They discussed cooperation on global issues, including efforts by both countries to provide assistance to Ukraine.

On 19 August 2022, the DOD announced a Presidential Drawdown Security package of USD775 million worth of equipment from the US stockpiles that will be provided to Ukraine. The package includes “additional ammunition for HIMARS, 16 105mm Howitzers and 36,000 105mm artillery rounds, 15 Scan Eagle unmanned aerial systems, 40 MaxxPro Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles with mine rollers, additional high-speed anti-radiation missiles, 50 armored High-Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV), 1,500 Tube-Launched, Optically-Tracker, Wire-Guided (TOW) missiles, 1,000 Javelin anti-armor systems, 2,000 anti-armor rounds, mine-cleaning equipment and systems, demolition munitions, tactical secure communications systems, night vision devices, thermal imagery systems, optics, and laser rangefinders.” This security assistance is meant to help Ukraine meet its critical battlefield and defence needs in the conflict against Russia.

On 24 August 2022, the DOD announced a USD2.8 billion security package for Ukraine, of equipment to be provided from private industry contracts in months and years to come. This package will include “six additional NASAMS with additional munitions for NASAMS, up to 245,000 rounds of 155mm artillery ammunition, up to 65,000 rounds of 120mm mortar ammunition, up to 24 counter-artillery radars, Puma Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) and support equipment for Scan Eagle UAS systems, VAMPIRE Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems, laser-guided rocket systems, funding for training, maintenance, and sustainment.” This funding is meant to provide continual support for the Ukrainian military and cover the nation’s long-term security needs.

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On 26 August 2022, the DOD awarded Raytheon Missiles & Defense a USD182 million contract for the manufacture of NASAMS to be delivered to Ukraine as part of previously announced security packages. This equipment is to be provided to Ukraine over the coming months to support their long-term air defence capabilities.

On 29 August 2022, Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, William LaPlante and Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology Doug Bush visited manufacturing facilities for High Mobility Rocket Systems and Guided Multiple Launch Rocket Systems. This visit was intended to strengthen the partnership with the Defense Industry, in light of recent rounds of equipment procurement for Ukraine and encourage more cooperation and coordination in providing additional security aid.

On 31 August 2022, Administrator Power met with a delegation of Ukrainian representatives, including Ukraine’s Minister of Communities and Territorial Development Oleksiy Chernyshov, Ukrainian Ambassador Oksana Markarova, Deputy Minister for Communities and Territorial Development Ivan Lukeria, Government Commissioner for Public Debt Management Yuriy Butsa, Advisor to the Minister for Communities and Territorial Development Oleksiy Lukashuk, and acting head of the economic section of the Embassy of Ukraine Volodymyr Muzyl. As part of the close partnership between the US and Ukraine for bilateral cooperation in supporting resistance against Russian invasion, the officials jointly discussed current USAID assistance efforts and the need to conduct repairs on critical infrastructure damaged by the war. They also reviewed a preliminary version of the Ukrainian National Recovery Plan.

On 8 September 2022, Secretary Austin met with leaders from 50 other countries at Ramstein Airbase, Germany, for the fifth meeting of the UDCG. The representatives discussed and planned continued international efforts to support Ukraine militarily and logistics for meeting the training, equipment, and sustainment needs of the Ukrainian military in the war against Russia. The group pledged to “find new and innovative ways to support [sic] Ukrainian military and Ukrainian people as they defend their country, their lives and their freedom.”

On 8 September 2022, the DOD announced the provision of USD675 million worth of military equipment to be provided as security assistance to Ukraine from the US stockpiles. This package was announced in light of the fifth meeting of the UDCG and includes “additional ammunition for HIMARS; four 105mm Howitzers and 36,000 105mm artillery rounds; additional High-speed Anti-radiation missiles (HARM); 100 armored High-Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV); 1.5 million rounds of small arms ammunition; more than

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5,000 anti-armor systems; 1,000 155mm rounds of Remote Anti-Armor Mine (RAAM) Systems; additional grenade launchers and small arms; 50 armored medical treatment vehicles; night vision devices and other field equipment.” This equipment is meant to meet Ukraine’s urgent needs on the battlefield.

On 8 September 2022, Secretary Blinken, while on a visit to Kyiv to meet with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, announced an additional USD2.2 billion in foreign military financing to help bolster the security of Ukraine and its neighbours in the region.340 USD1 billion of that fund will be going towards helping Ukraine both sustain its current military self-defence capabilities and develop future capabilities.

On 9 September 2022, Secretary of the Treasury Janet L. Yellen met with Ukraine’s Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal virtually.341 They discussed the need for expedited delivery of economic assistance, the development of a macroeconomic reform program and the formation of a coalition of partners to support Ukraine’s recovery from the destruction caused by the war. This meeting between representatives of the two governments was meant to further the close US cooperation in financially supporting Ukraine’s reconstruction.

On 10 September 2022, Secretary Blinken spoke with European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen.342 They coordinated further efforts to continue supporting Ukraine and to hold Russia accountable for the war it continues waging against Ukraine. This meeting is part of a series of diplomatic actions taken by the US to reinforce international cooperation in support of Ukraine.

On 14 September 2022, the US and other members of the Group of Creditors of Ukraine met to conclude the implementation of the suspension announced in their previous statement dated 20 July 2022.343 This measure is meant to reduce the pressure on the Ukrainian economy in the context of the Russian invasion.

On 15 September 2022, the DOD funded a contract modification equal to USD14.5 million to Safe Boats International L.L.C. for the installation of four additional Gun Weapons Systems onto MarkVI patrol boats previously procured for sale to Ukraine.344 This contract is meant to support equipment adaptations to Ukraine’s military needs as the country continues to defend itself against Russia.345

On 15 September 2022, the DOD announced the provision of an additional USD600 million worth of equipment as part of the Presidential Drawdown security package.346 This security assistance will include “additional ammunition for HIMARS; 36,000 105mm artillery rounds; 1,000 precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds; four counter-artillery radars; four trucks and eight trailers to transport heavy equipment; counter-unmanned aerial systems; mine-clearing equipment; Claymore anti-personnel munitions; demolition munitions and equipment; small arms and ammunition; night vision devices, cold weather gear, and other field equipment.”
This latest security package is part of the US efforts to ensure the Ukrainian military can meet its critical battlefield demands.

On 15 September 2022, the DOD awarded a USD2.2 million contract to AeroVironment Inc. for the procurement of Switchblade 600s for Ukraine. This action is meant to provide the Ukrainian military with the equipment necessary to meet the challenges of the changing war dynamic.

On 16 September 2022, Deputy Secretary of Defense Dr. Kathleen H. Hicks met with several executives from key biotechnology industry actors to communicate the needs of the Department of Defense and discuss the procurement of equipment for Ukraine. This meeting contributes to bolstering military support for Ukraine by coordinating measures for security assistance with industry manufacturers.

On 16 September 2022, USAID Deputy Administrator Isobel Coleman met with the co-founder of the International Center for Ukrainian Victory Olena Halushka and Yulia Paievska, a military servicewoman who was detained by the Russians during the war. They discussed the dynamic situation on the ground in the recently liberated territories and how the US government can support Ukraine’s reintegration of its regained territory. This meeting contributes to the US’ understanding of the local situation and plans to support recovery in liberated Ukrainian territories.

On 22 September 2022, the US issued a joint statement with G7 foreign ministers in support of Ukraine. They collectively reiterated their commitment “to continue and sustain economic, financial, humanitarian, military and diplomatic support for Ukraine for as long as necessary and to the extent necessary, to ensure Ukraine’s path to freedom, peace, reconstruction and economic development.”

On 26 September 2022, the US announced the allocation of an additional USD457.5 million in security assistance for Ukraine. This funding will go towards supporting Ukrainian security by enhancing the operational capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

On 28 September 2022, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment William A. LaPlante chaired the first meeting of the National Armaments Directors composed of representatives from members of the UDCG. The participants discussed defence industry challenges, opportunities to increase production, the logistics of standardizing equipment to make donated systems more compatible and increasing sustainment

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capabilities in Ukraine for the maintenance and repair of donated equipment. This meeting contributed to coordinating international support for Ukraine and increasing the efficiency of security assistance efforts.

On 28 September 2022, the DOD announced an additional security package for Ukraine of approximately USD1.1 billion in equipment to be procured in the coming weeks, months and years from private industry contractors. This package will include among other things the following equipment: “18 HIMARS and associated ammunition; 150 Armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (Humvees); 150 Tactical Vehicles to tow weapons; 40 trucks and 80 trailers to transport heavy equipment; two radars for Unmanned Aerial Systems; 20 multi-mission radars; Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems; tactical secure communications systems, surveillance systems, and optics; explosive ordnance disposal equipment; body armor and other field equipment; funding for training, maintenance, and sustainment.” This provision is meant to support Ukraine in addressing both urgent and long-term security problems.

On 29 September 2022, the DOD allocated an additional USD12 million to SRCTec LLC for the modification of TPQ-50 radar systems procured in a previous contract for Ukraine. This contract is part of the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative to militarily support Ukraine in combating the Russian invasion.

On 30 September 2022, Secretary Austin called Ukraine’s Minister Reznikov. They discussed the situation on the ground and recent US security assistance initiatives as well as plans for the next UDCG meeting. This dialogue between the two officials is part of ongoing coordination between the US and Ukrainian governments on supporting the Ukrainian effort against Russia.

On 30 September 2022, the US Congress successfully passed an omnibus bill providing an additional USD12.35 billion in both financial and military support to Ukraine. This funding will grant the Ukrainian government substantial additional support in its conflict with Russia.

On 1 October 2022, Secretary Blinken called Ukraine’s Minister Kuleba. They discussed the situation in Ukraine, ongoing assistance and future deliveries of security assistance packages.

On 4 October 2022, the DOD announced an additional USD625 million worth of capabilities to be delivered to Ukraine from existing US stocks. This security assistance package is intended to provide vital equipment to support Ukrainian resistance against Russia and includes “four HIMARS and associated ammunition; 16 155mm Howitzers; 75,000 155mm artillery rounds; 500 precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds; 1,000 155mm rounds of Remote Anti-Armor Mine (RAAM) Systems; 16 105mm Howitzers; 30,000 120mm mortar rounds; 200 MaxxPro Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles; 200,000 rounds of small arms ammunition; obstacle emplacement equipment; Claymore anti-personnel munitions.”

357 Secretary Blinken’s Call with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Kuleba, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 1 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.state.gov/secretary-blinkens-call-with-ukrainian-foreign-minister-kuleba-30/
On 5 October 2022, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Security and Nonproliferation Programs Kathryn Insley addressed a conference for the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.\textsuperscript{359} She urged all members to contribute to Ukraine’s security by continuing to provide them with support against Russia’s invasion.

On 6 October 2022, the USAID announced USD55 million in financial support for Ukraine’s heating infrastructure to alleviate the stress of the approaching winter.\textsuperscript{360} This assistance is meant to support recovery and will fund repairs and maintenance of the critical infrastructure needed to heat buildings across Ukraine.

On 10 October 2022, Secretary Blinken called Ukraine’s Minister Kuleba.\textsuperscript{361} They discussed the recent missile strikes against Ukraine and Blinken reaffirmed the American dedication to providing continued vital economic, humanitarian and security support to Ukraine.

On 10 October 2022, US President Joe Biden called Ukraine’s President Zelensky.\textsuperscript{362} They discussed continuing efforts to interface with allies and encourage the provision of support for Ukraine, with Biden pledging to provide Ukraine with security assistance, including advanced air defence systems.

On 11 October 2022, Secretary Yellen met with Ukraine’s Minister Marchenko in Washington D.C.\textsuperscript{363} They discussed US efforts to call upon allies to provide support, Ukraine’s economic outlook and financial needs as well as ways the US could provide additional support to Ukraine. This meeting contributes to US efforts to maintain close communication with the Ukrainian government such that the support provided to them will accurately reflect the challenges they face.

On 11 October 2022, G7 members issued a joint statement after a meeting with President Zelensky.\textsuperscript{364} The group reaffirmed their pledge to continue providing “financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support” for Ukraine for as long as it takes and voiced their commitment in aiding Ukraine in meet looming winter preparation needs.

On 12 October 2022, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement of commitment to supporting Ukraine.\textsuperscript{365} In the statement, the participants recounted efforts they had previously taken to support Ukraine before reaffirming their intention to continue supporting Ukraine both militarily and financially for as long as necessary.


\textsuperscript{361} Remarks by Secretary Blinken’s Call with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Kuleba, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 10 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.state.gov/secretary-blinkens-call-with-ukrainian-foreign-minister-kuleba

\textsuperscript{362} Readout of Secretary Blinken’s Call with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Kuleba, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 10 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.state.gov/secretary-blinkens-call-with-ukrainian-foreign-minister-kuleba-31/


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7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
On 12 October 2022, Administrator Power met with the Dutch Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation Elisabeth Schreinemacher. They discussed the Netherlands’ provision of aid to Ukraine to assist in preparations for winter conditions, US direct budgetary financing of Ukraine and the safeguarding of women’s rights during the conflict, as well as other initiatives to support Ukraine. This contributes to the US’ continued efforts to promote collaboration in support of Ukraine amongst partners and allies.

On 12 October 2022, Secretary Austin chaired the NATO Defense Ministerial Meeting which took place in Brussels. They discussed recent developments in the Ukrainian situation, the possibility of speeding up the delivery of security assistance packages as well as the logistics of implementing key decisions they had made earlier in the year at the Madrid NATO Summit as part of the effort to support Ukraine militarily and economically in the fight against Russia.

On 12 October 2022, Secretary Austin attended the sixth meeting of the UDCG along with representatives from some fifty other members. The meeting addressed bolstering the security support Ukraine receives from its partners through measures to improve defensive industry production, systems interoperability of donated equipment, sustainment capacity for equipment, intensification of training efforts for Ukrainian soldiers, as well as ensure the continued smooth operation of the logistical networks used to deliver provisions to Ukraine.

On 13 October 2022, Administrator Power met with the UK Minister for Development, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Vicky Ford. The two discussed ongoing efforts by the UK to support Ukraine as well as a deepening of bilateral cooperation for the provision of aid. This meeting fosters US objectives in mobilizing international cooperation and bilateral efforts to support Ukraine.

On 14 October 2022, the DOD announced the provision of an additional USD725 million worth of equipment from the US existing stockpile as part of a Presidential Drawdown security assistance package. This equipment is meant to bolster Ukrainian defensive capabilities and will include “additional ammunition for HIMARS; 23,000 155mm artillery rounds; 500 precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds; 5,000 155mm rounds of Remote Anti-Armor Mine (RAAM) Systems; 5,000 anti-tank weapons; High-speed Anti-radiation missiles

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(HARMs); more than 200 Humvees; small arms and more than 2,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition; medical supplies.”

On 14 October 2022, USAID Deputy Administrator Isobel Coleman met with Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General for Neighborhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations for the European Union, Katarina Mathernova. This dialogue contributed to the ongoing support of Ukraine as it involved efforts to coordinate both broader humanitarian and development aid initiatives for Ukraine along with direct budgetary support for the Ukrainian government.

On 14 October 2022, Administrator Power met with Ukraine’s Minister Marchenko. They discussed new Ukrainian demands as winter approaches as well as plans on how to stimulate and restart the economy, as well as ongoing and potential US efforts to financially support Ukraine by stirring economic recovery.

On 15 October 2022, Deputy Administrator Coleman met with Director-General of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency Carin Jämtin. The two discussed partnerships for support of Ukraine and the best ways to promote locally led Ukrainian aid efforts and leadership. This meeting contributes towards the continued support for Ukraine by providing an opportunity for collaboration between the US government and civil society organizations, as well as in general, encouraging assistance through local Ukrainian grassroots programs.

On 18 October 2022, Secretary Yellen met virtually with Ukraine’s Prime Minister Shmyhal. They discussed US efforts to deliver their recent USD4.5 billion of direct budgetary aid, Ukrainian financing needs for the coming year, and coordination amongst international partners for support towards Ukrainian recovery. This meeting contributes towards ongoing American efforts to continue financially supporting Ukraine in its endeavours.

On 18 October 2022, Secretary Austin met with the UK’s Secretary of State for Defence Ben Wallace at the Pentagon. The two men, in a continuation of the talks held at the previous NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels, discussed shared security initiatives to aid Ukraine including the provision of security assistance and bilateral cooperation. This dialogue contributed to support for Ukraine by strengthening the partnership for joint cooperative assistance.


On 23 October 2022, Secretary Austin held a phone call with the UK’s Secretary Wallace. This meeting was a continuation of their earlier meeting at the Pentagon on joint security efforts including support of Ukraine.

On 23 October 2022, representatives from the foreign departments and ministries of the US of the France and the United Kingdom issued a joint statement reiterating steadfast support for Ukraine. The statement says that the three countries discussed their shared dedication to supporting Ukraine with economic, military and humanitarian aid.

On 27 October 2022, the US announced a plan to ensure that equipment donated as foreign aid to Ukraine is not illicitly commandeered. This plan is meant to help the Ukrainian war and future recovery efforts by reducing the amount of material captured by Russian forces, making sure the Ukrainian military has access to all the equipment provided to them via security assistance packages and ensuring that there is no destabilizing black market for arms.

On 28 October 2022, the DOD announced a Presidential Drawdown security package to Ukraine containing USD275 million worth of military equipment from US stockpiles. This aid is meant to help Ukraine address various defence challenges and includes “additional ammunition for HIMARS; 500 precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds; 2,000 155mm rounds of Remote Anti-Armor Mine (RAAM) Systems; more than 1,300 anti-armor systems; 125 Humvees; small arms and more than 2,750,000 rounds of small arms ammunition; and four satellite communications antennas.”

On 1 November 2022, the DOS awarded Tetra Tech, Inc. with a USD47.6-million-contract to help strengthen the Ukrainian government’s capacity to remove landmines. This contract is meant to help Ukraine recover from the damage inflicted by the war.

On 1 November 2022, the US contributed USD2 million in initial funding to an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe donor-funded support program for Ukraine. This program will aim to provide humanitarian aid to civilians affected by the war and support the resilience of Ukraine’s democracy, government and civil society organizations.

On 1 November 2022, Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs Karen Donfried visited Ukraine to meet with members of the country’s current administration as well as civil society leaders. She talked with the Ukrainian government about the US’ ongoing security assistance efforts and initiatives to support Ukraine’s recovery and reconstruction efforts. And discussed ways America can help the Ukrainian people achieve their...
goals with civil society leaders. This visit was intended to reaffirm continued US support for Ukraine and foster deeper communication and collaboration between the two countries in satisfying critical Ukrainian needs.

On 4 November 2022, the DOD announced approximately USD400 million in additional security assistance to procure equipment through private industry contracts for Ukraine. This package is meant to reinforce Ukrainian long-term security and includes “funding to refurbish HAWK air defense missiles for inclusion in future Presidential Drawdown packages; 45 Refurbished T-72B Tanks with advanced optics, communications, and armor packages; 1,100 Phoenix Ghost Tactical Unmanned Aerial Systems; 40 Armored Riverine Boats; Funding to refurbish 250 M1117 Armored Security Vehicles; tactical secure communications systems and surveillance systems; and funding for training, maintenance, and sustainment.”

On 4 November 2022, the State Department published a joint statement issued by G7 foreign ministers on several key global issues, including the war in Ukraine. The statement reaffirmed the G7 commitment to providing Ukraine with support for as long as it takes and introduced the establishment of a new coordination mechanism to contribute to the repair and safeguarding of Ukraine’s infrastructure.

On 8 November 2022, the DOD announced the successful delivery of two National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems to Ukraine. These systems are part of the security assistance promised to Ukraine in a military aid package from July.

On 8 November 2022, USAID announced the allocation of approximately USD25 million in additional humanitarian aid to assist in the winterization of Ukraine. This additional aid, on top of the USD55 million announced in October as well as previous funding, is meant to help vulnerable portions of the Ukrainian population weather the harsh winter after the Russian invasion severely damaged heating infrastructure in the country.

On 10 November 2022, the DOD announced the provision of an additional Presidential Drawdown security assistance package to Ukraine valued at USD400 million. This package will contain “missiles for HAWK air defense systems, 4 Avenger air defense systems and stinger missiles, additional ammunition for HIMARS, 21,000 155mm artillery rounds, 500 precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds, 10,000 120mm mortar rounds, 100 Humvees, 400 grenade launchers, small arms, optics, and more than 20,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, demolition equipment for obstacle clearing, [and] cold weather protective gear.” This aid will help meet Ukraine’s critical defensive needs.

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On 15 November 2022, Administrator Power met with Ukrainian Ambassador Markarova. They coordinated US assistance towards Ukraine by discussing, among other things, Ukraine’s urgent needs, USAID aid priorities, the progress of humanitarian projects, plans for reconstruction and an expansion of support for Ukraine’s energy infrastructure.

On 16 November 2022, Secretary Austin and the Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Mark A. Milley met virtually with international partners for the seventh meeting of the UDCG. In the interests of international cooperation in support of Ukraine, during this meeting, participants expanded upon topics from previous meetings, provided updates on ongoing security assistance projects, and discussed ways to aid the training of the Ukrainian military.

On 18 November 2022, Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment LaPlante chaired the second meeting of the NADs. Representatives built upon topics discussed in the previous September meeting including interoperability of donated equipment and collaborated on key efforts to provide Ukraine with “(1) ground-based, long-range fires, (2) air defense systems, (3) air-to-ground capabilities, and (4) sustainment support.”

On 22 November 2022, Secretary Yellen announced the mobilization of an additional USD4.5 billion dollars of direct budgetary support to the government of Ukraine. This package along with previous financial assistance is meant to ensure the government of Ukraine has the necessary resources to continue operating.

On 23 November 2022, the DOD provided another Presidential Drawdown security assistance package valued at USD400 million to Ukraine. This package is intended to help Ukraine meet battlefield challenges and includes “additional munitions for NASAMS, 150 heavy machine guns with thermal imagery sights to counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), additional ammunition for HIMARS, 200 precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds, 10,000 120mm mortar rounds, High-speed Anti-radiation missiles (HARMs), 150 Humvees, over 100 light tactical vehicles, over 20,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, over 200 generators, [and] spare parts for 105mm Howitzers and other equipment.”

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On 29 November 2022, Secretary Blinken during a G7+ meeting announced the provision of USD53 million to Ukraine for the acquisition of critical equipment needed for Ukraine’s electricity infrastructure. This aid package will supply Ukraine with crucial supplies such as “transformers, circuit breakers, surge arresters, disconnectors, [and] vehicles” needed to repair and maintain the functioning of its energy grid.

On 30 November 2022, Secretary Blinken met with Ukraine’s Minister Kuleba as part of an ongoing US collaboration and coordination with the Ukrainian government. The two discussed the enduring US commitment to support Ukraine, ongoing US support efforts, the provision of security assistance air defenses, building long-term energy resilience in Ukraine, and the outcomes of the G7+ meeting.

On 30 November 2022, the DOD awarded the Raytheon Company with a USD1.2-billion contract for the acquisition of “National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems, associated equipment, services and spares in support of the efforts in Ukraine.” This contract is part of equipment provisions to Ukraine per previous US security assistance packages.

On 1 December 2022, President Biden issued a joint statement with French President Emmanuel Macron after a meeting between the two leaders in Washington DC. Among other things, the two leaders reaffirmed their countries’ support for Ukraine, announced that they would continue coordinating assistance efforts both with each other and with other international partners, and voiced an intention to continue providing direct budgetary support to Ukraine and encourage international institutions to expand their financial aid.

On 9 December 2022, the DOD announced the provision of an additional Presidential Drawdown security assistance package valued at USD275 million. This package is meant to bolster Ukraine’s military capabilities and includes “additional ammunition for HIMARS, 80,000 155mm artillery rounds, counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems equipment, counter air defense capability, Humvees, Ambulances and medical equipment, approximately 150 generators, [and] field equipment.”

On 11 December 2022, President Biden held a phone call with Ukraine’s President Zelenskyy. Biden reaffirmed US commitment to Ukraine, and the two presidents spoke about ongoing support efforts, including the US strengthening Ukraine’s air defense capabilities through the provision of equipment in recent Presidential Drawdown packages.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders released a statement reiterating their commitment to support Ukraine against Russian aggression. The statement cited the provision of additional aid to Ukraine to support its citizenry throughout the winter as well as the country’s infrastructure in the face of damages to the energy and water sectors. The G7 emphasized the existence of sanctions against Russia and highlighted their shared desire

for peace with the hope that the Russian aggression and breach of international law against Ukraine would soon come to an end.

On 15 December 2022, the DOD announced during a press briefing that, as part of the ongoing security assistance efforts, the US would now provide the Ukrainian military with combined arms training.\(^{406}\) Beginning in January 2023, approximately 5,000 Ukrainian soldiers a month will be trained by members of the US Army Europe and Africa Command’s 7th Army Training Command stationed in Germany.

On 21 December 2022, the DOD announced an additional security assistance package to Ukraine worth USD1.85 billion during a Washington visit of Ukraine’s President Zelensky.\(^{407}\) This package is comprised of “one Patriot air defense battery and munitions, additional ammunition for HIMARS, 500 precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds, 10 120mm mortar systems and 10,000 120mm mortar rounds, 10 82mm mortar systems, 10 60mm mortar systems, 37 Cougar Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles, 120 Humvees, six armored utility trucks, High-speed Anti-radiation missiles (HARMS), precision aerial munitions, over 2,700 grenade launchers and small arms, claymore anti-personnel munitions, demolition munitions and equipment, night vision devices and optics, tactical secure communications systems, [and], body armor and other field equipment” from Presidential Drawdown stores as well as “45,000 152mm artillery rounds, 20,000 122mm artillery rounds, 50,000 122mm GRAD rockets, 100,000 rounds of 125mm tank ammunition, SATCOM terminals and services, funding for training, maintenance, and sustainment” to be procured from private industry partners as part of the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.

On 21 December 2022, President Biden announced a USAID provision of USD374 million in humanitarian aid to Ukraine.\(^{408}\) This aid will be provided in partnership with UNICEF, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, and “a non-governmental organization” and will go towards funding operations to help civilians impacted by the conflict.\(^{409}\)

On 23 December 2022, President Biden authorized the new fiscal 2023 National Defense Act.\(^{410}\) This bill includes the allocation of USD800 million to the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative in the 2023 fiscal year, which is an increase of USD500 million from the initial budget request.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. The country has provided ample funding and aid for Ukraine through both financial and security assistance. Additionally, they have also been active in both soliciting aid from other countries and coordinating international support efforts. Moreover, the US has taken efforts to maintain close communication and partnership with Ukraine in relation to the needs of their government and military.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes.

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. 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. 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 12 July 2022, the Council of the European Union announced further aid under the macro-financial assistance plan to Ukraine with the procurement of an additional EUR1 billion. This financial aid was disbursed in two payments in March and May, supporting macro-financial stability in Ukraine as well as the continuity of the most critical state functions for the country to fight against Russian aggression.

On 20 July 2022, the Council of the European Union negotiated Ukrainian refugee support through a proposal titled Flexible Assistance for Territories (FAST-CARE). This proposal will offer further financial assistance to aid Ukrainian refugees through the transfer of resources, support in integration, and cutting costs for transitional period necessities. Providing financial support for Ukrainian refugees represents the Council’s commitment to Ukrainians both inside and outside the country’s borders.

On 22 July 2022, the Council of the European Union announced the mobilization of EUR500 million in support of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, in addition to the financial support it had previously provided. This funding will be utilized primarily to provide military equipment to Ukrainian Armed Forces with the stated motivation of allowing Ukraine to defend its territorial sovereignty and citizenry.

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On 11 August 2022, the EU member states coordinated the delivery of 66,224 tons of assistance to Ukraine via the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.\(^{416}\) The assistance included “180 ambulances, 125 fire-fighting vehicles, 300 power generators, 35 heavy machinery vehicles, and 4 pontoon bridges” with an estimated value over EUR425 million.\(^{417}\) The aim of such acts was to help ease the pressure on Ukraine’s emergency response systems because of Russia’s aggression.

On 10 September 2022, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen spoke with US Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken.\(^{418}\) They coordinated further efforts to continue supporting Ukraine and to hold Russia accountable for the war it continues waging against Ukraine. This meeting is part of a series of diplomatic actions taken by the US to reinforce international cooperation in support of Ukraine.

On 20 September 2022, the European Commission formally adopted a declaration to disperse an additional EUR5 billion in financial assistance to Ukraine.\(^{419}\) This action will allow the budget of the European Union to withstand potential losses that may arise from the provision of these loans and furthers the protection under the existing External Lending Mandate to Ukraine.\(^{420}\)

On 30 September 2022, the Council of the European Union declared the necessity of emergency reductions in Ukraine’s energy prices.\(^{421}\) This action consists of a proposal for the Council to regulate the energy infrastructure within Ukraine through the redistribution of revenues from the EU member states and the reduction of demands to electricity by the country’s residents.

On 7 October 2022, the Council of the European Union saw its leaders introduce the idea of further training missions for Ukraine’s military.\(^{422}\) They discussed this point in addition to infrastructure reconstruction and financial assistance. The Council determined that strong military support will be instrumental in providing Ukraine with the aid it needs to stabilize and protect itself throughout and following the war.

\(^{416}\) Ukraine: the EU has coordinated the delivery of more than 60,000 tonnes of life-saving assistance, European Commission (Brussels) 11 August 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_4945

\(^{417}\) Ukraine: the EU has coordinated the delivery of more than 60,000 tonnes of life-saving assistance, European Commission (Brussels) 11 August 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_4945

\(^{418}\) Secretary Blinken’s Call with European Commission President von der Leyen, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 10 September 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.state.gov/secretary Blinken’s call with European Commission President von der Leyen/


On 12 October 2022, the European Investment Bank disbursed an additional EUR550 million to financially support Ukraine in the face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression.\(^2\) The European Investment Bank dedicated this financial assistance to the “most acute funding needs” of Ukraine, in addition to infrastructure support and power industry. The bank issued this funding as a continuation of its longstanding support alongside the EU for the Ukrainian state.

On 13 October 2022, the Council of the European Union agreed to introduce new measures under the Cohesion’s Action for Refugees in Europe (CARE) which will allow for further flexibility in funding.\(^4\) This measure includes pre-financing, resource transfer, authority funding, and refugee protection within the member states of the European Union.

On 17 October 2022, the Council of the European Union announced its agreement to set up a military assistance mission titled EUMAM Ukraine to enhance Ukraine’s military capabilities.\(^5\) This initiative will provide military training and synchronize the support of EU member states to allow Ukraine the means to support its sovereignty and aid in the protection of Ukrainian citizens. The mandate will be set at a preliminary two years but is open to adjustment when the set period has expired. The financial support will amount to approximately EUR106.7 million.

On 18 October 2022, the European Commission began the dispersion of the first installment of the EU’s macro-financial assistance plan (MFA) to Ukraine totaling EUR2 billion out of the allotted EUR5 billion.\(^6\) This financial assistance follows the format of highly concessional loans and is intended to support Ukraine’s economy as well as humanitarian and defence needs. The EU will be covering any interest costs the loan will generate over its allotted period. This action exemplifies the EUs’ commitment to supplying Ukraine with the financial assistance necessary to stabilize and defend itself in the face of aggression for as long as necessary.

On 21 October 2022, the Council of the European Union condemned the use of missiles and drone attacks against Ukraine by Russia, citing international law.\(^7\) This action was supplemented by the launch of an EU Mission to Support the Ukrainian Armed Forces as well as the allocation of EUR500 million of financial assistance supplied by the European Peace Facility. Additionally, the Council reiterated its intention to support Ukraine through the global food crisis owing to the weaponization of food resources by Russia. The EU leaders were also successful in negotiating a deal related to crises in the energy sector.

On 9 November 2022, the European Commission proposed a macro-financial assistance package of up to EUR18 billion for Ukraine.\(^8\) This monetary aid is intended to be dispersed throughout 2023 and will help Ukraine maintain public services, reform infrastructure, and strengthen the economy in the context of the war. This action comes in addition to a series of reforms that are intended to aid Ukraine become an EU member at some point in the future.

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On 15 November 2022, the Council of the European Union announced the launch of the European Union Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{429} This mission is a continuation of the initiative announced on 17 October 2022. The goal of this assistance is to provide support for capacity building, strengthening the military, and stabilizing the economy. The initiative will last 24 months and is meant to greatly enhance Ukraine’s military capabilities.

On 22 November 2022, the European Commission distributed an aid installment of EUR2.5 billion in support of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{430} This financial assistance is part of the MFA package provided in the form of highly concessional loans for which the EU has agreed to pay interest rates for. This motion will aid Ukraine in covering its short-term funding necessities and demonstrates a willingness to continue aiding Ukraine for as long as necessary.

On 10 December 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted a large financial assistance package to support Ukraine throughout 2023.\textsuperscript{431} This support is provided in the form of EUR18 billion which will be dispersed throughout the following year. The funding will be mobilized for relief and infrastructure rehabilitation with the goal of preparing Ukraine for eventual EU integration as a member state.

On 12 December 2022, the leaders of the G7 members released a statement reiterating their commitment to support Ukraine against Russian aggression.\textsuperscript{432} The statement cited the provision of additional aid to Ukraine to support its citizenry throughout the winter as well as the country’s infrastructure in the face of damages to the energy and water sectors. The G7 emphasized the existence of sanctions against Russia and highlighted their shared desire for peace with the hope that the Russian aggression and breach of international law against Ukraine would soon come to an end.

On 14 December 2022, the European Commission provided an additional EUR500 million in funding to Ukraine under the existing macro-financial package, bringing the total financial support from the European Commission to EUR7.2 billion.\textsuperscript{433} The EU thus has demonstrated its commitment to further distribution of finances to Ukraine throughout the upcoming year.

On 16 December 2022, the European Commission along with Ukrainian officials released a press statement discussing an agreement to finance the reconstruction of education services that have been damaged in the ongoing war of aggression with Russia.\textsuperscript{434} They agreed upon the provision of EUR100 million to rebuild educational systems in Ukraine. The European Commission has additionally begun a solidarity project among the EU member states to provide school buses and educational transportation to Ukraine. This financial support represents a commitment by the EU to support Ukraine’s infrastructure educationally as well as in a humanitarian sense. Moreover, the Council of the European Union released a press statement on the same day, stating that restrictions will be enacted upon the export of aircrafts, drones, and additional potential

technological weapons to Russia. These restrictions represent the ninth sanction package by the EU towards Russia in response to the nation’s aggression against Ukraine.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continue to provide military and financial support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. Providing support for both financial and military directives through military training as well as the provision of extensive military equipment and billions in financial aid, the EU has proven its commitment to supporting Ukraine. Thus, the EU has clearly demonstrated a long-term commitment to supporting Ukraine.

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

Analyst: Ronnie Di Iorio

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3. Climate Change: Health Sustainability

“We acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”

G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué

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Background

The climate change crisis and its consequences have become a focal point in the G7’s agenda for a number of years, as the group has made numerous commitments to counter environmental concerns on an international level. In recent summits, the G7 has emphasized the relationship between climate change and health sustainability, in particular, with the implementation of the “One Health” approach as outlined by the World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO defines the “One Health” approach as “an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.”

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G7 leaders agreed to “strengthen cooperation in protection of the environment, in better use of natural resources, and in health research.” This agreement was the first gesture made by G7 members to incorporate means of sustainability and environmental protection in the field of health research.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 leaders called attention to the “urgent need to safeguard the environment for future generations.” As part of this, the G7 stated that combating climate change requires “a determined and concerted international response and for the early adoption, worldwide, of policies based on sustainable development.” The urgency given to the climate change crisis and the explicit awareness regarding the importance of implementing sustainable policies served as a foundation for forthcoming sustainable development policies.

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders recognized the need for a new global partnership between developed countries, developing countries and multilateral institutions that would place “the achievement of sustainable

development as its fundamental objective.” This statement demonstrated a willingness for international cooperation in promoting and practicing sustainable development, including the protection of the environment and improved health.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to sustainable development and vowed to “step up [their] efforts to build a coherent global and environmentally responsive framework of multilateral agreements and institutions.” This commitment exhibited the G8’s support in the creation of environmentally sustainable and responsive policies, agreements and principles going forward.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders defined one of the three dimensions of sustainable development as “protecting the environment.” This definition placed importance on environmental protection as an integral aspect of sustainable development to be incorporated in future policy and agreements.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 leaders agreed to “elaborate on sustainable and equitable financing of health systems through linking national financing strategies with coordinated international support.”

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders highlighted the importance of health sustainability and stated that they were “fully committed to implementing the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) therein that ensure well-being at all stages and health security for all individuals, and foster inclusive economic growth for nations.”

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders committed to “supporting strong, sustainable health systems that promote access to equality and affordable healthcare.”

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders placed emphasis on “improving integration, by strengthening a ‘One Health’ approach across all aspects of pandemic prevention and preparedness, recognizing the critical links between human and animal health and the environment.”

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders sought to “advance the implementation of integrated One Health Approaches,” and stated that they would “acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”

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444 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 23 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#architecture
Commitment Features
At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders made the following commitment: “We acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”

“Health systems” refers to “a regularly interacting or interdependent group of healthcare bodies forming a unified whole.” In the context of this commitment, “health systems” is understood to mean national and international bodies that govern health i.e., the Federal Ministry of Health of Germany, the World Health Organization (WHO).

“Environmentally sustainable” is defined as “to reconcile economic efficiency, social inclusion and environmental responsibility.” In the context of this commitment, “environmentally sustainable” is understood to mean the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems to meet economic and social needs of healthcare systems.

“Climate-neutral” is defined as “to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by balancing those emissions so that they are equal to (or less than) the emissions that get removed through the planet’s natural absorption.”

“Resilient” is defined as “tending to recover from or adjust easily to or change.” In the context of climate adaptation, “resilient” refers to the ability of health systems “to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning” through the “mitigation and adaptation actions that must be combined to tackle the current and future impacts of climate change.”

“Climate adaptation” is a term that refers to “adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.” As one of the two central approaches in the international climate change process, climate adaptation in the context of this commitment refers to actions taken in response to expected climatic stimuli or their effects on health systems.

The commitment acknowledges both the contribution of health systems to climate change and to environmental problems, as well as the impact of climate change on healthy systems themselves and thus the need for health systems, such as hospitals and their staff, to build resilience to climate impacts. There are therefore three areas of action, or criteria, for the G7 members to address in order to achieve compliance. These are: 1. making health systems more environmentally sustainable; 2. making health systems more climate-neutral,

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or reducing healthy systems emissions contribution; and 3; building the climate resilience of health systems. Full compliance, or a score of +1, is awarded to G7 members who take strong action across all three criteria.

Generally, strong action includes legislation, policy changes, funding, and other like actions that can be expected to have long-term structural impacts. Less than strong actions may include shorter-term actions, attending meetings, information sharing, verbal reiterations of support or public statements and attending summits without taking any concrete action or issuing any funding for initiatives.

Specifically, on environmental sustainability, actions could include, but are not limited to, investing in sustainable waste and hazardous chemicals management, promoting the sustainable procurement of resources, and promoting the integration of a One Health approach in existing health systems.458

On climate-neutrality, strong actions can include, but are not limited to, decarbonising healthcare delivery, facilities and operations, decarbonising healthcare’s supply chain, funding the implementation of clean and renewable energy systems, investing in zero emissions buildings and infrastructure, incentivising and producing low-carbon pharmaceuticals and supporting the transition to climate-smart policies.459

On climate resilience, strong action can include, but are not limited to, funding sanitation technologies designed to be more resistant to climate hazards, training the health workforce to respond to climate risks and environmental threats resulting from systems operations, investing in climate-related pandemic preparedness frameworks, investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, investing in mental health services for those impacted by climate-fuelled natural disasters.460

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, is awarded to G7 members who take strong action in one criteria and less than strong in another.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, is awarded to those members who demonstrate no action towards making health systems environmentally sustainable, climate-neutral or resilient or take less than strong action in only one area or less than half of the commitment.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken some action towards enhancing the sustainability of health systems by 2050 in TWO of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience; OR has taken strong action in ONE of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action towards enhancing the sustainability of health systems by 2050 in all three criteria OR at least TWO and weaker action in ONE of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Saarah Khan
Lead Analyst: Sahar Fatima

Canada: 0
On 25 October 2022, Chief Health Officer Theresa Tam released a document titled “Full report: Mobilizing Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada” which outlines the future of the health sector by acknowledging the importance of sustainable health systems and proposing opportunities for improvement. The goal of this document is to address current and future climate change related health risks, collaborate across sectors for climate-health action and strengthen public health leadership on climate change.

On 25 October 2022, the Public Health Agency published a document titled “Generating Knowledge to Inform Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada” which outlines research opportunities around health climate sustainability. The goal of this document is to guide researchers and grant-giving organizations whose focus is climate sustainability in the health sector.

On 8 November 2022, Health Canada along with the World Health Organization (WHO) spoke at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27). Health Canada led discussions about health and climate change alongside the WHO and other prominent experts. The goal of this event was to coordinate ways to make health systems more environmentally sustainable on an international level.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. On a domestic level, Canada has explored the dangers of climate change and its relation to the health sector by issuing documents in public interest. Canada’s multilateral cooperation with the WHO and presence at COP27 on health security and climate change further affirms their commitment to improving the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of its health sector. However, Canada has not taken any action to improve the climate-neutrality of its health systems.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ilya Gobeen

France: 0
France has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 30 September 2022, Secretary General for Investment in charge of France 2030 Bruno Bonnell announced a call for projects for companies in favour of agroecological and food transitions and expressions of interest to develop food-safe packaging. The goal of this action is to develop technologies that will assist the agroecological transition and food transition (i.e. develop sustainable food production and supply) to fight against the increase in chronic diseases such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular disease.

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On 17 November 2022, Minister for Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher joined the “Net-Zero Government” initiative brought forth by the US’ Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry. While France had already begun taking measures to achieve carbon neutrality with the Eco-responsible Public Services system, the goal of this initiative is to achieve carbon neutrality of all public services by 2050.

On 22 December 2022, Minister for Ecological Transition Christophe Béchu and Territorial Cohesion, Minister Pannier-Runacher, Minister Delegate for Transport Clément Beaun and Minister Delegate for Cities and Housing Olivier Klein announced an investment of EUR145 million into nine new programs in the Energy Savings Certificates (CEE) system. The goal of these investments is to achieve energy efficiency in communities, households, businesses, industries and public support systems.

On 22 December 2022, France announced an action plan to regulate the usage of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) which are products that have non-stick, waterproof and heat resistant properties and are used commonly in everyday households and industries. The goal of these regulations is to restrict access to products that harm human health and the environment.

France has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. While France has exhibited moderate initiative in its health care sector concerning renewable energy and sustainable waste management through domestic civil society partners like the CEE system and international allies at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, they have not made much effort through the climate-neutrality nor climate resilience pillars of this commitment. The motions put forth by France are inadequate for full compliance.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Mehr Yawar**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 30 June 2022, the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection announced its contribution of EUR450 million in total toward the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Test Guideline No.125 for standardized testing measures of nanomaterials. The guideline intends to improve human safety from chemical hazards and advance scientific research on the effects of hard chemicals on health and the environment.

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On 3 July 2022, the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection announced funding of EUR50 million towards the International Climate Initiative at the Ninth Plenary Session of the World Biodiversity Council.469 The goal of this fund was to improve human health and pandemic prevention through the protection of global biodiversity.

On 21 July 2022, Minister of the Environment Steffi Lemke emphasized the importance of the implementation and coordination of One Health policies at the first Africa Protected Area Congress.470 Minister Lemke stated that conserving sustainable ecosystems is key to improving resilience against pandemics.

On 26 August 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Annalena Baerbock and Denmark’s Minister for Foreign Affairs Jeppe Kofod adopted the joint action plan for German-Danish Cooperation with healthcare as a key area of interest in the green transition of the agricultural sector.471 The goal of this plan was to incorporate the two countries’ cooperation on the health sector, particularly in the promotion of the One Health approach and reduction of antimicrobial resistance.

On 16 October 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholtz attended the World Health Summit 2022 in Berlin and emphasized the international cooperation of healthcare propelled by scientific technology to better prepare for future pandemics after COVID-19.472 In his statement, he called for the need to address the link between human health and the environment. He further promised an increase in funding for scientific research to 3.5 per cent of the gross domestic product by 2025 to advance national medical technology.

On 31 October 2022, the Federal Ministry of Health reiterated the efforts made to combat antimicrobial resistance under the German Antibiotic Resistance Strategy’s adoption of the One Health approach.473 Germany will continue its effort to reduce the unnecessary use of antibiotics and enhance the disease surveillance systems.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. Germany has integrated a One Health approach in its health systems, combated antimicrobial resistance and developed sustainable medical frameworks across two pillars of this commitment. Germany has also provided ample financial contributions to organizations like the OECD to fight various infectious diseases and invest in pandemic preparedness measures thus improving the environmental sustainability of its health systems. Finally, Germany has taken strong action to cooperate with other countries to develop sustainable health systems and it has invested in scientific health research to advance technologies that are resilient to climate hazards.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Yeji Kim

Italy: −1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 16 October 2022, Italy chaired the World Health Summit 2022 session. The goal of this session was to address global challenges regarding health and migration, especially in relation to climate change and protracted conflicts.

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. The government has only expressed verbal support for this commitment, but has not taken any concrete action.

Thus, Italy receives a score of −1.

Analyzer: Stephanie Gyimah

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 25 July 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced it would promote the reduction of healthcare waste and controlled disposal in both Japan and Africa at the Third Assembly of the African Clean Cities Platform. The statement, aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, aimed to highlight the importance of environmental resilience in public health and sustainable waste management.

On 5 August 2022, Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi attended the 12th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers’ Meeting and discussed the global pandemic prevention measures. The goal of this conference was to encourage cooperation of various health and environment sectors to implement the Strategic Framework to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance through One Health Approach for 2019 to 2030.

On 31 August 2022, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Makoto and Minister of the Environment Akihiro Nishimura attended the G20 Joint Environment and Climate Ministerial Meeting to pursue environmentally sustainable recovery from COVID-19. The goal of this meeting was to invest in zero-emission technologies and support climate resilient development in the health sector by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

On 2 September 2022, Minister Nishimura and the US Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency Michael Regan reaffirmed their cooperation in achieving zero emissions by 2050 through the US-Japan Global

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Local Zero Carbon Promotion Initiative. As part of this initiative, both countries plan on sharing information on issues relating to human health and the environment.

On 15 September 2022, Trade Minister Yasutoshi Nishimura met with other G7 trade ministers and reiterated Japan’s cooperation in strengthening resilient and sustainable global supply chains. Japan, along with its G7 partners, acknowledged the continued health crisis and remains determined to promote sustainable use of resources.

On 26 September 2022, Environment Minister Nishimura announced the adoption of the “post-2020 global biodiversity framework.” Minister Nishimura further promoted nature-based solutions to address various social issues such as climate change and human health.

On 13 October 2022, the International Monetary Fund for Japan announced a contribution of USD50 million towards constructing a more resilient and sustainable global health system under the leadership of the “Financial Intermediary Fund for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response.” Japan pledged its continued effort to develop resilient disease prevention mechanisms through sustainable health systems and promotion of Universal Health Coverage.

On 13 November 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida attended the 17th East Asia Summit and reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to enhance the capacities and funding for disease prevention, preparedness and response. During the summit, attendees discussed integrating energy transitions in their respective countries’ pandemic recovery plans.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. Japan has taken concrete actions to decarbonize the healthcare sector and achieve climate-neutrality in national and international health sectors. However, the government’s actions towards environmental sustainability and climate resilience were limited to public statements, information sharing and attending summits.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Yeji Kim

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.
On 12 August 2022, Health Minister Maggie Throup sent a letter to the Chief Executive of the UK Health Security Agency Jenny Harries confirming the prioritisation of disease prevention by ensuring emergency preparedness, resilience and response and bolstering a health system that is climate resilient.\textsuperscript{483}

On 23 November 2022, the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department of Health and Social Care announced that the UK and South Africa would work together closely to augment healthcare systems through collaborative research projects.\textsuperscript{484} The UK would allocate funding and facilitate vaccine manufacturing to aid pandemic preparedness in several African countries. The two countries also plan to mitigate climate damages through the Just Energy Transition Partnership to decrease dependency on fossil fuels. The goal of this partnership is to move towards an environmentally sustainable and resilient healthcare system through structural changes.

On 8 December 2022, the Department of Health and Social Care published the Chief Medical Officer’s annual report which highlighted the effects of air pollution and provided recommendations for solutions.\textsuperscript{485} The report aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by emphasizing achievable solutions to protect the health of locals while also adhering to environmental sustainability principles.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. The UK has fulfilled two principles of this commitment by becoming less dependent on fossil fuels (i.e. climate neutrality) and promoting environmentally sustainable practices in healthcare. It has taken weaker action towards climate resilience by expressing verbal support in public statements and meeting with other stakeholders.

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

\textit{Analyst: Stephanie Gyimah}

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 30 June 2022, the Department of Health and Human Services catalyzed private sector commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, strengthen climate resilience and protect public health at a roundtable discussion held at the White House.\textsuperscript{486} The goal of this event was to unite private and public sector health care providers in decarbonising the health care supply chain.

On 13 July 2022, the Department of Energy invested USD2.6 billion in the Carbon Capture Demonstration Projects Program and the Carbon Dioxide Transport/Front-End Engineering Design Program through


President Joe Biden’s Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. These programs will reduce carbon emissions to protect public health and advance the country’s progress towards net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

On 31 August 2022, the Department of Energy pledged USD46 million to research new technologies that will create biofuel which will lead to the decarbonization of transportation and power generation sectors. This research is also intended to offset the potential health effects of waste streams.

On 13 September 2022, the Department of Energy invested USD178 million into bioenergy research that will produce sustainable technologies which stand to improve public health and address climate change.

On 17 November 2022, Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry launched the “Net-Zero Government” initiative. The goal of this initiative is to achieve carbon neutrality of all public services by 2050.

On 22 November 2022, the Department of Agriculture announced a USD59.4 million investment into the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program’s (GusNIP) Produce Prescription and Nutrition Incentive programs. This program facilitates and encourages healthier and more sustainable eating habits in households by increasing their access to local and fresh produce. This investment seeks to aid initiatives in improving dietary health and promote food security across US households.

On 8 December 2022, the Department of Energy announced a USD8 million pledge for six solar energy research projects that will open new economic avenues for farmers, rural communities and the solar industry to lower the barriers to utilizing farm-scale solar energy generation and further facilitate clean energy usage in agriculture.

On 13 December 2022, the US announced their investment of USD3.7 billion from President Biden’s Bipartisan Infrastructure Law into four programs that will initiate a sustainable and commercially viable carbon dioxide removal industry in the US. This program aims to lower carbon emissions to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. The US has demonstrated strong action in enhancing the climate-neutrality and environmental sustainability pillars of this commitment by, firstly, working on a bilateral level with Japan to


achieve zero carbon and, secondly, moving towards biofuels as a source of energy. The US has also invested in several different domestic programs that aim to promote the uptake of clean energy technologies in healthcare. In improving the environmental sustainability of its health systems, the US has worked with GusNIP to promote food security through environmental sustainable health practices, with the intention of improving public health outcomes.

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

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 5 September 2022, the EU Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) One Health Network published a document titled “AMR One Health Network Top suggestions for AMR actions,” which sought to coordinate environmental and public health policies to combat antimicrobial resistance. The goal of this document was to highlight actions that would improve health surveying to improvements in the creation of antibiotics. The actions were selected from a variety of proposals from all 27 EU Member states.

On 24 November 2022, the European Commission published the third Work Plan 2023. The goal of this plan is to allocate funding towards crisis preparedness, health promotion and disease prevention, health care system and health care personnel while taking into account environmental and climate threats.

On 14 December 2022, the European Committee of the Regions stated in a conference that the One Health approach to healthcare must be at the forefront of the EU’s zero pollution ambition. At the conference, First Vice-president of the European Committee of the Regions Apostolos Tzitzikostas highlighted the importance of the One Health approach highlighting how they can ensure that the most vulnerable aren’t left behind.

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. The EU has demonstrated action in two pillars of the commitment, climate-neutrality and climate resilience, through international agreements to decarbonise health systems and fund pandemic preparedness. However, the EU lacks substantial action towards improving the environmental sustainability of its health systems.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Mehr Yawar

Analyst: Ilya Goheen

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496 The ‘One Health’ approach must be at the forefront of the EU’s Zero Pollution Ambition, European Committee of the Regions (Brussels) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://cor.europa.eu/it/news/Pages/EU%E2%80%99s-Zero-Pollution-Ambition.aspx
4. Climate Change: Decarbonizing the Power Sector

“We commit to ... a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035 ... prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.”

*Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué*

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**Background**

Since the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reducing greenhouse gas emissions has been discussed internationally as a way to combat climate change.\(^{497}\) The 2015 Paris Agreement set out a global framework to ideally limit the global temperature increase to 2°C, striving for 1.5°C, calling for net-zero economies.\(^{498}\) Among other measures to reach the target of the Paris Agreement, it is imperative that countries overcome the hurdle of decarbonizing their energy sector to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions from electricity-generating facilities. The G7 has explored and supported a diversified energy mix since its early summits.

At the 1979 Tokyo Summit, the G7 first recognized the importance of developing clean technology.\(^{499}\) This summit was the first to acknowledge the pressing need to stabilize the carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere and establish principled and normative directions for dealing with climate change for future summits.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the importance of international cooperation to develop new technologies and methods to complement energy conservation in the reduction of carbon emissions.\(^{500}\) Leaders supported accelerated scientific and economic research on potential responses to climate change in developing and developed countries.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G7 leaders discussed renewable energy and its ability to mitigate climate change and air pollution.\(^{501}\) Leaders also discussed the findings of the G8 Environment Ministers’ Meeting in Otsu and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and committed to investigating renewable energy barriers and solutions in developing countries as a way to combat pollution and climate change.

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\(^{499}\) Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html

\(^{500}\) Houston Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 July 1990. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1990houston/declaration.html#environment

At the 2001 Environment Ministerial Meeting in Trieste, G8 Environment Ministers promoted timely action to address climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. Leaders committed to promoting the reduction of emissions by strengthening and implementing national programs and promoting renewable energies.

At the 2002 Environment Ministerial Meeting in Banff, G8 Environment Ministers committed to working together with governments and other partners to take effective actions in the field of energy. These actions included increasing energy efficiency, improving energy resources, developing new technologies and promoting the use of renewable energy sources in all countries.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders committed to tackling climate change and promoting clean energy. Leaders also committed to taking measures to develop markets for clean energy technologies to increase their availability in developing nations and to help vulnerable communities adapt to the impact of climate change.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders discussed renewable energy’s role in the global green recovery and CO2 reduction. Leaders discussed barriers to combat climate change and incorporated renewable energy into action-based discussions on technology-driven paths to tackle climate change.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed the need to commit to low carbon and renewable energies. Leaders also called on the International Energy Agency (IEA) to develop an International Platform for low-carbon technologies for the purpose of accelerating their development and deployment.

At the 2014 Energy Ministerial Meeting in Rome, G7 Energy Ministers committed to promoting the use of low carbon technologies such as renewable energies. Leaders also committed to working with institutions like the International Renewable Energy Agency and international financial institutions to supply technical assistance for renewable energies in Ukraine and other European nations.

At the 2015 Energy Ministerial Meeting in Hamburg, G7 Energy Ministers committed to supporting the use of renewable energy sources. Leaders mentioned that their goal with the usage of renewable energy sources is to reduce the GHG emissions in their energy systems but also acknowledged that fossil fuels “will remain an important part of the energy mix for some time.”

At the 2016 Energy Ministerial Meeting in Fukuoka, G7 Energy Ministers committed to investing in energy sectors including renewable energy sources and other low carbon technologies to help to build economic growth from carbon emissions. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing cooperation in energy

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502 G8 Environment Ministers Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 March. Access Date: 9 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2001-environment.html
technology innovation, research, development and deployment in order to accelerate technological progress towards clean energy including renewable energy sources.

At the 2018 Energy Ministers’ Meeting in Halifax, G7 Energy Ministers highlighted their progress in the development and deployment of renewable energy including solar and wind power.\textsuperscript{510} This progress was highlighted in the context of the need to reduce emissions and improve the sustainability of energy systems.

At the 2019 Energy Ministers’ Meeting in Metz, G7 Energy Ministers committed to promoting highly efficient technologies, including renewable energies, and the best standard policies in order to increase energy efficiency.\textsuperscript{511} Ministers emphasized the importance of energy efficiency for a low emission global economy that sustainably uses natural resources.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to accelerating the deployment of zero emissions energy and reducing wasteful consumption.\textsuperscript{512} The push for renewable energy alternatives was also a way to “build back better” from the COVID-19 pandemic, as per the roadmap designed by the International Energy Agency and to adhere to the targets from the Paris Agreement.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to “a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035 … prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.”\textsuperscript{513} The actionable and measurable aspect of this commitment is therefore to accelerate a phase-out of domestic unabated coal power in pursuit of decarbonizing power sectors.

“Decarbonise” is understood to mean “reduce the levels of carbon emission.”\textsuperscript{514} In the context of this commitment, decarbonised refers to means of producing, storing, and using energy that are less carbon-intensive than fossil fuels, such as renewable energies.

“Power sector” is understood to mean “a sector that consists of electricity only and combined heat and power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.”\textsuperscript{515}

“Timely” refers to something coming early or at the right time.\textsuperscript{516} In the context of the commitment, it refers to decarbonisation steps that are taken at the time during which they are needed and whose implementation is prompt.

“Accelerate” is understood to mean “to bring [something] about at an earlier time” or “to hasten the progress or development of [something].”\textsuperscript{517} This indicates that the commitment deals with a process that has already been started, which is the transition away from coal power, and that the G7 members agree to move quickly to speed up the process of a coal phase-out

\textsuperscript{510} Chair’s Summary: G7 Energy Ministers’ Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 September 2018. Access Date: 9 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/energy/2018-energy.html
\textsuperscript{511} Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 May 2019. Access Date: 24 September. 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2019-environment.html
\textsuperscript{513} G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 21 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summary/2022elmau/220628-communique.html
\textsuperscript{516} Timely, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 9 October 2022. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/timely
“Phase-out” refers to a gradual stopping of something or closing it down by phases.518

“Unabated coal power” refers to the “use of coal that is not mitigated with technologies to reduce the CO2 [carbon dioxide] emissions, such as Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS).” 519

Examples of weak actions toward the phasing-out of unabated domestic coal power can include, but are not limited to: making a public statement on the importance of phasing out coal power generation without providing concrete support.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members who take strong action within the compliance period to accelerate, or to do more than they have before, to speed up a domestic phase-out of unabated coal power. Examples of strong actions include, but are not limited to: deploying CCUS systems for coal power plants, phasing-out infrastructures supporting coal power, implementing a carbon tax, putting an end to public financing of coal and relevant policy and legislation.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who take less than strong action to phase out domestic unabated coal power plants. Examples of less than strong action include efforts that are weaker than those listed above dealing with legislation, policy, financing and investments. This can include diplomatic efforts, public awareness efforts, information or knowledge sharing, and reiterations of support for the commitment.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1, will be assigned to G7 members who backslide on this commitment by opening new domestic coal plants with or without abatement technology or who fail to take even weak action to phase-out existing plants. Actions taken internationally do not count towards compliance, as the commitment explicitly identifies countries’ domestic coal markets as the target.

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member takes very weak actions OR takes no actions to phase-out domestic unabated coal power OR takes action that is antithetical to the commitment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member takes some action to phase-out domestic unabated coal power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member takes strong action to for a timely phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Thomas Houlie
Lead Analyst: Serena Honekin

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.

On 11 July 2022, Minister of Natural Resources Jonathon Wilkinson announced an investment of nearly CAD10 million for five projects in Saskatchewan that support renewable energy technologies in rural, remote and Indigenous communities.520 Technologies include the replacement of propane heating systems, an 816-kilowatt solar farm and development of other renewable energy projects to replace existing higher carbon options in the electricity system.

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On 26 July 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault announced the second round of consultations to develop the Clean Electricity Regulations, which follow feedback gathered from a March 2022 discussion paper regarding a Clean Electricity Standard.\textsuperscript{521} Draft regulations are expected by the end of 2022. Ensuring access to affordable and reliable clean electricity for powering transportation, residences, and commercial and industrial businesses is critical to achieving a net zero economy by 2050.

On 26 July 2022, Member of Parliament René Arseneault announced CAD5.4 million in federal funding for Edmundston’s first solar panels.\textsuperscript{522} The one-megawatt (MW) solar panels on the Jean Daigle Centre will help decarbonize the power system and reduce emissions.

On 27 July 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Natural Resources and to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Julie Dabrusin announced CAD175,000 in funding to assist Toronto in transitioning to low carbon and renewable energy.\textsuperscript{523} The projects focus on two childcare and community centres.

On 28 July 2022, Member of Parliament Ryan Turnbull announced the first investment of CAD44,250 for a geothermal district heating project in Whitby, Ontario.\textsuperscript{524} The geothermal system will be integrated with construction of a sports complex and is expected to be 90 per cent more efficient than external electricity sources, which will help decarbonize the power sector.

On 28 July 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced the call for proposals for the new Toward Net Zero Homes and Communities Program.\textsuperscript{525} The program will help drive innovation increasing the use of renewables and low-carbon energy and electricity sources in buildings and communities, which will reduce emissions and ensure resilience. The program will invest CAD14.6 million over four years and proposals will be accepted until 31 August 2022.

On 2 August 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced Canada’s investment of CAD9 million to install a 4.86-MW solar project in the Smoky Lake County at Metis Crossing.\textsuperscript{526} The 100 per cent Metis-owned initiative will help decarbonize Alberta’s power system and will reduce 4,700 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually.


On 2 August 2022, Minister of Tourism Randy Boissonnault announced a contribution of CAD6.6 million for the new net zero River Valley Outdoor Activity Centre.\(^\text{527}\) The new facility will incorporate solar panels and other design features to decarbonize the building and power systems.

On 9 August 2022, Minister of Northern Affairs Daniel Vandal announced funding of CAD1.2 million over three years to assess Nunavut’s geothermal potential.\(^\text{528}\) The project will assess geothermal production and waste energy storage in Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay and Resolute Bay and will provide the groundwork for design and cost estimates for future phases. Geothermal has the potential to decrease reliance on diesel and other carbon-based heating and electricity sources in Canada’s north.

On 15 August 2022, Ministers Vandal and Wilkinson announced a CAD5.586 million investment in a solar project in Inuvik, Northwest Territories by Nihtat Energy Ltd., a northern and Indigenous owned enterprise.\(^\text{529}\) The one-MW solar initiative will divert use from diesel to create electricity in the amount of 1,435 MW hours. Inuvik currently uses the most diesel of anywhere in the Northwest Territories. It will also reduce some 824 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions. The project is an important part of decarbonizing the power system in Canada’s north.

On 16 August 2022, Minister Guilbeault kicked off in-person consultations regarding the regional assessment for offshore wind projects in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador.\(^\text{530}\) Clean wind power is a critical component to help decarbonize the power system.

On 17 August 2022, Minister Vandal announced a federal contribution of nearly CAD15.5 million towards the Beaver Creek Solar Project in the Yukon.\(^\text{531}\) The project is in partnership with and sits on the Traditional Territory of the White River First Nation. It involves 1.9 MW of solar panels and 3.5 MW of battery storage, and will displace 55 per cent of the diesel used for electricity generation. It will reduce 1100 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually, reduce reliance on diesel fuel and increase energy security for the First Nation.

On 17 August 2022, Minister Wilkinson launched public consultations on the Canada Green Building Strategy.\(^\text{532}\) The strategy is part of an effort to decarbonize Canada’s economy, including the building and power sectors, and to achieve a net-zero economy by 2050. The strategy will address new building retrofits including


space and water heating, electrical systems and other design features. It will be backed by CAD150 million. The building sector accounts for some 30 per cent of Canada’s emissions.

On 19 August 2022, Associate Minister of Finance Rachel Bendayan, announced CAD10 million in federal funding for a net-zero community centre for Sun Youth.\textsuperscript{533} The building will incorporate measures to help Canada decarbonize its power system and reduce emissions. The measures include solar panels, natural lighting and energy efficiency in structural design.

On 23 August 2022, Minister Wilkinson and Vice Chancellor of Germany Robert Habeck signed an agreement to establish a Canada-Germany Hydrogen Alliance.\textsuperscript{534} The joint declaration recognizes the energy security challenges for Germany posed by Russian weaponization of conventional fuels and builds on Canada’s December 2020 Hydrogen Strategy to expedite transitions to clean energy globally. The two countries intend to establish a policy and regulatory framework to encourage investment in secure hydrogen value chains in both countries through a trans-Atlantic corridor and to export Canadian hydrogen to Germany by 2025.

On 25 August 2022, Minister Wilkinson issued a call for proposals for establishing biomass supply chain projects.\textsuperscript{535} The goal is to ensure steady reliable feedstock supplies for clean fuel producers across Canada. Renewable biofuels will help Canada decarbonize its energy systems and reduce GHG emissions.

On 25 August 2022, Member of Parliament Wayne Long announced funding of CAD815,115 for Smart Grid Innovation Network Canada.\textsuperscript{536} The funds will be used to support electric utilities to decarbonize and expand the electricity grid using smart benchmarking. A Smart Energy Scorecard will be developed for utilities to use to guide their visions, activities and progress toward decarbonization.

On 26 August 2022, Minister Wilkinson released a report documenting the needs for public charging for electric vehicles across Canada.\textsuperscript{537} The report noted that it is critical to have objective data to determine the quantity and location of public charging stations to facilitate the transition to a pollution-free electrified transportation system. Transportation accounts for some 25 per cent of Canada’s greenhouse gas emissions. There is a need to make it easy for individuals and businesses to purchase electric vehicles to decarbonize Canada’s industries.

On 26 August 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced the Net Zero Challenge, a voluntary business initiative to encourage businesses, including provincial and municipal utilities, to become more environmentally resilient and competitive.\textsuperscript{538} The challenge includes minimum performance targets, and annual and five-year reporting.

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{535} Canada Launches Call for Proposals for Establishing Biomass Supply Chains Projects, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 August 2022https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/08/canada-launches-call-for-proposals-for-establishing-biomass-supply-chains-projects.html
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
The challenge will assist Canada’s industry sectors to reduce their emissions and transition away from carbon to help Canada meet its decarbonization and climate change goals.

On 2 September 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indigenous Services Vince Badawey announced CAD5.4 million in funding to build a net zero carbon library.\(^{530}\) The new library will include rooftop solar panels, glazing and natural lighting to lower Canada’s use of carbon in the power system.

On 6 September 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agrifood Francis Drouin announced CAD1.4 million in funding for SixRing Clean Technology.\(^{540}\) The funds will help the company scale up production of its renewable biofuels made from agricultural wastes as well as production of advanced sustainable materials. Success will help decarbonize the fuels system and reduce Canada’s emission levels.

On 8 September 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD11.5 million contribution to construct a net-zero energy ready RCMP building in North Cowichan.\(^{541}\) The building will include the incorporation of energy efficiency in all aspects of the structure and site orientation, solar panels on the roof, solar shading and daylight sensors. The program will help shift power choices away from carbon sources, reduce GHG emissions, and help Canada advance towards net zero by 2050.

On 15 September 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced an investment of CAD250 million over four years into the Low Carbon Economy Fund.\(^{542}\) The fund will help homeowners who use home heating oil transition to greener home heating sources like electric heat pumps. The program will help decarbonize the power and fuel system and will improve affordability for Canadians, especially those in areas like Atlantic Canada where home heating oil use is prevalent.

On 23 September 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced Canada’s Methane Strategy to cut methane emissions and help decarbonize the power system.\(^{543}\) Measures outlined in the plan will reduce Canada’s methane emissions by more than 35 per cent by 2030 from a base year of 2020.

On 23 September 2022, Member of Parliament Marcus Powlowski announced funding of CAD1.3 million for the Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology.\(^{544}\) The funding will enable the college to establish a net zero facility, pursue renewable energy projects with excess capacity sold to the grid and modernize its curriculum as it pertains to decarbonizing the power system.


On 27 September 2022, Minister of Transportation Omar Alghabra released Canada’s Aviation Climate Action Plan. The plan presents a net-zero vision for 2050 (including electrification and batteries) and specific actions between 2020 and 2030 to develop and use sustainable aviation fuels by 2030. It also includes pathways to improve efficiency and reduce emissions in the interim.

On 28 September 2022, Parliamentary Secretary Dabrusin announced funding of CAD2.3 million for energy storage infrastructure being delivered by SWITCH Power Ontario Battery Operations Corporation. The project involves six storage systems, 3.82 MW of energy storage capacity and distributed energy resources in a partnership between SWITCH and the Independent Electricity System Operator. Grid modernization is important to bolster Canada’s green electricity system, which is more than 75 per cent emissions-free.

On 3 October 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced funds for Calgary, St. Albert, Lethbridge and Canmore to improve building energy efficiency. The CAD25.6 million investment permits the municipalities to create loan and grant funding programs to enable homeowners to retrofit buildings to lower carbon use, reduce emissions and transition to renewable energy sources.

On 4 October 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced funding of nearly CAD3.4 million to Elemental Energy’s 20 MW East Strathmore Solar project. Elemental Energy invested over CAD30 million in the initiative with debt financing from the Alberta Treasury. The funding supports the renewable energy sector as a means to decarbonize the power system and to reduce emissions.

On 4 October 2022, the Canadian Coast Guard announced the start of a biodiesel testing project and the construction of Canada’s first hybrid electric vessel. Biodiesel blend ratios will be tested for operational efficiency and to ascertain the technological capacity for higher blends in different operational settings. In addition to fuel testing, the Coast Guard has issued a request for proposals to build its Near-shore Fishery Research Vessel. The successful bidder will begin construction incorporating the overall design by British Columbia vessel designer Robert Allan Ltd and will lower the overall fleet’s carbon emissions.

On 12 October 2022, the Canadian government issued payments to Canadians living in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where the federal carbon pollution pricing system operates. The carbon price exists to provide price signals to Canadians to lower their use of carbon and to help facilitate the transition to a decarbonized power system. The climate action incentive payments occur quarterly.

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On 12 October 2022, Minister Wilkinson, Minister Vandal and Minister of Indigenous Services Patty Hajdu announced the call for applications for the second cohort of Indigenous off-diesel projects.⁵⁵¹ Successful applicants will receive a total of CAD1.525 million funds in three phases to help switch their community off diesel for heating in order to decarbonize the power system.

On 13 October 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced the second phase of work by Regional Energy and Resource Tables.⁵⁵² New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Yukon joined following the phase one launch by Canada, British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador. Canada wants all provinces and territories to join by early 2023. The objective is to align regulatory, timeline and resource allocation efforts to decarbonize the power system and to advance economic opportunities related to the low-carbon economy. These opportunities include critical mineral mining for EV vehicles and batteries, hydrogen, small modular nuclear reactors (SMRs), biofuels, carbon capture and wind and solar projects.

On 13 October 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Seniors Darren Fisher announced a CAD3.7 million contribution to the Clean Foundation’s clean energy and equity network.⁵⁵³ The network will help Indigenous and African Nova Scotians access resources and capital for wind, solar and energy efficiency installations and upgrades. The partnership will assist Canada to decarbonize the power system and will ensure that historically under-represented communities can participate in these efforts.

On 21 October 2022, Minister of Labour Seamus O’Regan Jr. announced an investment of CAD37,000 to advance a fuel switching project for Sea Force Hyperbaric Inc.⁵⁵⁴ The project will reduce carbon emissions and facilitate the company’s transition from oil by replacing three furnaces with air to water heat pumps.

On 25 October 2022, Minister Wilkinson and Ontario Minister of Energy Todd Smith announced that Ontario would join the partnership among the federal and provincial governments to transition energy systems sustainably and inclusively for security and environmental and economic benefit.⁵⁵⁵ The priorities that Ontario and Canada have set are expanding Ontario’s clean electricity grid, leading in nuclear technology, and expediting hydrogen production. The goal is to align regulatory approaches, timelines, and resource allocations.

On 26 October 2022, Minister Wilkinson issued Canada’s National Statement on Nuclear Energy and announced Canada’s support of new nuclear technology, such as SMRs, in addition to its existing CANDU nuclear reactors.⁵⁵⁶ Minister Wilkinson also announced a CAD970 million loan from the Canada Infrastructure

₂₀₂₂ G7 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report


Bank for a commercial SMR of 300 MW to be built on the site of the Darlington Nuclear Generating Station in Ontario to come on-line by 2028. These projects build on recent federal budget commitments to develop and deploy SMRs, improve fuel supply chains, minimize waste generation and enhance the role of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission in regulating SMRs.

On 28 October, Parliamentary Secretary Dabrusin announced funding of CAD1.6 million as a contribution to CanREA’s Electricity Transition Hub. The hub adds capacity to system operators and utilities to implement clean power, storage, and grid modernization. Its electronic library will foster knowledge and tool exchange to accelerate change and decarbonization of the power system.

On 3 November 2022, Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland delivered the 2022 Fall Economic Statement, which outlined measures to decarbonize and transition the Canadian economy. The statement’s technical background document describes operationalization and governance of the CAD15 billion Canada Growth Fund to attract the scale of private sector capital necessary to accelerate deployment of the innovative technologies required to transform and grow Canada’s economy with net-zero emission goals. The statement also outlined CAD250 million over five years to help Canadian workers adjust to the changing economy and retrain for clean energy jobs through a Sustainable Jobs Training Centre, a new sustainable stream within the Union Training and Innovation Program and a Sustainable Jobs Secretariat as a one-stop shop for federal green jobs. Minister Freeland also announced two tax credits. A refundable tax credit equal to 30 per cent of capital cost investments will be effective Budget Day 2023 through 2035 for investments in clean electricity systems (solar, small modular nuclear, wind, small hydro, run-of-river, wave and tidal power), stationary electricity storage systems, low carbon heat equipment and industrial zero emissions vehicles. A clean hydrogen investment tax credit will also be implemented effective Budget Day 2023 with the level of tax credit tied to lifecycle carbon intensity and labour conditions.

On 7 November 2022, Minister of Transportation Omar Alghabra committed Canada to the Canadian Green Shipping Corridors Framework and to Canada becoming a member supporter of the Zero Emission Shipping Mission. Specifically, Minister Alghabra referenced Canada’s joint work with the United States to address zero emission shipping within the Great Lakes and the busy St. Lawrence Seaway corridor. The Canadian initiative will test scalable net zero fuels and hybrid electric technologies.

On 8 November 2022, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry Francois-Philippe Champagne, along with other federal and Alberta representatives, announced the investment of CAD300 million towards a CAD1.6 billion hydrogen production and liquefaction facility in Edmonton. The plant will spur Canada’s hydrogen production sector and establish Edmonton and Alberta as a hydrogen hub in the new economy. Minister Champagne also stated that ten projects have been selected for further assessment in the call to action for high

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emitting sectors. The projects have been identified as early movers to expedite decarbonization efforts in their sectors and project greenhouse gas reductions of 10 million tonnes by 2030, or the equivalent of two million cars.

On 9 November 2022, Minister Wilkinson participated with Awasis Solar Limited Partnership and its community partners to recognize the commissioning of the 10-MW solar initiative. More than 14,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent will be reduced in the first year, leading to a reduction of over 350,000 tonnes over the project’s lifetime. The announcement shows support for indigenous-led energy projects that demonstrate community energy security and achievement of decarbonization and climate change goals.

On 9 November 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations Jaime Battiste announced federal funding of CAD1.3 million for geothermal energy capacity development in Nova Scotia. Geothermal projects will be undertaken in five Mi’kmaq and twelve rural communities in Nova Scotia. The projects will be delivered through Net Zero Atlantic in partnership with the Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq and Nova Scotia’s Department of Natural Resources and Renewables.

On 9 November 2022, Minister Champagne, along with industry representatives, released the cement industry’s roadmap to net-zero concrete. The initiative is important given concrete’s role as the most used building material and its 7 per cent share of global carbon dioxide emissions. Realization of the plan will reduce more than 15 million tonnes by 2030 and over 4 million tonnes annually thereafter. The government and industry partnership will focus on deployment of industrial decarbonization technologies, electricity generation with excess sales to the grid, research and development and skills upgrading. The initiative ties into Canada’s agreement to lead the post-Glasgow Breakthrough on Cement and Concrete and will accelerate domestic and international efforts to decarbonize cement and concrete.

On 10 November 2022, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations Marc Miller announced a CAD750,000 investment in Edgehog Advanced Technologies. The investment assists the scale-up of proprietary glass technology to enhance performance of solar panels. The scale-up aims to increase winter energy production and facilitate the adoption of solar panels in northern and remote locations.

On 10 November 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard Mike Kelloway announced funding of CAD1.8 million towards building offshore wind capacity in the Atlantic Region. The projects will be delivered through Net Zero Atlantic in partnership with the Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq. Infrastructure investment through the project will also be eligible for the Clean Technology Tax Credit announced in the Fall 2022 Economic Statement.

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On 15 November 2022, Minister Guilbeault released the most recent report of the Powering Past Coal Alliance to demonstrate current progress towards decarbonization of the power sector.\textsuperscript{566} He also noted a new partnership between the alliance and health groups globally, Canadian investments towards the coal phase out domestically and internationally and Canada’s funding of the Just Transition Partnership to foster change in the developing world.

On 16 November 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD500,000 investment in Opus One Solutions Inc. to advance a clean energy grid.\textsuperscript{567} Combined with its own funds, the company enhanced Opus One DERMs, software technology, which assists utilities in increasing the number and types of distributed energy systems which can connect with the grid. The software provides real time monitoring and optimal dispatch integration to ensure sustainable, reliable and affordable electricity grids.

On 25 November 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced an agreement between Natural Resources Canada and Enbridge Gas to co-deliver the Canada Greener Homes initiative across Ontario through the company’s Home Efficiency Rebate Plus program.\textsuperscript{568} This follows up on the May 2021 original Canada Greener Homes program announcement. Rebates will be provided to homeowners to offset the costs of green home assessment audits (up to CAD600) and deep energy retrofits (up to CAD40,000) such as window and door replacements, home insulation improvements and renewable energy systems.

On 1 December 2022, the Department of Finance launched consultations regarding an investment tax credit for clean hydrogen and related labour conditions as a follow-up to commitments contained in the Fall Economic Statement.\textsuperscript{569} The federal government seeks to learn the levels of support needed to develop a variety of production pathways and a corollary skilled workforce.

On 8 December 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced nearly CAD3 million for the Fraser Basin Council’s Energy Peers in Indigenous Communities Network (EPIC).\textsuperscript{570} Funds will flow from the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways program, and EPIC will work with eight communities to hire clean energy champions to develop knowledge and skills to develop small scale under-100-kw on-grid renewable energy projects.

On 8 December 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced the Government of Canada’s practical steps to deliver on its international commitment to end public support for international unabated fossil fuel energy.\textsuperscript{571} The Minister released policy guidelines which will direct how federal departments and agencies meet, or exceed, the

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goals set out at the 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Glasgow to end financial support for the fossil fuel sector. This means that Canada will be investing in clean energy and electricity only. Minister Wilkinson also committed to eliminating further domestic fossil fuel subsidies early in 2023 to build on the phase-out of flow-through shares for oil, gas and coal production, and to end nine other subsidy initiatives.

On 12 December 2022, Minister Hajdu, Minister for the Pacific Economic Development Canada Harjit Sajjan and CEO of the New Relationship Trust Walter Schneider announced CAD10 million in new clean energy initiatives. The funds will support a First Nations owned and operated hydroelectric project and solar farm that will generate clean electricity to replace diesel, thereby decarbonizing the power system, reducing GHG emissions and saving the community over CAD600,000 annually in diesel fuel operating and maintenance costs.

On 13 December 2022, Parliamentary Secretary Badaway announced a CAD4.9 million investment in a woody biomass to renewable energy facility to be developed in Thorold, Ontario. The funds increase the previous FederalDev ON contribution of CAD1.5 million to bring the total federal assistance to CAD6.4 million.

On 16 December 2022, MP Long announced a CAD45.9 million joint investment by the Canadian and New Brunswick governments to support green retrofits at the New Brunswick Community College’s Saint John Campus. In addition to adding new courtyards and facility spaces, the funds will support on-site renewable sources, building energy efficiency upgrades and electric vehicle chargers. The investments will reduce emissions by 385 tonnes of CO2 per year.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power. Canada built upon its a foundation of coal phase-out in Ontario and abatement systems on remaining coal facilities in other provinces. Canada also strengthened its clean electricity power system regulatory framework and funded direct and indirect phase-out of carbon fuels such as coal, propane, diesel and oil. Canada has also increased renewable and alternate fuel sources and modernized its grid infrastructure.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.

On 8 July 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion announced its Energy Sobriety Plan, which details strategies to reduce energy consumption and introduce alternative methods of energy

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generation to increase energy efficiency. The objectives are reflected in the plan’s actions to expedite the development of renewable energies and the relaunching of the French nuclear energy industry.

On 13 July 2022, Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne, along with the Ministries of Economy, Energy Transition and Industry announced the third phase of the Zero Fossil Industry plan, which is part of the overall France 2030 project to decarbonize the economy. The third phase of the plan is centered on recruiting small to medium-sized companies to take part in the decarbonization plan, and any prospective applicants must submit technologies that aim to decarbonize the economy, including the power sector. The first phase of the program, which focused on developing biomass power for the power sector as part of a plan to phase out fossil fuel, opened earlier this year and has attracted large investments from private firms.

On 2 August 2022, Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion Christophe Béchu, Minister for Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher and Secretary of State for the Sea Hervé Berville began the selection phase of companies for the construction of 50 offshore wind farms by 2050. 13 corporate groups will compete for this contract to reduce greenhouse emissions in the energy sector.

On 26 August 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion announced the expansion of the production capacity of the hydroelectric power network by 200 megawatts by 2023 and by 1,200 megawatts by 2028. The expansion is planned to be done through upgrading about 60 per cent of the current infrastructure. There are also plans to equip dams in France with more hydroelectric facilities.

On 26 September 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion announced that EUR1.2 billion of its EUR19 billion total annual budget for 2023 will be dedicated to investments in developing its nuclear power sector. The ministry would also continue its support in building other renewable energy infrastructure for the future and is researching the feasibility of building offshore wind farms. The investments in nuclear and renewable energy will aid in the decarbonization of the French energy sector.

On 28 September 2022, Prime Minister Borne introduced a EUR2.1 billion funding scheme for the development of hydrogen power in France. The money would be primarily used to fund research and development within the power sector as part of France’s long-term goal of completely decarbonizing its power grid. The plan is also expected to raise 5,200 jobs in the power sector for the development of future technologies, such as electrolyzers for generating hydrogen power.

On 30 September 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion sought to decrease and eventually eliminate the mining and utilization of fossil fuels, including coal, within France. The French government plans to eliminate all fossil fuel exploitation by 2040 and aims to restrict the opening of new mining operations with existing laws and permits after the passing of a law that stops research of new sources of hydrocarbons in 2017.

On 4 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion confirmed that the plan for increasing the usage of biogas in powering the French power generation sector will be continuing. The plan is part of an ongoing initiative for replacing fossil fuels with biogas energy since 2014.

On 12 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition introduced objectives regarding the development of offshore wind power to increase its share in the French electricity mix. The plan is part of the France 2030 initiative, which plans to increase the offshore wind deployed capacity to 2.4 gigawatts in 2023 and 5 gigawatts in 2028. Currently, the project comprises 17 offshore wind farms under construction or bidding, with the earliest being ready in 2025 and are set to contribute to the goal of generating 40 per cent of France’s power with renewables.

On 13 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion reviewed the results of the first year of the France 2030 plan to decarbonize the economy. Of the EUR8.4 billion spent on various sectors of the economy to decarbonize them, EUR105 million is directly invested in the development of clean energy, while EUR64 million is spent on decarbonization and hydrogen power research. The majority of the budget is spent on three other areas, which are other unspecified investment funds that are involved in decarbonization (EUR1.9 billion), research in universities (EUR1.7 billion), and clean energy start-ups (EUR1.5 billion). Out of the 1,752 projects funded by the plans, 669 projects are from small companies.

On 13 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion detailed the plans for geothermal energy in France that is being developed. By 2023, it plans to raise the power generation of geothermal facilities to generate 24 megawatt hours.

On 14 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion met with representatives of 45 French startup companies that are designated as Greentech Innovators for their work on technologies that would allow the transition of the French economy to meet its climate targets. Among these startups, there are several that aim to develop renewable energy technologies that aim to decarbonize the energy sector.

On 14 October 2022, the French government announced that the offshore wind power site at Saint-Nazaire has successfully produced hydrogen from desalinated seawater that can be transported back to land for

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hydrogen power production.\textsuperscript{587} Production of hydrogen through electrolysis in offshore wind facilities can greatly increase the efficiency of renewable power production and has the added benefit of increasing the efficiency of production, as the facility now contributes to two renewable energy sources targeted in the French 2030 plan. The development and operation of the power station of Saint-Nazaire is part of the renewables plan that France intends to implement in the future.

On 2 November 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion announced a bill to investigate the feasibility of the construction of new nuclear reactors as a part of the French government's goals of decarbonizing the power sector.\textsuperscript{588} The bill specifically facilitates the construction of nuclear power plants close to any existing nuclear power generation facilities and will aim to accelerate the bureaucratic processes regarding the building of new nuclear plants and the maintenance of any existing nuclear plants.

On 4 November 2022, President Emmanuel Macron announced new plans for the decarbonization of the power sector during a pre-meeting of the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.\textsuperscript{589} Chief among these plans is the announcement to build 40 windfarms by 2050 and build an additional six nuclear reactors. Offshore wind power is also planned to be the primary source of energy generation for France. President Macron also announced that EUR30 billion will be pledged in a recovery plan to boost environmental friendliness, with a significant amount of these funds being devoted to green energy in 2023.

On 24 November 2022, France and Germany hosted the Fifth Franco-German Energy Forum and collaborated to implement and shape the energy transition.\textsuperscript{590} They included the fundamental role of energy in achieving the energy and climate targets for 2030, the challenges of energy reform in the geopolitical context, and concrete questions about how to finance energy reforms and industry decarbonization.

On 6 December 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial announced progress towards using and further developing methods of water electrolysis to produce hydrogen power carbon-free.\textsuperscript{591} Water electrolysis will ultimately replace the processing of fossil fuels to generate hydrogen.

On 7 December 2022, Minister Pannier-Runacher, Minister Delegate for Industry Roland Lescure and Minister of Economics and Finance Bruno Le Maire announced the creation of a working group for designing the long-term national hydrogen strategy.\textsuperscript{592} The plan outlines that industries must develop hydrogen hubs close to high-carbon industries to provide them with effective energy with reduced transport costs. They also announced that electric companies in France need to integrate hydrogen power generation into their power grids through long-term contracts.

On 7 December 2022, President Macron pledged to continually follow the Fit for 55 plan laid out by the European Union, which plans to cut emissions by 55 per cent by 2030. President Macron reassured that the objectives will be met by the measures implemented by the French Energy Sobriety plan, which plans to cut emissions by replacing fossil fuels with renewable and low-carbon energy sources.

On 9 December 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion approved funding for research for firms that aim to develop innovative measures in radioactive waste management. In total, EUR134.9 million will be allocated to this research.

France has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035 and prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power. France partnered with the private sector to advance technology in producing more low-carbon energy. France has also funded decarbonization projects while reaffirming and pledging to increase the scope of their commitments in the latest 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Egypt. Additionally, France has halted any operations to mine coal within its borders, maintaining a low share of coal power in the nation’s overall power grid.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Harry Pun**

### Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035 and prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.

On 7 July 2022, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action announced funding of almost EUR3 billion for the industrial production of battery cells for mobile and stationary energy storage. This initiative aims at strengthening the technological expertise required for battery cell production to achieve carbon neutrality.

On 15 July 2022, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action and Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport had four large-scale hydrogen projects approved by the European Commission. The federal and state governments provided a total of more than EUR8 billion for the IPCEI Hydrogen projects.

On 27 July 2022, the German government expanded the Energy and Climate Fund to finance EUR177.4 billion between 2023 and 2026 for energy transformation and climate protection. The funding will help promote an environmentally friendly and reliable energy supply.

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On 29 July 2022, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action revised the Renewable Energy Sources Act to further speed up the expansion of renewable energy.\textsuperscript{598} The aim is to prioritize renewable energy when making decisions to minimize the usage of fossil fuels and transform Germany’s energy systems.

On 23 August 2022, Vice Chancellor Robert Habeck and Canada’s Minister of Natural Resources Jonathon Wilkinson signed an agreement to establish the Canada-Germany Hydrogen Alliance.\textsuperscript{599} The joint declaration recognizes the energy security challenges for Germany posed by Russian weaponization of conventional fuels and builds on Canada’s December 2020 Hydrogen Strategy to expedite transitions to clean energy globally. The two countries intend to establish a policy and regulatory framework to encourage investment in secure hydrogen value chains in both countries through a trans-Atlantic corridor and to export Canadian hydrogen to Germany by 2022.

On 2 September 2022, the German government announced that it had committed EUR40 billion under the Structural Improvement Act to support structural change in the lignite mining regions for coal phase-out.\textsuperscript{600} The fund will be used for establishment of research institutions, promoting innovative energy transition projects and funding key infrastructure projects.

On 22 September 2022, the Ministry for Digital and Transport awarded EUR80 million to 19 Fraunhofer Institutes to support the National Fuel Cell Production Action Plan (H2GO), which is a joint project about fuel cell production.\textsuperscript{601} H2GO investigates efficient and cost-effective large-scale production of fuel cells for converting hydrogen to electric power on board a vehicle.

On 7 October 2022, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action adopted Energy Security of Supply Act 3.0 to temporarily increase the production of electricity using renewables and to raise transmission capacities in the power grid.\textsuperscript{602} These actions aim to increase electricity production using photovoltaics, biogas and onshore wind power to cut gas consumption.

On 12 October 2022, the Ministry of Finance published the German Draft Budgetary Plan for 2023.\textsuperscript{603} It recommended policies that reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels, such as making amendments to the Renewable Energy Sources Act that increases the share of renewable energy in electricity consumption from 65 per cent to 80 per cent by 2030.

On 18 October 2022, Germany’s Foreign Minister held the 6th German-Belgian Conference at the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin to develop joint solutions and approaches for climate change and energy transition.\textsuperscript{604}

\textsuperscript{598} First rules of new 2023 RES Act enter into force: “renewable energy first” and higher remuneration for solar power
\textsuperscript{604} Climate change and energy transition: German-Belgian cooperation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 18 October 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/laenderinformationen/belgien-node/-/2558380
The conference discussed how Belgium and Germany can join forces to make sufficient amounts of green hydrogen available for industry, transport and consumers.

On 19 October 2022, the German government developed the Charging Infrastructure Master Plan II to set out the timetable for boosting the expansion of the charging infrastructure. The plan aims to construct and operate charging stations more easily to expand the charging infrastructure for heavy commercial vehicles.

On 24 October 2022, the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection updated their Marine Environmental Protection plan. The update emphasized the German government’s effort in promoting nature-based solutions to protect the carbon storing capability of the marine ecosystem through the Federal Action Plan on Nature-based Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity.

On 24 November 2022, Germany and France hosted the Fifth Franco-German Energy Forum and collaborated to implement and shape the energy transition. They included the fundamental role of energy in achieving the energy and climate targets for 2030, the challenges of energy reform in the geopolitical context and concrete questions about how to finance energy reforms and industry decarbonization.

On 24 November 2022, the Ministry for Food and Agriculture launched the Climate Change Act to reduce annual emissions in agriculture to 56 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents by 2030. By using harvested wood in the material and energy sectors, additional carbon is stored and emissions can be lowered.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035 and prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power. Germany funded projects and policies such as the Renewable Energy Sources Act, the Structural Improvement Act and the Energy Security of Supply Act 3.0, accelerating its domestic phase-out of unabated coal power.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sau Ting Wu

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.

On 11 July 2022, the Italian parliament voted in favor of the Aid decree that supports the installation of renewable energy in homes and businesses of those affected by inflation. The decrees will transition private and public sectors into low-carbon energy generators.

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On 19 July 2022, Italy received EUR42.1 billion from the Cohesion Policy Partnership Agreement of the EU.\(^\text{610}\) EUR1 billion of the fund is meant to support the transition to renewable energy sources in Sardinia.

On 5 September 2022, Italy mandated government bonds to be used in accordance with Italy’s Green Bond Framework.\(^\text{611}\) The framework supports the objective of energy efficiency and renewable sources for electricity and heat production.

On 6 October 2022, the Council of Ministers approved the construction of eight renewable energy projects that were introduced in March 2022.\(^\text{612}\) The projects include wind energy that has a capacity of 314 MW when totaled and aim to further reduce reliance on gas.

On 7 November 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni reaffirmed Italy’s commitment to the Paris Agreement during the COP27 summit.\(^\text{613}\) Part of the agreement focuses on decarbonization and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. On that occasion, Prime Minister Meloni announced that Italy has almost tripled its financial commitment to climate finance to USD1.4 billion for the next five years, including EUR840 million in the new “Italian Climate Fund.” This investment is dedicated towards creating and deploying clean technology to assist in climate change in developing countries. In October 2022, the Minister of Ecological Transition, together with the Minister of Economy and Finance and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, adopted ministerial decrees setting up the structure of the new Fund, which will start its operations in the first half of 2023.

On 15 November 2022, at the margins of the Bali Summit, Italy adopted, as part of an “International Partners Group” a Joint Statement with the government of Indonesia to establish a Just Energy Transitions Partnerships as a long-term partnership to help Indonesia pursue an accelerated and ambitious just energy transition, including an ambitious power sector emissions reduction pathway and strategy based on the expansion of renewable energies and the phase down of on and off-grid coal-fired electricity generation; and the implementation of concrete actions achieving a just energy transition for workers and communities, particularly those most affected by an energy transition away from coal.

On 13 December 2022, Italy, alongside other G7 members, reaffirmed its commitment to continue its work on Just Energy Transitions Partnerships.

On 20 December 2022 the EU granted Italy EUR1 billion under the Just Transition Fund (JTF) to support the just climate transition in Taranto, Apulia, and in Sulcis Iglesiente, Sardinia.\(^\text{614}\) Currently, the last coal mine of the country is in Sardinia. JTF aid will invest in construction of wind turbines and the development of green hydrogen to phase out the usage of coal.

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\(^\text{610}\) EU Cohesion Policy: €42.7 billion for Italy to support sustainable growth, employment and modernisation while reducing regional disparities, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2022. Access Date: 30 November 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_4562


\(^\text{612}\) Italian government loosens permits for more large-scale renewables (Berlin) 6 October 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.pv-magazine.com/2022/10/06/italian-government-loosens-permits-for-more-large-scale-renewables/


G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
Italy has partially complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, by accelerating the deployment of low-carbon energy sources. However, the phase-out of coal power has not been addressed through direct policy implementation.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Manraj Johal

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.

On 30 September 2022, the Ministry of the Economy, Trade and Industry held the Second International Conference on Fuel Ammonia. Japan is considering the use of ammonia to replace coal and natural gas for dispatchable power generation as part of its energy system decarbonation strategy.

On 28 October 2022, the Ministry of the Environment invested JPY10.2 billion to set up the Japan Green Investment Corporation for decarbonization projects. This corporation operated a fund business to provide investments and loans for projects contributing to decarbonization and created cash flow for achieving carbon neutrality.

On 7 December 2022, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the National Development and Reform Commission of the People’s Republic of China held the second bilateral policy dialogue on decarbonization. Participants discussed, among other things, the possibilities of using hydrogen and ammonia as energy sources.

On 22 December 2022, the Government of Japan announced during the Green Transformation Executive Committee that it will maximize the use of its nuclear infrastructures by restarting as many reactors as possible, as well as extending their lifetime beyond the original 60-years limit. Reactors at their end-of-life would also be recommissioned.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, by accelerating the deployment of low-carbon energy sources. However, the phase-out of coal power has not been addressed through direct policy implementation.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Sau Ting Wu

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035 and prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.

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618 Basic Policy (Draft) for Realizing the GX Roadmap for the Next 10 Years, GX Committee (Tokyo) 22 December 2022. Translation provided by analyst. Access Date: 30 December 2022. https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisaku/gx_jikkou_kaigi/dai5/siryou1.pdf
On 7 July 2022, the Contracts for Difference scheme of the British government attracted investments in low-carbon and renewable energy, such as offshore wind, onshore wind, solar and tidal power to power 12 million homes.619 The plan provides investors with future energy infrastructure to invest in while protecting them and consumers from the price fluctuations of the energy market.

On 19 July 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy enacted the Nuclear Fuel Fund.620 The program aims to protect the UK’s nuclear power industry and to replace more of the infrastructure of the current energy sector with nuclear power plants. Up to GBP75 million in funding will be spent on achieving these nuclear power objectives.

On 19 July 2022, the Coal Authority of the UK issued a report in which they recognized the role of the coal industry in contributing to global warming.621 The Coal Authority outlined measures to reduce the carbon emissions of the process, such as using low-carbon vehicles in the extraction of coal and recycling 86 per cent of their waste.

On 11 August 2022, the UK Government launched a consultation to develop biomass energy to reduce carbon emissions in the national power sector.622 This announcement is preceded by a grant of GBP37 million in funding to various biomass energy projects around the UK.

On 12 August 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy announced that it had allowed 20 projects focusing on carbon capture, usage and storage to be considered in future development schemes.623 The plan is significant as it is a step forward in facilitating the capturing of GHGs in the seabeds of the North Sea, which can mitigate emissions for years to come.

On 23 September 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy announced the investment of GBP49.4 million to key industries such as steel, pharmaceuticals and food production to develop technologies that will reduce the use of fossil fuels.624 The technologies developed with the funding are expected to also allow these industries to move to more sustainable means of powering their operations, such as renewable power and hydrogen.

On 27 October 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy called for research proposals that inquire into the feasibility of using low-carbon hydrogen to heat homes as part of its plan to decarbonize the energy sector.625 The plan is also seeking to introduce any potential effective solutions that result from the research to designate metropolitan areas in the future to test their effectiveness.

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On 31 October 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy announced the winners of the Low Carbon Hydrogen Supply 2 Competition, which aims to select innovative projects that are feasible in producing low-carbon hydrogen for the energy sector of the future.\textsuperscript{626} In total, five projects have been successful in their efforts, including one that aims to produce low-carbon hydrogen through ammonia reactors.

On 7 November 2022, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak promised to accelerate the decarbonization process of the British energy sector in light of the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{627} Prime Minister Sunak promised to continue to create high-skill professions within the low-carbon energy sector to keep up with the demand.

On 11 November 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy signed a joint declaration with energy importers and exporters on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels.\textsuperscript{628} The declaration signed during the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Egypt aims to limit various types of emissions as part of the plan to phase out coal in the UK.

On 29 November 2022, Business and Energy Secretary Grant Shapps of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy announced the decision to fund the development of the Sizewell C nuclear power station with GBP700 million.\textsuperscript{629} The station is set to create 10,000 high-skill jobs in the low-carbon nuclear energy sector while powering six million homes in the UK. The decision is part of the plan to decarbonize the British energy sector and will work with other government schemes such as the plan to deliver 50 gigawatts of offshore wind power.

On 13 December 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy announced new strategies for increasing the hydrogen production capacity to 10 gigawatts in 2030 as part of the UK’s plan to achieve net-zero in the power sector by 2050.\textsuperscript{630} The UK government aims to achieve this goal in hydrogen power production by increasing the sponsoring of private market-driven initiatives to drive innovation and research in the hydrogen power sector.

On 13 December 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy started the second phase of its Hydrogen BECCS Innovation Programme.\textsuperscript{631} The program will fund projects that are proven to be feasible enough to produce hydrogen from low-cost biomass and that can be integrated with carbon capture technologies to lessen environmental impact. There are currently 22 projects eligible for application for the second phase.

On 13 December 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy launched a funding program designed to facilitate nuclear and hydrogen technology development in the UK. The UK government has pledged GBP102 million to support the nuclear and hydrogen power industries. GBP77 million will be distributed for projects relating to the development of more advanced nuclear reactors and nuclear fuel, while GBP25 million would be used in developing technologies to obtain low-carbon hydrogen through biomass.

On 29 December 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy outlined an upgraded plan for offshore wind energy production, which is part of the Energy Security Bill passed on 6 July 2022. The improvement plan entails an Offshore Wind Environmental Improvement Package, which aims to accelerate the pace of deploying new offshore wind production facilities by 25 per cent starting 2023.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power. The UK funded programs that aim to transform the power sector to lower its carbon output, particularly in developing renewable energy sources such as nuclear, hydrogen, and wind farms. The UK also implemented carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies to reduce carbon emissions and has adopted measures such as using low-carbon vehicles and recycling while reducing coal.

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

Analyst: Harry Pun

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.

On 3 August 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration announced the Climate Smart Buildings Initiative, which is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2.8 million metric tonnes annually by 2030. It will also grow the clean energy industry by increasing on-site clean electricity generation by catalyzing USD8 billion of private sector investments.

On 16 August 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration enacted the Inflation Reduction Act. The Act seeks to lower energy costs and build a clean energy economy by installing 950 million solar panels, 120,000 wind turbines and 2,300 grid-scale battery plants to power businesses and homes with clean energy by 2030. The Inflation Reduction Act also set up a USD5 billion fund for retrofitting existing coal plants to abate emissions, as well as funding for energy communities dependent on coal power.

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On 26 August 2022, the Department of Energy and the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management announced a funding of USD31 million for ten projects to develop carbon capture technologies. The carbon capture technologies are capable of capturing 95 per cent of carbon dioxide emissions from natural gas power plants, waste-to-energy power plants and industrial applications, including cement and steel. These technologies will transition the energy and industrial sectors to net-zero emissions.

On 12 September 2022, President Joe Biden implemented the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. The Act seeks to increase the deployment of clean energy technologies in both private and public sectors, incentivize the purchase of electric vehicles, invest in domestic clean energy supply chains and expand research to increase the development of clean energy, climate, and related technologies.

On 21 October 2022, the Department of Energy announced USD28 million to fund research and development projects that will advance hydropower as a source of clean energy. The first project aims to develop sustainable hydropower, while the remaining two projects involve researching the environmental impact and sustainability of hydropower.

On 14 November 2022, the Biden-Harris administration announced USD350 million in funding towards Long-Duration Energy Storage Demonstrations (LDES). LDES apply to projects that can deliver electricity for longer than 10 hours to support a reliable, carbon-free electric grid, and the funding of LDES will advance new renewable energy technologies.


On 17 November 2022, Secretary Granholm signed a Memorandum of Understanding to advance Zero-Emission Medium and Heavy-Duty Vehicles. This non-binding memorandum is part of the Drive to Zero Campaign of the Electric Vehicles Initiative under the Clean Energy Ministerial.

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On 21 November 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration announced an investment of USD6 billion towards the Civil Nuclear Credit program (CNC).642 The CNC provides clean, reliable nuclear energy facilities and avoids carbon emissions.

On 8 December 2022, the Department of Energy announced USD8 million in funding for six solar energy research projects across six states.643 The project supports the co-location of agricultural production and solar energy generation on the same land and reduces barriers to larger community-scale solar energy.

On 13 December 2022, the Biden-Harris administration, through the Department of Energy, funded four programs to remove the domestic carbon dioxide industry.644 USD3.7 billion will be directed to these programs, which are a part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. The programs are the following: the Direct Air Capture Commercial and Pre-Commercial Prize, the Regional Direct Air Capture Hubs, the Carbon Utilization Procurement Grants and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Technology Commercialization Fund.

On 14 December 2022, the US Department of Energy announced USD15 million in funding towards two geothermal energy projects.645 The projects are the following: the Geothermal Limitless Approach to Drilling Efficiencies (GLADE) in the Denver-Julesburg Basin of Colorado and the Evaluation of Physics-Based Drilling and Alternative Bit Design in the Geysers Geothermal Field of California. The GLADE project seeks to drill twin high-temperature geothermal wells at a deeper depth at a rapid rate compared to current standard for Geothermal drilling.

On 16 December 2022, the Biden-Harris administration announced the issue of USD750 million on behalf of the US Department of Energy to reduce the cost of clean hydro energy.646 The funding will advance the technical expansion required to achieve the Department’s Hydrogen Shot goal of USD1 per kilogram of clean hydrogen by 2030.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power. The US has funded initiatives and projects, such as the Climate Smart buildings, investments in solar panels and offshore wind energy that accelerate the transition to clean energy.

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

Analyst: Manraj Jobal

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power.

On 29 June 2022, the European Council adopted its negotiating position regarding the Fit for 55 package. Fit for 55 will enable the EU to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 55 per cent by 2030 compared to 2019 levels and to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The package places strong emphases on decarbonization of the power sector and accelerating renewables deployment.

On 5 July 2022, the European Investment Bank (EIB) invested EUR475 million for wind energy in Denmark. The European Investment Bank will loan the funds to Vesta A/S to accelerate deployment of its wind power generation technology to more sites in Denmark.

On 13 July 2022, the EIB strengthened its lending for sustainable transportation and approved EUR8.6 billion for innovation, renewable energy, education and water projects. Specifically, the European Investment Bank backed research and development into on and offshore wind turbine technology, three large scale solar power farms in central Spain and the acceleration of small-scale wind and solar projects in France and Italy.

On 14 July 2022, the European Commission published new rules to drive more renewable energy generation so that its share comprises 40 per cent of the energy mix by 2030 and to cut energy consumption by 9 per cent by 2030. The Fit for 55 package must be negotiated by EU countries and the European Parliament in a process that takes approximately two years.

On 18 July 2022, the EIB and BBVA agreed to mobilize EUR1.194 billion to boost climate action and the economic recovery of small and medium enterprises in Spain. EUR512 million will fund clean energy and climate action including the construction and operation of photovoltaic plants.

On 22 July 2022, Iberdrola and the EIB signed a EUR550 million green loan to boost renewable energy in Spain. The agreement will accelerate Spain’s green energy transition, and the funds will finance some 1800-MW of photovoltaic and wind farms in rural areas around the country. The new facilities will supply the equivalent amount of electricity needed to power over one million homes.

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On 8 August 2022, the European Commission approved a EUR149 million Romanian measure to support development of renewable hydrogen production under the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Romania’s measure will run until December 2023 and is open to companies of any size active in electricity and/or hydrogen production, administrative territorial units and national institutes for research and development in the energy field. By the end of December 2025, Romania aims to install 100 MW capable of producing at least 10,000 tonnes of hydrogen annually.

On 10 August 2022, the EIB provided the Unicredit Bank of Austria with a EUR92 million framework loan. Unicredit will create a financing portfolio for funding clean energy projects from small and medium sized companies. The long-term loan meets a financing vehicle gap created by Austria’s goal to power itself 100 per cent by renewables by 2030.

On 5 September 2022, the European Commission approved a EUR341 million Green measure under the Recovery and Resilience Facility to support the development of electricity storage facilities. Construction and operation of storage facilities will smooth the integration of wind and solar installations into the Greek electricity system.

On 7 September 2022, the EIB signed an agreement with the European Commission on the Public Sector Loan Facility under the Just Transition Fund. The EIB will combine EUR10 billion with an EU budgeted EUR1.5 billion to the loan facility. The facility will offer loans and grants to reduce the burden on public coffers in the affected regions transitioning away from coal and other fossil fuels.

On 7 September 2022, Aquila Clean Energy raised financing for 2.6 gigawatt (GW) of capacity for renewable energy projects in Spain and Portugal with the support of Invest EU. There will be more than 50 projects consisting of solar photovoltaics and onshore wind, and total generation capacity will be the equivalent of serving 1.4 million households.
On 14 September 2022, the EIB approved EUR15 billion for business, climate action, sustainable transport, innovation and urban investment. Specifically, the European Investment Bank allocated EUR4.4 billion for projects such as wind, photovoltaic, hydro and geothermal power in France; small scale solar in Italy; and larger scale wind farms in central Spain.

On 27 September 2022, the European Commission approved additional German measures to support electricity production from renewable energy sources. The measures include the introduction of financial incentives to encourage consumers to install rooftop solar photovoltaic panels and to incentivize selling excess power to the grid.

On 27 September 2022, at the 41st assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization, the European Commission advocated for “a long-term aspirational goal for net-zero aviation emissions by 2050.” Additionally, it reaffirmed its commitment to the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation as well as its future implementation.

On 3 October 2022, Iberdrola and the EIB signed a EUR220 million green loan top up to boost smart grids in Spain. The additional resources will focus on the distribution company’s strategic plan which emphasizes renewables and smart grids in twelve Spanish regions.

On 4 October 2022, the European Council agreed to its general approach on the May 2022 REPowerEU plan. The approach revised several measures designed to decrease dependency on fossil fuels and accelerate renewable generation. It also allocates an additional EUR20 billion, as proposed by the European Commission. The Council modified the formula for allocation of funds to consider fossil fuel dependency, member social cohesion policy, and increased renewable investment prices.

On 13 October 2022, the European Commission approved EUR220 million to support a Spanish measure for COBRA in the production of renewable hydrogen. COBRA will start its first renewable hydrogen production facility with the intent of supplying hard to abate sectors such as refineries and ceramics who need to reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels. There will be two electrolyser in Cartagena and Castillon with a total capacity of 205 MW, which will help generate 8,550 tonnes of renewable hydrogen and reduce 47,038 tonnes of emissions annually.

On 18 October 2022, the European Commission issued its call for applications for candidate projects in all categories under the new energy infrastructure regulation. The categories include projects for electricity generation.

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G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
transmission, offshore grids for renewable energy, electricity storage, hydrogen, electrolysers, smart electricity grids, smart gas grids and CO2 networks.

On 19 October 2022, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) called for the 2023 EU budget to address energy and climate. Specifically, MEPs supported an additional EUR533 million to increase EU energy independence, help citizens and small/medium enterprises with their bills, and accelerate the green energy transition to combat climate change.

On 21 October 2022, the European Commission and Latvia adopted a partnership agreement to allocate EUR4.6 billion to support a green and fair economy and society as Latvia shifts out of coal and other fossil fuels from 2021 to 2027. Specifically, EUR839 million will be allocated to renewable energy projects including wind and solar.

On 21 October 2022, the German Länder North-Rhine Westphalia, Brandenburg, Saxony and Saxony Anhalt launched their programming under their EUR2.5 billion share of the EU Just Transition Fund to support a fair transition to the green economy. Germany’s commitment to phase out of coal by 2038 means these territorial regions need to be supported so that the local economy and population do not fall behind economically and socially.

On 21 October 2022, the European Council issued its meeting conclusions. One conclusion recommended an emergency measure to simplify and expedite administrative approvals for renewable energy projects under Article 122 of the Treaty given worsening energy market conditions from the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 26 October 2022, the EIB announced support for the REPowerEU plan with an additional EUR30 billion in equity financing over the next five years. The funds will be directed to renewables, energy efficiency, grids and storage, electric vehicle charging stations, and breakthrough technologies such as low carbon hydrogen.

On 28 October 2022, the European Environment Agency issued a statement to cities that they can offer new opportunities for prosumers for renewable energy, through efficient use of rooftops and targeted financing, city dwellers can be encouraged to pursue citizen-led renewable energy generation. Municipalities can also act as information and resource hubs to build capacity. The brief accelerates renewable generation which is critical to decarbonizing the power system.

On 3 November 2022, the European Commission announced its third call for large scale projects as part of the EU Innovation Fund. The objective of the projects is to accelerate energy independence from Russian

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On 7 November 2022, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen and Prime Minister of Kazakhstan Alikhan Smailov concluded a strategic partnership on raw materials, batteries, and renewable hydrogen. The agreement’s objectives include a sustainable and secure supply of raw and refined materials critical to renewable energy deployment. It also focuses on battery and green hydrogen value chains.

On 8 November 2022, President von der Leyen and President of Egypt Abdel Fattah El-Sisi issued a joint statement announcing a green hydrogen partnership. They committed to a long-term partnership focused on accelerating deployment of renewable energy sources as an enabler for green hydrogen production. They intend to cooperate on regulatory frameworks, market assessment and research and development. They also plan to promote investments which will lead to production, storage, distribution and transportation of green hydrogen.

On 9 November 2022, the European Commission proposed a temporary new emergency regulation to expedite the permitting of renewables. The Commission proposed a European Council regulation under Article 122 of the Treaty to apply for one year until member countries adopt and transpose the Renewables Directive.

On 10 November 2022, MEPs voted to include energy measures in their national recovery plans. Measures would include reductions in energy use, production of clean energy and diversification of energy supplies. The proposal aims to support acceleration of independence from Russian fossil fuel supplies and towards a clean energy transition as per the EU’s RePowerEU Plan. Members also called for an additional EUR20 billion and additional funding to financially assist members with these measures.

On 10 November 2022, Eiffel Investment Group and the European Investment Fund backed by InvestEU announced the launch of Eiffel Transition Infrastructure, an innovative bridge equity fund. The EIF committed EUR75 million to the new fund. Several top institutional investors joined the fund as well, which is expected to raise EUR500 million for its first close. The fund’s goal is to accelerate development of renewable energy assets for developers and independent power producers who may have difficulty accessing capital for the development phase of their projects. The fund expects to expedite up to 7 GW of renewable assets and offset four million tonnes of carbon dioxide annually.

On 15 November 2022, the European Commission pledged an additional EUR10 million in funds “for a project to reduce international shipping’s greenhouse gas emissions.” This project is being managed by the International Maritime Organization and intends to establish five Maritime Technology Cooperation Centres.

around the world. These centres are designed to increase energy efficiency through solar power vessels, data collection systems and energy-efficiency assessments.

On 17 November 2022, the EIB approved EUR11 billion in additional investments for climate action and clean energy, business, sustainable transport, health and urban renewal. The EUR4 billion meant for climate action and clean energy includes projects to reinforce energy networks in Spain, the Czech Republic and Moldova, as well as renewable energy endeavors in Greece, Estonia and Cyprus.

On 21 November 2022, the European Commission approved EUR37.3 billion for Spain between 2021 and 2027 to support its green transition and to develop a fair and competitive economy. Some EUR3.3 billion will assist the country to meet its target of 74 per cent of electricity produced from renewable sources by 2030.

On 23 November 2022, Eurazeo announced its first close of EUR210 million for its Eurazeo Transition Infrastructure Fund. The objectives of the Fund include climate change mitigation and infrastructure transition towards zero carbon futures.

On 23 November 2022, MEPs approved the 2023 Budget with focus on key priorities including decarbonizing the power sector. Specifically, they added EUR103.5 million to the Connecting Europe Facility, which funds high quality cross-border transmission and energy systems, modernizes infrastructure and fosters renewable connectivity. Members also added EUR30 million to the environment and climate action LIFE programme.

On 24 November 2022, EU Energy Ministers agreed to changes in permit granting processes to expedite renewable energy projects. The temporary 18-month regulation will accelerate projects which can deploy quickly and carry limited environmental impacts. Solar energy equipment will be permitted within three months and some projects may be excused from environmental impact assessment. Projects above 50 MW will be approved within one month assuming no grid reliability or connectivity issues. Repowering of existing renewable energy projects will carry a maximum six-month deadline for approval. Where repowering increases plant capacity more than 15 per cent, the deadline will be three months. Heat pumps with less than 50MW will be approved within one month and ground source heat pumps within three months.

On 24 November 2022, the European Commission approved EUR459 million for a just climate transition in Slovakia. The funds allocated will assist Slovakia in phasing out coal mining and thermal power production in its Trencin/Upper Nitra region during 2023. The funds will also invest in renewable energy projects, electricity system improvements, building efficiency and geothermal heating.

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On 2 December 2022, the European Commission announced EUR623 million in funding for a just transition to climate neutrality for the Netherlands. In addition to moving away from carbon intensive energy sources, greening traditional manufacturing, economic diversification and worker up-skilling, the Just Transition Fund will support renewable energy production and improvements to the electricity transmission system.

On 2 December 2022, the EIB established a EUR100 million framework loan with Austria’s regional bank RLB NO-Wien to support Austria’s national green energy goals. The loan will permit RLB NO-Wien to institute a EUR200 million credit portfolio to fund clean energy products.

On 5 December 2022, the European Commission announced EUR3.85 billion in funding to support a just climate transition in five Polish regions. One region, Silesia, is the largest hard coal mining centre in the EU. Besides economic diversification, worker training and reskilling and land rehabilitation, the funds will support renewable energy projects and energy efficiency.

On 7 December 2022, the European Commission announced EUR67 million in funding for Luxembourg to support its green transition. Some EUR23 million will be invested in renewable energy production such as biomass and solar.

On 7 December 2022, the EIB signed a partnership agreement with Caisse d’Epargne CEPAC, which is dedicated to financing French solar and wind projects. The financing package is valued at EUR350 million.

On 8 December 2022, EU members agreed to a European Commission proposal to allocate EUR602 million in eight trans-European energy infrastructure projects. These include a high voltage undersea cable to connect the electricity infrastructure of Italy and Tunisia, a smart grid project between Austria-Croatia and Slovenia, a hydroelectric pumped storage project in Ireland and carbon capture and storage initiatives in Belgium and France.

On 9 December 2022, the European Commission announced EUR2.14 billion in funding for a just climate transition in Romania. In addition to worker training and reskilling along with economic diversification, the funds will support renewable energy projects, hydrogen production, and other clean energy sources.

On 9 December 2022, the European Commission launched a new industrial alliance with partners from industry sectors, research organizations and other associations. The alliance’s main target encompasses 30 GW of manufacturing capacity by 2025 across the value chain to support REPowerEU targets of 320 GW of solar

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photovoltaic power by 2025. The group proposes to increase domestic production capacity, diversify import sources, support investment, and address policy and other regulatory barriers to mitigate supply risks.

On 12 December 2022, the EIB announced a EUR790 million loan to the Czech Republic. The loan provides financing for modernization of the Czech electricity grid and facilitates connectivity for renewable energy sources. CEZ, the country’s energy utility, will connect approximately 2.2 GW of new renewable energy supply to help decarbonize the Czech economy.

On 12 December 2022, the European Commission signed an InvestEU agreement with the Nordic Investment Bank. The agreement, which is worth up to EUR114 million, will unlock some EUR480 million in green energy investments, including decarbonization and modernization of the power system. The funds are expected to generate overall private and public investments of EUR2 billion. Eligible projects must be sited in Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland, and/or Finland and Sweden.

On 13 December 2022, the European Parliament and the European Council struck an agreement on the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The CBAM is the EU’s tool to put a fair price on carbon for goods entering the EU market and to foster lower carbon production in non-EU countries. The agreement will spark amendment of the Emissions Trading System to encourage EU production and power systems to decarbonize and reduce carbon leakage risk.

On 14 December 2022, the European Commission announced that Belgium will receive nearly EUR3 billion as part of EU Cohesion Policy to support its green and digital transition between 2021 and 2027. Almost EUR400 million will be invested in emission reductions, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

On 14 December 2022, the European Parliament struck a deal with the European Council to include REPowerEU measures in national recovery plans to accelerate decarbonization and the transition away from Russian fuel. Under the provisional agreement, EU countries who apply for extra funds under amended recovery and resilience plans must include specific efforts to reduce energy use, produce clean energy and diversify energy supplies consistent with REPowerEU.

On 14 December 2022, MEPs amended the European Commission legislative proposal to expedite approvals of renewable energy projects. Specifically, the proposed law accelerates timelines for approvals for renewable energy proposals from one year to nine months. EU countries must also approve solar panel on roof proposals within one month. The European Commission tabled the draft legislation as part of the REPowerEU package.

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On 15 December 2022, the European Commission welcomed the agreements reached at the 20th Ministerial Council meeting of the Energy Community.\textsuperscript{699} The agreement included a renewable energy target of 31 per cent for 2030 along with energy efficiency and reduction objectives. The Parties also committed to adopting the EU electricity market rules.

On 15 December 2022, the European Council issued its meeting conclusions.\textsuperscript{700} In the energy and economy section, the Council called for rapid completion of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. It emphasized the importance of innovation and investment in the decarbonized power and energy systems to meet green deal objectives, reduce dependence on Russian energy supplies and ensure energy security. The Council asked the European Commission to submit its impact assessment on the structural reform of the electricity market by early 2023 to facilitate uptake of renewable energy and make it fully decarbonized.

On 15 December 2022, the EU institutions, European Parliament, European Council and European Commission released their joint 2023-24 priorities and legislative measures.\textsuperscript{701} Highest priority will be accorded to laws and regulations required to expedite implementation of the European Green Deal with its decarbonization of the power system and investment in renewable and alternate energy sources.

On 16 December, the European Commission announced that Slovenia will be granted EUR258 million to work towards a just climate transition in the regions of Savinjsko-Saleska (SASA) and Zasavje.\textsuperscript{702} In addition to supporting life-long training and redeployment of coal workers and economic diversification, the funds will help to repurpose the former mines for investment in renewable energy projects and hydrogen production. The fund will also redesign the district heating system to transition from coal to other sources of power such as solar and heat pumps. In SASA, coal mining and the thermal plants will close by 2033.

On 16 December 2022, the European Commission authorized EUR1.2 billion under EU state aid rules for the Czech Republic’s green district heating proposal.\textsuperscript{703} The plan supports the decarbonization and modernization of heat generation units fueled by renewable energy. Direct grants will be paid to the owners of heating generation units and district heating systems to install new or replace existing units with heat generation units based on renewable energy and to modernize units and systems to replace coal with biomass. The plan will also foster transitions from natural gas-powered systems to low or no carbon fuels and will support carbon capture systems.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector, prioritizing concrete and timely steps towards the goal of accelerating phase-out of domestic unabated coal power. The EU strengthened its regulatory regime, increased funding, established strategic partnerships and adopted other measures to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy and secure a just transition away from coal and other fossil fuels for the power sector.

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

\textit{Analyst: Jacob Rudolph}

\footnotesize
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{700} European Council Meeting – Conclusions, European Council (Brussels) 15 December 2022. Access Date: 16 December 2022. \url{https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/60872/2022-12-15-euco-conclusions-en.pdf}
\item \textsuperscript{703} State aid: Commission approves EUR1.2 billion Czech scheme to promote green district heating, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 16 December 2022. \url{https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_7680}
\end{itemize}
5. Energy: Securing Supply

“We will take immediate action to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.”

*Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué*

**Assessment**

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**Background**

Over the decades, G7 leaders have expressed their concerns of the rising tension within the energy sector, the market’s instability and the need for zero-emission energy alternatives. In response to Russia’s ongoing invasion of Ukraine, launched on 24 February 2022, G7 members adopted economic sanctions, and price caps on Russian coal, crude oil, petroleum oils, and other solid fossil fuels.\(^{704}\) Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has heavily impacted the global market, specifically in regard to energy, due to the increasing prices of fuel and the suspension of Russian gas delivery, threatening the global energy supply.\(^{705}\) Despite the recent urgency, efforts to secure energy supply and increase renewable energy have been pushed by G7 leaders since early summits to decrease their dependency on oil and imported energy.\(^{706}\)

At the 1975 Rambouillet Summit, G7 leaders first introduced the importance of increasing the availability of energy sources to increase economic growth.\(^{707}\) At the time, the leaders prioritized reducing their dependency on imported energy through the conservation and development of alternative energy sources.

At the 1977 London Summit, G7 leaders discussed increasing and diversifying energy production to reduce the dependency on oil.\(^{708}\) To meet the world’s energy requirements at the time, the G7 leaders agreed on the importance of increasing the supply of nuclear energy while reducing the risks of nuclear proliferation.

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their commitment to reducing the dependency on imported oil.\(^{709}\) At this summit, G7 leaders agreed to review and speed up their national energy programs and agreed on the importance of efficiently using private and public investment to produce energy in the industrial world.

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This conversation led to joint and coordinated energy research to hasten the development and efficient use of new and existing energy sources.

At the 1980 Venice Summit, G7 leaders agreed to expand their nuclear-generating capacity, acknowledging the importance of nuclear power in securing energy supply.\textsuperscript{710} At this summit, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring the reliable supply of nuclear fuel while minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

At the 1996 Moscow Summit, G8 leaders agreed on market-oriented strategies to reform the energy sector to promote nuclear safety to address their goal of generating investments and encouraging energy conversation, the.\textsuperscript{711}

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders discussed renewable energy for the first time since 1981. This conversation preceded the findings of the G8 Environment Ministers’ Meeting in Otsu and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.\textsuperscript{712} At this summit, the leaders committed to investigating renewable energy barriers and solutions in developing countries to combat pollution and climate change.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders committed to tackling climate change and promoting clean energy.\textsuperscript{713} The leaders committed to taking measures to develop markets for clean energy technologies to increase their availability in developing nations, and to help vulnerable communities to adapt to the impact of climate change.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to advancing technologies such as energy efficiency, solar energy, carbon capture, lower-emissions coal technologies and bioenergy.\textsuperscript{714} The G8 leaders discussed that a low-carbon economy can promote economic growth and thus, low-cost transformational clean energy is necessary.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders discussed diversifying energy supply and modernizing energy infrastructure.\textsuperscript{715} To secure energy supply, G7 leaders have agreed to liquefy the natural gas market, including through new supplies, the development of transport infrastructure, storage capabilities and the promotion of flexible gas markets.

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders further discussed the diversification of energy mix, energy fuels, sources and routes of energy supply.\textsuperscript{716} The leaders discussed ensuring a level of public investment, promoting quality infrastructure investment to address effective resource mobilization with the private sector and strengthening cooperation in the cybersecurity of the energy sector.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders agreed to play an important role in providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including domestic policies and carbon policing.\textsuperscript{717} The G7 leaders introduced the idea of

\textsuperscript{711} Moscow Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 April 1996. Access Date: 23 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996moscow/index.html
\textsuperscript{713} Chairs’ Summary, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 23 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html
\textsuperscript{715} G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 05 June 2014. Access Date: 05 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html
\textsuperscript{716} Leader’s Declaration G7 Elmau Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 08 June 2015. Access Date: 05 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html
\textsuperscript{717} G7 Ise-Shima Leader’s Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 05 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html
establishing the carbon market platform, facilitating energy investments, and encouraging relevant stakeholders. G7 leaders also discussed enhancing well-functioning natural gas markets with great transparency, development of price indices and further strategic view of the liquified natural gas supply chain at a global level.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders agreed to strengthen their collective energy security and ensure open transparent liquid and secure global markets for energy resources and technologies. The G7 leaders also discussed the importance of monetary policies to ensure price stability in light of price surges.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders discussed the importance of carbon pricing, innovation, and technology collaboration to secure energy supply. G7 leaders reiterated their commitment to diversifying the energy supply, promoting universal access to affordable energy resources and increasing public-private investments in energy infrastructure.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders agreed to strengthen their collective energy security and ensure open transparent liquid and secure global markets for energy resources and technologies. G7 leaders also discussed the importance of carbon pricing, innovation, and technology collaboration to secure energy supply. G7 leaders reiterated their commitment to diversifying the energy supply, promoting universal access to affordable energy resources and increasing public-private investments in energy infrastructure.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders expressed their concerns for the energy sector in light of Russia’s attack on Ukraine and declared the importance of securing the energy supply in Europe. Concerned with the increasing energy prices and the market’s instability, G7 leaders agreed to explore additional price reduction measures, provide assistance to developing countries through financial technical capacity support and technology transfer development, develop energy reserves, encourage the increase of production and reduce the dependency on Russian energy and oil from domestic markets.

Commitment Features
At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to “take immediate action to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.” The G7 leaders added that they “will not compromise our climate and biodiversity goals including the energy transition nor on our commitments to phase out our dependency on Russian energy, including by phasing out or banning the import of Russian coal and oil.” There are two dimensions of this commitment that must be fulfilled to achieve full compliance: 1) taking action to secure energy supply and 2) reducing price surges through price caps or other modes.

“Secure” is understood to mean “to relieve from exposure to danger, act to make safe against adverse contingencies.” In the context of this commitment, securing energy supply refers to ensuring there is uninterrupted availability of energy sources; this is often associated with an affordable price.

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718 G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 05 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html
719 The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 09 June 2018. Access Date: 05 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html
“Energy supply” refers to the concept of primary energy supply, which is understood to mean “energy production plus energy imports, minus energy exports, minus international bunkers, then plus or minus stock changes.” In the context of this commitment, energy supply refers to the availability of primary energy supply that is accessible at an affordable price.

“Price” is understood to mean “the amount of money given or set as consideration for the sale of a specified thing,” hereby energy. In the context of this commitment, energy prices refer to the price of energy under its various forms, including but not limited to spot and wholesale electricity and natural gas prices. To “surge” is understood to mean “to rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value.”

“To explore” is understood to mean “to investigate, study, or analyze,” “to become familiar with by testing or experimenting.” In the context of this commitment, it refers to addressing the possibility of implementing price caps related to energy.

“Price cap” is understood to mean “a system for regulating the prices of a bundle of services of a regulated firm under which the individual price for each service is not controlled but there is a ceiling on the weighted average of all the prices in the bundle.” Price caps can be used as tools in a bid to reduce energy prices. The G7 leaders “welcome the decision of the European Union to explore with international partners ways to curb rising energy prices, including the feasibility of introducing temporary import price caps where appropriate.”

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong action in both of the two commitment dimensions: action to secure energy supply and action to reduce energy price surges. Examples of strong actions to secure energy supply can include but are not limited to: signing bilateral contracts for energy supply with trade partners, increasing short-term domestic or multinational energy production, implementing measures for sustainable management of energy reserves, creating an inter ministerial task force for energy security. Examples of strong actions to reduce price surges can include but are not limited to: implementing price caps on residential electricity prices, providing financial support for vulnerable groups to support energy affordability and reforming energy trade mechanisms to lower costs. An example of overall full compliance includes one action that designates funding to diversify energy supply routes and one action that provides financial support for lower-income households. Furthermore, the G7 committed at this point “to explore” price caps, not to implement price caps. As such, full compliance will be awarded for this part of the commitment should G7 members advance discussions on the possibility of exploring a price cap.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action in one of the two commitment dimensions. For example, if a G7 member were to have signed a long-term natural gas supply contract and failed to implement a price shield for industrial electricity prices, they would have taken strong action in only one commitment dimension. Partial compliance is also assigned when strong actions in one dimension of the commitment are coupled with weak actions in another dimension. Examples of weak actions to secure energy supply can include but are not limited to verbal references to energy supply, organizing meetings with trade partners for establishing supply contracts and measures to secure energy supply without concrete timelines. Examples of weak actions to reduce price surges can include but are not limited to: verbal references to energy prices, organizing meetings with power producers for fighting price surges and expressing
the will to reform market structures in order to lower prices. Further, if the G7 member does not explore price caps, this will prevent it from achieving a score of +1.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned to any G7 member that fails to meet the threshold of partial compliance, whether by taking only weak action(s) or taking no action toward fulfilling the commitment. For example, if a member solely gives verbal references to energy prices and organizes meetings with power produces then they will be assigned a non-compliance score. Additionally, G7 members can be assigned a non-compliance score if they are actively threatening the security of energy supply. This could include explicitly driving energy price surges.

### Scoring Guidelines

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<tr>
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<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in ONLY one of the two commitment dimensions: taking action to secure energy supply and reduce energy price surges OR some of both, and has not explored price caps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in BOTH of the two commitment dimensions: taking action to secure energy supply and reduce energy price surges, including exploring price caps.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 23 August 2022, the Government of Canada signed a joint declaration with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to establish a Canadian-German Hydrogen Alliance. The strategic alliance emphasizes safeguarding international energy security by facilitating the bilateral trade of hydrogen and its derivatives by 2025. This initiative also explores financial support mechanisms to help government and industry investment planning.

On 24 August 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly announced Canada’s intent to return to Germany the five remaining turbines used in the Russian Nord Stream One pipeline, which provides natural gas to European countries. The federal government qualified the move as “necessary to secure supplies for Germany.”

On 15 September 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault announced the Low Carbon Economy Fund that over the next four years, Canada would invest up to CAD250 million in funding low-income households especially in Atlantic provinces to switch from heating oil to more affordable home heating sources.


On 11 October 2022, Minister Joly met with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi and committed to growing a bilateral energy partnership. The partnership is committed to facilitating progress in the energy transition, performing technical exchanges on nuclear technology, and strengthening critical minerals supply chains.

On 11 October 2022, Deputy Prime Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that Canada will fast-track energy and mining projects to achieve Canada’s net-zero targets, reduce its dependency on oil giants, encourage investment in Canada’s natural source sector and support allies in responding to the energy crisis.

On 26 October 2022, Canadian Minister of Natural resources Jonathan Wilkinson noted the importance of Canadian nuclear energy in securing the global energy supply. Minister Wilkinson introduced a series of small nuclear reactors (SMR) projects to be deployed in 2026. Minister Wilkinson discussed the Canadian government’s list of SMR investment programs to support their development to further support Canada’s transition to nuclear energy and strengthen the country’s supply of new and reliable energy sources.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Joly met with G7 foreign ministers and agreed to encourage oil-producing countries to increase production. G7 members will also finalize a price cap on seaborne Russian oil.

On 22 November 2022, the Government of Canada announced an increase in the Climate Action Incentive Payment (CAI) amounts to support households in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, starting in 2023 to align with the high federal fuel charge. Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will start receiving CAI payments in July 2023.

On 30 November 2022, the Government of Canada approved the expansion of NOVA Gas Transmission Limited West Path Delivery 2023 pipeline project. 40 kilometres of natural gas pipelines will be added in southwestern Alberta to increase the Canadian natural gas supply.

On 7 December 2022, Canada and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.

On 9 December 2022, recognizing the importance of critical minerals in the development of energy sources, Canada announced its Critical Minerals Strategy which develops Canadian resources to support its development.

of clean energy. The project aims to enhance energy security and secure global supply by establishing a secure and reliable energy supply chain, increasing global alliances and placing Canada as a main global supplier of clean energy.\(^{741}\)

Canada has complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. To respond to the current energy crisis, Canada has made multiple proposals and partnerships to secure energy supply. Moreover, Canada has announced plans to reduce energy price surges and meet extraordinary market conditions, such as the ongoing war on Ukraine, with a price cap.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**Analyst:** Michael Ma

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 28 June 2022, the French government confirmed the construction of a new liquified natural gas terminal in Le Havre to aid the security of the French energy supply.\(^{742}\) The new terminal will enable France to access 3.9 million tonnes of natural gas imported from the United States and Canada.

On 18 July 2022, France signed an energy cooperation deal with the United Arab Emirates.\(^{743}\) The deal signed aims to diversify France’s energy supply and to break away from Russian energy dependence.

On 28 July 2022, the Ministry of Energy Transition announced emergency measures to accelerate the development of renewable energies.\(^{744}\) It aims to increase investments in renewable projects in a bid to ensure French energy independence by increasing the importance of renewables in its domestic energy mix.\(^{745}\)

On 14 September 2022, the French government announced a cap on energy price hikes at 15 per cent in 2023.\(^{746}\) The aim is to dampen the inflationary impacts on consumers.

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On 14 September 2022, the French government introduced an energy check of EUR100 to EUR200 for low-income households.747 12 million households will receive the aid to support them with rising energy costs.

On 6 October 2022, the French government announced its energy sobriety plan.748 The plan’s objective is to cut energy consumption by 10 per cent by 2024 by incentivising the state, businesses, communities, and individuals to slash energy use as a means to secure its energy supply.

On 27 October 2022, the Ministry of Energy revealed the implementation of an “electricity shock absorber,” starting in January 2023.749 The aid is aimed towards businesses that have not benefited from the tariff shield, enabling the reduction of annual electricity prices to EUR180 per megawatt-hour for qualifying businesses.

On 7 December 2022, France and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.750

On 10 December 2022, the French government announced plans to explore geothermal energy.751 It is estimated that such an energy source would save 100 terawatt-hours of energy annually.

France has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. France has taken steps to limit the effects of price surges on its citizens by capping energy prices and subsidizing energy bills. Simultaneously, France has sought to secure its energy supply by diversifying its energy mix, decreasing its energy consumption, and reaching energy deals with foreign nations to reduce its dependence on Russia.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 27 September 2022, Federal Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck hosted the world’s largest trade fair for wind energy where more than 1,400 companies and exhibitors presenting technologies and developments attended.752 To respond to the energy crisis, Minister Habeck expressed the urgency to transition toward renewable sources and the expansion of wind energy to ensure a sustainable and secure energy supply for Germany and the continent.

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On 28 September 2022, the Cabinet passed three amendments within the Energy Security Ordinance to act upon short-term saving measures to take place from September until 28 February 2023. The adjustments include a “lighting ban for public non-residential buildings and monuments, a limit in illumination for marketing and advertising purposes, and a ban on specific types of heating, specifically swimming and bathing pools. These initiatives will help save energy consumption to secure energy supply.

On 29 September 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz, Minister Habeck and Finance Minister Christian Lindner announced a protective shield of USD200 billion to reduce rising energy costs. This Economic and Stabilization Fund will help citizens and businesses afford for the high prices in electricity and gas and build up a shield against Russia’s efforts to destabilize Germany through their energy supply power. Some measures regarding the financial defense shield include replacing the gas levy to diversify for gas importers, slowing down rising energy prices and supporting companies by curbing electricity costs. Regarding this initiative, Minister Habeck would plan to support affected businesses and the public by also ensuring secure employment levels when setting manageable prices.

On 19 October 2022, Minister Habeck commissioned a draft law within the Nuclear Law for the three nuclear power stations to continue service until 15 April 2023. By keeping these stations running, the Federal Government makes it more likely to get through the winter safely to avoid electricity shortages. The plants are only kept in service until 15 April, before more tonnes of new fuel are required to power them and exhaust the energy supply for this action.

On 25 October 2022, President of Excelerate Energy Steve Kobos and the State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Economics Thomas Staffen signed an agreement to build the fifth domestic floating liquid gas terminal, projected to start operating in the autumn of 2023. The goal of this project is to strengthen independence from pipeline natural gas, including Russian imports, and create the infrastructure and foundations to secure gas supply. Following the new government’s gas triad “diversify, save, replace,” the project will be implemented as soon as possible with state aid.

On 2 November 2022, Transport Minister Volker Wissing announced that Germany will introduce a 49-euro ticket starting in January to help consumers mitigate soaring levels of inflation. The “Deutschland” ticket will cost approximately EUR3 billion as financed by the Federal and state governments. This initiative follows a similar initiative taken during the summer to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and ease consumer price burdens

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with the 9-euro ticket, which reduced approximately two million tonnes of carbon dioxide from June to August.\textsuperscript{760}

On 17 November 2022, Mayor of Hamburg Peter Tschentscher and Minister Habeck decided on the location for a terminal of green ammonia to Germany from Import, strengthening the hydrogen economy for the long-run and green energy supply.\textsuperscript{761} Hydrogen is a key element to sustain a climate-neutral economy which will help to reach independence and secure a sustainable energy supply for Germany in the future.

On 25 November 2022, the Chancellery and Minister Habeck adopted draft laws for electricity, heat and gas breaks to relieve consumers and the German economy from rising energy prices.\textsuperscript{762} The price breaks allow for the protection of households, hospitals, companies and other institutions by setting an upper limit for consumption proportionately. The price breaks will be applied from March 2023 until April 2024.

On 30 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with representatives from the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank and the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development about the surge in prices and energy security issues and discussed the need for “smart globalization” to boost resilience and reduce dependencies in order to solve the energy crisis.\textsuperscript{763} During these discussions for collaboration, Chancellor Scholz emphasized current long-term supply contracts for liquefied gas, ensuring a wider diversification of gas-supplying countries to better secure supply.

On 7 December 2022, Germany and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.\textsuperscript{764}

On 13 December 2022, the National Climate Protection Initiative of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection continued the “Electricity Saving Check” project with a funding of 39 million euros.\textsuperscript{765} According to the Minister Habeck, this project will help people with low incomes receive free concrete advice and aids for energy saving such as LED lights and water-saving shower heads. These small actions are effective in quickly saving energy and further securing the energy supply for the winter in the midst of the energy crisis and soaring prices.

\textsuperscript{763} Strengthening the multilateral order together, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 30 November 2022. Access Date: 15 December 2022. https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/scholz-multilateralism-2146746
On December 15 2022, the Bundestag passed bills for electricity and price breaks to increase the fund for the economy and consumers to better endure heating hardship through support. The resolution will limit the rising energy costs by setting an upper limit to relieve pressure for households, companies, hospitals, cultural institutions, etc. The relief takes place automatically and will be effective for the whole of 2023. The electricity, gas and heat prices breaks come from the EUR200 billion economic defense shield approved before.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. Germany has taken concrete steps to diversify their energy sector to renewable sources to gain independence from Russian gas pipelines and secure energy supply. Germany has ordered regulations to minimize energy consumption throughout the states and help consumers by subsidizing energy bills.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Ana Maria Guevara**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 8 August 2022, the European Commission approved an Italian scheme for Italy to diversify its energy supply by constructing and operating biomethane production plants via the Recovery and Resilience Facility. The approval of operating biomethane production plants will allow Italy to become less dependent on Russian fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In September 2022, the government announced the “National Plan for Containment of Natural Gas Consumption” to decrease gas consumption as one of the strategies for reducing dependence on Russian gas and diversifying its energy supplies.

On 18 October 2022, the International Energy Agency published a fuel report on its member Italy, outlining its further implementation of the natural gas emergency plan to diversify energy supply and reduce dependency on Russian gas imports. The report notes Italy’s solidarity arrangements with other EU countries to protect energy supply for the citizens of the countries in question. Italy signed an agreement with Slovenia in early 2022 and is holding ongoing discussions with France and Germany.

On 19 October 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance published a decree detailing the extension of economic measures to reduce the excise duty rates on fuel-related energy products, including liquefied petroleum gasses, to decrease energy prices for Italians.
On 20 October 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance published a decree outlining a value-added tax reduction to 5% for natural gas used for motor fuel.\(^771\) In an attempt to stabilize natural gas prices related to motor fuels, the decree exempts natural gas used for motor fuel from excise duty.

On 29 October 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance published a decree outlining a list of energy tax credits for businesses to purchase electric energy and natural gas with the aim of reducing the overall quarterly spending for businesses on energy.\(^772\) This measure aims to mitigate the cost of energy.

On 13 November 2022, the state-owned energy company Eni announced the first liquefied natural gas cargo departed for its Coral South project in Mozambique to develop gas resources to diversify Italy’s energy supply.\(^774\) Mozambique is one of the several African countries Italy has turned to, demonstrating a shift from energy dependence on Russia to gas suppliers in Africa.

On 7 December 2022, Italy and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.\(^775\)

On 29 December 2022, the Senate approved the 2023 budget which sees the allocation of EUR23 billion for energy-price reduction measures which will in turn increase aid to households and businesses.\(^776\)

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. Italy has taken measures to diversify its energy supplies by contracting with North African countries whilst the government is initiating a package of measures to lower energy prices, increase gas output, and preserve stocks.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Petek Gorduysus*

**Japan: +1**

Japan has complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 20 July 2022, Minister of Economy Koichi Hagiuda attended the 2022 Supply Chain Ministerial held online by the United States.\(^777\) Minister Hagiuda remarked that the Task Force on Strategic Goods and Energy Supply Chains has implemented measures to secure energy supplies affected by the invasion of Ukraine.


On 3 September 2022, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura told CNBC at the G20 ministers’ meeting that Japan will increase dependency on nuclear energy to secure supply and increase self-sufficiency.778

On 26 September 2022, State Minister Nakatani Shinichi met with Pakistani ministers at the Asia Green Growth Partnership Ministerial Meeting (AGGPM).779 They shared a common recognition that Japan and Pakistan would facilitate energy transitions and ensure sufficient energy.

On 26 September 2022, State Minister Nakatani met with Brunei ministers at the Hydrogen Energy Ministerial Meeting and at AGGPM.780 They discussed bilateral energy cooperation, including a stable supply of liquefied natural gas.

On 11 October 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi met with Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly and committed to growing a bilateral energy partnership.781 The partnership is committed to facilitating progress in the energy transition, performing technical exchanges on nuclear technology, and strengthening critical minerals supply chains.

On 28 October 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced a relief measure to reduce consumer electricity bills by 20 per cent.782 The government also addressed plans in reducing the price of natural gas and gasoline.

On 7 December 2022, Japan and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.783

On 22 December 2022, the Government of Japan approved plans to restart nuclear reactors, increase their lifespan, and develop new reactors to increase Japanese energy supply.784

Japan has complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. Japan has formed alliances, launched a task force and implemented price caps.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Michael Ma*

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778 Nuclear power is key for Japan’s energy security and carbon neutrality goals, minister says, CNBC (Tokyo) 5 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.cnbc.com/2022/09/05/nuclear-power-is-key-for-japans-energy-security-yasutoshi-nishimura.html


**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 29 July 2022, the British government announced a GBP400 energy grant for all households.\(^{785}\) It aims to make energy more affordable for British citizens.

On 29 September 2022, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy announced that GBP1.5 billion will be invested to improve energy efficiency.\(^{786}\) Around 130,000 low-income households will benefit as they will receive energy-efficient upgrades, slashing energy consumption and energy bills by GBP700.

On 1 October 2022, the British government introduced the Energy Price Guarantee.\(^{787}\) The policy will cap energy prices, resulting in households that use a certain amount of gas and electricity paying GBP2,500 per annum.

On 28 November 2022, the British government set a new target to reduce energy consumption by 15 per cent by 2030.\(^{788}\) The government will allocate GBP6 million to the introduction of new insulation schemes and the expansion of the government public awareness campaign surrounding the energy issue.

On 29 November 2022, British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak confirmed the development of the Sizewell C nuclear power station with a GBP700 million investment.\(^{789}\) The project secures a new energy supply and is estimated to power six million British homes while creating an additional 10,000 jobs.

On 7 December 2022, the United States and the United Kingdom signed the Energy Security and Affordability Partnership.\(^{790}\) The partnership aims to increase American gas exports to the UK while deepening nuclear cooperation, securing British energy supply.

On 7 December 2022, the United Kingdom and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.\(^{791}\)

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. It has limited the effects of price surges through strong policies such as subsidising energy costs, capping price increases and improving household energy efficiency. In addition, the United Kingdom has taken steps in

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securing its energy supply as it has increased oil output in the North Sea, promoted investments in nuclear energy and signed international partnerships to procure natural gas.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 14 November 2022, the Department of Energy declared to complete the 180 million barrel drawdown announced in spring by issuing a Notice of Sale for fifteen million more barrels from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Administration plans to repurchase crude oil for the SPR when prices are lower, approximately ranging between USD67 and USD72 per barrel, which would thus facilitate the stabilization of the crude oil markets, decrease prices at the pump, and contribute to global crude oil demand. The Biden Administration stated it is open to injecting additional barrels of crude oil into the market, if needed, via the Department of Energy to increase the global supply of energy, decrease prices for Americans, and support domestic inventory levels.

On 18 October 2022, the Department of Energy implemented fixed price contracts with suppliers to repurchase oil for product delivery at a future time to protect the oil industry from future uncertainty possibly tied to a fall in prices and lack of investment undertaken by firms. Thus, oil producers will have more confidence in the market and enter oil contracts knowing there will be demand.

On 14 November 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration announced a USD350 million investment in long-term energy storage projects to secure US energy supplies. Investment in research and development for

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renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and nuclear will help reduce the oil demand and diversify energy sources. Energy storage technology will store renewable energy without wind or sunlight.\textsuperscript{796}

On 7 December 2022, the United States and the United Kingdom signed the Energy Security and Affordability Partnership.\textsuperscript{797} The partnership aims to increase American gas exports to the UK while deepening nuclear cooperation.

On 7 December 2022, the United States and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.\textsuperscript{798}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. The United States has passed laws to decrease energy costs, increase sustainable practices, and support domestic energy production. The United States is also working towards diversifying its energy resources by reducing its demand for oil and investing more in research and development to fund cleaner domestic energy production initiatives.

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

\textit{Analyst: Petek Gordovaus}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 5 August 2022, the Council of the EU adopted regulations to reduce natural gas demand by 15 per cent to secure gas supply.\textsuperscript{799} The adoption of regulations in the consumption of energy hopes to prepare savings for the winter in the case of disruptions with gas supplies from Russia.

On 30 September 2022, the EU energy ministers agreed on addressing high energy prices through a political agreement.\textsuperscript{800} The new regulations taken upon by the Council Regulation included measures to decrease electricity demand and help consumers with the rising energy prices. To reduce electricity demand, the Council of the European Union agreed that member states will voluntarily identify 10 per cent of their peak hours starting in December, choosing to set measures to reduce consumption during this period.

On 30 September 2022, EU energy ministers agreed to cap market revenues for electricity generators at EUR180 per megawatt and agreed that member states will collect surplus revenues for electricity consumers.\(^{801}\)

On 6 October 2022, the Council of the European Union formally adopted and introduced measures for the reduction of electricity demand and redistribution of energy sector’s surplus revenues to offer financial support following the political agreement reached by the Energy Council on 30 September 2022.\(^{802}\) Within the measures, member states should reduce consumption by minimum five per cent during peak hours identified.\(^{803}\) Furthermore, to decrease prices for consumers, the Council of the EU discussed plans to place a price cap on excess revenues.\(^{804}\)

On 20 October 2022, the European Council emphasized the need for acceleration and intensification of efforts to reduce energy demand and avoid rationing, calling on the Council and Commission to submit concrete decisions.\(^{805}\) Measures discussed include a voluntary joint purchase of gas while making use of the EU Energy Platform, a temporary EU framework for price cap of gas, and improvements in energy markets to preserve financial stability and market transparency.

On 22 November 2022, the Commission proposed a Market Correction Mechanism to complement measures for reducing gas demand and ensuring security through diversification of energy sources.\(^{806}\) The mechanism consists of including a safety price ceiling of EUR275 for the Title Transfer Facility, which plays a role within the European wholesale gas market. This mechanism will be activated on 1 January 2023, ensuring market stability by securing supply and disrupting energy and financial markets.

On 3 December 2022, the European Council decided to set a Price cap at USD60 per barrel of crude and petroleum oils, in cooperation with the Price Cap Coalition.\(^{807}\) The price cap will be implemented on Russian seaborne crude oil, helping with limits of price surges and better stabilizing global energy prices. The price cap mechanism is to be reviewed every two months, standing in support of Ukraine.

On 14 December 2022, EU members and the European Parliament agreed on raising an additional EUR20 billion from an EU Innovation fund of carbon market revenue to end reliance on Russian gas.\(^{808}\) The Members and the Parliament will have to formally approve the deal, as the plan will take effect in 2023. Independence from Russian energy resources will better secure energy supply for the European Union.

On 19 December 2022, the European Union energy ministers agreed to cap prices exceeding EUR180 per megawatt hour during at least three consecutive trading days, based on the Dutch Title Transfer Facility (TTF)

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and liquified natural gas price. The cap will limit the price at which gas could be traded, ensuring that EU countries can still offer competitive prices in gas within the global spectrum.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. The European Union set regulations that will decrease energy consumption during peak hours by 15 per cent, committed to redistribute excess revenues and surplus to struggling consumers and companies to minimize the pressure of rising energy costs and incentivize transition to renewable energies for independence.

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

*Analyst: Ana Maria Guevara*

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6. Human Rights: The Digital Sphere and Beyond

“[Guided by the conviction that democratic values make us stronger in tackling global challenges, we will cooperate with civil society and our partners beyond the G7 to] … promote human rights online and offline.”

_G7 Leaders’ Communiqué Executive Summary_

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Background

Though human rights discourse within the G7 has a long track record, its connection to and general discussion of the digital sphere is far more recent. Beginning with the inception of the Digital Opportunities Task Force (DOT Force) in 2000, the protection of human rights online focused primarily on the potential benefits of technology in supporting efforts towards access in health care and education.\(^{810}\) The DOT Force aimed to “report … findings and recommendations on global action to bridge the international information and knowledge divide.”\(^{811}\) As such, much of the G7’s history in addressing human rights in the digital sphere has concerned itself with bridging development gaps through information and communication technology. In later years, as the digital sphere has progressed, the G7 has turned its attention to the ways in which information and communication technology can both inhibit and support human rights in free speech, privacy and principles of the rule of law.\(^{812}\) To protect the integrity of cyberspace, the G7 consistently reaffirms its commitment to the regulation of the digital sphere through multilateral collaboration efforts across states and their respective private and public sectors.\(^{813}\)

At the 1989 Paris Summit, forty years after the United Nations General Assembly’s adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G7 members reaffirmed their commitment to the document and its principles.\(^{814}\) This declaration marked the first time the topic of human rights was explicitly addressed at a G7 summit.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 members introduced an economic declaration aimed at protecting “the practice of free elections, the freedom of expression and assembly, the increased respect for human rights and the rule of law.”\(^{815}\) Emphasizing the principles of freedom and consent with respect to labour, the Houston

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\(^{812}\) G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 23 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/cyber.html


Economic Declaration affirmed the protection of human rights as a necessary component for economic growth and prosperity.

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 members commended developing countries who had begun to implement “radical policy reforms” in human rights.\(^{816}\) The group cited the protection of human rights as a main contributor to economic development and reaffirmed the need for “open systems of administration, accountable to the public” that may monitor human rights abuses.

At the 1992 Munich summit, G7 members stated human rights as a common value shared between East and West states following the democratic revolution in Europe.\(^{817}\) Members emphasized the need for the maintenance of these rights regardless of the specific inclinations of individual governments.

At the 1994 Naples Summit, G7 members put forth their support for the creation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights office.\(^{818}\) G7 members outlined their support for the “improvement of international monitoring mechanisms and procedures for the promotion and protection of human rights everywhere, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.”

At the 1995 Halifax Summit, G7 members implored the UN Secretary-General to utilize the High Commissioners on Human Rights and Refugees to foster better analysis for the prevention of negative impacts through disaster and conflict.\(^{819}\) The summit emphasized upholding human rights as being integral to crisis control and sustainable development.

At the 1997 Denver summit, G8 members explicitly endorsed the work of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.\(^{820}\) The summit focused most specifically on development in Sub-Saharan Africa through the protection of human rights by way of good governance, democracy and the cooperation of the private sector — reaffirming their support of institutions of international humanitarian law.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 leaders pledged to explore the ways in which they could support Africa in development through human rights protection.\(^{821}\) These included humanitarian aid as well as financial and technical assistance in building stronger “social and economic systems.”

At the 2000 Okinawa summit, G8 members mentioned digital opportunities in connection to public welfare and development and formed the DOT Force.\(^{822}\) The creation of this task force marked the beginning of the G8's work on tackling inequality in the digital sphere.

\(^{820}\) Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 1997. Access Date: 4 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm
At the 2001 Genoa Summit, the DOT Force fulfilled the mandates set at Okinawa and reported on the potential of digital technologies to contribute towards development and social cohesion. At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders released a key document from the DOT Force Report Card that was titled “Digital Opportunities for All.” This document elaborated upon the mandates that states had given in prior summits’ addressals of digital development and put forth an action plan for increased access to health care and education through the use of information and communication technology.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 members released a statement condemning the human rights violations occurring in Sudan. Leaders called on the Sudanese government and other parties involved in the political conflict to disarm and approach a diplomatic solution.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members urged the Sudanese government to follow ceasefire agreements and allow humanitarian aid access into the country — invoking UN Security Council resolution 1591. Member states expressed their continued disapproval of human rights violations in Sudan, as well as their desire for perpetrators to be held accountable.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 members produced the “Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future” declaration. This document contained the group’s first-ever explicit connection between human rights and global health, with members condemning any violations or discrimination inflicted against those suffering from HIV/AIDS.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders cited the upcoming Kabul Conference as an opportunity for the Government of Afghanistan to prove its progress in human rights. Members committed to supporting the country in its period of “transition and development” by promoting more credible, inclusive and transparent parliamentary elections.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 leaders emphasized the need to maintain the integrity of human rights on the internet through the protection of citizens’ privacy and democratic freedoms. It stated the potential of the internet as “an instrument for political liberty and emancipation.”

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders explicitly committed to “the protection and promotion of human rights online.” In a document titled “G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber,” leaders emphasized the

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827 G8 Summit Statement on Sudan/Darfur, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 4 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-sudan.html
832 G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 23 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/cyber.html
importance of a secure and fair cyberspace. This document created the foundation for future discussion of the threats, rather than solely the positive potential, of digital connectivity.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members produced the “Charlevoix Commitment to End Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Abuse and Harassment in Digital Contexts.” This summit marked the first time in which gendered-violence was addressed specifically as a major concern of digital safety and security.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 members approved of the “Digital Ministers’ Internet Safety Principles document outlining parameters for online ethics.” The group formally condemned state-imposed restrictions on digital democratic processes and government-mandated internet shutdowns and also committed to combatting hate speech and privacy infringement. In a G7 Trade Ministers meeting on 28 May 2021, members restated their commitment to international instruments such as the International Labour Organization and the “UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.” This was a reaffirmation of former commitments made by the group concerning the eradication of forced labour in global supply chains.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members aimed to “maximise the coherent implementation of and compliance with international standards relating to human rights, environment, and labour across global supply chains.” G7 members emphasized support for strengthening human rights in the labour sphere by strengthening “compliance with international standards, including through mandatory measures that protect rights-holders, provide for greater multilateral cooperation to address abuses and support remedy, thus enhancing predictability and certainty for business.” G7 members condemned the human rights situation in China, including in Tibet and Xinjiang; Myanmar; Iran, specifically discussing the increased use of arbitrary arrests, detention and capital punishment; Afghanistan; and Syria. In the digital sphere, G7 members pledged to center human rights and fundamental freedoms in discussion of the Internet as reflected in the G7 Resilient Democracy Statement. G7 members discussed their support for states “to increase digital access while ensuring that security, interoperability and respect for human rights are built into global connectivity.”

Commitment Features
At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders made the following commitment: “[Guided by the conviction that democratic values make us stronger in tackling global challenges, we will cooperate with civil society and our partners beyond the G7 to] … promote human rights online and offline.” This commitment can be interpreted as having one main target: the promotion of human rights. The target includes two central dimensions: one, the promotion of human rights in the digital sphere; and two, the promotion of human rights offline. Further, in each area — online and offline — the G7 member must cooperation with civil society as well as other partners beyond the G7.

"Democratic values” refer to the “values of freedom, respect for human rights and the principle of holding periodic and genuine elections by universal suffrage.” In the context of this commitment, democratic values should help guide responses to human rights abuses.

833 Charlevoix Commitment to End Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Abuse and Harassment in Digital Contexts, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 23 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/violence-commitment.html
835 G7 Trade Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 May 2021. Access Date: 4 October 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/trade/210528-communique.html
836 G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html
837 G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html
“Cooperate” refers to “acting together or in compliance.” In the context of this commitment, G7 members should aim to work alongside civil society which is defined as “any non-profit, voluntary citizens’ group which is organized on a local, national or international level.” Some examples of civil society include community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), charitable organizations, labour unions and professional associations. Additionally, G7 members should also act with partners outside of the G7, or anyone other than a G7 member associated through collaborative action, to ensure the universal promotion of human rights. This can include other countries or international organizations.

“Promote” refers to “supporting or renewing old efforts or creating new efforts in the area” or “to contribute to growth or prosperity of, to help bring into being.” Within the context of this commitment, promoting human rights can refer to directly opposing rising digital authoritarianism, investing in the cyber resilience of digital infrastructure within and across G7 countries, developing and implementing robust international cyber norms, upholding human rights standards across global supply chains, tackling instances of forced labour and protecting refugees and forcibly displaced persons.

“Human rights” are defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as “rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any status.” Within the context of this commitment, G7 members should promote human rights such as “the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education,” and other rights specified in the declaration.

“Online” is defined as “connected to, served by, or available through a system and especially a computer or telecommunications system.” Online human rights issues can include instances of digital transnational repression, censorship or surveillance programs and the promotion of digital authoritarianism.

“Offline” is defined as “not connected to, served by, or available through a system and especially a computer or telecommunications system.” In the context of this commitment, “online and offline” are understood to mean both within and beyond the global digital ecosystem.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, is assigned to G7 members who demonstrate strong action to promote human rights through both dimensions of cooperation: online and offline. In the online sphere, examples of strong actions regarding promoting human rights include, but are not limited to, enforcement of laws through policy action, such as fines for disobeying government guidelines on online harm, digital transnational repression or digital authoritarianism; investing in the cyber resilience of digital infrastructure within and across G7 countries; developing and implementing robust international cyber norms; changing legislation to prevent the malicious use of cyberspace by state and non-state actors and ensuring its accountability through democratic oversight of a legitimate government; and increasing funding for digital access while ensuring that security and

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respect for human rights are built into global connectivity. Examples of strong actions regarding promoting human rights offline include, but are not limited to, providing financial support to protect refugees and forcibly displaced persons, women and children in areas of conflict; and joining and/or participating in international organizations that aim to uphold human rights standards across global supply chains, tackle instances of forced labour, or improve the accountability and documentation for human rights violations and abuses like sexual and gender-based violence including in conflict situations. In order to achieve full compliance, a member must take strong actions in both dimensions of the commitment in cooperation with civil society and other G7 members.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, is assigned to G7 members who demonstrate strong action in only one of the two commitment dimensions. This means that in one dimension of the commitment the member has taken weak action. Weak actions include verbal reaffirmations of existing commitments, attendance at international conferences, or sharing information on human rights abuses without cooperating to address such issues. Additionally, if a member demonstrates strong action in only one dimension of the commitment — online or offline — or if a member does not cooperate with civil society and other G7 members then a partial compliance score is given.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, is assigned if the G7 member takes weak or less than strong action in one dimension of the commitment while not cooperating with either civil society or other international partners. It will also receive a −1 if it fails to take any action to protect human rights both online or offline, or the G7 member actively threatens human rights both online and offline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scoring Guidelines</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member took insufficient or no action to promote human rights both online or offline and did not cooperate with civil society or international partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member took some action to promote human rights offline and online alongside, while also cooperating with civil society or international partners OR took strong action either offline OR online while cooperating with one of the relevant stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member took strong action to promote human rights online AND offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.

On 31 July 2022, Minister of International Development Harjit Sajjan announced that CAD9 million would be devoted to three projects for promoting LGBTQ2I+ human rights. Along with the APCOM Foundation, Cuso International and World Bank, Canada will use this funding to improve LGBTQ2I+ services in Asia, create safer communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo and further research minority conflicts in developing countries.

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On 1 September 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly gave a statement on a report by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights discussing the human rights situation in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China. The minister urged China to listen to the international community and uphold human rights obligations.

On 8 September 2022, Canada participated in a Roundtable of G7 Data Protection Authorities in Bonn, Germany. The goal of this roundtable was to address the significance of privacy-enhancing technologies, the role of data protection authorities and regulations of artificial intelligence.

On 30 September 2022, Canada, along with other G7 Foreign Ministers, released a statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory. All G7 members expressed united condemnation of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continued violations of Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence.

On 3 October 2022, Minister Joly announced that Canada would impose additional sanctions under the current “Special Economic Measures (Iran) Regulations” in light of continuous extreme human rights violations. Specifically, these measures aim to combat the systematic persecution of women, such as Mahsa Amini, by Iran’s police force.

On 6 October 2022, Minister Joly announced that CAD9.7 million was going toward four projects in Latin America and the Caribbean. One of the projects would receive CAD2.2 million in partnership with the International Organization for Migration to combat human trafficking within Latin America and support the integration of Venezuelan refugees throughout communities.

On 7 October 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau declared further measures against the human rights violations in Iran after the death of Mahsa Amini. These measures will include denying the Iranian regime — including the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and its top leaders — access to Canada, expanding sanctions against those conducting human rights abuses and restricting the finances and property of perpetrators.

On 7 October 2022, the Ministry of International Development announced a fund of CAD9.7 million to help developmental assistance projects aimed at advancing 2SLGBTQI+ rights and gender equality. Additionally, the fund will support “Venezuelan refugees, migrants and their host communities across Latin America and the Caribbean.”

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On 20 October 2022, Canada, along with the members of the Freedom Online Coalition, called upon the Government of Iran to lift the country’s nationwide internet restrictions. Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Coalition declares that cutting off mobile data, disrupting social media, cutting internet services, blocking users and accessing private devices are clear violations of human rights.

On 28 October 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau announced plans to impose new sanctions on Russia’s justice and security sectors for violating the human rights of Russian opposition leaders. These new measures will be based on the current sanctions which target over 1,400 Russian justice system members accountable.

On 2 December 2022, Minister Joly announced that Canada is imposing additional sanctions under the Special Economic Measures (Iran) Regulations.

On 7 December 2022, Minister Joly and Minister Sajjan announced CAD4.3 million in funding to support projects aimed at ending gender-based violence around the world. The announcement also voiced support for the UN Population Fund, Grace Farms Foundation and included stakeholders and partners in “conducting research on technology-facilitated gender-based violence in the Global South.”

On 8 December 2022, the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse released a joint statement urging technology companies to enable women and girls’ access to online information. The statement urges the implementation of “proactive measures to combat the abuse of their platforms to threaten, harass, and silence Iranian women and girls by surging resources for Persian (Farsi) language content moderation and other Iranian languages, applying policies on harassment and abusive content in a timely and consistent manner, and providing resources and transparent reporting options for those experiencing online harassment and abuse.”

On 10 December 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau provided a statement for Human Rights Day announcing further action against the human rights violations of regimes of Russia, Iran and Myanmar. The restrictions will affect 67 individuals and 9 entities named in the human rights violations.

On 15 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, alongside Foreign Ministers of Australia, Canada and New Zealand released a joint statement condemning the execution of protesters in Iran.

On 29 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, alongside The Foreign Ministers of Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and the High Representative of the European Union, released a joint statement condemning the “barring of internet services, blocking users and accessing private devices”.

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female employees of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the workplace” as it “puts at risk millions of Afghans who depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival.”

On 10 January 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced “targeted sanctions under regulations pursuant to the Special Economic Measures Act against four Sri Lankan state officials responsible for gross and systematic violations of human rights during armed conflict in Sri Lanka, which occurred from 1983 to 2009.” These sanctions aim to condemn Sri Lanka for the continued impunity it has afforded to those who have committed human rights violations.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.

On 1 July 2022, the Interministerial Delegation for Accommodation and Access to Housing organized a webinar to discuss the human trafficking of refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine. The webinar aimed to raise public awareness and provide guidelines on how to support and guide such victims towards resource centers.

On 14 July 2022, the Ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories partnered with the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs to donate to the General Prosecutor’s Office of Ukraine a laboratory dedicated to DNA analysis. The goal of this donation is to increase Ukraine’s capacity to store and analyze evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity, particularly from its current conflict with Russia.

On 30 August 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs and Argentina’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship reaffirmed their commitment to combat enforced disappearances of women. Together, both states encouraged all nations to sign on to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
On 8 September 2022, France participated in a Roundtable of G7 Data Protection Authorities in Bonn, Germany.\textsuperscript{869} The goal of this roundtable was to address the significance of privacy-enhancing technologies, the role of data protection authorities and regulations of artificial intelligence.

On 22 September 2022, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna chaired the Summit for Information and Democracy.\textsuperscript{870} At this conference, Minister Colonna reaffirmed the commitment to ensuring all countries’ legal frameworks regarding freedom of opinion and expression are in alignment with human rights standards.

On 23 September 2022, France and Germany organized a ministerial meeting on the topic of “Shaping Global Cybersecurity: A Call for Action to Promote Responsible State Behaviour & Capacity-Building.”\textsuperscript{871} The goal of this meeting was to discuss a plan for developing and improving current rules in cyberspace.

On 28 September 2022, France recognized International Safe Abortion Day claiming that it was “[unwaveringly] committed to this inalienable right.”\textsuperscript{872}

On 28 September 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs partnered with the CMA CGM Foundation to strengthen its “A Boat for Ukraine” operation.\textsuperscript{873} The goal of this project is to transport more than 1,000 tons of humanitarian goods to Romania where they will then be picked up by Ukrainian partners.

On 28 September 2022, President Emmanuel Macron announced a partnership between France and Germany regarding the World Food Programme.\textsuperscript{874} The two countries plan to contribute 50,000 tons of wheat provided free of charge by Ukraine to Somalia and Ethiopia.

On 29 September 2022, the National Council for Policies to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion (CNLE) held its plenary meeting.\textsuperscript{875} Minister of Solidarity, Autonomy, and People with Disabilities Jean-Christophe Combe proposed the creation of a “Solidarity Pact” to bring together relevant stakeholders in the social security industry.


On 30 September 2022, France along with other G7 Foreign Ministers, released a statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory. All G7 members expressed united condemnation of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continued violations of Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence.

On 3 October 2022, the Secretary of State to the Prime Minister Charlotte Caubel launched a campaign to establish national helpline numbers that would connect authorities with children fighting violence. The campaign will promote the number “119” for victims of violence, “3018” for victims of cyberbullying and “3020” for victims of bullying in schools.

On 13 October 2022, the Ministry of the Interior launched the Radio Network of the Future (RRF) project. This project aims to modernize the communication between security and emergency actors by providing a high-speed communication network for all relevant actors.

On 13 October 2022, France organized a day around the concept of being “all resilient in the face of risks.” This day aimed to raise public awareness surrounding technological and cyberspace threats.

On 18 October 2022, the Cyberdefense Command opened the TAMERLAN exercise at the Cyber Center for Operational Preparation. The goal of this training exercise was to strengthen cyber combatants and equip them to react in emergency situations.

On 20 October 2022, the Interministerial Mission for the Protection of Women against Violence and the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Ministerial Statistical Service for Internal Security published the results of its annual survey surrounding victims of human trafficking. The survey emphasized the rising threat of new technologies being used to target victims.

On 20 October 2022, France, along with the undersigned members of the Freedom Online Coalition, called upon the Government of Iran to lift the country’s nationwide internet restrictions. Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Coalition declares that cutting off mobile data, disrupting social media, cutting internet services, blocking users and accessing private devices are clear violations of human rights.

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On 28 October 2022, the Minister Delegate for the Digital Transition and Telecommunications Jean-Noël Barrot announced the launch of 17 cybersecurity projects. These projects will increase training efforts, develop new solutions, and strengthen partnerships between relevant actors, all within the realm of cybersecurity.

On 9 November 2022, the Directorate General of Armaments initiated the third annual DG’hAck challenge. The goal of this event was to highlight vulnerabilities in France’s digital systems and subsequently challenge cyber experts to present innovative solutions to such issues.

On 24 November 2022, the Cyber Center for Operational Preparation under the Command of COMCYBER led a French team to engage in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s (NATO) Cyber Coalition 2022. This team consisted of soldiers, civilians, and reservists from official positions and civil society. The team worked to address cybersecurity weaknesses across NATO states, ultimately aiming to strengthen cyber resilience.

On 25 November 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs held an event for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. At this event, the Ministry reaffirmed France’s commitment to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence end impunity for abusers.

On 26 November 2022, President Macron announced an additional contribution of EUR6 million to the World Food Programme. This donation will further support efforts to transport Ukrainian grain to Sudan and Yemen.

On 12 December 2022, Minister of the Interior and Overseas Territories Gérald Darmanin, Minister of Health and Prevention François Braun, and the Minister Barrot organized a meeting on the cybersecurity of hospitals. The ministers announced a comprehensive program regarding cyber incidents involving new exercises, resources and planning tools.

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On 13 December 2022, France hosted the Solidarity with the Ukrainian people conference. The meeting aimed to meet the needs of Ukrainian for the winter and guarantee the resilience of infrastructure in five key areas: access to energy, access to water, agri-food, health, transport.

On 29 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, alongside the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Denmark, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and the High Representative of the European Union, released a joint statement condemning the “barring of female employees of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the workplace” as it “puts at risk millions of Afghans who depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival.” The statement called on the Taliban to immediately reverse this decision.

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end. France has developed domestic policies with agencies like the CNLE to strengthen its cyberspace and provide its citizens with digital security and the RRF and TAMERLAN exercise to better equip and train first responders. France has also worked with international partners such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Germany and Ukraine to extend humanitarian and technological assistance thus affirming its support of human rights initiatives both within its borders and across the globe.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Hannah Cluroe

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.

On 25 August 2022, Human Rights Commissioner of Germany Luise Amtsberg released a statement calling upon the Vietnamese Government to advocate for the prison release of human rights journalist Pham Doan Trang. Additionally, Commissioner Amtsberg urged the government to protect the rule-of-law and provide insight on proceedings to international observers.

On 8 September 2022, Germany participated in a Roundtable of G7 Data Protection Authorities in Bonn, Germany. The goal of this roundtable was to address the significance of privacy-enhancing technologies, the role of data protection authorities and regulations of artificial intelligence.


On 23 September 2022, Germany and France organized a ministerial meeting on the topic of “Shaping Global Cybersecurity: A Call for Action to Promote Responsible State Behaviour & Capacity-Building.” The goal of this meeting was to discuss a plan for developing and improving current rules in cyberspace.

On 28 September 2022, Germany and France announced a partnership regarding the World Food Programme. The two countries plan to contribute 50,000 tons of wheat provided free of charge by Ukraine to Somalia and Ethiopia.

On 30 September 2022, Germany, along with other G7 Foreign Ministers, released a statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory. All G7 members expressed united condemnation of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continued violations of Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence.

On 7 October 2022, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Niels Annen travelled to Amman, Jordan where he pledged over EUR95 million for short-term employment and educational programs to help over 700,000 Syrian refugees within Jordan. The goal of this meeting was to discuss developmental strategies of how best to implement the funding for those displaced by conflict in Jordan.

On 13 October 2022, Interior Minister Nancy Faeser conducted a high-level meeting to discuss the Ukrainian refugee situation. In response to the poor housing situation resulting from the large number of Ukrainian refugees, Germany pledged additional housing for 4000 more refugees. Federal, state and local governments will also launch a platform where experts may discuss solutions to the refugee housing crisis.

On 14 October 2022, Minister for Women’s Affairs Lisa Paus attended the Gender Equality Ministers Meeting in Berlin. The Ministers made a joint declaration to increase equality in times of crisis and conflict for women. Additionally, Paus called upon Iran to honor human rights and end its oppression of women.

On 17 October 2022, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock and Minister Faeser announced the federal humanitarian admission program. This program is to be used for Afghans at risk due to conflict.


On 20 October 2022, Minister Faeser, along with 16 countries and the EU, met at the Western Balkans Summit in Berlin to discuss human trafficking. They committed to further increase border security ties between the countries and measures targeted at immigrant human smugglers.

On 20 October 2022, Germany, along with the undersigned members of the Freedom Online Coalition, called upon the Government of Iran to lift the country’s nationwide internet restrictions. Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Coalition declares that cutting off mobile data, disrupting social media, cutting internet services, blocking users and accessing private devices are clear violations of human rights.

On 18 November 2022, the Ministry for Family Affairs set up an independent reporting body to investigate human rights trafficking. The Ministry will provide funding to the German Institute for Human Rights to “ensure that international regulations are implemented more effectively by collecting and evaluating data.”

On 28 October 2022, Germany withdrew its reservations about the Istanbul Conference. This action will lead to a full implementation of both Articles 59 and 44 which discuss personal situations of victims and provisions of national criminal law, respectively. This added measure will better address the human rights violation of gender-based violence.

On 28 November 2022, Minister of Justice Marco Buschmann and Italy’s Minister of Justice Carlo Nordio met to discuss the fight against war crimes in Ukraine. Both ministers assured their utmost support for ongoing investigations by the International Criminal Court.

On 29 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, alongside the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Denmark, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and the High Representative of the European Union, released a joint statement condemning the “barring of female employees of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the workplace” as it “puts at risk millions of Afghans who depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival.” The statement called on the Taliban to immediately reverse this decision.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end. Through upholding the accountability of other countries and protecting refugees and vulnerable groups, Germany has complied with promoting human rights on a national and international level. However, Germany did not take strong action to protect human rights in the digital sphere.

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900 Close cooperation with the Western Balkan countries, Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community (Berlin) 26 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/kurzmeldungen/EN/2022/10/close_cooperation_with_the_western_balkan_countries.html

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Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Maeve Kelly**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.

On 25 July 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs committed to new humanitarian corridors for 300 Afghan citizens departing from Iran and Pakistan to arrive in Rome.906 This initiative is part of the “Italian Plan for the Afghan People” and relates to the Memorandum of Understanding for humanitarian corridors and evacuations from Afghanistan.

On 31 August 2022, the Italian Agency for Development and Cooperation arranged an emergency contribution of EUR250,000 towards the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (FICROSS) in Sudan.

On 1 September 2022, the Italian Agency for Development and Cooperation made an emergency contribution of EUR500,000 to FICROSS in Pakistan.

On 8 September 2022, Italy participated in a Roundtable of G7 Data Protection Authorities in Bonn, Germany.909 The goal of this roundtable was to address the significance of privacy-enhancing technologies, the role of data protection authorities and regulations of artificial intelligence.

On 30 September 2022, Italy, along with other G7 Foreign Ministers, released a statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory.910 All G7 members expressed united condemnation of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continued violations of Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence.

On 5 October 2022, the Italian Agency for Development and Cooperation arranged two emergency grants worth a total of almost EUR2 million to meet the growing humanitarian needs of the Lebanese population.

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Of these, EUR750,000 is directed to the World Health Organization for the purchase and supply of drugs necessary for the treatment of patients suffering from serious diseases.

On 12 October 2022, the Department for the Digital Transition of Justice, Statistical Analysis and Cohesion Policies launched the Online Court Project in the four judicial offices of Catania, Catanzaro, Marsala and north Naples to advance their digitization. The digitalization of courts allow for the increase of accessibility when patrolling human rights violations in the digital sphere.

On 20 October 2022, Italy, along with the undersigned members of the Freedom Online Coalition, called upon the Government of Iran to lift the country’s nationwide internet restrictions. Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Coalition declares that cutting off mobile data, disrupting social media, cutting internet services, blocking users and accessing private devices are clear violations of human rights.

On 28 November 2022, Minister of Justice Carlo Nordio and Germany’s Minister of Justice Marco Buschmann, met to discuss the fight against war crimes in Ukraine. Both ministers assured their utmost support for ongoing investigations by the International Criminal Court.

On 29 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs joined the “UNITE! Activism to End Violence against Women & Girls” campaign promoted by UN Women which was focused on the fundamental contribution of civil society movements, organizations and women’s rights activists to raise public awareness on these issues. Italy expressed its firmest condemnation against all forms of discrimination and violence against women.

On 25 November 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, alongside the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Denmark, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and the High Representative of the European Union, released a joint statement condemning the “barring of female employees of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the workplace” as it “puts at risk millions of Afghans who depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival.”

The statement called on the Taliban to immediately reverse this decision.

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Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end. Administering emergency aid to countries experiencing hardship, adequately ensuring the human right of education in the digital sphere, and advancing digitization indicates Italy’s commitment to promoting human rights on and offline.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kaamilah Moola

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.

On 30 June 2022, the fourth Japan-India Cyber Dialogue was held virtually where they discussed national cyber policies and cybersecurity strategies. The goal of this dialogue was to underline interest in the safekeeping of human rights on the online sphere.

On 5 July 2022, Japan provided monetary assistance totaling approximately USD200 million as a response to the deterioration of global food security, as exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine. This sum aims to provide food assistance and capacity building for countries facing food shortages and provide emergency food assistance as humanitarian aid to countries in the Middle East and Africa, as well as to support the promotion of grain exports from Ukraine through bilateral assistance.

On 12 July 2022, Japan provided emergency relief goods of water purifiers and jerry cans through the Japan International Cooperation Agency to the Republic of Kiribati in response to the damages caused by the drought.

On 12 July 2022, Japan extended an emergency grant aid of USD3 million to Afghanistan in response to the damages caused by the earthquake that had occurred in eastern Afghanistan. This is a monetary alliance in the provision of access to health and medical care, shelter, water and sanitation through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

On 29 July 2022, Japan provided emergency relief goods like generators, portable jerry cans, tents, sleeping pads and plastic sheets through the Japan International Cooperation Agency to the Philippines in response to the damages caused by the earthquake in the northern Philippines.

On 8 September 2022, Japan participated in a Roundtable of G7 Data Protection Authorities in Bonn, Germany. The goal of this roundtable was to address the significance of privacy-enhancing technologies, the role of data protection authorities and regulations of artificial intelligence.

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On 16 September 2022, Japan decided to extend emergency grant aid of USD7 million to Pakistan in response to the damages caused by the flood disaster.\textsuperscript{924} Japan’s emergency grant aid will allow implementing humanitarian assistance activities for those seriously affected by the flooding disaster in different parts of Pakistan through multiple international organizations in areas such as food, shelter, health and medical care.

On 30 September 2022, Japan, along with other G7 Foreign Ministers, released a statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory.\textsuperscript{925} All G7 members expressed united condemnation of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continued violations of Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence.

On 20 October 2022, Japan, along with the undersigned members of the Freedom Online Coalition, called upon the Government of Iran to lift the country’s nationwide internet restrictions.\textsuperscript{926} Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Coalition declares that cutting off mobile data, disrupting social media, cutting internet services, blocking users and accessing private devices are clear violations of human rights.

On 28 October 2022, Japan provided an emergency grant aid of USD1 million to the Kyrgyz Republic in response to the deterioration of the local humanitarian situation caused by clashes at the country’s border with Tajikistan.\textsuperscript{927} This Emergency Grant Aid will allow the implementation of humanitarian assistance activities through the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in areas such as food, shelter and non-food items.

On 20 December 2022, Press Secretary Hikariko Ono expressed firm condemnation against the Taliban’s suspension of Girls’ Higher Education in Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{928} In efforts to promote human rights on a global level, Secretary Ono expressed the standard of women’s education as fundamental when advocating for the right of all Afghans to be guaranteed equal access to education regardless of gender.

On 22 December 2022, the Government of Japan provided generators as support to protect the lives of the people of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{929} Generators are meant to “secure lifelines such as heating and water in the midst of continuing severe cold.”

On 29 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, alongside the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Denmark, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and the High Representative of the European Union, released a joint statement condemning the “barring of female employees of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the workplace”


as it “puts at risk millions of Afghans who depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival.” The statement called on the Taliban to immediately reverse this decision.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end. Administering emergency grant aid to countries experiencing hardship indicates Japan’s commitment to promoting human rights. However, while Japan has complied in taking strong monetary and ally-based action with other nations and organizations when promoting human rights within the offline sphere, Japan has not taken strong action when promoting human rights within the online sphere.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.

On 8 September 2022, the UK participated in a Roundtable of G7 Data Protection Authorities in Bonn, Germany. The goal of this roundtable was to address the significance of privacy-enhancing technologies, the role of data protection authorities and regulations of artificial intelligence.

On 29 September 2022, the UK invested funding up to GBP200,000 to assess the cybersecurity of business devices that are connected to the Internet. This new investment is part of the GBP2.6 billion National Cyber Strategies plan, which encourages organizations to support further research into digital safety of office devices. With the intention to assess the cyber resilience across British businesses, this initiative aims to uncover vulnerabilities in these prevalently used enterprise products and subsequently expand the digital economy.

On 30 September 2022, the UK, along with other G7 Foreign Ministers, released a statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory. All G7 members expressed united condemnation of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continued violations of Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence.

On 3 October 2022, the UK was elected to the governing council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The ITU oversees the international spectrum coordination and satellite networks that support technologies such as mobiles, Wi-Fi and GPS navigations. By becoming a member of the ITU’s council, the UK promoted a free and safe cyberspace with its global partners.

On 7 October 2022, Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Michelle Donelan made a joint statement with the US’ Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo on the launch of “a new senior-level

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Comprehensive Dialogue on Technology and Data” to further joint efforts regarding technology and democratic values.935

On 13 October 2022, the UK issued an additional GBP10 million of funding to flood relief efforts in Pakistan.936 Minister of State Tariq Ahmad visited the regions most affected and spoke with important UK-funded agencies in Sindh. This announcement of further humanitarian support focused on supporting displaced people, re-establishing communal water supplies and enhancing sanitation. The UK ensured assistance facilitating Pakistan’s economic recovery and resilience against future natural disasters.

On 19 October 2022, the UK announced aid to 150,000 victims of drought and conflict in Ethiopia.937 In particular, this support included an additional GBP14 million in funding of “comprehensive health, water sanitation, hygiene and nutrition services.” The package also provides mental health support to children and women who were subjected to violence and exploitation.

On 20 October 2022, the Cyber Command and the UK’s Strategic Command cooperated on a joint project to strengthen cyber resilience.938 Deputy Director Cyber Command Matthew Paradise affirmed the significance of maintaining reliable digital infrastructures and networks. Similar sentiments were echoed by the UK’s Director Operation at Defence Digital Nick Washer who said that collective cyber operations “offer huge shared benefits in enhancing collective defense.”939 Through joint digital collaborations, malicious online activities are suppressed and cybersecurity is further strengthened.

On 20 October 2022, the UK, along with the undersigned members of the Freedom Online Coalition, called upon the Government of Iran to lift the country’s nationwide internet restrictions.940 Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Coalition declares that cutting off mobile data, disrupting social media, cutting internet services, blocking users and accessing private devices are clear violations of human rights.

On 28 October 2022, the UK granted more than GBP1 million to 17 domestic organizations to enhance media literacy skills for individuals at risk of experiencing online abuse and misinformation.941 The funding scheme created “The Media Literacy Taskforce Fund” to improve vulnerable groups’ media literacy skills through investing in community-led projects. Similar projects include Freshrb and Parent Zone, where both organizations mentor teenagers and parents in combating online disinformation. All the plans are part of the Online Media Literacy Strategy, which supports a safer online environment by protecting vulnerable groups from harmful content and tackling online criminal activities.

On 9 December 2022, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly announced new sanctions that target “corrupt actors, and those violating and abusing human rights, as well as perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict.”

On 29 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, alongside the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Denmark, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Japan, the United States and the High Representative of the European Union, released a joint statement condemning the “barring of female employees of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the workplace” as it “puts at risk millions of Afghans who depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival.” The statement called on the Taliban to immediately reverse this decision.

On 9 January 2023, the Home Office committed up to GBP36 million to the Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Intervention Fund and other measures aimed at tackling domestic abuse and stalking.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end. Through implementing domestic programs and issuing multilateral initiatives, the UK has dedicated itself to ensuring digital safety and developing cyber resilience. In addition to online security, the UK has demonstrated its commitment to actively protecting victims in crises and conflicts.

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

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.

On 19 July 2022, Secretary of Labor Marty Walsh and Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo announced a 120-Day Cybersecurity Apprenticeship Sprint. This project aims to create a “skilled and diverse cybersecurity workforce,” which is prepared to protect digital infrastructure. Another goal of the project is to provide access to cybersecurity career paths to traditionally underrepresented communities.

On 30 July 2022, the Department of Homeland Security recognized the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons. By recognizing this day, the Department aimed to raise awareness about its work towards ending all forms of human trafficking.

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On 16 August 2022, the Department of Defense partnered with Korea’s Ministry of National Defense to hold the 21st Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue. At this meeting, the two countries pledged to continue collaborating in efforts towards strengthening cyber infrastructure to counter possible threats.

On 19 August 2022, the Department of Justice announced USD35.7 million in state grants intended to support sexual assault victims in general.

On 25 August 2022, the Department of Justice announced USD49.85 million in grants intended to support legal services for sexual assault victims. The purpose of these grants is to “bring justice within reach” for gender-based violence survivors.

On 7 September 2022, the Department of State sponsored a training series surrounding international capacity to counter the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s cyberthreats. This nine-day training program included partner nations from across the Western Hemisphere.

On 8 September 2022, the Department of Commerce launched the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity Upskilling Initiative. This initiative is projected to bring a plethora of digital education opportunities to women and girls.

On 8 September 2022, the US participated in a Roundtable of G7 Data Protection Authorities in Bonn, Germany. The goal of this roundtable was to address the significance of privacy-enhancing technologies, the role of data protection authorities and regulations of artificial intelligence.

On 12 September 2022, the Department of Homeland Security held the annual Five Country Ministerial in Washington D.C. At this meeting, leaders emphasized the importance of collective efforts towards hindering cybersecurity threats to protect their citizens.

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On 13 September 2022, the Department of Justice announced USD224.9 million in grants intended to provide victim services and solutions for sexual and domestic violence victims.\(^{954}\) This action was symbolically taken on the 28th anniversary of the passage of the Violence Against Women Act.

On 15 September 2022, the Department of Defense began an expansion of their Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood-PLUS program.\(^{955}\) This program aims to assist military families in obtaining access to quality child-care programs, thereby ensuring that children of military families have quality access to healthcare.

On 16 September 2022, the Department of Homeland Security announced its State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program.\(^{956}\) This program will equip state, local and territorial governments with the resources to address cybersecurity threats and strengthen their cyber infrastructure.

On 22 September 2022, the Department of State announced that it will be sending nearly USD376 million in humanitarian assistance to Venezuela.\(^{957}\) This assistance was meant to support the integration of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the region.

On 22 September 2022, the Department of State announced that it will be sending over USD170 million in humanitarian assistance to the Rohingya community within Burma and Bangladesh.\(^{958}\) This assistance will protect the human rights of the survivors of the Rohingya refugee crisis.

On 22 September 2022, the Department of Justice announced USD21.72 million in grants intended to reduce sexual and domestic violence on college campuses.\(^{959}\) These will be administered through the Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking on Campus Program and the Consolidated Youth and Engaging Men Grant Program.

On 25 September 2022, the Deputy Secretary of Commerce Don Graves travelled to Romania for the International Telecommunication Union 2022 Plenipotentiary Conference.\(^{960}\) This conference concerns issues...
related to telecommunication and communication technology and is ultimately committed to achieving the goal of an “inclusive digital future for all.”

On 28 September 2022, the Department of Labor released new tools to combat child and forced labor. These include the Comply Chain app, the Sweat & Toil app and the ILAB Knowledge Portal, all of which provide quick access to relevant information on the topic. Moreover, the Department of Labor published annual editions of its “List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor” report and “Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor” report.

On 30 September 2022, the US, along with other G7 Foreign Ministers, released a statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory. All G7 members expressed united condemnation of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continued violations of Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence.

On 1 October 2022, the Department of Homeland Security started recognizing the Cybersecurity Awareness Month aiming to bring public attention to the rising relevance of cyber threats. Throughout the month, the Department pledged to engage with nationwide partners to promote cyber hygiene and build up the technology ecosystem.

On 1 October 2022, the Department of State’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons announced seven new awards under its Program to End Modern Slavery. The award recipients include the Innovations for Poverty Action, International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, New York University Marron Institute, University of Georgia Research Foundation, Washington University and Winrock International.

On 7 October 2022, Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo made a joint statement with the UK’s Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Michelle Donelan on the launch of “a new senior-level Comprehensive Dialogue on Technology and Data” to further joint efforts regarding technology and democratic values.

On 14 October 2022, Secretary of State Antony Blinken met with activists to discuss human rights in Iran. The conversation focused particularly on the rights of Iranian women.

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On 20 October 2022, Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro N. Mayorkas met with Japan’s government officials to discuss US strategic objectives in Japan.\textsuperscript{968} The officials discussed cybersecurity issues specifically within the Indo-Pacific maritime space.

On 20 October 2022, the Cyber Command and the UK’s Strategic Command cooperated on a joint project to strengthen cyber resilience.\textsuperscript{969} Deputy Director Cyber Command Matthew Paradise affirmed the significance of maintaining reliable digital infrastructures and networks. Similar sentiments were echoed by the UK’s Director Operation at Defence Digital Nick Washer who said that collective cyber operations “offer huge shared benefits in enhancing collective defense.”\textsuperscript{970} Through joint digital collaborations, malicious online activities are suppressed and cybersecurity is further strengthened.

On 20 October 2022, the United States, along with the undersigned members of the Freedom Online Coalition, called upon the Government of Iran to lift the country’s nationwide internet restrictions.\textsuperscript{971} Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Coalition declares that cutting off mobile data, disrupting social media, cutting internet services, blocking users and accessing private devices are clear violations of human rights.

On 21 October 2022, the Department of State announced the launch of its Global Emerging Leaders in International Cyberspace Security Fellowship.\textsuperscript{972} The goal of this fellowship is to foster a “diverse global network of future policy leaders” who will ultimately uphold the framework of state behaviour in cyberspace.

On 31 October 2022, President Joe Biden issued a proclamation regarding Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Month.\textsuperscript{973} Within this proclamation, President Biden emphasized the need for fortifying cybersecurity in the face of malicious cyber activity and cyberattacks.

On 4 November 2022, Secretary Blinken condemned President of the Haitian Senate Joseph Lambert for his involvement in human rights violations.\textsuperscript{974} This condemnation was charged by evidence that President Lambert was involved in corrupt activity and many human rights violations, most notably an extrajudicial killing.


threat of cyber criminals who attempt to exploit the cyber ecosystem. In response, Secretary Mayorkas claimed that the US must adopt a “whole of society approach” including local, state and federal governments.976

On 28 November 2022, Special Envoy to Advance the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Persons Jessica Stern began her travel to Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia.977 On this trip, Special Envoy Stern discussed human rights, particularly those of LGBTQI+ individuals.

On 8 December 2022, the US issued a Joint Statement along with the eight countries involved in the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse on women’s rights in Iran.978 The statement declared the countries’ support for protestors and condemnation of Iranian authorities and their commitment to supporting the rights of Iranian women.

On 20 December 2022, Secretary Blinken issued a statement in support of the rights of Afghan women.979 He condemned the Taliban’s restrictions on women’s rights and specifically the choice to ban women from universities and girls from secondary schools.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end. The United States has initiated projects to build cybersecurity and safety and upheld human rights offline through foreign aid and domestic policies.

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

Analyst: Hannah Cluroe

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end.

On 29 July 2022, the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) and the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) adopted a joint opinion on the EU’s Proposal for a Regulation to prevent and combat child sexual abuse.980 The proposal imposes obligations with regard to detecting, removing and reporting online child sexual abuse materials, as well as grooming on providers of relevant information society services. Negotiations are ongoing within the Council of the EU to reach an agreement with the EU member states on an effective compromise text. This will be followed by negotiations with the European Parliament and the Commission.


978 Joint Statement Through the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse on women’s rights and specifically the choice to ban women from universities and girls from secondary schools.


On 8 September 2022, the EDPS participated in a Roundtable of G7 Data Protection Authorities in Bonn, Germany. The goal of this roundtable was to address the significance of privacy-enhancing technologies, the role of data protection authorities and regulations of artificial intelligence.

On 16 September 2022, the EDPS requested that the Court of Justice of the European Union annul two sections of the newly amended Europol Regulation. These two provisions, articles 74a and 74b, legalize Europol’s possession of individual personal data even in the absence of established links to criminal activity. This new proposal aims to protect individual’s privacy in legal digital access by requiring legal certainty for supervisory enforcement.

On 30 September 2022, the European Commission, along with other G7 Foreign Ministers, released a statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory. All G7 members expressed united condemnation of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continued violations of Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence.

On 12 October 2022, the EDPB adopted Opinion 28/2022 on the Board of the Europol Regulation criteria, submitted by the Luxembourg Data Protection Authority. This opinion marks the approval of the first European Data Protection Seal, which targets operations performed by data controllers and processors from various sectors. The scheme is another milestone towards greater General Data Protection Regulation compliance advocated by the EU in enhancing cybersecurity.

On 17 October 2022, the European Council added 11 individuals and four entities to the list of those subject to restrictive measures. The updated sanctions include the Morality Police, the Iranian Enforcement Forces, numerous local chiefs responsible for the repression of protests, and Iran’s Minister of Information and Communications Technology Issa Zarepour. The current measures include a travel ban and asset freeze, an export control list targeting equipment used for telecommunication monitoring and domestic oppression and an EU prohibition on financial aid to restricted parties. The EU and its member states reaffirm their condemnation of brutality against peaceful demonstrations, asserting that individuals’ rights to non-violent protests should be protected.

On 28 October 2022, the EU provided EUR1 million to finance the activities and work of the Envoy on Technology of the UN Secretary General over the next two years. The EU is dedicated to supporting the UN’s agenda of developing a Global Digital Compact and promoting a model of internet governance. Under

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986 EU provides €1 million in funding to the Office of the Envoy on Technology of the UN’s Secretary-General, European Commission (Brussels) 28 October 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_6452
this global cooperation, the EU continues to advocate for a secure digital community in upholding free speech, protecting online data and combating disinformation.

On 24 November 2022, the European Commission established a common EU helpline number for victims of violence against women in an effort to supplement rules to “combat violence against women, including online” established in March.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote human rights online and offline while also cooperating with civil society and international partners to this end. Through extensive cooperation among allies in various multilateral platforms, the EU has significantly advanced its dedication to combating online harm, developing international cyber norms and investing in increased digital access. Aside from promoting a free and secure cyberspace, the EU also actively tackles human rights violations offline, primarily through implementing penalties in targeting infringements against individual freedoms.

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

Analyst: Cindy Zhu
7. Democracy: Rules-Based Multilateral Order

“As open democracies adhering to the rule of law, we are driven by shared values and bound by our commitment to the rules-based multilateral order”

*Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué*

<table>
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<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
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**Background**

First coined in the post-World War II era, the rules-based multilateral order has shaped, influenced, and regulated relations between states, and is often credited with producing unprecedented levels of peace, prosperity, cooperation, and freedom within the international system. A long-standing feature of G7/8 proceedings since the 1981 Ottawa Summit, the rules-based multilateral order has come under increasing amounts of strain as a result of recent global developments. Numerous geopolitical crises and conflicts – including those concerning Ukraine, China, Myanmar and Afghanistan – has demonstrated to G7 members that the future of the rules-based multilateral order is now at a “critical juncture.”

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 leaders published a political declaration, Strengthening the International Order, signalling their renewed commitment to the ‘ideal of a peaceful, justice, democratic and prosperous world.’ Within the declaration, member states committed to strengthen the international system of which the United Nations is central to. Specifically, G7 members pledged to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations, as to make it more efficient and more effective, in order to protect human rights, maintain peace and security, and deter aggression.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 members issued a Plan of Support for Reform. Intended to assist the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region’s reform efforts, G8 members pledged to expand their engagement in enhancing democracy and the rule of law, as well as ensuring peace and stability across the region.

Between 2004 and 2013, democracy and the rule of law remained on the G7/8’s agenda, but was launched to the highest priority in 2014 with Russia’s annexation of Crimea.

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At the 2014 Brussels Summit, in response to the illegal Russian annexation of Ukraine and Russia’s violation of the principles of the international system, G7 leaders suspended their participation in G8 proceedings, reverting back to the traditional proceedings of the G7. Along with this decision, G7 members committed to imposing sanctions against Russia, both individually and collectively.991

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders established the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM).992 Instituted as a part of the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy for Foreign Threats, the RRM seeks to strengthen multilateral coordination in identifying and responding to foreign threats to democratic systems and open societies, including hostile state activity targeting democratic institutions and processes, media and information environments, and the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms.993

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to their continued support of global institutions in their efforts of protecting human rights, respecting the rule of law, managing tensions between states, and addressing conflict, noting that the ‘open and resilient international order is in turn the best guarantor of security and prosperity.’ Recognizing the particular responsibility of the largest countries and economies in upholding the rules-based multilateral order, G7 members commit to acting accordingly, through working with all partners and G20 members, the United Nations, and the wider international community, on the basis of their shared agenda and democratic values.994 G7 leaders also published the Statement on Open Societies, in which members committed to increasing cooperation on supporting democratic systems and institutions and global institutions that protect, respect, and uphold the rule of law, and manage tensions and conflicts between states.995

As part of this commitment, at the 2022 Elmau Summit, in light of the rapid geopolitical situations unfolding, G7 leaders condemned countries and national heads of government whose actions have violated the rules-based multilateral order, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, China’s actions towards Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the military coup in Myanmar, among others.996 With these developments in mind, G7 leaders affirmed their continued support in preserving and defending peace, the rule of international law, and human security.997 G7 leaders also released the Resilient Democracies Statement, which pledged G7 members’ support in working with civil societies and international partners to strengthen democratic security and institutions worldwide, promote the rules-based international order, and defend the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, among other objectives.998

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “the rules-based multilateral order,” as “open democracies adhering to the rule of law [and] driven by shared values.” This commitment can be interpreted as partaking in and promoting economic, political, and security values in line with democratic objectives.

“Open” is understood to mean either unrestricted access to something or to be transparent.999 In the context of this commitment, it refers to the transparent governance structures of the G7 members.

“Adhering” is understood to mean following the practices of a legitimized state of affairs.1000 As it pertains to this commitment, adherence refers to those G7 members who already exhibit an inclination towards following the tenets of the “rule of law.” This adherence serves as a precondition for demonstrating a commitment to the “rules-based multilateral order.”

“Driven” is understood to mean being propelled or motivated by something.1001 In the context of this commitment, G7 members are driven by “shared values” to fulfill their commitments domestically and internationally. The “shared values” propel these G7 members towards acting in the interest of the “rules-based multilateral order.” As mentioned in the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, examples of shared values include, but are not limited to, “freedom, democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights.”1002

“Bound” is understood to mean the fastening together of two or more entities to one another or to an external entity.1003 It refers to the unity of G7 members due to their “shared values” and through the shared commitments to the economic, political, and security betterment of the international community. The G7 members are fastened to one another as a result of their commitment to the “rules-based multilateral order.”

The “rules-based multilateral order” refers to the well-established norms agreed upon by various international actors to make up the contemporary socio-political system.1004 This system depends upon commitments to democracy, long-term peace, territorial integrity, the freedom of speech and movement, and the freedom of economic decision making. Due to the nature of this commitment, actions that promote democratic values will be conducive towards upholding the rules-based multilateral order. The G7 members seek to reaffirm their commitment to this entrenched set of norms through actions such as verbal support, resource allocation, and enforceable legislation. In the context of this commitment, the rules-based multilateral order exhibits three central components of economics, politics, and security.

Economic actions may include: the use of economic sanctions and the provision of direct funding or aid packages.

Political actions may include hosting or participating in pre-existing or new multilateral forums, verbal or written affirmations denoting support or condemnation of issues, actors, or actions concerning the rules-based multilateral order and the development of democratic or anti-corruption initiatives.

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1002 Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html
Security actions may include: the provision of military equipment, personnel, or training, the development of multilateral defence partnerships and programs and participation in joint military exercises intended to maintain the rules-based multilateral order.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members who take substantial steps towards promoting democratic values in all of the spheres of the ‘rules-based multilateral order.’ These include economics, politics, and security. Full compliance can also be achieved by G7 members who take substantial steps in two spheres of the “rules-based multilateral order” and weak/no steps in one of the abovementioned spheres. A G7 member must take substantial steps on either a domestic or international level for full compliance, and must exceed routine participation in this multilateral order, and instead, contribute to its robustness. Strong actions depend upon tangible activity that go beyond verbal reaffirmations. Examples of strong action include, but are not limited to, economic aid packages in opposition to authoritarian regimes, committing resources to the transparency of domestic and/or foreign electoral processes, actively partaking in political bodies that support democratic regimes, joint military exercises with fellow democratic regimes, and diplomatic missions to imperilled democratic actors.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who take substantial steps towards promoting democratic values in one of the spheres of the ‘rules-based multilateral order’ and weak/no steps in two of these spheres. For example, these weaker and more routine actions include but are not limited to, attending but not actively participating in an existing forum or body, sharing information with fellow G7 members about topics pertinent to democratic governance, or making verbal political statements in support of this multilateral order or actors who may be threatened by authoritarian regimes.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member fails to take any substantial steps in any of the three spheres of the “rules-based multilateral order,” or if the G7 member takes only weak steps towards one of these three spheres, or has acted in direct contradiction to this order and instead acted in a manner detrimental to its existence.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<td>The G7 member has NOT taken substantial steps towards promoting democratic values in any one of the spheres of the ‘rules-based multilateral order’ OR only weak steps in one or more of these spheres; the spheres include 1) economic, 2) politics and 3) security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken substantial steps towards promoting democratic values in one of the spheres of the ‘rules-based multilateral order’ and weak/no steps in two spheres; these spheres include 1) economic, 2) politics and 3) security/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken substantial steps towards promoting democratic values in ALL three of the spheres of the ‘rules-based multilateral order’ OR substantial steps in two spheres and weak/no steps in one; these spheres include 1) economic, 2) politics and 3) security.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order.

On 28 June 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced CAD151.7 million in humanitarian aid to support Ukraine and committed to stand with the Ukrainian government’s fight for peace and democracy during the
G7 Elmau Summit. The funds are intended to improve security for Ukraine and assist the Ukrainian government in achieving peace and democratic prosperity against the Russian invasion.\textsuperscript{1005}

On 29 June 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly announced plans to expand Canada’s diplomatic presence in Central and Eastern Europe and the Caucasus in order to combat the rise of authoritarianism from Russia. Embassies within Central and Eastern Europe and the Caucasus will be established and strengthened, as to strengthen Canada’s diplomatic bilateral relationships. These measures will allow Canada to better react to European security threats and better protect peace and democracy, especially in the wake of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1006}

On 30 June 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau attended the Madrid Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Participants unanimously moved to strengthen their economic, humanitarian and military support for Ukraine. Moreover, all participants expressed a commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Participants also pledged adherence to international law and the Charter of the United Nations, as well as committed to upholding the rules-based multilateral order. Participants demanded that all countries respect Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and uphold the belief in democracy and international law.\textsuperscript{1007}

On 30 June 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau, in a joint statement with Spain, condemned Russia’s war on Ukraine and reaffirmed its support in upholding the rules-based international order through supporting recommendations in the 2020 Joint Statement on Reinforcing Multilateralism Together. This Joint Statement promotes democratic cooperation to further interests in rule-based multilateral order.\textsuperscript{1008}

On 7 July 2022, Minister Joly participated in a meeting of G20 Foreign Ministers. Minister Joly reaffirmed Canada’s strong commitment to multilateralism. Minister Joly also recognized that Russia, a G20 member, was violating international law with the invasion of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1009}

On 28 July 2022, Minister Joly, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, issued a statement concerning the four executions conducted by the military junta in Myanmar. The foreign ministers expressed concern at the political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights situations in the country. The ministers noted their continued support of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and called on the Myanmar regime to concretely implement all aspects of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus to ensure a return of democracy.\textsuperscript{1010}

On 1 August 2022, Minister Joly announced that she will meet with Germany’s Minister for Foreign Affairs Annalena Baerbock to strengthen their transnational partnership, reaffirm their joint commitments in holding

Russia accountable for its war on Ukraine, reaffirm their commitment to ensuring democracy and discuss how to combat the food security crisis resulting from Russia’s war on Ukraine.\footnote{Minister Joly to Welcome German Counterpart to Canada, Global Affairs Canada (Montréal) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/08/minister-joly-to-welcome-german-counterpart-to-canada.html}

On 3 August 2022, Minister Joly participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting. All participants reaffirmed their determination to preserve the international order based on the rule of law, peace, and stability in the Taiwan Strait.\footnote{G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Preserving Peace and Stability Across the Taiwan Strait, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 August 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/08/g7-foreign-ministers-statement-on-preserving-peace-and-stability-across-the-taiwan-strait.html}


On 23 September 2022, Canada, along with the other members of the G7, issued a statement of condemnation against recent Russian-sponsored referendums in Ukraine. Within the statement, the G7 Heads of State and Government noted Russia’s violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as international law. Furthermore, the signatories pledged non-recognition to the referendums, noting that the results of the outcomes have no legal effect or legitimacy and called on all countries to do the same. G7 signatories also condemned increased Russian mobilization and noted their willingness to impose new economic sanctions on Russia and those supporting Russia’s illegal war. Lastly, the G7 Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their support to Ukraine, in order to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, through financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal means.\footnote{G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/09/g7-foreign-ministers-statement-on-the-illegal-annexation-of-sovereign-ukrainian-territory.html}

On 11 October 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau, along with the other Heads of State and Government of the G7, met with the Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky. G7 members condemned ongoing acts of Russian aggression. The G7 also condemned and rejected Russia’s attempted illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kherson. Moreover, G7 members also stressed the actions of Russia in violating the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and called on all countries to unequivocally oppose the violations of international law. Participants also stressed their continued commitment to imposing new economic sanctions on Russia. G7 members also reaffirmed their full support for the independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. They also stressed that Ukraine has the legitimate right to defend itself against Russian aggression and to regain full control over its territory within its internationally recognized borders under international law and Charter of the United Nations. G7 members also reaffirmed their commitment to providing Ukraine with the support necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support.\footnote{G7 Leaders’ Statement, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 11 October 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2022/10/11/g7-leaders-statement}
On 11 October 2022, Minister Joly created an Action Plan with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Hayashi Yoshimasa, based on shared values for democracy, freedom, human rights and the rule of law to strengthen the bilateral ties between Canada and Japan. The Action Plan affirms Canada’s joint commitment with Japan to secure democratic principles and support rules-based multilateral trading systems and international order.1017

On 11 October 2022, Minister Anand announced Canada’s deployment of approximately 40 combat engineers from the Canadian Armed Forces to Poland to assist with Ukraine’s security forces training program.1018 The CAF will operate under Operation UNIFIER (Ukraine), which aims to protect Ukrainian sovereignty by providing military training to Ukrainian forces.1019

On 12 October 2022, Minister of National Defence Anita Anand announced CAD47 million in military aid for Ukraine to protect Ukrainian sovereignty against Russian invasion. The military aid package consists of equipment supplied by the Canadian Armed forces, drone cameras, satellite communication technology and winter equipment.1020

On 13 October 2022, Minister Joly announced the imposition of additional sanctions against the Iranian government, in response to their increasing violations of human rights and international law. These sanctions under the Special Economic Measures (Iran) Regulations freeze the Canadian assets of 17 individuals and three entities who participated in or enabled human rights violations against Iranian citizens or committed disinformation activities justifying Iran’s actions against its citizenry.1021

On 14 October 2022, Minister Joly met with Korea’s Foreign Affairs Minister Park Jin to reaffirm their commitment to the promotion of the multilateral order. Both parties committed to creating an action plan to achieve their recently announced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, with one of the key goals of defending the rule of law, democracy, freedom and human rights.1022

On 27 October 2022, Canada announced the provision of CAD37 million in funding to support African Union priorities in promoting peace, democracy and economic cooperation during its first Canada-African Union Commission High Level Dialogue. The funds will support several projects maintaining African security, stability and peacebuilding.1023

On 28 October 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau announced additional measures in support of Ukraine against the Russian war on Ukraine. These measures include sanctions against Russian individuals and entities and the issuing of Ukraine Sovereignty Bonds to Ukraine in continuing government operations and essential services during the Russian invasion.1024

On 4 November 2022, Minister Joly participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers meeting. Participants affirmed their commitment to the international order, based on the rules of law and to holding accountable the perpetrators of gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the continued provision of financial, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defence support required by Ukraine. Participants also condemned the death of Iranian Mahsa Amini and the acts of brutality committed by the Iranian morality police, along with Iran’s greater destabilizing activities in the Middle East region. Participants also affirmed the importance of preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region, based on the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, transparency, territorial integrity, and the peaceful and open settlement of disputes. Concerning China, G7 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their demands for Chinese respect of the principles of the United Nations Charter on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, called for peaceful settlement of Taiwan Strait issues and continued to raise concerns about alleged human rights and freedom violations.1025

On 14 November 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau announced CAD500 million in additional military support for Ukraine and additional sanctions against Russian individuals supporting the Russian war against Ukraine. This military aid intends to support Ukraine in maintaining its sovereignty against the threat of Russian invasion.1026

On 16 November 2022, Minister Anand announced approximately CAD34 million in additional military aid to support Ukraine in its fight against Russian invasion. Military technology and additional winter gear to help sustain Ukrainian forces are the primary recipients of such funding.1027

On 16 November 2022, Canada, along with the other G20 leaders, issued the Bali Declaration, as part of the G20 Bali Summit. Within the declaration, G20 members strongly condemned the aggression committed by Russia against Ukraine. The declaration also stressed the importance in upholding international law and the multilateral system which guarantees peace and stability, including by upholding all the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and by respecting international humanitarian law.1028

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau met with the other G7 leaders. Within a joint statement, all G7 members reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Ukraine in face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression. The G7 members also stressed their commitment to holding Russian President Vladimir Putin and others responsible for their attacks to account, in accordance with international law. G7 members also urged the international community to help Ukraine meet its immediate short-term financing needs. G7 members noted their support of efforts to secure Ukraine’s immediate financial stability and its recovery and

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reconstruction for a democratic, prosperous and sustainable future. G7 members noted their commitment to assisting Ukraine in defense to ensure its free and democratic future and to deter Russia from any future aggression, in accordance with its rights under the Charter of the United Nations. The leaders also stressed the importance of continued coordination in addressing Ukrainian military and defense equipment needs. G7 leaders also noted their welcoming and support of President Zelensky’s initiative for a just peace. G7 leaders also stressed their commitment to the coordinated sanction measures taken in response to Russia’s war of aggression, by maintaining and intensifying economic pressures on Russia.\textsuperscript{1029}

On 16 December 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau affirmed Canada’s commitment to supporting Ukrainian security against Russian invasion. To sustain dialogue on Ukrainian security, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau agreed to maintain close and regular communication with the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy.\textsuperscript{1030}

On 22 December 2022, Minister Joly participated in a meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers. Ministers expressed their continued commitment to providing support to Ukraine, through financial, material, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defence assistance. G7 ministers welcomed President Zelensky’s 10-point peace plan, which provides a path to a just and lasting peace.\textsuperscript{1031}

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order. Canada has taken substantial steps towards fulfilling its commitment in all three areas of the rules-based multilateral order, through economic, political and military action.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Portia Garnons-Williams}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order.

On 29 June 2022, President Emmanuel Macron met with Turkey’s President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Both parties stressed the importance of strengthening position of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on the eastern flank, as to provide greater defence and security to Ukraine and neighbouring countries.\textsuperscript{1032}

On 30 June 2022, President Macron attended the Madrid NATO Summit. Participants unanimously moved to strengthen their economic, humanitarian and military support for Ukraine. Moreover, all participants expressed a commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Participants also pledged adherence to international law and the Charter of the United Nations, as well as committed to upholding the rules-based multilateral order. In specific, France committed to quickly delivering the military equipment required by


\textsuperscript{1032} Interview with Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President of the Republic of Turkey, Elysée (Madrid) 29 June 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/06/29/entretien-avec-recep-tayyip-erdogan-president-de-la-republique-de-turquie
Ukraine, including weapons and armoured vehicles. Participants also demanded that all countries respect Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and uphold the belief in democracy and international law.\textsuperscript{1033,1034}

On 1 July 2022, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna spoke with the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs of the United Kingdom, Liz Truss. Minister Colonna reaffirmed France’s determination to defend Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. Both parties agreed to build on the G7 and NATO summits to maintain international unity in supporting Ukraine’s fight for freedom and self-determination. The parties also discussed increasing assistance to Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1035,1036}

On 1 July 2022, President Macron met with Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese. Both leaders stressed the importance of the defence of shared values, through freedom, democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights in guiding their countries’ international cooperation and engagement. Both parties also condemned Russia’s illegal invasion of Ukraine. Both France and Australia noted their continued demand in protecting the rules-based international order and the integrity of international law. President Macron and Prime Minister Albanese also stressed their belief in a free, open, inclusive and resilient Indo-Pacific region, as made possible through dialogue and diplomacy.\textsuperscript{1037,1038}

On 5 July 2022, President Macron met with Israel’s Prime Minister Yaïr Lapid. President Macron stressed the importance of respecting Ukraine’s sovereignty and integrity, along with its democratic institutions. President Macron also stressed France’s commitment to Israel’s security and its determination to remain committed to guaranteeing the stability and security of the entire region.\textsuperscript{1039}

On 7 July 2022, Minister Colonna participated in a meeting of G20 Foreign Ministers. Minister Colonna invited G20 members to increase humanitarian and financial support for Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1040}

\textsuperscript{1033} Participation of President Emmanuel Macron in the Madrid NATO Summit, Elysée (Madrid) 30 June 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/06/30/participation-du-president-emmanuel-macron-au-sommet-de-lotan-de-madrid
\textsuperscript{1037} Joint press release from France and Australia, Elysée (Paris) 1 July 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/07/01/communiqué-conjoint-de-la-france-et-de-la-ustralie

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On 8 July 2022, the Senate adopted a proposed law to supplement Article 48 of the French Constitution, adding a paragraph reserving one session per month for authorizing the ratification of international conventions discussed in multilateral discussions with other countries.1041

On 20 July 2022, President Macron met with the President of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan. Both expressed their concern over the war in Ukraine and stressed the need to intensify diplomatic action in order to find a solution to the conflict. Both leaders discussed ways to promote peace, dialogue and diplomacy in the region and underscored their continued commitment to fostering peace and prosperity. Moreover, both Presidents stressed the importance of multilateralism to strengthen mutual understanding and trust and peace and stability in the region and beyond.1042

On 20 July 2022, President Macron met with the President of the Palestinian Authority, Mahmoud Abbas. They discussed the ongoing violence and terrorism situations in Palestinian territories and the need for a resumption of negotiations and dialogue between Israel and Palestine, as to achieve a fair and lasting peace in the region. President Macron also reiterated France’s continued support of the Palestinian population through bilateral financial aid.1043

On 21 July 2022, Minister Colonna spoke with Tunisia’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Othman Jerandi. Minister Colonna affirmed France’s demand for the preservation of the democratic achievements of the 2011 Tunisian revolution and the continued guarantee of fundamental rights and individual freedoms in the country.1044

On 22 July 2022, President Macron met with Egypt’s President Abdel Fattah Al-Sissi. Both parties committed to strengthening their coordination towards security issues in the Middle East and the protection of human rights. Presidents Macron and Al-Sissi also expressed a common desire to continue action in favour of the restoration of the unity and full sovereignty of Libya.1045

On 23 July 2022, President Macron spoke with Iran’s President Ebrahim Raissi. President Macron reiterated France’s attachment to the security and stability of the Middle East region and expressed France’s desire to continue efforts in favour of a lasting easing of tensions.1046

On 26 July 2022, President Macron visited Cameroon. Speaking with President Paul Biya, President Macron reaffirmed France’s commitment to the security of the African continent, in support and at the request of Tunisian leaders.

1041 The National Assembly announces that the Senate accepted the proposed constitutional law tending to provide a monthly session for the transposition of directives and the authorization of international conventions discussed in multilateral discussions with other countries. 
France’s African partners. President Macron also expressed France’s continued willingness to help address terrorism within Cameroon and across the Sahel region, as to safeguard the rule of law.\textsuperscript{1047}

On 27 July 2022, President Macron visited Benin. Speaking with President Patrice Talon, President Macron expressed France’s continued commitment to fighting terrorism within the region, through the provision of intelligence, training and equipment to Beninese military personnel, as to protect Beninese political institutions and the rule of law.\textsuperscript{1048}

On 28 July 2022, Minister Colonna, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, issued a statement concerning the four executions conducted by the military junta in Myanmar. The foreign ministers expressed concern at the political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights situations in the country. The ministers noted their continued support of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and called on the Myanmar regime to concretely implement all aspects of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus to ensure a return of democracy.\textsuperscript{1049}

On 28 July 2022, President Macron visited Guinea-Bissau. Speaking with President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, President Macron stressed the growing security challenge within West Africa and the heightening of terrorism, noting its threat to the political stability and rule of law across the region. President Macron reiterated France’s support to continued engagement in the Sahel and West African regions in delivering security and political agendas to maintain peace and security throughout the region.\textsuperscript{1050}

On 29 July 2022, President Macron met with the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud. President Macron expressed concern over the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine. President Macron and Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman also recalled their shared commitment to security and stability in the Near and Middle East. Concerning Yemen, President Macron commended Saudi Arabia’s efforts in favour of a solution guided by the United Nations. President Macron also expressed France’s continued commitment to work for a fair and lasting peace and a resumption of dialogue between Palestine and Israel. President Macron concluded by addressing the issue of human rights in Saudi Arabia.\textsuperscript{1051}

On 1 August 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky. President Macron reaffirmed France’s support for Ukraine. President Macron confirmed France’s desire to continue supporting the Ukrainian armed forces and expressed France’s motivation to provide short-term macroeconomic support for Ukraine and for the country’s reconstruction.\textsuperscript{1052}

\textsuperscript{1047} Visit of the President of the Republic to Cameroon, Elysée (Yaoundé) 26 July 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/07/26/deplacement-du-president-de-la-republique-au-cameroun


\textsuperscript{1052} Telephone interview with Mr. Volodymyr Zelensky, President of the Republic of Ukraine, Elysée (Paris) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/08/01/entretien-telephonique-avec-volodymyr-zelensky-president-de-la-republique-dukaine-3

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On 2 August 2022, Minister Colonna met with Iraq’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Fouad Hussein. Minister Colonna stressed France’s affinity for a stable and sovereign Iraq and a respect for Iraqi institutions and its constitution.1053

On 3 August 2022, Minister Colonna participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting. All participants reaffirmed their determination to preserve the international order based on the rule of law, peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.1054

On 9 August 2022, President Macron spoke with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Boris Johnson. President Macron and Prime Minister Johnson reaffirmed their determination to support Ukraine to address the needs of Ukraine in military, humanitarian and economic matters.1055

On 16 August 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Zelensky. President Macron called for the withdrawal of Russian forces and affirmed France’s support for Ukraine.1056

On 16 August 2022, President Macron spoke with India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The parties discussed the ongoing Russian war on Ukraine and its destabilizing consequences. President Macron reaffirmed France’s determination to continue its support for Ukraine. Both leaders agreed to cooperate to end the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.1057

On 19 August 2022, President Macron spoke with Russia’s President Vladimir Putin. During the discussion, President Macron expressed concern towards the situation at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant.1058

On 21 August 2022, President Macron spoke with Germany’s Chancellor Olaf Scholz, United States President Joe Biden and the UK’s Prime Minister Boris Johnson. The four leaders reaffirmed their support of Ukraine through long-term measures.1059

On 22 August 2022, President Emmanuel Macron spoke with the Prime Minister of Israel, Yair Lapid. President Macron reaffirmed France’s attachment to Israel’s security and continued determination in supporting dialogue and stability in the region.1060

On 29 August 2022, President Macron met with Poland’s Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki. They reaffirmed their countries’ continued support for Ukraine in military, economic and humanitarian means. President Macron and Prime Minister Morawiecki also discussed the ongoing issue of maintaining European sovereignty, through defensive and security measures.1061

On 29 August 2022, President Macron met with the King of Bahrain, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa. President Macron expressed concern over the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine. President Macron also noted France’s continued commitment in the Middle East, particularly concerning the security and stability in the Gulf Region.1062

On 29 August 2022, Minister Colonna met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani. Both ministers expressed their commitment to strengthening regional security and stability in the Middle East, including in regards to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the resolution of the crises in Yemen, Syria, Lebanon and in Iraq.1063

On 1 September 2022, President Macron met with Slovenia’s Prime Minister Robert Golob. They discussed the war in Ukraine and their common commitment to supporting Ukraine through military, humanitarian and economic means.1064

On 5 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Zelensky. During the discussion, President Macron reiterated France’s full support for Ukraine and its sovereignty, security and territorial integrity and expressed France’s continued willingness to provide support through military, economic and humanitarian means. President Macron also reaffirmed his determination to counter growing global divisions and to maintain protection and respect for international law.1065

On 10 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Zelensky. During the discussion, both leaders reiterated the demand for the withdrawal of Russian forces. President Macron also reiterated France’s support for Ukraine.1066

On 10 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Djibouti’s President Ismail Omar Guelleh. President Macron expressed his continued attachment to the stability of Djibouti and reaffirmed the strength of the defence relationship between France and Djibouti in maintaining regional peace.1067

On 10 September 2022, President Macron spoke with the UK's Prime Minister Liz Truss. Both President Macron and Prime Minister Truss expressed their desires to closely cooperate in addressing common challenges, including the support of Ukraine.  

On 11 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Russia's President Putin. During the discussion, President Macron condemned the continuation of Russian military operations in Ukraine and reiterated his demand for a military ceasefire, the launch of negotiations and the restoration of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity.  

On 13 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Armenia's Prime Minister Nikol Pachinian. During the discussion, President Macron called for a respect for the ceasefire and Armenia's territorial integrity. President Macron also noted France's willingness to continue its active contribution in the negotiation process.  

On 13 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Estonia's Prime Minister Kaja Kallas and Lithuania's President Gitanas Nauseda. During the discussion, the three parties affirmed continued coordination to address the Russian war on Ukraine. The three leaders also reaffirmed their support of Ukraine through military, humanitarian and economic means, in order to achieve the restoration of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity.  

On 13 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Angola's President João Lourenço. President Macron praised Angola's diplomatic efforts, through the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, in favour of peace and stability in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and in the Great Lakes region. President Macron also reiterated France's support for Angola's commitment to the peace process in the Central African Republic.  

On 13 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliev. President Macron expressed concern about the military actions between Armenia and Azerbaijan. President Macron expressed the urgency of ending hostilities and respecting the ceasefire and insisted on the need for the continuation and intensification of the negotiation efforts between Armenia and Azerbaijan.  

On 16 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Armenia's Prime Minister Pachinian. In regards to ongoing conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, President Macron affirmed France's support of Armenian sovereignty, territorial integrity and security. Moreover, President Macron reiterated his call on the parties to...  

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respect the ceasefire and demanded the continuation of negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan to achieve a lasting peace in the region.\textsuperscript{1074}

On 16 September 2022, President Macron spoke with the Philippines’ President Ferdinand Marcos. President Macron reaffirmed France’s commitment to the Indo-Pacific, especially as it concerns respect for international maritime law.\textsuperscript{1075}

On 20 September 2022, President Macron met with Iran’s President Raissi. President Macron encouraged Iran to cooperate fully with the International Atomic Energy Agency, to ensure stability within the region. President Macron also expressed concern at the news of the death of Mahsa Amini and insisted on the need for a transparent investigation.\textsuperscript{1076}

On 20 September 2022, President Macron met with UK Prime Minister Truss. They agreed to strengthen their coordinated support for Ukraine, through military, humanitarian and economic means.\textsuperscript{1077}

On 20 September 2022, President Macron addressed the United Nations General Assembly. He stressed the importance of the United Nations and its Charter, affirming its significance in peace-building and maintaining territorial sovereignty. President Macron condemned the Russian war on Ukraine, noting Russia’s violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principle of sovereign equality. Within the speech, President Macron demanded a fair agreement and negotiation process respecting international law. In conclusion, President Macron called on all members of the United Nations to condemn the Russian war on Ukraine, to uphold their responsibilities to the Charter and world peace.\textsuperscript{1078}

On 21 September 2022, President Macron met with the DRC President Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo and Rwanda’s President Paul Kagame. They expressed their concern at the resurgence of violence in the DRC and noted their resolution to provide a coordinated response posed by terrorism in the region, as part of existing and new peace initiatives.\textsuperscript{1079}

On 21 September 2022, President Macron met with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Ms Liz Truss. They agreed to strengthen their coordinated support for Ukraine, through military, humanitarian and economic means.\textsuperscript{1077}

On 16 September 2022, President Macron spoke with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Ms Liz Truss. They agreed to strengthen their coordinated support for Ukraine, through military, humanitarian and economic means.\textsuperscript{1077}

\textsuperscript{1074} Interview with the Prime Minister of Armenia Mr. Nikol Pachinian, Elysée (Paris) 16 September 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/09/16/entretien-avec-le-premier-ministre-darmenie-m-nikol-pachinian

\textsuperscript{1075} Telephone interview with the President of the Philippines, Mr. Ferdinand Marcos Jr, Elysée (Paris) 16 September 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/09/16/entretien-telephonique-avec-le-president-des-philippines-m-ferdinand-marcos-jr

\textsuperscript{1076} Interview with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Ebrahim Raissi, Elysée (New York) 20 September 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/09/20/entretien-avec-le-president-de-la-republique-islamique-diran-m-ebrahim-raissi


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with its constitution. The three leaders noted their willingness to work alongside Lebanon to support the implementation of measures to achieve fundamental democratic reforms.  

On 23 September 2022, France, along with the other members of the G7, issued a statement of condemnation against recent Russian-sponsored referendums in Ukraine. G7 leaders noted Russia’s violation of the UN Charter, as well as international law. Furthermore, the signatories pledged non-recognition to the referendums, noting that the results of the outcomes have no legal effect or legitimacy and called on all countries to do the same. G7 signatories also condemned increased Russian mobilization and noted their willingness to impose new economic sanctions on Russia and those supporting Russia’s illegal war. The G7 leaders reaffirmed their support to Ukraine, in order to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, through financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal means.  

On 26 September 2022, President Macron met with Armenia’s Prime Minister Pashinian. President Macron reiterated France’s support in defending the security and territorial integrity of Armenia and committed to finding a lasting solution to the conflicts in the South Caucasus.  

On 27 September 2022, President Macron spoke with Azerbaijan’s President Aliev. President Macron reaffirmed his demand for Azerbaijan to respect the ceasefire and Armenia’s territorial integrity.  

On 30 September 2022, President Macron issued a public statement, condemning Russia’s illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson, stressing that Russian actions were in violation of international law and Ukrainian sovereignty. Moreover, President Macron reaffirmed France’s support for Ukraine in confronting Russian aggression and recovering full sovereignty.  

On 2 October 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Zelensky. President Macron reaffirmed his condemnation of Russia’s illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson. President Macron also reaffirmed France’s determination to aid Ukraine in regaining sovereignty and territorial integrity and pledged to work with European partners on delivering new sanctions.  

On 6 October 2022, President Macron participated in the first Summit of the European Political Community (EPC) in Prague, a forum created to allow greater cooperation and dialogue between all European countries, including in foreign and security policy issues. During the Summit, the EPC condemned Russian aggression...
and invasion of Ukraine and reaffirmed its support for Ukraine. The EPC also expressed a willingness to deepen collaboration towards addressing propaganda and disinformation.\textsuperscript{1086}

On 6 October 2022, President Macron met with UK Prime Minister Truss. They expressed their determination to continue to provide Ukraine with all necessary support to enable Ukraine to restore its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to resist Russian aggression.\textsuperscript{1087}

On 7 October 2022, President Macron, at the EPC Summit, announced the creation of a fund of EUR100 million to enable Ukraine to buy military equipment directly from French manufacturers.\textsuperscript{1088}

On 10 October 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Zelensky. President Macron reaffirmed his support to Ukraine and France’s commitment to increasing its support for Ukraine, including through military equipment.\textsuperscript{1089}

On 11 October 2022, President Macron, along with the other G7 leaders, met with Ukrainian President Zelensky. G7 members condemned ongoing acts of Russian aggression. The G7 also condemned and rejected Russia’s attempted illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kherson. Moreover, G7 members also stressed the actions of Russia in violating the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and called on all countries to unequivocally oppose the violations of international law. Participants also stressed their continued commitment to imposing new economic sanctions on Russia. G7 members also reaffirmed their full support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. They also stressed that Ukraine has the legitimate right to defend itself against Russian aggression and to regain full control over its territory within its internationally recognized borders under international law and the UN Charter. G7 members also reaffirmed their commitment to providing Ukraine with the support necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support.\textsuperscript{1090}

On 18 October 2022, President Macron spoke with UK Prime Minister Truss. They reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining close coordination in providing support to Ukraine, through military, humanitarian and economic measures.\textsuperscript{1091}

On 23 October 2022, Minister Colonna met with the US Secretary Blinken and UK Foreign Secretary James Cleverly. The three ministers reiterated their support for the defence of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. All three parties also reaffirmed their determination in continuing support for Ukraine with security, economic and humanitarian assistance.\textsuperscript{1092}

\textsuperscript{1086} Summit of the European political community in Prague, Elysée (Prague) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/10/06/sommet-de-la-communaute-politique-europeenne-a-prague
\textsuperscript{1089} Telephone interview with Mr. Volodymyr Zelensky, President of the Republic of Ukraine, Elysée (Paris) 10 October 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/10/10/entretien-telephonique-avec-m-volodymyr-zelensky-president-de-la-republique-ukraine-1
On 28 October 2022, President Macron spoke with the United Kingdom’s Prime Minister Rishi Sunak. President Macron expressed a desire to deepen bilateral relations and cooperation between France and the United Kingdom, including in regards to the war on Ukraine.1093

On 1 November 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Zelensky. Presidents Macron and Zelensky spoke about the ongoing Russian war against Ukraine and the Ukrainian counter-offensive. President Macron reiterated France’s mobilization to increase military support for Ukraine as soon as possible. President Macron also affirmed France’s support in strengthening Ukraine’s domestic energy resources and infrastructure.1094

On 4 November 2022, Minister Colonna participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers meeting. Participants affirmed their commitment to the international order, based on the rules of law and to holding accountable the perpetrators of gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the continued provision of financial, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defence support required by Ukraine. Participants also condemned the death of Iranian Mahsa Amini and the acts of brutality committed by the Iranian morality police, along with Iran’s greater destabilizing activities in the Middle East region. Participants also affirmed the importance of preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region, based on the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, transparency, territorial integrity and the peaceful and open settlement of disputes. Concerning China, G7 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their demands for Chinese respect of the principles of the UN Charter on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, called for peaceful settlement of Taiwan Strait issues and continued to raise concerns about alleged human rights and freedom violations.1095

On 10 November 2022, President Macron met with Argentina’s President Alberto Ángel Fernández. They expressed their continued commitment to geopolitical stability and delivering peace in Europe, in response to the Russian war on Ukraine. More broadly, both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to democracy and the defence of international law and multilateralism.1096

On 11 November 2022, President Macron, along with Argentina’s President Fernández and Colombia’s President Gustavo Petro issued a joint statement. Within the statement, the three leaders expressed their support for the resumption of the inter-Venezuelan negotiation and peace processes. The three heads of state encouraged negotiators to reach agreements in the humanitarian and political realms and stressed their availability to support the process as needed.1097

On 11 November 2022, Minister Colonna met with the UK’s Secretary Cleverly. They reaffirmed their determination to provide Ukraine with the political, military, humanitarian and economic support necessary to defend Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity. Both France and the United Kingdom pledged to

On 12 November 2022, President Macron spoke with Kenya’s President William Ruto. President Macron commended the ongoing deployment of the East African military force intended to halt fighting and initiate a withdrawal of the M23 terrorist group. President Macron also reiterated France’s support for the efforts undertaken by the countries of the region to obtain a de-escalation and a settlement of the situation within the framework of the Luanda and Nairobi peace processes.

On 15 November 2022, President Macron addressed the G20 Bali Summit. As part of the proceedings, President Macron stressed that the vast majority of G20 members explicitly condemn the war in Ukraine. Moreover, President Macron noted G20 members’ respect for international law.

On 15 November 2022, President Macron met with China’s President Xi Jinping. President Macron expressed concern over Russia’s continued war in Ukraine. Both Presidents Macron and Xi reaffirmed their commitment to respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine and agreed on the urgency of de-escalation.

On 16 November 2022, France participated in the G20 Bali Summit. Published through the Bali Declaration, G20 members strongly condemned the aggression committed by Russia against Ukraine. The declaration also stressed the importance in upholding international law and the multilateral system which guarantees peace and stability, including by upholding all the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and by respecting international humanitarian law.

On 18 November 2022, France issued a joint statement with the United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium on the situation in the DRC. The signatories reaffirmed their support for regional diplomatic efforts, including the Nairobi and Luanda processes, to promote de-escalation and create the conditions for lasting peace in the DRC and affirmed their appreciation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the Great Lakes region.

On 18 November 2022, President Macron visited Thailand. Meeting with Prime Minister Prayut Chan-O-Cha, both parties reiterated their commitment to promoting peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region. Both leaders also expressed concern at the deterioration of the situation in Burma and expressed their support for ASEAN’s diplomatic efforts. Both France and Thailand reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of the

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1101 Interview with the President of the People’s Republic of China, Mr. Xi Jinping, Elysée (Bali) 15 November 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/11/15/entretien-avec-le-president-de-la-republique-populaire-de-chine-m-xi-jinping
sovereignty and territorial integrity of states as enshrined in the UN Charter. Both leaders also demanded Russia and Ukraine to seriously consider ways to peacefully resolve the crisis through diplomacy and dialogue.\footnote{Joint communiqué on the bilateral discussions between the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Elysée (Bangkok) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/11/18/communique-conjoint-sur-les-discussions-bilaterales-entre-le-president-de-la-republique-et-le-premier-ministre-du-royaume-de-thailande}

On 21 November 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Zelensky. Following the series of bombings against Ukrainian civilian infrastructure, President Macron reaffirmed France’s solidarity with Ukraine.\footnote{Telephone interview with Mr. Volodymyr Zelensky, President of the Republic of Ukraine, Elysée (Paris) 21 November 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/11/21/entretien-telephonique-avec-le-president-de-lukraine-volodymyr-zelensky-1}

On 22 November 2022, President Macron met with the Uzbekistan’s President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. During the visit, they reaffirmed their beliefs in the resolution of conflicts through dialogue, in full respect of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Lastly, both President Macron and President Mirziyoyev expressed a common desire in contributing to the stabilization of Afghanistan and regional security.\footnote{Joint statement by the President of the French Republic and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Elysée (Paris) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/11/22/declaration-france-securite}


On 25 November 2022, Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne met with Germany’s Chancellor Olaf Scholz, to discuss Franco-German cooperation. Prime Minister Borne and Chancellor Scholz reaffirmed their continued support of Ukraine.\footnote{Make the Franco-German partnership the engine of European consensus, le gouvernement de la France (Berlin) 25 November 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/faire-du-partenariat-franco-allemand-le-moteur-du-consensus-europeen}

On 28 November 2022, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the Iranian people’s freedom movement. The resolution condemned the brutal and widespread repression against non-violent demonstrators in Iran and affirmed the Assembly’s support for the Iranian people in their aspirations for democracy and respect for their fundamental rights and freedoms.\footnote{Resolution in support of the Iranian people’s freedom movement, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 28 November 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/dyn/16/textes/1160035_texte-adopte-seance}

On 30 November 2022, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution aimed at demanding an end to Azerbaijan’s aggression against Armenia and establishing lasting peace in the South Caucasus. Specifically,
the National Assembly condemned the military aggression of Azerbaijan in violation of Armenia’s sovereignty and called for an end to the military occupation by Azerbaijan of the sovereign territory of Armenia.\footnote{Motion for a Resolution aimed at demanding an end to Azerbaijan’s aggression against Armenia and establishing lasting peace in the South Caucasus, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 30 November 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/dyn/16/textes/116b0388_proposition-resolution?bclid=lwAR25fzm1bvHk9buuU1idGlcP9CTKfT4z_T22TXxyUBo-Wiqj7KN6OQfnwQ}

On 30 November 2022, the National Assembly adopted a resolution affirming the National Assembly’s support for Ukraine and condemning the war waged by Russia. Specifically, France affirmed its support for Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity and condemned the illegitimate referendums and attempts to annex the Ukrainian territories of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhya and Kherson. Moreover, the National Assembly demanded the restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine and issued its support for new financial aid to Ukraine and the intensification of sanctions against Russia.\footnote{Resolution affirming the National Assembly’s support for Ukraine and condemning the war waged by the Russian Federation, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 30 November 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/dyn/16/textes/116b0039_texte-adopte-seance}


On 1 December 2022, President Macron visited the United States. During the state visit, President Macron met with President Biden. Within a joint statement, both leaders committed to strengthening security worldwide and advancing democratic values. Both parties committed to continuing working for a Europe that is whole, free and at peace, including through the maintenance of collective defence and security measures. Presidents Macron and Biden committed to pursuing a more robust, integrated and coherent approach to building national and collective resilience against military and non-military threats to security and promoting international stability. They condemned the illegal Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. They also condemned and rejected Russia’s illegal attempted annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory, stressing Russian actions as a violation of international law. Both President Macron and President Biden reaffirmed their countries’ continued support for Ukraine’s defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of political, security, humanitarian and economic assistance to Ukraine. The United States and France also reiterated their duty in upholding international obligations and the principles and purposes of the UN Charter. Concerning the Indo-Pacific, the United States and France committed to strengthening their partnership within the region, as to advance prosperity, security and shared values based on a rules-based international order, transparent governance, fair economic practices and respect for international law. Presidents Macron and Biden noted their continued commitment to coordinating responses regarding China’s challenge to the rules-based international order, including respect for human rights and reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait. Presidents Macron and Biden also noted their continued support of democratic institutions and civil societies in Africa. Both Presidents also expressed their respect for the Iranian people protesting to gain the freedom to exercise human rights and fundamental freedoms that the Iranian government...
has violated. Presidents Macron and Biden also stressed the importance of strengthening democratic values and respect for universal human rights and reiterated their support for free and independent media.\footnote{Joint Statement Following the Meeting Between President Biden and President Macron, White House (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/01/joint-statement-following-the-meeting-between-president-biden-and-president-macron/}  


On 6 December 2022, President Macron participated in the European Union – Western Balkans Summit, resulting in the publication of the Tirana Declaration. Within the statement, participants welcomed the resolve of partners within the Western Balkans to uphold core European values and principles in line with international law. Participants also reaffirmed the importance of democracy, fundamental rights and values and the rule of law. Members also stressed the need for sustained efforts in addressing corruption and strengthening support for good governance and human rights.\footnote{Telephone interview with the Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Mohammed Chia Al-Soudani. Elysée (Paris) 4 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/12/04/entretien-telephonique-avec-le-premier-ministre-de-la-republique-dirak-m-mohammed-chia-al-soudani}  

On 6 December 2022, France took part in the 20th International Conference Against Corruption, intended to mobilize public and non-state actors against corruption and defending democratic values. During the conference, France reaffirmed its commitment to preventing and combating corruption at the national and international levels.\footnote{Tirana Declaration, European Council (Tirana) 6 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/60568/tirana-declaration-en.pdf}  

On 9 December 2022, President Macron participated in the Summit of the Southern Countries of the European Union. The summit’s declaration reiterated participants’ determination in continuing to provide support for Ukraine, through economic, military, social, financial and humanitarian means. Members noted that solutions to international conflicts must be in full respect of international law. Moreover, participants demanded the preservation and respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all European Union Member States. Participants also reaffirmed their common commitment to the unity, stability, sovereignty and prosperity of Libya and their support of the United Nations in its efforts to facilitate a Libyan-led political solution.\footnote{France takes part in the 20th International Conference against Corruption (December 6 to 10, 2022), Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires Étrangères (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/secure-desarmement-et-non-proliferation/}  

On 11 December 2022, President Macron spoke with Ukraine’s President Zelensky. During the discussion, President Macron reiterated France’s ongoing support in restoring Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. President Macron also welcomed the Ukrainian proposal for a ten-point peace plan, noting France’s full support.\footnote{Telephone interview with the President of Ukraine, Mr. Volodymyr Zelensky, Elysée (Paris) 11 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/12/11/entretien-telephonique-avec-le-president-de-lukraine-m-volodymyr-zelensky-3}

On 12 December 2022, President Macron met with the other G7 leaders. In a joint statement, all G7 members reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Ukraine in face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression. The G7 members also stressed their commitment to holding President of Russia, Vladimir Putin and others responsible for their attacks to account, in accordance with international law. G7 members also urged the international community to help Ukraine meet its immediate short-term financing needs. G7 members noted their support of efforts to secure Ukraine’s immediate financial stability and its recovery and reconstruction for a democratic, prosperous and sustainable future. G7 members noted their commitment to assisting Ukraine in defence to ensure its free and democratic future and to deter Russia from any future aggression, in accordance with its rights under the UN Charter. The leaders also stressed the importance of continued coordination in addressing Ukrainian military and defensive equipment needs. G7 leaders also noted their welcoming and support of President Zelensky’s initiative for a just peace. G7 leaders also stressed their commitment to the coordinated sanction measures taken in response to Russia’s war of aggression, by maintaining and intensifying economic pressures on Russia.\footnote{Statement by G7 Heads of State and Government of December 12, 2022, Elysée (Paris) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/12/12/declaration-des-chefs-detat-et-de-gouvernement-du-g7-du-12-décembre-2022}

On 12 December 2022, Minister Colonna condemned Russia’s detention of several political prisoners, including Ilya Yashin and Alexei Navalny. Minister Colonna called on Russia to respect rights and fundamental freedoms, to release all political prisoners and to drop the legal proceedings against them.\footnote{Russia – Authorities crack down on the opposition (December 12, 2022), Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/russie/evenements/evenements-de-l-annee-2022/article/russie-repression-des-autorites-a-l-encontre-de-l-opposition-12-12-22}

On 13 December 2022, President Macron co-chaired two summits with Ukraine’s President Zelensky, the Bilateral Conference for Resilience and Reconstruction of Ukraine and the Summit for Solidarity with the Ukrainian People. The conferences focused on Ukrainian economic reconstruction to address critical economic and infrastructure needs facing Ukraine and providing Ukraine with concrete essential assistance to improve living conditions of the population.\footnote{Bilateral Conference for Resilience and Reconstruction of Ukraine, Elysée (Paris) 13 December 2022. Access Date: 30 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/12/13/conference-bilaterale-pour-la-resilience-et-la-reconstruction-de-lukraine} \footnote{Solidarity with the Ukrainian people, Elysée (Paris) 13 December 2022. Access Date: 30 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/12/13/solidaires-du-peuple-ukrainien}

On 14 December 2022, President Macron, along with Cambodia’s Prime Minister Hun Sen issued a joint statement, calling for the immediate cessation of violence on Ukrainian civilian populations and infrastructures.\footnote{Ukraine: the appeal of France and Cambodia, Elysée (Paris) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/12/14/ukraine-lappel-de-la-france-et-du-cambodge}
On 18 December 2022, Secretary of State for Development, Francophonie and International Partnerships Chrysoula Zacharopoulou travelled to the Republic of Congo and the DRC. During the trip, Secretary Zacharopoulou reaffirmed France’s support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRC.\textsuperscript{1127}

On 19 December 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs issued a statement following recent acts of violence in Peru. The Ministry demanded an immediate end to violence and the resumption of dialogue so that a peaceful solution can be found in accordance with the rule of law. Moreover, France also called on all actors to engage in the political reforms necessary for the resolution of the crisis and the democratic stability of the country.\textsuperscript{1128}

On 19 December 2022, Minister Colonna met with China’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Yi. Ministers Colonna and Wang reiterated their commitment to respecting the UN Charter.\textsuperscript{1129}

On 21 December 2022, President Macron attended the second Baghdad Summit for Cooperation and Partnership. Within the summit’s statement, participants reaffirmed their commitment to increasing cooperation with Iraq in order to strengthen its security, stability and sovereignty and to support democratic processes and ongoing constitutional negotiations, in addition to promoting dialogue as a means of resolving regional disputes. Participants also reiterated their support for Iraq in promoting the rule of law and good governance by building institutions capable of facilitating greater progress, enabling reconstruction, consolidating achievements and meeting the aspirations of the Iraqi population.\textsuperscript{1130}

On 21 December 2022, France issued a statement of condemnation against the request of the Russian Minister of Justice to dissolve the Moscow Helsinki Group, Russia’s oldest organization for the defense of human rights. France condemned Russian attacks on fundamental freedoms and human rights and called on the Russian government to respect these freedoms and human rights.\textsuperscript{1131}

On 22 December 2022, Minister Colonna participated in a meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers. G7 ministers expressed their continued commitment to providing support to Ukraine, through financial, material,

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humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defense assistance. G7 ministers welcomed President Zelensky’s 10-point peace plan, which provides a path to a just and lasting peace.\textsuperscript{1132,1133}

On 23 December 2022, President Macron spoke with Azerbaijan’s President Aliev. President Macron expressed concern about the renewed tension in the South Caucasus. With this, President Macron called for respecting the November 9, 2020, ceasefire agreement. Moreover, President Macron and President Aliev agreed to continue negotiations in order to find a lasting political solution in the region.\textsuperscript{1134}

On 26 December 2022, France issued a statement of condemnation in response to the recent firing of ballistic missiles by North Korea. Noting the country’s violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions, France demanded North Korea to immediately comply with its international obligations.\textsuperscript{1135}

France has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order. France has taken substantial steps towards fulfilling its commitment in all three areas of the rules-based multilateral order, through economic, political and military action.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Acacia Khanicheb-Peries and Lauren Hill

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order.

On 30 June 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz attended the Madrid Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Participants unanimously moved to strengthen their economic, humanitarian and military support for Ukraine. Moreover, all participants expressed a commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Participants also pledged adherence to international law and the United Nations Charter, as well as committed to upholding the rules-based multilateral order. Participants also demanded that all countries respect Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and uphold the belief in democracy and international law.\textsuperscript{1136}

On 8 July 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Annalena Baerbock spoke at the Vigoni Forum in Italy. She emphasized that Germany and Europe must support Ukraine’s fight against Russian aggression in order to preserve democracy. Minister Baerbock noted the compatibility of transatlantic relations and European sovereignty and emphasized that democracy must be actively protected and not taken for granted.\textsuperscript{1137}


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On 19 July 2022, Chancellor Scholz published an article regarding Russia’s war in Ukraine, calling it a watershed moment for Germany, Europe and the international community. He called for greater cooperation between Germany and states a part of the Global South, which share UN Charter values, including the rule of law and fundamental freedoms and values and emphasized the need to protect democracy and freedom.\textsuperscript{1138}

On 28 July 2022, Minister Baerbock, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, issued a statement concerning the four executions conducted by the military junta in Myanmar. The foreign ministers expressed concern at the political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights situations in the country. The ministers noted their continued support of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and called on the Myanmar regime to concretely implement all aspects of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus to ensure a return of democracy.\textsuperscript{1139}

On 2 August 2022, Minister Baerbock gave a speech in New York on the renewed importance of transatlantic relations in the context of the West’s response to Russia’s war in Ukraine. Noting that Europeans (Germans) and Americans share common values of freedom, democracy and human rights, Minister Baerbock affirmed the importance of defending such values, both domestically and internationally.\textsuperscript{1140}

On 3 August 2022, Minister Baerbock participated in a G7 foreign ministers’ meeting. All participants reaffirmed their determination to preserve the international order based on the rule of law, peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.\textsuperscript{1141}

On 13 August 2022, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Bärbel Kofler visited Tanzania. During her visit she praised the current Tanzanian government under President Samia Suluhu Hassan for increasing Tanzania’s political dialogue and overall international cooperation.\textsuperscript{1142}

On 21 August 2022, Chancellor Scholz spoke with France’s President Emmanuel Macron, US President Joe Biden and UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson. The four leaders reaffirmed their support of Ukraine through long-term measures.\textsuperscript{1143}

On 24 August 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with Canada’s Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and emphasized that Canada is a reliable democracy and a reliable partner to Germany with similar common values.\textsuperscript{1144}

On 25 August 2022, Minister Baerbock released a joint German Moroccan declaration with Morocco’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Nasser Bourita. The two ministers committed to enhancing political relations and dialogue,

\textsuperscript{1141} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Safeguarding Peace and Stability in the Taiwan Strait, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 3 August 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/220803-taiwan.html
promoting democracy, rule of law and good governance. Both parties reaffirmed their commitment to a rules-based international order and also expressed intentions to engage on human rights issues.\footnote{1145}

On 25 August 2022, Commissioner for Human Rights Luise Amtsberg released a statement concerning Vietnamese human rights defender and journalist Pham Doan Trang’s imprisonment in Vietnam. Commissioner Amtsberg stressed that her sentencing is a step backward for human rights in Vietnam. Commissioner Amtsberg also called on the Vietnamese government to release Pham Doan Trang along with other human rights defenders and to protect the rule of law.\footnote{1146}

On 20 September 2022, Chancellor Scholz presented a speech at the UN General Assembly in New York. In it, he stressed the importance of actively enforcing the principles of a peaceful international order and protecting human rights, especially in the context of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. He also affirmed that Germany would not accept peace on Russian terms and would continue to provide assistance to Ukraine.\footnote{1147}

On 23 September 2022, Germany, along with the other members of the G7, issued a statement of condemnation against recent Russian-sponsored referendums in Ukraine. Within the statement, the G7 leaders noted Russia’s violation of the UN Charter, as well as international law. Furthermore, the signatories pledged non-recognition to the referendums, noting that the results of the outcomes have no legal effect or legitimacy and called on all countries to do the same. G7 signatories also condemned increased Russian mobilization and noted their willingness to impose new economic sanctions on Russia and those supporting Russia’s illegal war. Lastly, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their support to Ukraine, in order to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, through financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal means.\footnote{1148}

On 24 September 2022, Chancellor Scholz visited Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. With each leader, he discussed Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the importance of human rights and women’s rights. Scholz also addressed regional political issues such as freedom of expression.\footnote{1149}

On 29 September 2022, the German Government introduced its EUR200 billion “economic protective shield” to help businesses and citizens afford electricity and gas amid Russia’s war in Ukraine. The funding package will reduce German energy dependency on Russia and thus defund Russia’s war.\footnote{1150}

On 6 October 2022, Chancellor Scholz participated in the first Summit of the European Political Community (EPC) in Prague, a forum created to allow greater cooperation and dialogue between all European countries, including in foreign and security policy issues. During the Summit, the EPC condemned Russian aggression and invasion of Ukraine and reaffirmed its support for Ukraine. The EPC also expressed a willingness to deepen collaboration towards addressing propaganda and disinformation.\footnote{1151}


On 11 October 2022, Chancellor Scholz, along with the other G7 leaders, met with Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelensky. G7 members condemned ongoing acts of Russian aggression. The G7 also condemned and rejected Russia’s attempted annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kherson. Moreover, G7 members also stressed the actions of Russia in violating the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and called on all countries to unequivocally oppose the violations of international law. Participants also stressed their continued commitment to imposing new economic sanctions on Russia. G7 members also reaffirmed their full support for the independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. They also stressed that Ukraine has the legitimate right to defend itself against Russian aggression and to regain full control over its territory within its internationally recognized borders under international law and UN Charter. G7 members also reaffirmed their commitment to providing Ukraine with the support necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support.\footnote{G7 Statement on Ukraine, G7 Germany 2022 (Berlin) 11 October 2022. Access Date: 30 December 2022. https://www.g7germany.de/resource/blob/997532/2133528/3bb39ef1d9bc0c99f93bf0e15f08d4a/2022-10-11-g7-leaders-statement-data.pdf?download=1}


On 26 October 2022, Minister Baerbock released a statement on the situation in Iran, condemning the Iranian government for its violation of human rights and the ongoing oppression of women and ethnic, religious and sexual minorities. Along with Germany’s sanctions under the EU umbrella, Minister Baerbock noted that Germany would review all national action options as well. She pledged to support Iranian civil society by collaborating with the UN Commissioner for Human Rights and exiled Iranian human rights advocates.\footnote{Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock on the situation in Iran, Foreign Federal Office (Berlin) 26 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2560416}

On 30 October 2022, Minister Baerbock visited Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Minister Baerbock emphasized that economic development and human rights are inseparable and that the two Central Asian countries can turn to Europe as a fair alternative to Russian and Chinese influence.\footnote{Statement by Foreign Minister Baerbock prior to her departure for Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 30 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2560922}

On 30 October 2022, Minister of State Katja Keul visited Cameroon and Kenya. Minister Keul noted that Kenya is a strong democracy and essential to stability in East Africa.\footnote{Minister of State Keul before her trip to Cameroon and Kenya, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 30 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/-/2560888}


On 2 November 2022, Commissioner Amtsberg released a joint statement with nine other European Human Rights Ambassadors marking the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists. The joint
statement called for better prosecution for crimes against journalists and emphasized that freedom of expression and access to information are essential to democratic societies.\textsuperscript{1158}

On 3 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz published an opinion piece in Politico on the subject of bilateral relations between Germany and China. Chancellor Scholz stated that Germany pursues a policy based on protecting human and minority rights and preserving the rules-based international order and that this policy is closely aligned with EU policy.\textsuperscript{1159}

On 3 November 2022, Germany hosted the first-ever U.S.-Germany Futures Forum, focused on improving democracy through digital transformation, including policies on disinformation, digital authoritarianism and online human rights, as well as how to safeguard democracy through technological development and vice versa.\textsuperscript{1160}

On 4 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz visited China to meet with President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang. The leaders discussed issues such as Russia’s war in Ukraine and economic relations and human rights. In particular, Chancellor Scholz raised the issue of human rights in Xinjiang and called on China to abide by their commitment to the United Nations Charter of Human Rights.\textsuperscript{1161}

On 4 November 2022, Minister Baerbock participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers meeting. Participants affirmed their commitment to the international order, based on the rules of law and to holding accountable the perpetrators of gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the continued provision of financial, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defence support required by Ukraine. Participants also condemned the death of Iranian Mahsa Amini and the acts of brutality committed by the Iranian morality police, along with Iran’s greater destabilizing activities in the Middle East region. Participants also affirmed the importance of preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region, based on the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, transparency, territorial integrity, and the peaceful and open settlement of disputes. Concerning China, G7 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their demands for Chinese respect of the principles of the UN Charter on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, called for peaceful settlement of Taiwan Strait issues and continued to raise concerns about alleged human rights and freedom violations.\textsuperscript{1162}

On 6 November 2022, Commissioner Amtsberg released a statement regarding the human rights situation in Egypt. The statement criticized Egypt’s infringement of human rights and civil liberties.\textsuperscript{1163}

On 13 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with Vietnam’s Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh. The leaders discussed deepening defence, economic and political cooperation.\textsuperscript{1164}


\textsuperscript{1159} Opinion piece by Olaf Scholz in Politico: We don’t want to decouple from China, but can’t be overreliant, The Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 3 November 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. https://www.bundeskanzler.de/bk-en/news/chancellor-guest-article-politico-china-2139576


On 15 November 2022, Minister Baerbock participated in the eighth World Congress Against the Death Penalty in Berlin. In her opening speech, Minister Baerbock highlighted that the death penalty is a human rights violation that is extant in both democratic and autocratic governments. She condemned the political use of the death penalty and emphasized that the Congress is a crucial international platform to address capital punishment.1165

On 16 November 2022, Germany participated in the G20 Bali Summit. Published through the Bali Declaration, G20 members strongly condemned the aggression committed by Russia against Ukraine. The declaration also stressed the importance in upholding international law and the multilateral system which guarantees peace and stability, including by upholding all the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and by respecting international humanitarian law.1166

On 22 November 2022, Germany released a joint statement with France and the United Kingdom on Iran's nuclear programme. The governments condemned Iran’s decision to increase its uranium production in violation of global non-proliferation agreements such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty.1167

On 23 November 2022, Minister Baerbock spoke to the Bundestag during the debate for the Federal Foreign Office budget. Minister Baerbock reiterated Germany’s continuation of military and diplomatic engagement in the Sahel region with other international partners. Minister Baerbock stated that diplomacy and military engagement are complementary approaches in Germany’s foreign policy.1168

On 24 November 2022, Minister Baerbock spoke at the Special Session of the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation in Iran. Minister Baerbock called on the international community to establish an independent and impartial United Nations mechanism to investigate human rights violations in Iran in light of the ongoing violent crackdowns against peaceful protestors.1169

On 25 November 2022, Commissioner Amtsberg released a statement to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. Commissioner Amtsberg called on European and international leaders for the accession of more countries to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention).1170

On 25 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with France’s Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne, to discuss Franco-German cooperation. Prime Minister Borne and Chancellor Scholz reaffirmed their continued support of Ukraine.1171

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On 25 November 2022, the German Development Ministry committed EUR94 million to help Zambia enact democratic reforms alongside financial and climate policy reforms as part of a joint development cooperation agreement.\(^\text{1172}\)

On 30 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz spoke at the Berlin Security Conference. He reiterated Germany’s unwavering support for Ukraine in the face of Russian aggression. Moreover, he mentioned that Germany needs to protect itself from hybrid threats to its democratic functions.\(^\text{1173}\)

On 30 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with various representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Trade Organization and the World Bank. Chancellor Scholz stressed that working with international organizations was the only way to tackle global challenges.\(^\text{1174}\)

On 1 December 2022, Minister Baerbock participated in the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe’s ministerial council. In her speech, she emphasized the need to support Ukraine to ensure that destabilization resulting from Russian aggression does not occur. She stated that the best protection against disinformation, fake news and manipulation is trust in government through transparency.\(^\text{1175}\)

On 6 December 2022, Chancellor Scholz participated in the European Union – Western Balkans Summit, resulting in the publication of the Tirana Declaration. Within the statement, participants welcomed the resolve of partners within the Western Balkans to uphold core European values and principles in line with international law. Participants also reaffirmed the importance of democracy, fundamental rights and values and the rule of law. Members also stressed the need for sustained efforts in addressing corruption and strengthening support for good governance and human rights.\(^\text{1176}\)

On 7 December 2022, the Government of Germany published its fifteenth Human Rights Report. The report highlighted Germany’s efforts in protecting human rights domestically and internationally. It highlights digital technologies used by autocratic regimes to violate human rights, gender-sensitive human rights approaches and Germany’s overall efforts to address human rights issues in international fora.\(^\text{1177}\)

On 8 December 2022, Minister Baerbock visited Ireland and the United Kingdom. In a statement, she reiterated that the internationally recognized Northern Ireland Protocol, which stipulates that there cannot be a hard border between Ireland and Northern Ireland, must remain in place despite Brexit.\(^\text{1178}\)

On 12 December 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with the other G7 leaders. Within a joint statement, all G7 members reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Ukraine in face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression. The G7 members also stressed their commitment to holding Russian President Vladimir Putin and others...
responsible for their attacks to account, in accordance with international law. G7 members also urged the international community to help Ukraine meet its immediate short-term financing needs. G7 members noted their support of efforts to secure Ukraine’s immediate financial stability and its recovery and reconstruction for a democratic, prosperous and sustainable future. G7 members noted their commitment to assisting Ukraine in defence to ensure its free and democratic future and to deter Russia from any future aggression, in accordance with its rights under the UN Charter. The leaders also stressed the importance of continued coordination in addressing Ukrainian military and defence equipment needs. G7 leaders also noted their welcoming and support of President Zelensky’s initiative for a just peace. G7 leaders also stressed their commitment to the coordinated sanction measures taken in response to Russia’s war of aggression, by maintaining and intensifying economic pressures on Russia.\textsuperscript{1179}

On 18 December 2022, Minister Baerbock travelled to Nigeria. She acknowledged that Nigeria is the largest democracy in Africa and is a key pillar of the African Union as well as a key contributor to United Nations peacekeeping missions.\textsuperscript{1180}

On 19 December 2022, the German Federal Foreign Office issued a statement on the latest series of ballistic missile tests by North Korea. The office condemned the launches as a breach of international law under the UN Security Council (UNSC) and emphasized that North Korea is jeopardizing regional and international security. The Federal Foreign Office called on North Korea to implement UNSC decisions and end weapons proliferation.\textsuperscript{1181}

On 22 December 2022, Minister Baerbock participated in a meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers. Ministers expressed their continued commitment to providing support to Ukraine, through financial, material, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defence assistance. G7 ministers welcomed President Zelensky’s 10-point peace plan, which provides a path to a just and lasting peace.\textsuperscript{1182}

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order. Germany has taken substantial steps towards fulfilling its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order in two of the three areas of the rules-based multilateral order, through economic and political action.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Tatiana Velickovic}

\textbf{Italy: 0}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order.

On 30 June 2022, President Sergio Mattarella attended the Madrid Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Participants unanimously moved to strengthen their economic, humanitarian and military support for Ukraine. Moreover, all participants expressed a commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Participants also pledged adherence to international law and the United Nations Charter, as well as

committed to upholding the rules-based multilateral order. In specific, France committed to quickly delivering the military equipment required by Ukraine, including weapons and armoured vehicles. Participants also demanded that all countries respect Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and uphold the belief in democracy and international law.\textsuperscript{1183}

On 28 July 2022, President Mattarella presented a speech, denouncing fascism and the loss of freedoms Italians experienced during the dictatorship of Benito Mussolini. In his speech, President Mattarella reaffirmed the protection of liberal democracy and the freedoms it provides.\textsuperscript{1184}

On 28 July 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Luigi Di Maio, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, issued a statement concerning the four executions conducted by the military junta in Myanmar. The foreign ministers expressed concern at the political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights situations in the country. The ministers noted their continued support of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and called on the Myanmar regime to concretely implement all aspects of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus to ensure a return of democracy.\textsuperscript{1185}

On 3 August 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Luigi Di Maio participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting. All participants reaffirmed their determination to preserve the international order based on the rule of law, peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.\textsuperscript{1186}

On 31 August 2022, Minister Di Maio participated in the informal meeting of European Union Foreign Ministers. Participants expressed their support of Ukraine against Russian aggression.\textsuperscript{1187}

On 23 September 2022, Italy, along with the other G7 members, issued a statement of condemnation against recent Russian-sponsored referendums in Ukraine. The statement noted Russia’s violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as international law. Furthermore, the signatories pledged non-recognition to the referendums, noting that the results of the outcomes have no legal effect or legitimacy and called on all countries to do the same. G7 signatories also condemned increased Russian mobilization and noted their willingness to impose new economic sanctions on Russia and those supporting Russia’s illegal war. G7 leaders reaffirmed their support to Ukraine, in order to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, through financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal means.\textsuperscript{1188}

On 6 October 2022, President Mattarella participated in the first Summit of the European Political Community (EPC) in Prague, a forum created to allow greater cooperation and dialogue between all European countries, including in foreign and security policy issues. The EPC condemned Russian aggression and invasion of Ukraine and reaffirmed their support for Ukraine. The EPC also expressed its willingness to deepen collaboration towards addressing propaganda and disinformation.\textsuperscript{1189}

\textsuperscript{1184} President Mattarella denounces fascism, Presidency of the Republic (Ravenna) 28 July 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. https://www.quirinale.it/elementi/70646
\textsuperscript{1186} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Safeguarding Peace and Stability in the Taiwan Strait, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 3 August 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/220803-taiwan.html
\textsuperscript{1189} Summit of the European political community in Prague, Elysée (Prague) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/10/06/sommet-de-la-communaute-politique-europeenne-a-prague
On 11 October 2022, President Mattarella, along with the other G7 leaders, met with the Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelensky. G7 members condemned ongoing acts of Russian aggression. The G7 also condemned and rejected Russia’s attempted illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kherson. Moreover, G7 members also stressed the actions of Russia in violating the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and called on all countries to unequivocally oppose the violations of international law. Participants also stressed their continued commitment to imposing new economic sanctions on Russia. G7 members also reaffirmed their full support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. They also stressed that Ukraine has the legitimate right to defend itself against Russian aggression and to regain full control over its territory within its internationally recognized borders under international law and UN Charter. G7 members also reaffirmed their commitment to providing Ukraine with the support necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support.

On 24 October 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani met with France’s Minister for Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna. They agreed to implement commitments made in the European Council and strengthen the European Union’s defence against Russia in support of Ukraine.

On 25 October 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni delivered a parliamentary address. She reaffirmed Italy’s support for Ukraine against Russia.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Tajani participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers meeting. Participants affirmed their commitment to the international order, based on the rules of law and to holding accountable the perpetrators of gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the continued provision of financial, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defence support required by Ukraine. Participants also condemned the death of Iranian Mahsa Amini and the acts of brutality committed by the Iranian morality police, along with Iran’s greater destabilizing activities in the Middle East region. Participants also affirmed the importance of preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region, based on the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, transparency, territorial integrity and the peaceful and open settlement of disputes. Concerning China, G7 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their demands for Chinese respect of the principles of the UN Charter on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, called for peaceful settlement of Taiwan Strait issues and continued to raise concerns about alleged human rights and freedom violations.

On 16 November 2022, Italy participated in the G20 Bali Summit. In the Bali Declaration, G20 members strongly condemned the aggression committed by Russia against Ukraine. The declaration also stressed the importance in upholding international law and the multilateral system which guarantees peace and stability, including by upholding all the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and by respecting international humanitarian law.

On 23 November 2022, international and regional experts in the prevention and fight against corruption gathered in Quito (Ecuador) for the event “New perspectives against corruption.” The initiative, which dealt with methodologies and tools for the prevention of corruption from an evolutionary and comparative perspective, was organized within the framework of the Falcone-Borsellino program, financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

On 5 December 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) hosted a meeting entitled “Legal Diplomacy at the Service of Peace and International Security: Italy’s Commitment to Combat Corruption.” The meeting opened the cycle of “Global Days,” a series of initiatives on issues of international interest to share information and best practices on the Rule of Law Diplomacy and took place at the attendance of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Justice, together with the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Italy and the representatives of national and international institutions engaged in combating corruption in the world of business and in civil society.

On 6 December 2022, President Mattarella participated in the European Union – Western Balkans Summit, resulting in the publication of the Tirana Declaration. Within the statement, participants welcomed the resolve of partners within the Western Balkans to uphold core European values and principles in line with international law. Participants also reaffirmed the importance of democracy, fundamental rights and values and the rule of law. Members also stressed the need for sustained efforts in addressing corruption and strengthening support for good governance and human rights.1195

On 9 December 2022, President Mattarella participated in the Summit of the Southern Countries of the European Union. Participants reiterated their determination in continuing to provide support for Ukraine, through economic, military, social, financial and humanitarian means. Members noted that solutions to international conflicts must be in full respect of international law. Moreover, participants demanded the preservation and respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all European Union Member States. Participants also reaffirmed their common commitment to the unity, stability, sovereignty and prosperity of Libya and their support of the United Nations in its efforts to facilitate a Libyan-led political solution.1196

On 12 December 2022, President Mattarella met with the other G7 leaders. G7 members reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Ukraine in face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression. They also stressed their commitment to holding Russia’s President Vladimir Putin and others responsible for their attacks to account, in accordance with international law. G7 members also urged the international community to help Ukraine meet its immediate short-term financing needs. G7 members noted their support of efforts to secure Ukraine’s immediate financial stability and its recovery and reconstruction for a democratic, prosperous and sustainable future. G7 members noted their commitment to assisting Ukraine in defence to ensure its free and democratic future and to deter Russia from any future aggression, in accordance with its rights under the UN Charter. The leaders also stressed the importance of continued coordination in addressing Ukrainian military and defence equipment needs. G7 leaders also noted their welcoming and support of President Zelensky’s initiative for a just peace. G7 leaders also stressed their commitment to the coordinated sanction measures taken in response to Russia’s war of aggression, by maintaining and intensifying economic pressures on Russia.1197

On 18 January 2023, the MAECI held a session of the Anti-Corruption Coordination Table with over 34 national actors. The representatives of Public Administrations, the National Anti-Corruption Agency, the Law Enforcement Forces, and the Judiciary, together with representatives from the civil society gathered for the

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1195 Tirana Declaration, European Council (Tirana) 6 December 2022. Access Date: 28 December 2022.


1197 G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 30 December 2022.
http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/221212-statement.html

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inter-institutional Table to co-ordinate anti-corruption activities in order to address the principal issues on the international agenda on the matter of transparency, integrity and the fight against corruption. The event represented the setting for the G20 (as co-chair of the anti-corruption working group) and G7 (as presidency) exercises which, respectively in 2023 and 2024, will see a high-profile participation of Italy.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order. Italy has taken substantial steps to fulfill its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order in one area of the rules-based multilateral order, through political action and weak steps through economic action.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Acacia Khanicheb-Peiries**

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order.

On 7 July 2022, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Takeo Mori met with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union in Brussels. During this meeting, Vice-Minister Mori expressed Japan’s faith in Japan-NATO relations based on their common commitment to a rule-based order in international relations, against challenges such as the Russo-Ukrainian War and increasing tensions in the Indo-Pacific.1198

On 12 July 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi released a statement calling for awareness of the Arbitral Tribunal’s award as to the disputes between the Philippines and China over the South China Sea. Minister Hayashi stated that China’s noncompliance with the ruling challenges the international law, namely the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and so undermines the rule-based order. Minister Hayashi promised that Japan would continue to hold China accountable and would strengthen Japan’s alliances with countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to ensure stability in the Indo-Pacific (ASEAN).1199

On 24 July 2022, Japan condemned the Russian attack on the port of Odesa that occurred on 23 July 2022, which disrupted resumption of grain exports from Ukraine. Japan reaffirmed its call upon Russia to stop its aggression that has threatened peace in the region.1200

On 25 July 2022, Minister Hayashi condemned the execution of pro-democracy activists in Myanmar for challenging ASEAN’s Five-Point Consensus, which includes the end of violence against civilians and restoring the democratic development of the region.1201

On 28 July 2022, Minister Hayashi, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, issued a statement concerning the four executions conducted by the military junta in Myanmar. The foreign ministers expressed concern at the political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights situations in the country. The ministers noted

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1199 Six Years since the issuance of the Arbitral Tribunal’s award as to the disputes between the Republic of the Philippines and the People’s Republic of China regarding the South China Sea (Statement by Foreign Minister Hayashi Yoshimasa), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 July 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000307.html
their continued support of ASEAN and called on the Myanmar regime to concretely implement all aspects of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus to ensure a return of democracy.\textsuperscript{1202}

On 1 August 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida attended the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). During the conference, Prime Minister Kishida proposed the Hiroshima Action Plan, supported by several participating countries. Along with this, Japan submitted the Joint Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education, joined by 86 other countries. While the adoption of the document by consensus failed, Japan made progress on the next Review Conference through advocacy of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative.

On 3 August 2022, Minister Hayashi participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting. All participants reaffirmed their determination to preserve the international order based on the rule of law, peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.\textsuperscript{1203}

On 17 August 2022, Minister Hayashi met with the Philippines’s Secretary of Foreign Affairs Enrique A. Manalo to discuss the countries’ strategic partnership. During this meeting, Minister Hayashi renewed Japan’s commitment to a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) through bilateral security and defence cooperation, including exercises between Japan’s Self-Defense Forces and the Armed Forces of the Philippines.\textsuperscript{1204}

On 8 September 2022, Minister Hayashi and Minister of Defense Yasukazu Hamada met India’s Minister of External Affairs Subrahmanyan Jaishankar and Minister of Defense Rajnath Singh in a foreign and defense ministerial meeting. The ministers agreed upon stronger security and defense cooperation, especially for defense equipment, coast guard operations, technology and cybersecurity. The ministers noted their countries’ shared dedication to realizing FOIP and increasing regional integration with ASEAN countries for India’s Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative and the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific.\textsuperscript{1205}

On 23 September 2022, Japan, along with the other G7 members, issued a statement of condemnation against recent Russian-sponsored referendums in Ukraine. G7 leaders noted Russia’s violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as international law. Furthermore, the signatories pledged non-recognition to the referendums, noting that the results of the outcomes have no legal effect or legitimacy and called on all countries to do the same. G7 signatories also condemned increased Russian mobilization and noted their willingness to impose new economic sanctions on Russia and those supporting Russia’s illegal war. G7 leaders reaffirmed their support to Ukraine, in order to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, through financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal means.\textsuperscript{1206}

On 30 September 2022, Japan denounced the Russian-forced “referenda” and consequent “annexation” of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhya and Kherson. Japan noted that Russia’s actions infringed upon Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, its violation of international law and genuine democracy representation. Moreover, Japan also pledged non-recognition of such “incorporation.”\textsuperscript{1207}


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On 11 October 2022, Prime Minister Kishida, along with the other G7 leaders, met with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky. G7 members condemned ongoing acts of Russian aggression. The G7 also condemned and rejected Russia’s attempted illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kherson. Moreover, G7 members also stressed the actions of Russia in violating the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and called on all countries to unequivocally oppose the violations of international law. Participants also stressed their continued commitment to imposing new economic sanctions on Russia. G7 members also reaffirmed their full support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. They also stressed that Ukraine has the legitimate right to defend itself against Russian aggression and to regain full control over its territory within its internationally recognized borders under international law and UN Charter. G7 members also reaffirmed their commitment to providing Ukraine with the support necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support.\(^{1208}\)

On 11 October 2022, Minister Hayashi met with Canada’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly, during which they announced the Japan-Canada Action Plan for a FOIP. The Action Plan, which will serve to guide future Japan-Canada cooperation, aims to reinforce stability in the Indo-Pacific region.\(^{1209}\)

On 22 October 2022, Japan and Australia signed the Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation. The Joint Declaration will consolidate the two countries’ Special Strategic Partnership in the area of security and defense of intelligence, logistics and operations to realize the goal of FOIP for Indo-Pacific regional peace.\(^{1210,1211}\)

On 31 October 2022, Japan submitted the Draft Solution of Steps to Building a Common Roadmap Towards a World Without Nuclear Weapons to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which was subsequently adopted. The Draft Solution affirmed the continued commitment of nuclear weapon non-users, as well as aiming to enforce the disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.\(^{1212}\)

On 3 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida condemned the launch of ballistic missiles from North Korea for threatening regional stability.\(^{1213}\)

On 4 November 2022, Minister Hayashi participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers meeting. Participants affirmed their commitment to the international order, based on the rules of law and to holding accountable the perpetrators of gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the continued provision of financial, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defense support required by Ukraine. Participants also condemned the death of Iranian Mahsa Amini and the acts of brutality committed by the Iranian morality police, along with Iran’s greater destabilizing activities in the Middle East region. Participants also affirmed the importance of preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region, based on the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, transparency, territorial integrity and the peaceful and open settlement of disputes. Concerning China, G7

\(^{1208}\) G7 Statement on Ukraine, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 11 October 2022. Access Date: 30 December 2022.
http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/221011-ukraine.html


\(^{1211}\) Press Conference by Prime Minister Kishida regarding His Visit to Australia and Other Matters, Prime Minister’s Office of Japan (Tokyo) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/statement/202210/_00012.html


\(^{1213}\) Press Conference by Prime Minister Kishida regarding the Launch of Ballistic Missiles by North Korea, Prime Minister’s Office of Japan (Tokyo) 3 November 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/statement/202211/_00001.html
Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their demands for Chinese respect of the principles of the UN Charter on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, called for peaceful settlement of Taiwan Strait issues and continued to raise concerns about alleged human rights and freedom violations.\(^\text{1214}\)

On 12 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida attended the 25th ASEAN-Japan Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. He affirmed Japan’s support of ASEAN and its effort to regional peace with a FOIP.\(^\text{1215}\)

On 13 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida attended the 17th East Asia Summit, held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. With other ASEAN leaders, Prime Minister Kishida discussed concerns over international security, especially in Ukraine, China, North Korea, and Myanmar and reiterated Japan’s commitment to a FOIP.\(^\text{1216}\)

On 16 November 2022, Japan participated in the G20 Bali Summit. In the Bali Declaration, G20 members strongly condemned the aggression committed by Russia against Ukraine. The declaration also stressed the importance in upholding international law and the multilateral system which guarantees peace and stability, including by upholding all the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and by respecting international humanitarian law.\(^\text{1217}\)

On 22 November 2022, Japan extended the Emergency Grant Aid of approximately USD2.57 million to support winterization in Ukraine.\(^\text{1218}\)

On 8 December 2022, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the Draft Solution of Steps to Building a Common Roadmap Towards a World Without Nuclear Weapons which Japan submitted, marking Japan’s contribution towards world-wide non-proliferation.\(^\text{1219}\)

On 8 December 2022, UNGA adopted the Draft Solution of the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects which Japan, Colombia and South Africa submitted, demonstrating the countries’ efforts in preventing illegal militarization in defense of global security.\(^\text{1220}\)

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Kishida met with the other G7 leaders. All G7 members reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Ukraine in face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression. They also stressed their commitment to holding Russia’s President Vladimir Putin and others responsible for their attacks to account, in accordance with international law. G7 members also urged the international community to help Ukraine meet its immediate short-term financing needs. G7 members noted their support of efforts to secure Ukraine’s immediate financial stability and its recovery and reconstruction for a democratic, prosperous and sustainable future. G7 members noted their commitment to assisting Ukraine in defense to ensure its free and democratic future and to deter Russia from any future aggression, in accordance with its rights under the Charter of the United Nations. The leaders also stressed the importance of continued coordination in

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\(^{1220}\) Adoption of the Draft Resolution on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons Submitted by Japan in the Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 18 December 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/release3e_000518.html
addressing Ukrainian military and defense equipment needs. G7 leaders also noted their welcoming and support of President Zelensky’s initiative for a just peace. G7 leaders also stressed their commitment to the coordinated sanction measures taken in response to Russia’s war of aggression, by maintaining and intensifying economic pressures on Russia.\textsuperscript{1221}

On 22 December 2022, Minister Hayashi participated in a meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers. G7 ministers expressed their continued commitment to providing support to Ukraine, through financial, material, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defense assistance. G7 ministers welcomed President Zelensky’s 10-point peace plan, which provides a path to a just and lasting peace.\textsuperscript{1222}

On 24 December 2022, Minister Hayashi participated in the “Central Asia plus Japan” Dialogue with the foreign ministries of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Cambodia to strengthen multilateral cooperation on the stabilization of regional security, especially under the turmoil in Ukraine and Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1223}

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order. Japan has taken substantial steps towards fulfilling its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order, though only in one of the three areas of the rules-based multilateral order, through political action.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Chantale Lau

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order.

On 28 June 2022, Ambassador to the United Nations Barbara Woodward verbally reaffirmed the United Kingdom’s support for Ukraine’s sovereignty during the Russian war against Ukraine. In the statement, Ambassador Woodward declared that the United Kingdom would continue to support Ukraine to “exercise this right of self-defense and to re-secure its privileges and rights under the UN Charter.”\textsuperscript{1224}

On 30 June 2022, the United Kingdom and Korea reaffirmed their commitment to actively upholding democratic principles, the rule of law and multilateralism, through the UK-Korea bilateral framework for closer cooperation. The intention of the framework is to strengthen the relationship between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea by recognizing and reaffirming their shared values of democracy to further shared interests in the rules-based multilateral order.\textsuperscript{1225}

On 30 June 2022, Prime Minister Boris Johnson attended the Madrid NATO Summit. Participants unanimously moved to strengthen their economic, humanitarian and military support for Ukraine. Moreover, all participants expressed a commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Participants also pledged adherence


to international law and the UN Charter, as well as committed to upholding the rules-based multilateral order. Participants also demanded that all countries respect Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and uphold the belief in democracy and international law.\footnote{1226 Madrid Summit Declaration, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Madrid) 30 June 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natoq/official_texts_196951.htm}


On 1 July 2022, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs Liz Truss spoke with France’s Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna. Secretary Truss stressed the United Kingdom’s commitment to European security. Both parties agreed to build on the G7 and NATO summits to maintain international unity in supporting Ukraine’s fight for freedom and self-determination. The parties also discussed increasing assistance to Ukraine.\footnote{1228 Foreign Secretary Liz Truss meeting with the French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna: 1 July 2022, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 1 July 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-liz-truss-meeting-with-the-french-foreign-minister-catherine-colonna-1-july-2022}

On 2 July 2022, Minister of State for the Middle East and United Nations Lord Tariq Ahmad reaffirmed the United Kingdom’s continued support for Ukraine during the opening session of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Parliamentary Assembly Annual Session. The United Kingdom will support Ukraine through the provision of military support to Ukraine and placement of sanctions and energy imports against Russia.\footnote{1229 Lord Ahmad: Our support for Ukraine must not waver, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (Birmingham) 2 July 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/lord-ahmad-our-support-for-ukraine-must-not-waver}

On 4 July 2022, Secretary Truss announced an aid package intended to assist in the Ukrainian recovery from the Russian war, including a wide range of financial support and additional long-term recovery programs to support Ukrainian democracy. The package will assist in supporting Ukraine’s economic and political recovery, by creating programs that strengthen Ukraine’s rule of law and democracy and by providing financial support following the Russian war.\footnote{1230 Foreign Secretary announces major UK package of support to help rebuild Ukraine, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (Lugano) 4 July 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-announces-major-uk-package-of-support-to-help-rebuild-ukraine}

On 11 July 2022, Business and Energy Secretary Kwasi Kwarteng announced GBP5 million in support of Ukraine’s civil nuclear sector. This financial assistance will provide safety and security equipment for Ukraine to use in defence of Russian attacks.\footnote{1231 UK Provides Increased Support for Ukraine’s Energy Sector, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 11 July 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-provides-increased-support-for-ukraines-energy-sector}

On 14 July 2022, Lord Ahmad announced GBP2.5 million in financial support for the Office of the Ukrainian Prosecutor General to support investigations into Russian war crimes in Ukraine. The financial support will

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holding Russia accountable for war crimes, condemning crimes committed by Russian forces and upholding the principles of international human rights law.\textsuperscript{1232}

On 28 July 2022, Secretary Truss, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, issued a statement concerning the four executions conducted by the military junta in Myanmar. The foreign ministers expressed concern at the political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights situations in the country. The ministers noted their continued support of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and called on the Myanmar regime to concretely implement all aspects of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus to ensure a return of democracy.\textsuperscript{1233}

On 3 August 2022, Secretary Truss participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting. All participants reaffirmed their determination to preserve the international order based on the rule of law, peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.\textsuperscript{1234}

On 9 August 2022, Prime Minister Boris Johnson spoke with France’s President Emmanuel Macron. They reaffirmed their determination to support Ukraine to address the needs of Ukraine in military, humanitarian and economic matters.\textsuperscript{1235}

On 21 August 2022, Prime Minister Johnson spoke with the German Chancellor Olaf Scholz, US President Joe Biden and President Macron. They reaffirmed their support of Ukraine through long-term measures.\textsuperscript{1236}

On 25 August 2022, Minister of State for Asia Amanda Milling announced new sanctions and legal action in response to the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar. As part of the announcement, the United Kingdom will place sanctions against the Myanmar Armed Forces and will intervene in the case of The Gambia v. Myanmar before the International Court of Justice to determine whether the acts of violence committed by the Myanmar military against the Rohingya have violated obligations under the Genocide Convention.\textsuperscript{1237}

On 28 August 2022, Lord Ahmad issued a statement of condemnation in response to the actions of violence committed by armed groups in Tripoli, Libya. Within the statement, Lord Ahmad reiterated the United Kingdom’s commitment to work with Libyans, the United Nations and international partners to achieve peace and democracy in Libya.\textsuperscript{1238}

On 10 September 2022, Prime Minister Liz Truss spoke with France’s President Macron. They expressed their desire to closely cooperate in addressing common challenges, including the support of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1239}

\textsuperscript{1234} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Safeguarding Peace and Stability in the Taiwan Strait, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 3 August 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/220803-taiwan.html
On 20 September 2022, Prime Minister Truss met with President Macron. They agreed to strengthen their coordinated support for Ukraine, through military, humanitarian and economic means.1240

On 22 September 2022, Minister for Development Vicky Ford reaffirmed the United Kingdom’s continued support of Myanmar’s Rohingya people alongside international partners. This statement noted the United Kingdom’s intentions to assist in efforts to restore peace, justice and prosperity in Myanmar, through continuing previously announced financial sanctions against the Myanmar military and intervention in the case brought by Gambia.1241

On 23 September 2022, the United Kingdom, along with the other members of the G7, issued a statement of condemnation against recent Russian-sponsored referendums in Ukraine. G7 leaders noted Russia’s violation of the UN Charter, as well as international law. The signatories pledged non-recognition to the referendums, noting that the results of the outcomes have no legal effect or legitimacy and called on all countries to do the same. G7 signatories also condemned increased Russian mobilization and noted their willingness to impose new economic sanctions on Russia and those supporting Russia’s illegal war. G7 leaders reaffirmed their support to Ukraine, in order to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, through financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal means.1242

On 6 October 2022, Prime Minister Truss participated in the first Summit of the European Political Community (EPC) in Prague, a forum created to allow greater cooperation and dialogue between all European countries, including in foreign and security policy issues. The EPC condemned Russian aggression and invasion of Ukraine and reaffirmed their support for Ukraine. The EPC also expressed its willingness to deepen collaboration towards addressing propaganda and disinformation.1243

On 6 October 2022, Prime Minister Truss met with France’s President Macron. They expressed their determination to continue to provide Ukraine with all necessary support to enable Ukraine to restore its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to resist Russian aggression.1244

On 10 October 2022, the United Kingdom sanctioned Iran’s “Morality Police” and senior security and political officials following reports that revealed the use of threat of detention and violence to control the clothing and behaviour of Iranian women in public settings and the death of Mahsa Amini following her detainment. The sanctions hold the Government of Iran accountable for their repression of women and girls, along with the violence inflicted on the Iranian population.1245

On 11 October 2022, Prime Minister Truss, along with the other G7 leaders, met with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky. G7 members condemned ongoing acts of Russian aggression. The G7 also condemned and rejected Russia’s attempted illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kherson. Moreover, G7 members also stressed the actions of Russia in violating the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and called on all countries to unequivocally oppose the violations of international law.

Participants also stressed their continued commitment to imposing new economic sanctions on Russia. G7 members also reaffirmed their full support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. They also stressed that Ukraine has the legitimate right to defend itself against Russian aggression and to regain full control over its territory within its internationally recognized borders under international law and UN Charter. G7 members also reaffirmed their commitment to providing Ukraine with the support necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support.1246

On 18 October 2022, Prime Minister Truss spoke with France’s President Macron. They reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining close coordination in providing support to Ukraine, through military, humanitarian and economic measures.1247

On 23 October 2022, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs James Cleverly met with the France’s Foreign Ministers Catherine Colonna and US Secretary of State Antony Blinken. They reiterated their support for the defence of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. They also reaffirmed their determination in continuing support for Ukraine with security, economic and humanitarian assistance.1248

On 28 October 2022, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak spoke with France’s President Macron. Prime Minister Sunak expressed a desire to deepen bilateral relations and cooperation between France and the United Kingdom, including in regards to the war on Ukraine.1249

On 4 November 2022, Secretary Cleverly participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers meeting. Participants affirmed their commitment to the international order, based on the rules of law and to holding accountable the perpetrators of gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the continued provision of financial, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defense support required by Ukraine. Participants also condemned the death of Iranian Mahsa Amini and the acts of brutality committed by the Iranian morality police, along with Iran’s greater destabilizing activities in the Middle East region. Participants also affirmed the importance of preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region, based on the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, transparency, territorial integrity and the peaceful and open settlement of disputes. Concerning China, G7 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their demands for Chinese respect of the principles of the UN Charter on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, called for peaceful settlement of Taiwan Strait issues and continued to raise concerns about alleged human rights and freedom violations.1250

On 11 November 2022, Secretary Cleverly met with France’s Minister Colonna. Both reaffirmed their determination to provide Ukraine with the political, military, humanitarian and economic support necessary to defend Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity. The United Kingdom and France pledged to strengthen cooperation for a free and open Indo-Pacific region and condemned Iran’s destabilizing activities towards domestic protests and in the Middle East.1251


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On 16 November 2022, the United Kingdom participated in the G20 Bali Summit. In the Bali Declaration, G20 members strongly condemned the aggression committed by Russia against Ukraine. The declaration also stressed the importance in upholding international law and the multilateral system which guarantees peace and stability, including by upholding all the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and by respecting international humanitarian law.1252

On 16 November 2022, the Senior Military Advisor at the United Kingdom Delegation to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Ian Stubbs reaffirmed the United Kingdom’s support for Ukrainian sovereignty and independence in Russia’s war on Ukraine.1253

On 16 November 2022, the United Kingdom supported the resolution on human rights in Iran at the United Nations Third Committee. This resolution is in response to the Iranian peoples’ repression, specifically women’s oppression, under Iranian leadership.1254

On 16 November 2022, the United Kingdom condemned the Myanmar military’s human rights violations against the people of Myanmar at the United Nations Third Committee.1255

On 18 November 2022, France issued a joint statement with the United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The signatories reaffirmed their support for regional diplomatic efforts, including the Nairobi and Luanda processes, to promote de-escalation and create the conditions for lasting peace in the DRC and affirmed their appreciation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the Great Lakes region.1256

On 19 November 2022, Prime Minister Sunak announced a GBP50 million air defense package for Ukraine in support against Russian invasion. The package consists of technology to combat military drones. The United Kingdom will also provide winter survival kits for Ukrainian troops.1257

On 19 November 2022, Secretary Cleverly committed to forming stronger relations with the Middle East and Africa with the aim of creating peace, security and sovereignty in these regions. Secretary Cleverly affirmed that such security is fundamental to progress and prosperity for all nations.1258

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On 6 December 2022, the United Kingdom took part in the 20th International Conference Against Corruption, intended to mobilize public and non-state actors against corruption and defending democratic values.\textsuperscript{1259}

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Sunak met with the other G7 leaders. All G7 members reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Ukraine in face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression. The G7 members also stressed their commitment to holding Russian President Putin and others responsible for their attacks to account, in accordance with international law. G7 members also urged the international community to help Ukraine meet its immediate short-term financing needs. G7 members noted their support of efforts to secure Ukraine’s immediate financial stability and its recovery and reconstruction for a democratic, prosperous and sustainable future. G7 members noted their commitment to assisting Ukraine in defense to ensure its free and democratic future and to deter Russia from any future aggression, in accordance with its rights under the UN Charter. The leaders also stressed the importance of continued coordination in addressing Ukrainian military and defense equipment needs. G7 leaders also noted their welcoming and support of President Zelensky’s initiative for a just peace. G7 leaders also stressed their commitment to the coordinated sanction measures taken in response to Russia’s war of aggression, by maintaining and intensifying economic pressures on Russia.\textsuperscript{1260}

On 13 December 2022, the United Kingdom Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations James Kariuki condemned the continued violence against South Sudanese people and reaffirmed its commitment to restoring peace, prosperity and democracy in South Sudan. The United Kingdom also supported the efforts of the UN Mission in South Sudan to protect the South Sudanese people.\textsuperscript{1261}

On 18 December 2022, the United Kingdom reaffirmed its commitment to the rules-based international order and peacekeeping in the Korean Peninsula.\textsuperscript{1262}

On 22 December 2022, Secretary Cleverly participated in a meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers. G7 ministers expressed their continued commitment to providing support to Ukraine, through financial, material, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defense assistance. They welcomed President Zelensky’s 10-point peace plan, which provides a path to a just and lasting peace.\textsuperscript{1263}

On 22 December 2022, Minister of State for the Middle East and United Nations Lord Tariq Ahmad condemned the Taliban’s ban against women in Afghanistan attending university. Lord Ahmad declared the Taliban’s actions as “violations of rights and freedoms of Afghan women and girls.”\textsuperscript{1264}


On 22 December 2022, Prime Minister Sunak and European Commission President Ursula Von der Leyen agreed to coordinate in their support of Ukraine’s effort to maintain its sovereignty in face of Russian aggression. The United Kingdom and the European Union will provide such support through economic and diplomatic efforts.\textsuperscript{1265}

On 22 December 2022, the United Kingdom condemned North Korea for supplying Russia with arms to invade Ukraine, breaching United Nations Security Council resolutions.\textsuperscript{1266}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order. The United Kingdom has taken substantial steps towards fulfilling its commitment in all three areas of the rules-based multilateral order, through economic, political and military action.

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

\textit{Analyst: Portia Garnons-Williams}

**United States: +1**

The United States of America has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order.

On 28 June 2022, the United States imposed sanctions, including designation or visa restriction, on over 70 entities and 500 individuals related to Russia’s military, technological or defense base, along with increased tariffs on over USD2.3 billion worth of Russian products. The sanctions are in response to Russian aggression in the Russo-Ukrainian war.\textsuperscript{1267}

On 29 June 2022, President Joe Biden attended the Madrid Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). President Biden announced the devotion of American resources to strengthen NATO’s military capabilities. Such includes the establishment of a permanent headquarters for the United States Army in Poland, stationing of additional military equipment and resources across Europe and accelerated and increased participation in military training and fighting. The intent of the resources is to rebuild the American-NATO alliance and protect the collective security of democratic countries currently threatened by the Russian war against Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1268,1269} Participants unanimously moved to strengthen their economic, humanitarian and military support for Ukraine. They expressed a commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Participants also pledged adherence to international law and the Charter of the United Nations, as well as committed to upholding the rules-based multilateral order. Participants demanded that all countries respect Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and uphold the belief in democracy and international law.\textsuperscript{1270}

On 30 June 2022, the United States provided USD1.3 billion to Ukraine. The funding will ease budgetary strains of Ukraine resulting from prolonged Russian aggression and is a demonstration of US solidarity with Ukraine and its defense of sovereignty.1271

On 1 July 2022, Spokesperson of the National Security Council Adrienne Watson expressed her concern over Hong Kong’s increasingly endangered autonomy promised by the Sino-British Joint Declaration. Spokesperson Watson affirmed that the National Security Law, implemented in the orders of China in 2021, stifles democratic representation in Hong Kong. Spokesperson Watson urged China to return democratic rights to Hong Kong citizens, in accordance with the internationally promoted value of rule of law.1272

On 2 July 2022, the United States provided USD11.7 million to Malawi’s national parliament and USD15 million for the governments of eight districts to consolidate democratic development. This includes increasing accessibility of political opportunities, addressing corruption and strengthening media participation.1273

On 5 July 2022, President Biden appointed Richard Nephew as the Coordinator of Global Anti-Corruption, a newly created position focused on ensuring transparency in decision-making of domestic and foreign affairs and countering democratic erosion consequent to corruption.1274

On 6 July 2022, the United States provided USD3 million to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to strengthen its democratic operations. The United States specified that the funding will be mainly used on structural development, such as the training of non-partisan observers and electoral staff, for the presidential and legislative elections in 2023 to ensure transparency and inclusiveness of the elections, along with the empowerment of media.1275

On 7 July 2022, Secretary of State Antony Blinken participated in a meeting of G20 Foreign Ministers. Secretary Blinken reinforced the US commitment to multilateralism in addressing democratic backsliding and rising authoritarianism. Secretary Blinken also reiterated US support in maintaining effective and accountable multilateral forums and institutions.1276

On 8 July 2022, President Biden announced the delegation of up to USD400 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.1277

On 12 July 2022, the United States provided USD1.7 billion to Ukraine. The funding will ease budgetary strains of Ukraine resulting from prolonged Russian aggression and is a demonstration of US solidarity with Ukraine and its defense of sovereignty.\(^{1278}\)

On 14 July 2022, the United States attended the first meeting of the “I2U2” Group, also comprising Israel, the United Arab Emirates and India. Through the Group, the United States intends to improve multilateral, intra-regional integration of the countries, including the normalization of Arab–Israeli relations and the establishment of peace in the region.\(^{1279}\)

On 14 July 2022, President Biden and Israel’s Prime Minister Yair Lapid adopted a Joint Declaration to reaffirm the Strategic Partnership of the two countries. The Joint Declaration reaffirms the United States’ support in expanding Israeli military capability, particularly through cooperation in technological advancement, to confront hostility that is against Israel and undermines regional stability. This includes Iranian aggression and the possible acquisition of nuclear weapons. President Biden also continued his call for a two-state solution for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.\(^{1280}\)

On 15 July 2022, President Biden and Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman of Saudi Arabia met to discuss topics concerning the stability of the Middle East region. Parties discussed the removal of peacekeepers from Tiran Island, the opening of prohibited Saudi airspace for civilian aircrafts flying to and from Israel, extending the UN-mediated truce in Yemen and cooperation in maritime and airspace defense in defending regional security.\(^{1281}\)

On 22 July 2022, President Biden designated up to USD175 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.\(^{1282}\)

On 25 July 2022, the United States denounced the execution of pro-democracy activists in Myanmar and reiterated its alliance with the people of Myanmar in their pursuit of democracy.\(^{1283}\)

On 28 July 2022, Secretary Blinken, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, issued a statement concerning the four executions conducted by the military junta in Myanmar. The foreign ministers expressed concern at the political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights situations in the country. The ministers noted their continued support of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and called on the Myanmar


regime to concretely implement all aspects of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus to ensure a return of democracy.\textsuperscript{1284}

On 29 July 2022, the United States sanctioned four entities and two individuals in Russia for undermining the democratic integrity in elections, in condemnation of interference to free, fair and equal democratic representation around the world.\textsuperscript{1285}

On 2 August 2022, the United States imposed sanctions, including designation or visa restriction, on over 30 entities and 900 individuals related to Russia’s military, technological or defense base, as well as oligarchs. The sanctions are in response to Russian aggression in the Russo-Ukrainian War, which has endangered the rule-based order.\textsuperscript{1286}

On 3 August 2022, Secretary Blinken participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting. All participants reaffirmed their determination to preserve the international order based on the rule of law, peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.\textsuperscript{1287}

On 8 August 2022, President Biden designated up to USD1 billion in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.\textsuperscript{1288}

On 8 August 2022, the United States provided USD4.5 billion to Ukraine. The funding will ease budgetary strains of Ukraine resulting from prolonged Russian aggression and demonstrates US solidarity with Ukraine and its defense of sovereignty.\textsuperscript{1289}

On 19 August 2022, President Biden designated up to USD775 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.\textsuperscript{1290}


\textsuperscript{1287} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Preserving Peace and Stability Across the Taiwan Strait, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 August 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. https://www.state.gov/g7-foreign-ministers-statement-on-preserving-peace-and-stability-across-the-taiwan-strait/


On 21 August 2022, President Biden spoke with Germany’s Chancellor Olaf Scholz, France’s President Emmanuel Macron and the United Kingdom’s Prime Minister Boris Johnson. They reaffirmed their support of Ukraine through long-term measures.\textsuperscript{1291}

On 30 August 2022, the United States met with Ecuador and amended the Development Objective Agreement. The amendment includes an increase of USD16.9 million in investment in development projects focused on the advancement in democracy, especially for marginalized communities.\textsuperscript{1292}

On 8 September 2022, President Biden designated up to USD675 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.\textsuperscript{1293}

On 15 September 2022, President Biden designated up to USD600 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.\textsuperscript{1294}

On 15 September 2022, the United States imposed sanctions, including designation or visa restriction, on over 30 entities and 40 individuals related to Russia’s military, technological or defense base, proxy officials and financial infrastructure that support the war. The sanctions are set to hold Russia accountable for its aggression in the Russo-Ukrainian War, which endangered the rule-based order in international relations.\textsuperscript{1295}

On 15 September 2022, President Biden celebrated the International Day of Democracy and reaffirmed the United States’ commitment to defending the rule of law, both domestically in elections and internationally against authoritarian, corrupt or abusive regimes.\textsuperscript{1296}

On 16 September 2022, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) signed a memorandum of understanding with Korea’s Development Cooperation Bureau for bilateral development cooperation and strengthening democratic security in the geopolitical area.\textsuperscript{1297}


On 21 September 2022, Secretary Blinken published a statement along with France’s Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna and Saudi Arabia’s Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir. The ministers expressed their support for the sovereignty, security and stability of Lebanon and demanded the need of democratic elections in accordance with its constitution. The three leaders noted their willingness to work alongside Lebanon to support the implementation of measures to achieve fundamental democratic reforms.1298

On 22 September 2022, Senior Official for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs Liz Allen announced the US entry to the International Partnership for Information and Democracy. The Partnership includes 45 countries that share the commitment to safeguard democracy in the access and transmission of information, including in the field of journalism.1299

On 22 September 2022, the United States imposed sanctions on Iran’s Morality Police and government officials resulting from the death of Mahsa Amini and the violent suppression of subsequent protests.1300

On 23 September 2022, the United States, along with the other G7 members, issued a statement of condemnation against recent Russian-sponsored referendums in Ukraine. G7 leaders noted Russia’s violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as international law. Furthermore, the signatories pledged non-recognition to the referendums, noting that the results of the outcomes have no legal effect or legitimacy and called on all countries to do the same. The G7 also condemned increased Russian mobilization and noted their willingness to impose new economic sanctions on Russia and those supporting Russia’s illegal war. G7 leaders reaffirmed their support to Ukraine, in order to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, through financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal means.1301

On 30 September 2022, the United States imposed sanctions, including designation or visa restriction, on over 50 entities and a thousand individuals related to Russia’s military, technological or defense base, as well as high-level government officials. The sanctions are set in opposition to the false “referenda” in Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhya regions, which violate Ukrainian sovereignty and international law.1302

On 30 September 2022, President Biden signed Bill H.R. 6833, the Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 to continue the United States’ material support to Ukraine to defend countries that share the same commitment to democracy.1303

On 4 October 2022, USAID Administrator Samantha Power expressed concern over the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan with the Foreign Minister of Armenia Ararat Mirzoyan. She restated US support for a peaceful solution, as well as its determination in assisting Armenia to advance democratic development.\(^\text{1304}\)

On 4 October 2022, President Biden designated up to USD625 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.\(^\text{1305}\)

On 11 October 2022, President Biden, along with the other G7 leaders, met with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky. The G7 condemned ongoing acts of Russian aggression. The G7 also condemned and rejected Russia’s attempted illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kherson. G7 members also stressed the actions of Russia in violating the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and called on all countries to unequivocally oppose the violations of international law. Participants also stressed their continued commitment to imposing new economic sanctions on Russia. G7 members also reaffirmed their full support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. They also stressed that Ukraine has the legitimate right to defend itself against Russian aggression and to regain full control over its territory within its internationally recognized borders under international law and UN Charter. G7 members also reaffirmed their commitment to providing Ukraine with the support necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support.\(^\text{1306}\)

On 14 October 2022, the United States announced the provision of up to USD12 million in the next three years to encourage independent media in South Sudan and the disputed Abyei Area on the South Sudan-Sudan border, as to increase the level of transparency of the South Sudanese government.\(^\text{1307}\)

On 14 October 2022, President Biden designated up to USD725 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.\(^\text{1308}\)

On 23 October 2022, Secretary Blinken met with France’s Foreign Minister Colonna and the United Kingdom’s Foreign Secretary James Cleverly. The three ministers reiterated their support for the defense of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. All three parties also reaffirmed their determination in continuing support for Ukraine with security, economic and humanitarian assistance.\(^\text{1309}\)

On 24 October 2022, USAID Administrator Power released a statement to condemn the murder of protestors over the ruling of extended transition period by the Transitional Military Council in Chad, calling it a violation...
to democratic expression. She also called for a peaceful transition of power to a transparent civilian-led government.1310

On 28 October 2022, President Biden designated up to USD275 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.1311

On 1 November 2022, President Biden announced the termination of Burkina Faso’s status as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country under the African Growth and Opportunity Act for its failure to defend rule of law.1312

On 2 November 2022, Spokesperson Watson denounced the test of an intercontinental ballistic missile by the North Korea for violating UN Security Council resolutions. She explained that the test signals North Korea’s intention to destabilize the region with continued development of unlawful weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs.1313

On 4 November 2022, Secretary Blinken cited President of the Haitian Senate Joseph Lambert and his spouse Jesula Lambert Domond for violations that corrupt democracy in Haiti.1314

On 4 November 2022, National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan announced an additional USD400 million in security assistance packages to Ukraine. The packages include military vehicles and equipment. Mr Sullivan again underscored the US commitment to protecting the countries and rule-based order that are under attack.1315

On 4 November 2022, Secretary Blinken participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers meeting. Participants affirmed their commitment to the international order, based on the rules of law and to holding accountable the perpetrators of gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the continued provision of financial, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defense support required by Ukraine. Participants also condemned the death of Iranian Mahsa Amini and the acts of brutality committed by the Iranian morality police, along with Iran’s greater destabilizing activities in the Middle East region. Participants also affirmed the importance of preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region, based on the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, transparency, territorial integrity and the peaceful and open settlement of disputes. Concerning China, G7

Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their demands for Chinese respect of the principles of the UN Charter on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, called for peaceful settlement of Taiwan Strait issues and continued to raise concerns about alleged human rights and freedom violations.\footnote{G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. https://www.state.gov/g7-foreign-ministers-statement}


On 16 November 2022, the United States participated in the G20 Bali Summit. In the Bali Declaration, G20 members strongly condemned the aggression committed by Russia against Ukraine. The declaration also stressed the importance in upholding international law and the multilateral system which guarantees peace and stability, including by upholding all the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and by respecting international humanitarian law.\footnote{G20 Bali Leaders’ Declaration, White House (Bali) 16 November 2022. Access Date: 29 December 2022. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/11/16/g20-bali-leaders-declaration/}

On 16 November 2022, the United States imposed sanctions, including designation or visa restriction, on six individuals of the Iranian state-run media corporation, the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, for publicizing propagandic disinformation of the protests.\footnote{Sanctioning Senior Officials of Iranian Broadcaster, the United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 16 November 2022. Access Date: 19 December 2022. https://www.state.gov/sanctioning-senior-officials-of-iranian-broadcaster/}


On 18 November 2022, the United States issued a joint statement with France, the United Kingdom and Belgium on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The signatories reaffirmed their support for regional diplomatic efforts, including the Nairobi and Luanda processes, to promote de-escalation and
create the conditions for lasting peace in the DRC and affirmed their appreciation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the Great Lakes region.1323

On 21 November 2022, Vice President Kamala Harris launched new initiatives for the U.S.-Philippines Alliance, including an investment of USD7.5 million to Philippine maritime law enforcement agencies to safeguard maritime order in the South China Sea.1324

On 23 November 2022, Spokesperson Watson spoke against Russia’s missile strikes on Ukrainian energy infrastructure. She reiterated the United States’ steadfast commitment in assisting Ukraine.1325

On 23 November 2022, President Biden designated up to USD400 million in defense articles and services of the Department of Defense, along with military education and training for Ukraine. The resources will assist in Ukraine’s defense of its democratic and territorial integrity in the Russo-Ukrainian War.1326

On 30 November 2022, Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III met with France’s Minister of the Armed Forces Sebastien Lecornu. France and the United States of America renewed the 2016 Statement of Intent between the Department of Defense and France’s Minister of the Armed Forces. The statement more largely seeks to deepen ongoing defense cooperation between the two countries in working towards a world that is “more secure, just and free.”1327

On 1 December 2022, France’s President Macron visited the United States. In a joint statement, President Biden and President Macron committed to strengthening security worldwide and advancing democratic values. Both parties committed to continuing working for a Europe that is whole, free and at peace, including through the maintenance of collective defense and security measures. They committed to pursuing a more robust, integrated and coherent approach to building national and collective resilience against military and non-military threats to security and promoting international stability. Both Presidents condemned the illegal Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. They also condemned and rejected Russia’s illegal attempted annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory, stressing Russian actions as a violation of international law. They reaffirmed their countries’ continued support for Ukraine’s defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of political, security, humanitarian and economic assistance to Ukraine. The United States and France also reiterated their duty in upholding international obligations and the principles and purposes of the UN Charter. Concerning the Indo-Pacific, the United States and France committed to strengthening their partnership within the region, as to advance prosperity, security and shared values based on a rules-based international order, transparent governance, fair economic practices and respect for international law.

Presidents Macron and Biden noted their continued commitment to coordinating responses regarding China’s challenge to the rules-based international order, including respect for human rights and reaffirmed the importance of maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait. They also noted their continued support of democratic institutions and civil societies in Africa. They also expressed their respect for the Iranian people protesting to gain the freedom to exercise human rights and fundamental freedoms that the Iranian government has violated. They also stressed the importance of strengthening democratic values and respect for universal human rights and reiterated their support for free and independent media.  

On 6 December 2022, the United States took part in the 20th International Conference Against Corruption, intended to mobilize public and non-state actors against corruption and defending democratic values.

On 9 December 2022, the United States imposed sanctions, including designation or visa restriction, on 65 entities and individuals across 17 countries related to corruption and violation of human rights, including involvement in the Russo-Ukrainian War, systematic violence against women and oppression of protestors in Iran, oppression of religious minorities in Tibetan Autonomous Region and illicit fishing of China, restriction of freedom of movement in North Korea and the sexual abuse of children and women in the Philippines, Indonesia and Peru.

On 12 December 2022, President Biden met with the other G7 leaders. In a joint statement, G7 members reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Ukraine in face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression. G7 members also stressed their commitment to holding Russia’s President Putin and others responsible for their attacks to account, in accordance with international law. G7 members also urged the international community to help Ukraine meet its immediate short-term financing needs. G7 members noted their support of efforts to secure Ukraine’s immediate financial stability and its recovery and reconstruction for a democratic, prosperous and sustainable future. G7 members noted their commitment to assisting Ukraine in defense to ensure its free and democratic future and to deter Russia from any future aggression, in accordance with its rights under the UN Charter. The leaders also stressed the importance of continued coordination in addressing Ukrainian military and defense equipment needs. G7 leaders also noted their welcoming and support of President Zelensky’s initiative for a just peace. G7 leaders also stressed their commitment to the coordinated sanction measures taken in response to Russia’s war of aggression, by maintaining and intensifying economic pressures on Russia.

On 15 December 2022, the United States and African countries participated in the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit in Washington DC. The countries agreed to establish a partnership to strengthen peace, democratic governance and human rights in the region, working along with initiatives including the African Democratic and Political Transitions (ADAPT) and 21st Century Partnership for African Security (21PAS). With an investment of USD75 million, the goal of ADAPT is to smoothen the process of democratization in African countries. 21PAS, supported by USD100 million, aims to encourage reform in the field of security to foster regional peace. The United States is also providing over USD115 million to Sahel to support local democratic development.

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On 15 December 2022, the United States imposed sanctions, including designation or visa restriction, on over 50 entities and individuals of Russia’s oligarchs, government officials and Russia-appointedarcy authorities in Ukraine.\(^{1333}\) The sanctions are in response to Russian aggression in the Russo-Ukrainian war.\(^{1334}\)

On 22 December 2022, Secretary Blinken participated in a meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers. They expressed their continued commitment to providing support to Ukraine, through financial, material, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defense assistance. G7 ministers welcomed President Zelensky’s 10-point peace plan, which provides a path to a just and lasting peace.\(^{1335}\)

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order. The United States has taken substantial steps towards fulfilling its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order in all three areas of the rules-based multilateral order, through political, economic and military action.

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

*Analyst: Chantale Lau*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order.

On 6 July 2022, the European Parliament adopted the text “The EU and the defence of multilateralism,” which strongly reinforced the Parliament’s support for upholding the global multilateral order.\(^{1336}\)

On 7 July 2022, the European Parliament approved an aid package of EUR1 billion to Ukraine. The package will provide Ukraine with macro-financial assistance in reconstruction and assist in upholding critical functions of the Ukrainian state. Importantly, the text also places a condition on the funding that Ukraine maintains effective democratic mechanisms during a time when the executive branch is making most urgent wartime decisions.\(^{1337}\)

On 7 July 2022, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell participated in a meeting of G20 Foreign Ministers. High Representative Borrell reiterated the importance of multilateralism.\(^{1338}\)

On 13 July 2022, the Civil Liberties Committee of the European Parliament approved the draft report on the state of European Union fundamental rights. Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) expressed their


concerns regarding rule of law violations, including Poland and Hungary’s non-compliance with the European Court of Justice and several European Union member states’ declining media freedom.\textsuperscript{1339}

On 28 July 2022, High Representative Borrell, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, issued a statement concerning the four executions conducted by the military junta in Myanmar. The foreign ministers expressed concern at the political, economic, social, humanitarian and human rights situations in the country. The ministers noted their continued support of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and called on the Myanmar regime to concretely implement all aspects of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus to ensure a return of democracy.\textsuperscript{1340}

On 29 July 2022, the European Union Chargé d’affaires to the United Nations Thibault Camellie gave a statement on Ukraine at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Chargé d’affaires Camellie reiterated that Russia is undermining the international rules-based order and reiterated that the European Union demands Russia to withdraw from Ukraine and called on Russia to respect international humanitarian law.\textsuperscript{1341}

On 1 August 2022, the European Commission disbursed EUR40 million in macro-financial assistance to Moldova. The Commission expressed its commitment to support Moldova in its European Union accession process as Moldova continues to satisfy the human rights, democratic institutions and rule of law criteria.\textsuperscript{1342}

On 3 August 2022, High Representative Borrell participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting. All participants reaffirmed their determination to preserve the international order based on the rule of law, peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.\textsuperscript{1343}

On 4 August 2022, High Representative Borrell released a statement on behalf of the European Union regarding the constitutional referendum in Tunisia and the importance of fostering national dialogue in ensuring democratic stability. High Representative Borrell stated that the European Union will closely follow the upcoming election in December and would provide political support for a smooth democratic transition.\textsuperscript{1344}

On 5 August 2022, the European Union released its Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN-EU Strategic Partnership, which commits to deepening political and security cooperation between the two blocs. In particular, the European Union supports the “open, transparent, inclusive and rules-based ASEAN-led regional architecture” and committed to sharing support and best practices for strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law.\textsuperscript{1345}


\textsuperscript{1345} Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN-EU Strategic Partnership (2023-2027), European External Action Service (Brussels) 5 August 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/plan-action-implement-asean-eu-strategic-partnership-2023-2027-0_en
On 9 August 2022, the European Union released a statement on Russia’s ongoing invasion of Ukraine at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Special Permanent Council. The European Union called on Russia to halt its military aggression and condemned Russia’s violation of international law, along with calling upon Belarus to cease its support for Russia and follow international law. Furthermore, the European Union affirmed that it would support all measures to hold Russia accountable for its violations of international humanitarian law.\(^\text{1346}\)

On 1 September 2022, the European Union released a statement at the OSCE Permanent Council meeting in Vienna. The European Union stressed Russia’s destabilizing actions in South Ossetia, Georgia, Moldova and Belarus are the OSCE’s top priority, along with affirming its commitment to resolve existing conflicts, including the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.\(^\text{1347}\)

On 6 September 2022, the Czech European Council presidency outlined its priorities to the European Parliament committees. The Presidency stated it will continue working on the ongoing legal procedures regarding Poland, Hungary. Notably, it also committed to focusing on Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden.\(^\text{1348}\)

On 14 September 2022, the European Parliament approved a EUR5 billion conditional loan to Ukraine to provide financial relief amid Russia’s aggression. The loan depends upon the precondition that Ukraine respects democratic mechanisms and procedures.\(^\text{1349}\)

On 14 September 2022, the European Investment Bank, as supported by the European Union Commission, approved EUR1.59 billion in financial assistance to Ukraine. The funding will assist Ukraine in repairing essential damaged infrastructure and resume critically important projects. EUR1.5 billion of the funding was immediately available to Ukraine.\(^\text{1350}\)

On 14 September 2022, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen gave the annual State of the European Union address. She emphasized that Russia’s war on Ukraine is a war on European values and that Russia is waging war on democracy as a whole. President von der Leyen stressed that the European Union should continue to work with like-minded democratic partners around the world.\(^\text{1351}\)

On 15 September 2022, the European Parliament assessed the state of fundamental values in the European Union over the past two years. The European Union approved a text that highlighted the impact of COVID-19 measures on democracy, fundamental rights and rule of law. MEPs condemned Poland and Hungary for not complying with European Court rulings and called on the Commission to apply the conditionality mechanism to suspend the two members’ funding.\(^\text{1352}\) They stated Hungary in particular is no longer a democracy, but


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rather, an “electoral autocracy.” MEPs denounced gender-based violence and demanded Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia. They also spoke up against anti-gender and anti-feminist movements that systematically attack women’s and LGBTQ+ rights and condemn a backlash against women’s rights (including sexual and reproductive health), highlighting in particular developments in Poland, Slovakia, Croatia and Lithuania.

On 15 September 2022, High Representative Borrell and Vice-President of the European Commission for Democracy and Demography Dubravka Šuica made a joint statement to mark the International Day of Democracy. Within the statement, High Representative Borrell and Vice-President Šuica condemned Russia’s violation of Ukrainian democratic sovereignty and its undermining of the international rules-based order and stressed the work of the European Union’s collaboration with international partners in the defence of democracy and human rights.

On 15 September 2022, the European Commission launched the Youth Political and Civic Engagement Cohort. The global alliance will promote youth democratic engagement both locally and internationally.

On 15 September 2022, the European Parliament adopted three resolutions regarding the state of human rights in Ukraine, Uganda, Tanzania and Nicaragua. The resolutions called for Russia’s immediate cessation of forced population transfers in Ukraine, for citizens of Uganda and Tanzania to be properly compensated for property loss due to an oil pipeline project and expressed concern for Nicaragua’s crackdown on the Catholic Church, political opposition figures and activists. The latter resolution also called for the EU and UNSC to investigate Nicaragua for crimes against humanity.

On 20 September 2022, the European Union participated in the 77th UN General Assembly. During the proceedings, President of the European Council Charles Michel stressed the importance of multilateralism and called for the inclusion of the African Union in the G20.

On 16 September 2022, the European Union released its agenda for renewed multilateralism. The agenda outlined that the European Union will uphold and reform the current multilateral institutional order to be more inclusive, defend universal values and will deepen partnerships with third countries and multilateral political and economic organizations, such as the UN, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

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On 18 September 2022, the European Commission proposed measures to the Council of the EU to enforce the EU budget conditionality regulation on Hungary, thus enforcing Article 7 of the Treaty of the European Union. It proposed to cut funding to Hungary in response to its continual breaches of the principles of law.\footnote{EU budget: Commission proposes measures to the Council under the conditionality regulation, European Commission (Brussels) 18 September 2022. Access Date: 31 October 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_5623}

On 19 September 2022, High Representative Borrell stated that by defending Ukraine, the European Union and the UN are defending the principles of international law and vowed to continue to counter Russian propaganda.\footnote{Informal EU Foreign Affairs meeting: Press remarks by High Representative Josep Borrell, European External Action Service (New York) 19 September 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/informal-eu-foreign-affairs-meeting-press-remarks-high-representative-josep-borrell_en}

On 23 September 2022, the European Union, along with the other G7 members, issued a statement of condemnation against recent Russian-sponsored referendums in Ukraine. G7 leaders noted Russia’s violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as international law. Furthermore, the signatories pledged non-recognition to the referendums, noting that the results of the outcomes have no legal effect or legitimacy and called on all countries to do the same. G7 signatories also condemned increased Russian mobilization and noted their willingness to impose new economic sanctions on Russia and those supporting Russia’s illegal war. G7 leaders reaffirmed their support to Ukraine, in order to uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, through financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal means.\footnote{G7 leaders’ statement, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 September 2022. Access Date: 30 December 2022. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/eeas/meetings/international-ministerial-meetings/2022/10/03/}

On 3 October 2022, the European Union and Israel hosted the 12th meeting of the EU-Israel Association Council. The Council discussed global and regional issues like the Middle East Peace Process. The discussion also focused on issues such as the respect for human rights and democratic principles, freedom of religion and countering antisemitism.\footnote{EU and the Philippines hold 2nd Sub-Committee Meeting on Good Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, European External Action Service (Manila) 6 October 2022. Accessed 31 October 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/2nd-sub-committee-meeting-good-governance-rule-law-and-human-rights_en}

On 6 October 2022, the European Union attended the first-ever meeting of the European Political Community (EPC). Proposed following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the objective of the EPC is to enhance political cooperation between the European Union and neighbouring states (both candidate and non-candidate countries), including discussions on energy, security, climate and the economic situation in Europe.\footnote{The European Political Community meets for the first time in Prague to discuss energy and security, Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union (Brussels) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. https://czech-presidency.consilium.europa.eu/en/news/the-european-political-community-meets-for-the-first-time-in-prague-to-discuss-energy-and-security/}

On 6 October 2022, the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling for increased military assistance to Ukraine. The resolution also called for an ad hoc international tribunal for war crimes and called on countries and international organizations to condemn the referendums in Ukraine. In order to maintain stability in the South Caucasus and Central Asia, MEPs also called for increased support for countries in the region who


On 6 October 2022, President Michel participated in the first EPC Summit in Prague. The EPC condemned Russian aggression and invasion of Ukraine and reaffirmed its support for Ukraine. The EPC also expressed its willingness to deepen collaboration towards addressing propaganda and disinformation.\footnote{Meeting of the European Political Community, 6 October 2022, Council of the European Union (Prague) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 30 December 2022. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2022/10/06/}

On 6 October 2022, President Michel and France’s President Emmanuel Macron met with Armenia’s Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan and Azerbaijan’s President Ilham Aliyev. President Pashinya and President Aliyev confirmed their country’s commitments to the UN Charter and the Alma Ata 1991 Declaration through which both recognize each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty.\footnote{Statement following quadrilateral meeting between President Aliyev, Prime Minister Pashinyan, President Macron and President Michel, European Council (Brussels) 7 October 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/10/07/statement-following-quadrilateral-meeting-between-president-aliyev-prime-minister-pashinyan-president-macron-and-president-michel-6-october-2022/}


On 11 October 2022, President Michel, along with the other G7 leaders, met with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky. G7 members condemned ongoing acts of Russian aggression. The G7 also condemned and rejected Russia’s attempted illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kherson. G7 members also stressed the actions of Russia in violating the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and called on all countries to unequivocally oppose the violations of international law. Participants also stressed their continued commitment to imposing new economic sanctions on Russia. G7 members also reaffirmed their full support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. They also stressed that Ukraine has the legitimate right to defend itself against Russian aggression and to regain full control over its territory within its internationally recognized borders under international law and UN Charter. G7 members also reaffirmed their commitment to providing Ukraine with the support necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, including through the provision of financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic and legal support.\footnote{G7 statement on Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 11 October 2022. Access Date: 30 December 2022. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/10/11/g7-statement-on-ukraine/}

On 12 October 2022, the European Commission adopted its 2022 Enlargement Package, providing detailed assessments of progress in the Western Balkans and Turkey towards their fundamental reforms for European
Union accession. Within the package, the European Union noted the necessity of Kosovo in intensifying efforts to strengthen democracy, public administration, the rule of law and to fight corruption. The Commission recommended candidate status to Bosnia and Herzegovina on the condition that certain requirements are met for democracy, state institutions, rule of law and media freedoms. The Commission stated that Montenegro and Serbia must make improvements in the areas of media freedom, judicial independence and corruption, with Serbia also needing to align with European Union foreign and security policy and effectively prosecute war crimes. The European Commission affirmed the necessity of Albania and North Macedonia in intensifying efforts in the areas of the rule of law, the fight against corruption and the fight against organized crime, with Albania also needing to address property rights, minority issues and freedom of expression.\(^\text{1372}\)

On 13 October 2022, the European Commission adopted a communication on the enforcement of European Union law. The communication emphasized the importance of national courts in member states for enforcing European Union law, monitoring European Union law breaches and rapid reactions to crises such as COVID-19 and the Russian war in Ukraine. According to the Commission, the enforcement of European Union law is critical to the overall democratic functioning of European Union member states.\(^\text{1373}\)

On 13 October 2022, the Council of the European Union extended its sanctions against individuals in Nicaragua for a further year in response to the current political crisis in the country, noting the European Union’s continued commitment to defending democracy, rule of law and human rights.\(^\text{1374}\)

On 17 October 2022, the Council of the European Union agreed to further support for Ukraine under the European Peace Facility (EPF), providing an additional EUR500 million to the existing EUR3.1 billion contributed under the EPF. The assistance will provide military support to Ukraine in the face of Russian aggression, particularly its recent attacks on civilians in Ukraine, which violate international law and human rights.\(^\text{1375}\) The Council also agreed to set up a Military Assistance Mission to Ukraine to provide individual, collective, and specialized training to Ukraine’s Armed Forces.\(^\text{1376}\)

On 17 October 2022, High Representative Borrell released a statement concerning an escalation in fighting in the northern part of Ethiopia between the state government and the Tigray People’s Liberation Front. In the statement, the European Union called for an end to the fighting and called on parties involved to respect international humanitarian law and human rights. The European Union also reaffirmed its commitment to engaging with the African Union, regional and international partners to support peace talks in the region.\(^\text{1377}\)

On 17 October 2022, the Council of the European Union extended its existing sanctions in Iran in light of the government’s response to the recent demonstrations in Iran following the death of Mahsa Amini in government...
custody. The European Union condemned the Iranian government’s use of force against peaceful protesters, its detention of protesters and opposition and the internet blackout that violated the free flow of information.1378

On 20 October 2022, the European Parliament called for a return to constitutional order in Burkina Faso in light of the military coup on 30 September 2022 and concerns about possible human rights violations thereafter. The European Parliament called on the next government in Burkina Faso to allow all citizens, including minorities, to exercise their political and human rights and for inclusive and transparent elections by 1 July 2024. The European Union also affirmed its willingness to further engagement in Burkina Faso.1379

On 20 October 2022, the Council of the European Union announced further sanctions on individuals and entities in relation to the use of Iranian drones in the Russian war in Ukraine. The Council affirmed that Iran’s role in the delivery of unmanned aerial vehicles to Russia violated the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine.1380

On 24 October 2022, High Representative Borrell released a statement in celebration of UN Day. High Representative Borrell emphasized the role of Russia’s illegal war on Ukraine in undermining multilateralism and international cooperation needed to address global challenges and affirmed peace as a European Union priority.1381

On 24 October 2022, the European Union participated in the 2022 OSCE Mediterranean Conference. The EU called for deeper engagement of young people between the EU and the countries of the Mediterranean to promote democratic governance, human rights, and the rule of law.1382

On 25 October 2022, the European Union and the United Arab Emirates held a Human Rights Dialogue. The European Union noted progress in women empowerment and human rights and discussed further work required by the United Arab Emirates in international human rights law and its overall cooperation in multilateral forums.1383

On 25 October 2022, Vice President of the European Commission for Values and Transparency Věra Jourová spoke at the European Union DisinfoLab Conference on the topic of fighting disinformation amid Russia’s war in Ukraine. Vice President Jourová reiterated that fighting disinformation is key to protecting democracy, though noted that it is difficult to find a “democratic response” to an “authoritarian weapon.”1384

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On 25 October 2022, High Representative Borrell released a statement regarding the situation in Burundi and the Council’s decision to renew its sanctions for one year. The European Union recognized Burundi’s progress on human rights, good governance and rule of law as agreed upon in the EU-Burundi political dialogue framework. However, High Representative Borrell noted the European Union’s concerns regarding human rights violations in Burundi and the EU called on Burundi to implement its commitments to improve human rights and rule of law.\textsuperscript{1385}

On 24 October 2022, the European Union and ASEAN held the Policy Dialogue on Human Rights. The European Union and ASEAN both stressed that multilateral and regional cooperation – underpinned by the principles of the UN Charter, ASEAN Charter, ASEAN Human Rights Declaration and Phnom Penh Statement on the Adoption of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, EU treaties and international human rights law – are essential in overcoming current global challenges, such as human rights situations in Afghanistan, Ukraine and Myanmar. Both parties also planned to formalize their cooperation on human rights in 2023.\textsuperscript{1386}

On 27 October 2022, High Representative Borrell and Argentina’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Santiago Cafiero co-chaired an EU-Central and Latin America ministerial meeting in Buenos Aires. The Ministers confirmed the importance of the promotion and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and rule of law. Ministers underlined their commitment to jointly address global challenges and to continue strengthening multilateralism. They reaffirmed their support to all the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, to uphold the sovereign equality of all States and to respect territorial integrity and political independence. The Ministers also discussed multilateral action on security, governance, migration and the promotion and protection of human rights.\textsuperscript{1387}

On 27 October 2022, President Michel met with Kazakhstan President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev. They highlighted past bilateral cooperation and agreed for future deepening in relations. President Michel welcomed Kazakhstan’s political reform agenda and President Tokayev’s commitment to investigate the events of the January protests in Kazakhstan. Both leaders agreed to deepen the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between Kazakhstan and the European Union and the European Union Strategy on Central Asia.\textsuperscript{1388}

On 27 October 2022, the European Union met with Bahrain for the Human Rights Dialogue. The European Union commended Bahrain’s efforts to improve its human rights situation in areas such as rule of law, fair trial, women’s rights and freedom of religion. The European Union also welcomed the adoption of Bahrain’s National Human Rights Action Plan.\textsuperscript{1389}


On 27 October 2022, President von der Leyen visited Kosovo. During the visit, President von der Leyen recognized Kosovo’s progress in strengthening democracy and rule of law.\textsuperscript{1390}

On 27 October 2022, Commissioner for Justice Didier Reynders spoke on the rule of law in the European Union at Humboldt University. Reynders acknowledged that national courts of member states are the courts that must uphold European Union law. Reynders also noted several individualized recommendations made by the Commission to strengthen rule of law in Member States.\textsuperscript{1391}

On 27 October 2022, President Michel participated in the first-ever regional high-level meeting between the European Union and Central Asian leaders. Participants agreed on the importance of human rights, territorial sovereignty, and civil society in developing interregional multilateral cooperation and committed to deepening their partnership based on shared values.\textsuperscript{1392}

On 27 October 2022, President von der Leyen visited Malawi. She commended Malawi’s progress in its reforms in rule of law and on its alignment with the European Union’s common foreign and security policy regarding Russia’s war in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1393}

On 27 October 2022, Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen reaffirmed the partnership between the European and Malawi through a support package. Commissioner Urpilainen acknowledged Malawi’s and the European Union’s converging positions on the pivotal importance of the multilateral rules-based system. Commissioner Urpilainen also presented the European Union’s 2022 Annual Action Plan, which includes EUR110 million for Malawi, including towards the Democratic Governance Programme.\textsuperscript{1394}

On 28 October 2022, during a visit to Serbia President von der Leyen called for improvements in Serbian judiciary independence and dialogue between Serbia and Kosovo.\textsuperscript{1395}

On 28 October 2022, the European Union released a joint statement with the UN Security Council on the situations in the Middle East and Palestine. The statement reaffirmed their support for a two-state solution between Israel and Palestine and called for Israeli security forces to respect international law, along with demands for deeper political engagement to improve the situation. The European Union also called on the Palestinian Authority to hold free and transparent elections. They also addressed the situation in Syria, reiterating calls to refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court, and stressed that sanctions would remain until Syria engages in an open and transparent political transition.\textsuperscript{1396}

\textsuperscript{1390} Statement by President von der Leyen on the occasion of her official visit to Kosovo, European Commission (Pristina) 27 October 2022. Access Date: 1 November 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/STATEMENT_22_6422
\textsuperscript{1393} Statement by President von der Leyen on the occasion of her official visit to Albania, European Commission (Tirana) 27 October 2022. Access Date: 1 November 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/STATEMENT_22_6435
On 31 October 2022, during the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission meeting on the Great Lakes region, the European Union affirmed its belief in a renewed Great Lakes engagement process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide support, in addition to the East African Community peace process. The European Union stressed that the only solution to the conflict would be to reinforce the Congolese state to international standards, particularly concerning human rights.  

On 1 November 2022, High Representative Borrell and Vice President Jourová released a joint statement for the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists. The European Union reiterated its support for the freedom of journalists around the world and that the European Union is currently establishing the Global Europe programme for Human Rights and Democracy and the Media Freedom Act to improve journalists’ safety and independence.

On 3 November 2022, Home and Justice Affairs Ministers from the Council of the European Union and the European Commission met with their Western Balkan counterparts in Tirana, Albania. The ministers discussed security issues in the Western Balkans stemming from Russia’s war in Ukraine, as well as the important shared responsibility between the European Union and Western Balkans in managing migration at borders.

On 4 November 2022, High Representative Borrell participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers meeting. Participants affirmed their commitment to the international order, based on the rules of law and to holding accountable the perpetrators of gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the continued provision of financial, humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defence support required by Ukraine. Participants also condemned the death of Iranian Mahsa Amini and the acts of brutality committed by the Iranian morality police, along with Iran’s greater destabilizing activities in the Middle East region. Participants also affirmed the importance of preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region, based on the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, transparency, territorial integrity and the peaceful and open settlement of disputes. Concerning China, G7 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their demands for Chinese respect of the principles of the UN Charter on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, called for peaceful settlement of Taiwan Strait issues and continued to raise concerns about alleged human rights and freedom violations.

On 6 November 2022, the European Union met with Saudi Arabia at the second Human Rights Dialogue in Riyadh. The European Union called on Saudi Arabia to ratify core international human and labour rights treaties and to fully cooperate with United Nations Special Procedures. The European Union also expressed its readiness to support Saudi Arabia with its planned judicial and reforms aimed at enhancing legal transparency.

On 7 November 2022, the European Union met with Armenia at the 12th Human Rights Dialogue. They emphasized the importance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in functioning democracies. The

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European Union and Armenia also discussed cooperating deeper on human rights and fundamental freedoms in multilateral organizations such as the UN, the OSCE and the Council of Europe.\textsuperscript{1402}

On 8 November 2022, the Council of the European Union imposed further sanctions on Myanmar. The additional sanctions are a response to the continued violence, human rights violations and deteriorating democracy in the country.\textsuperscript{1403}

On 14 November 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted further sanctions against Iranians responsible for human rights violations in the country. The European Union condemned the violent crackdown on peaceful anti-government demonstrations and called for the Iranian government to free detained protestors.\textsuperscript{1404}

On 16 November 2022, President von der Leyen and President Michel participated in the G20 Bali Summit. In the Bali Declaration, G20 members strongly condemned the aggression committed by Russia against Ukraine. The declaration also stressed the importance in upholding international law and the multilateral system which guarantees peace and stability, including by upholding all the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and by respecting international humanitarian law.\textsuperscript{1405}

On 19 November 2022, Director for the Americas of the European External Action Service Javier Niño visited Colombia for the Eighth High Level Political Dialogue between Colombia and the European Union. The parties confirmed their shared views on common challenges such as gender equality, peace, security and the strengthening of democracy and multilateralism. Colombia and the EU reiterated their condemnation of Russia’s aggression against Ukraine and their firm commitment to international peace and security and a rules-based multilateral order. The parties also agreed to begin negotiations of a deeper Association and Cooperation agreement in 2023.\textsuperscript{1406}

On 23 November 2022, the European Parliament adopted a resolution that called for the consideration of Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism. The Parliament asked the European Union to establish the proper legal mechanisms to add Russia to such a list in order to further enact restrictive measures against Russia.\textsuperscript{1407}

On 23 November 2022, the European Union met with the Maldives at the sixth annual Policy Dialogue in the Maldives. The European Union highlighted the significant progress the Maldives has achieved in consolidating democracy and ensuring good governance. The European Union and Member States reiterated their commitment to continue supporting the Maldives in its efforts to advance accountability and strengthen the justice sector of the Maldives.\textsuperscript{1408}


On 24 November 2022, the European Union met with Bangladesh at the parties’ first Political Dialogue in Dhaka. Both sides highlighted their shared values of democracy, fundamental freedoms, rule of law, inclusiveness and respect for human rights. The two sides emphasised their commitment to a free, open, inclusive, peaceful, secure and rules-based Indo-Pacific through maritime security. Both underlined the importance of rules-based multilateralism for tackling current and future global challenges.1409

On 25 November 2022, the European Union met with Kuwait at the parties’ third Human Rights Dialogue. They addressed various topics, notably freedom of expression, digital rights and rule of law. The two sides also exchanged views on cooperation in the multilateral human rights fora. The European Union commended some recent positive developments in Kuwait, mainly in the field of women empowerment, while encouraging further progress in addressing the issue of stateless residents’ and migrant workers’ rights.1410

On 25 November 2022, the European Union met with Turkmenistan at the 14th annual Human Rights Dialogue in Ashgabat. The European Union further recalled the need to demonstrate willingness to address issues identified by the Organisation for Security Cooperation in Europe Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights with regard to free, transparent and inclusive elections. The European Union emphasized that progress in the field of human rights and democratisation is a prerequisite for the ratification of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement by the European Parliament. The European Union addressed Turkmenistan’s human rights issues, issues including the legal framework for the protection of human rights, the situation of civil society, restrictions on the freedom of assembly and association and freedom of expression, as well as torture and enforced disappearance.1411

On 28 November 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted the Youth Action Plan aimed at engaging youth in global policy-making in international fora. The Council recognized the importance of supporting youth in conflict-affected regions, especially in the context of wars, conflicts and crises such as the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, the violent repression of the peaceful protests in Iran, the suppression of civil society in Belarus and the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan.1412

On 1 December 2022, President Michel met with China’s President Xi Jinping in China. President Michel raised issues regarding human rights, fundamental freedoms and minority rights in China, with particular focus on Xinjiang and Hong Kong. President Michel reiterated that both the European Union and China have an interest in maintaining a global rules-based order. President Xi and President Michel also discussed freedom of navigation in the Southeast China Sea and the broader Indo-Pacific region.1413

On 2 December 2022, European External Action Service Secretary General Stefano Sannino met with the United States Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman to further reinforce the EU-U.S. strategic partnership, the fourth high-level meeting of the U.S.-EU Dialogue on China and the third meeting of the U.S.-EU High-Level Consultations on the Indo-Pacific. They affirmed that the United States and the European Union have

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demonstrated a strong joint transatlantic resolve in defending freedom, democracy and human rights worldwide.\textsuperscript{1414}

On 5 December 2022, the Council of the European Union announced it will prolong all sanctions under its European Union Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime for a further year.\textsuperscript{1415}

On 6 December 2022, the European Union met with Western Balkan states at the EU-Western Balkans Summit in Tirana, Albania. The leaders discussed intensifying political and policy engagement, the consequences of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and foreign security and migration issues.\textsuperscript{1416}

On 7 December 2022, the European Union met with Panama at the Mechanism for Bilateral Consultations, a high-level political dialogue based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the European Union and Panama. Both parties reaffirmed their commitments to peace, international security and international order. Both countries also discussed issues such as democracy in the region.\textsuperscript{1417}

On 7 December 2022, the European Union met with Mexico at the second High Level Dialogue on Multilateral Issues. Mexico and the European Union re-confirmed their strong commitment to the international rules-based order and the United Nations Charter. The parties highlighted the opportunities that the Dialogue provides for strengthening multilateral cooperation between Mexico and the European Union. The two parties reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening democracy and multilateralism.\textsuperscript{1418}

On 7 December 2022, the European Union signed two contracts with Independent Media Support and Norwegian People’s Aid to support projects in Cambodia promoting pluralism, freedom of expression and democratic participation. The intent of the projects “Sustaining Independent Media and Fundamental Freedoms in Cambodia” and “Promoting political participation of youth and women for democratic and free and fair elections” are to enhance media freedom, access to information, political participation and electoral transparency.\textsuperscript{1419}

On 7 December 2022, the European Commission adopted a EUR25 million assistance plan to support democracy in Belarus, following the Belarusian government’s continued repression and human rights violations.\textsuperscript{1420}

On 7 December 2022, the European Union met with Tajikistan for the 14th Human Rights Dialogue. The parties discussed human rights issues such as women’s rights and judicial reform, as well as freedom of expression and access to information. The European Union expressed concern about the working environment


\textsuperscript{1416} EU-Western Balkans summit in Tirana, European Council (Brussels) 6 December 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2022/12/06/


\textsuperscript{1419} The European Union (EU) has signed two new grants to promote political participation and access to information, European External Action Service (Brussels) 7 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cambodia/european-union-eu-has-signed-two-new-grants-promote-political-participation_en

\textsuperscript{1420} Commission will provide €25 million to support the democratic aspirations in Belarus, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_7376
for journalists, human rights defenders, as well as civil society more broadly. The European Union also expressed concerns with the human rights situation in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region.¹⁴²¹

On 8 December 2022, the European Union met with Costa Rica. The parties discussed regional and global cooperation within the framework of the Alliance for Development in Democracy to promote development activities in Costa Rica.¹⁴²²

On 9 December 2022, the European Union hosted the Summit of the Southern Countries of the European Union. Participants reiterated their determination in continuing to provide support for Ukraine, through economic, military, social, financial and humanitarian means. Members noted that solutions to international conflicts must be in full respect of international law. Moreover, participants demanded the preservation and respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all European Union Member States. Participants also reaffirmed their common commitment to the unity, stability, sovereignty and prosperity of Libya and their support of the UN in its efforts to facilitate a Libyan-led political solution.¹⁴²³

On 12 December 2022, President Michel and President von der Leyen met with the other G7 leaders. Within a joint statement, all G7 members reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Ukraine in face of the ongoing Russian war of aggression. The G7 members also stressed their commitment to holding Russia’s President Putin and others responsible for their attacks to account, in accordance with international law. G7 members also urged the international community to help Ukraine meet its immediate short-term financing needs. G7 members noted their support of efforts to secure Ukraine’s immediate financial stability and its recovery and reconstruction for a democratic, prosperous and sustainable future. G7 members noted their commitment to assisting Ukraine in defence to ensure its free and democratic future and to deter Russia from any future aggression, in accordance with its rights under the Charter of the United Nations. The leaders also stressed the importance of continued coordination in addressing Ukrainian military and defence equipment needs. G7 leaders also noted their welcoming and support of President Zelensky’s initiative for a just peace. G7 leaders also stressed their commitment to the coordinated sanction measures taken in response to Russia’s war of aggression, by maintaining and intensifying economic pressures on Russia.¹⁴²⁴

On 12 December 2022, the Council of the European Union prolonged the mandates of its Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations in Somalia and the Horn of Africa. In order to strengthen the European Union’s core values, all activities of the missions and operation will contain aspects of international humanitarian law, human rights, prevent gender-based violence, protect children in armed conflicts and promote the agenda of women, peace and security.¹⁴²⁵

On 12 December 2022, the Council of the European Union approved conclusions calling for further consolidation of the civilian CSDP. It calls for enhancing the effectiveness of civilian CSDP missions, enabling them to tackle current, emerging and future security challenges more efficiently in the framework of the EU

Integrated Approach to external Conflicts and Crises. The Council called for the European Union to take more responsibility for its own security by acting in its neighbourhood and abroad.\textsuperscript{1426}

On 12 December 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted additional sanctions against the Iranian government. The sanctions are in response to Iran’s military cooperation with Russia in Ukraine as well as the repression of ongoing protests in Iran.\textsuperscript{1427}

On 14 December 2022, the European Union and Thailand signed the EU-Thailand Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. The agreement seeks to enhance political dialogue on global issues such as human rights, non-proliferation, anti-corruption, trade, migration, and culture, among others.\textsuperscript{1428}

On 14 December 2022, the European Union and Malaysia signed the EU-Malaysia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. The Partnership and Cooperation Agreement consolidates existing areas of cooperation and engagement and deepens and diversifies relations further in areas of mutual interest.\textsuperscript{1429}

On 14 December 2022, the European Union and the ASEAN held an inaugural summit. EU and ASEAN leaders reaffirmed their partnership based on shared values and principles such as the rules-based international order, the respect of territorial integrity and effective and sustainable multilateralism. They discussed areas such as peace and security, economic cooperation and trade, connectivity, development, and other regional and international issues.\textsuperscript{1430}

On 15 December 2022, the European Parliament passed three resolutions on human rights and fundamental freedoms concerning China, Chad and Bahrain. The European Parliament condemned the Chinese government’s violations of fundamental freedoms in China amid the peaceful anti-COVID-restrictions protests. They also condemned Chad’s Military Junta for a harsh crackdown on peaceful demonstrators and the detention of political activists in Bahrain.\textsuperscript{1431}

On 15 December 2022, the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, and the European Commission signed a joint declaration on European Union legislative priorities for 2023 and 2024.\textsuperscript{1432} Priorities include strengthening the European Union’s role in global security and protecting democratic values within the


Union such as rule of law, equality, electoral rights, anti-discrimination, media freedom and political pluralism.\textsuperscript{1433}

On 16 December 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted its ninth sanctions package against Russia in response to Russia’s aggression against Ukraine. The agreed package includes a series of measures intended to harshly impact the Russian economy and hinder Russia’s abilities to continue its aggression.\textsuperscript{1434}

On 16 December 2022, the European Commission announced a EUR100 million support package for the reconstruction of schools damaged in Russia’s aggression against Ukraine. Support will reach Ukraine through the EU’s humanitarian partners and partly as budget support to the Government of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1435}

On 20 December 2022, the European Union committed to deploying an EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) to Nigeria at the request of the Nigerian National Electoral Commission. The EU EOM will provide a comprehensive, independent, and impartial assessment of Nigeria’s electoral process based on international and regional standards for democratic elections.\textsuperscript{1436}

On 20 December 2022, the European Union met with Guyana for the parties’ eighth Political Dialogue. The European Union acknowledged the ongoing electoral reform in Guyana and reiterated its commitment to support the electoral reform process as a follow-up to the Election Observation Mission in 2020 and its recommendations.\textsuperscript{1437}

On 20 December 2022, High Representative Borrell attended the second Baghdad Summit for Cooperation and Partnership. Within the summit’s statement, participants reaffirmed their commitment to increasing cooperation with Iraq in order to strengthen its security, stability and sovereignty and to support democratic processes and ongoing constitutional negotiations, in addition to promoting dialogue as a means of resolving regional disputes. Participants also reiterated their support for Iraq in promoting the rule of law and good governance by building institutions capable of facilitating greater progress, enabling reconstruction, consolidating achievements and meeting the aspirations of the Iraqi population.\textsuperscript{1438,1439}

On 22 December 2022, High Representative Borrell participated in a meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers. G7 ministers expressed their continued commitment to providing support to Ukraine, through financial, material,
humanitarian, political, technical, legal and defence assistance. G7 ministers welcomed President Zelensky's 10-point peace plan, which provides a path to a just and lasting peace.\textsuperscript{1440}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order. The European Union has taken substantial steps towards fulfilling its commitment to the rules-based multilateral order in all three areas of the rules-based multilateral order, through political, economic and military action.

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

\textit{Analyst: Tatiana Velickovic}

8. Health: Pandemic Preparedness

“[In order to avoid devastating consequences of future pandemics, regain lost ground and attain universal health coverage (UHC) per the 2030 Agenda, we reaffirm our commitment to] … step up our efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.”

*Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué*

### Assessment

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### Background

The unremitting presence of COVID-19 has propelled countries to implement measures to prevent future pandemics and protect the health and safety of all countries. The importance of health and safety has been a pertinent topic in G7 summits, dating back to the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic at the 1987 conference in Venice.1441 The primary objective during this summit was to prevent the spread of AIDS by “strengthening existing organizations by giving them full political support and by providing them with the necessary financial, personnel and administrative resources.” The G7 sought the help of the World Health Organization (WHO), expressing that “the World Health Organization is the best forum for drawing together international efforts on a worldwide level to combat AIDS.” Ensuing, the G7 and the WHO have worked in tandem to establish quicker and more effective responses to emerging health threats across the globe.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the consequences of not being fully prepared for a global outbreak. As of 25 September 2022, approximately 6.5 million died worldwide from the coronavirus.1442 On 27 April 2022, the WHO released a policy brief titled “Strengthening pandemic preparedness planning for respiratory pathogens.” The document outlined core elements that states are encouraged to undertake in order to be fully prepared in the event of another pandemic. These elements are to a) develop an integrated approach to respiratory pathogen pandemic preparedness planning and b) enhance national sub-national functional capacities for preparedness.1443 The policy brief also details actions that states should undertake as they initiate or update their national and sub-national pandemic preparedness planning processes.

From 1980 to 2009, the G8 concentrated its health-related decision-making on the following core issues: HIV/AIDS, multiple diseases, medicine, polio, diseases in general, malaria, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS

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Tuberculosis and Malaria, and research.\textsuperscript{1444} Of its 206 health commitments made from 1983 to 2006, the G8 has complied with its health governance pledge with an overall level of 53 per cent.\textsuperscript{1445} Compliance has been led by the above-average performance of the European Union at 80 per cent, Canada at 75 per cent, the United States at 73 per cent, Britain at 67 per cent and France at 53 per cent.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders formed a response to the threat of infectious diseases due to the emergence of highly pathogenic avian influenza, with the possibility of human transmission and the eventuality of a pandemic.\textsuperscript{1446} The summit focused on least developed countries, specifically in Africa, where there is limited access to healthcare resources, information, and a workforce trained to fight against an outbreak. The G8 leaders committed to strengthening the Global Network for Surveillance and Monitoring of Infectious Diseases as well as increasing global preparedness for the possibility of a human pandemic.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 leaders committed to taking “concrete actions for advancing global health.”\textsuperscript{1447} In response to the emerging health crises of the Ebola and Zika viruses, G7 leaders agreed to improve the prevention of, detection of and response to public health emergencies. This commitment involved recognition of the WHO playing a key role in leading and coordinating emergency health plans in the event of an outbreak.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders committed to “strengthening health systems, preparedness for, and a prompt, effective and coordinated response to public health emergencies and long-term challenges.”\textsuperscript{1448}

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders committed to “supporting strong, sustainable health systems that promote access to quality and affordable healthcare for all.”\textsuperscript{1449} Further, G7 leaders recognized the role of the WHO in health emergencies, as well as the need for sustainable financing through the Contingency Fund for Emergencies and the World Bank’s Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility.

At the 2020 USA Virtual Summit, G7 leaders pledged “to protect the health and safety of everyone in our countries,” a promise that came after the coronavirus pandemic.\textsuperscript{1450} Their pledge included enhancing efforts to strengthen health systems globally as well as supporting the WHO’s global mandate to “lead on disease outbreaks and emergencies with health consequences, leaving no geographical vacuum, and encouraging all countries, international organizations, and the private sector to assist global efforts such as the Global Preparedness and Response Plan.”

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to take action on disease prevention by stating, “we pledge to lead the way in building a resilient, integrated and inclusive global health system prepared and equipped to prevent the causes and escalation of disease, and to detect emerging health threats quickly.”\textsuperscript{1451}

\textsuperscript{1446} Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html
\textsuperscript{1447} Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 25 September 2022. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html
\textsuperscript{1448} G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021taormina/communique.html
\textsuperscript{1449} The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html
\textsuperscript{1450} G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html
\textsuperscript{1451} Health: Disease Prevention, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2021compliance-final/03-2021-G7-final-compliance-disease-prevention.pdf
Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “step up [their] efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.”1452

“Reaffirm” is understood to mean “affirm again’ whereby affirm is to assert strongly, state as fact, confirm or ratify a judgment.”1453

“Step up” should be interpreted “to mean progression or movement forward. It does not include past or previous performance.”1454 Past measures should not be of central importance but can be included if further or additional attention is applied.

The term “prevent” is understood to mean “to keep from happening or existing; to hold or to keep back.”1455 Specifically, this refers to the causes (origins) and escalation (worsening) of disease. “Disease” is understood to mean “a condition of the living animal or plant body or of one of its parts that impairs normal functioning and is typically manifested by distinguishing signs and symptoms.”1456 In this commitment, this refers exclusively to communicable diseases. Communicable diseases include infectious diseases of pathogenic origins (i.e. SARS-CoV-2, hepatitis, HIV, tuberculosis, etcetera).1457 More specifically, emerging infectious diseases which fall under the umbrella of communicable diseases are defined as “infections that newly appear in a population, or have existed but are [rapidly] increasing in incidence or geographic range.”1458

“Pandemic preparedness” is defined by the WHO as “a continuous process of planning, exercising, revising and translating into action national and sub-national pandemic preparedness and response plans.”1459

The “One Health approach” is an “integrated, unifying approach to balance and optimize the health of people, animals and the environment.”1460 COVID-19 is just one example of a disease caused by viruses that have jumped from animal hosts into the human population. Hence, the One Health initiative “recognizes [that] the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent,” being necessary to unite experts from multiple disciplines to deliver outcomes that better prepare states as well as international organizations to prevent, predict, detect, and respond to global health threats.1461

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This commitment requires G7 members to take action concerning pandemic prevention, preparedness, surveillance and response in all three spheres of the One Health approach: 1) human health, 2) animal health, and 3) environmental health.\(^{1462}\) Strong actions include, but are not restricted to, supporting the Quadripartite One Health Alliance is a collaboration between the WHO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); providing further technical, political or financial support to healthcare and pandemic workforce; monitoring the emergence of zoonotic diseases; reducing Antimicrobial resistance (AMR); developing climate-resilient health systems and incorporating health considerations when developing climate policies; reducing the unsustainable footprint healthcare systems can have; as well as improving food safety and security.\(^{1463}\)

Full compliance, or a score of +1, is awarded to G7 members that demonstrate strong national or international action in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under all three spheres of the One Health approach (human health, animal health and environmental health).

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, is awarded to G7 members that demonstrate strong national or international action in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response in at least one of the three spheres of the One Health approach (human health, animal health and environmental health) or who demonstrate weak action in all three spheres. Weak actions are defined as less substantial initiatives, such as verbal reaffirmations of existing commitments, with no efforts to further improve or develop the existing commitments. Examples of weaker compliance would be reaffirming prior commitments without taking new actions, attending meetings about the topic, verbal affirmations of support for improvement within healthcare systems without any concrete plans initiated and supporting international legislation without committing to specific actions.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned to G7 members that fail to meet the aforementioned criteria.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response in at least ONE sphere of the One Health approach (pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response), OR the G7 member has taken weak action in ALL three spheres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under ALL spheres of the One Health approach (human health, animal health and environmental health).</td>
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Compliance Director: Eisha Khan  
Lead Analyst: Danielle Maragh

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.

On 1 August 2022, Minister of Health Jean-Yves Duclos announced a total of CAD17.9 million for the distribution of HIV self-testing kits and other methods of HIV testing that will improve access for populations most affected by HIV across the country, including people living in northern, remote or isolated communities.


\(^{1463}\) G7 Health Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Germany (Berlin) 20 May 2022. Access Date: 9 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/healthmins/2022-0525-communique.html
The provision of self-testing kits removes the barriers that prevent people from seeking testing and treatment, hence limits the spread of HIV.

On 8 August 2022, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Marie-Claude Bibeau announced an investment of up to nearly CAD3 million to three national organizations to enhance animal welfare and tracking in the country. This funding allows organizations to improve animal health by drawing on new research to update industry standards for the care and handling of animals and evaluating technology to more efficiently trace farm animals in the production system in the event of a disease outbreak.

On 26 August 2022, Minister Bibeau announced an investment of up to CAD45.3 million to enhance efforts to prevent African swine fever (ASF) from entering Canada and prepare for a potential outbreak. The funding will be critical in reducing the risk of introduction and spread of ASF in Canada. This prevents and controls the spread of foreign animal diseases into and within the country, thus solidifying the One Health Approach.

On 8 September 2022, Canada hosted a six-week international virtual symposium focused on COVID-19 emerging science to connect experts from around the world that have the skills and safety measures in place to work with the most serious and deadly human and animal diseases. With more than 1,000 registrants at the symposium, Canadian and international scientific experts from academia, government and the private sector, shared scientific knowledge about COVID-19, each contributing towards the common goal of understanding this evolving pandemic.

On 21 September 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced a CAD1.21 billion contribution to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. This funding will help to mitigate the devastating impact of COVID-19 on efforts to combat the three diseases; save 20 million lives by 2025; and get health systems back on track to eradicate AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2030.

On 29 September 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Francis Drouin, announced an investment of up to CAD1.4 million to support Redcliff Cypress Regional Waste Management Authority and CAD10 million to support PurEnergy Inc.’s waste emissions reduction initiatives. These investments will aid these facilities in reducing carbon dioxide and methane emissions by diverting organic waste from a landfill with the help of a compost treatment facility. Furthermore, the funds will construct a

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waste diversion facility to divert organic waste from a landfill and process it using anaerobic digestion to produce biogas and fertilizer. On 7 October 2022, Health Canada authorized a second bivalent COVID-19 vaccine booster. This is an updated version of the Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty COVID-19 vaccine, targeting the Omicron BA.4 and BA.5 subvariants and is authorized for use as a booster dose in individuals 12 years of age and older. Vaccination is effective at preventing severe illness, hospitalization and death from COVID-19.

On 14 October 2022, Minister of International Development Harjit S. Sajjan announced an investment of over CAD11.1 million through the Regional Innovation Ecosystem program for two projects at the University of British Columbia, which will focus on advancing the delivery and efficacy of mRNA vaccine technology.

On 21 October 2022, Minister of Labour Seamus O’Regan Jr announced an investment of up to CAD37,000 from the Low Carbon Economy Fund to support Sea-Force Hyperbaric Inc. with a fuel-switching project to reduce emissions by replacing three oil furnaces with air-to-water heat pumps at the Sea-Force Hyperbaric Inc. Reception Facility.

On 16 November 2022, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada launched the ASF prevention and preparedness program which allows eligible organizations to apply for funding under the Government of Canada’s African Swine Fever Industry Preparedness Program (ASFIPP). The program was put in place to aid Canada’s pork industry prepare for the possible transmission of African swine fever within the country.

On 6 December 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault alongside Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy for the Province of British Columbia, announced an investment of up to CAD600,000 from the Low Carbon Economy Fund to help the Kwadacha and Heiltsuk Nations create and expand their organic processing capacity. This project will help in reducing emissions by composting organic waste within the communities, reducing the amount of waste that needs to be transported from these communities to landfills, as well as lead to fewer greenhouse gas emissions.

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Canada has fully complied with their commitment to step up their pandemic preparedness and response under the One Health Approach. Canada has greatly invested in the research and development of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, funded the health systems to limit the spread of transmittable diseases, improved animal health and improved the access of self-testing services across the country.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.

On 31 July 2022, Minister of Higher Education and Research Sylvie Retailleau and Minister of Health and Prevention François Braun, created a Health Risk Monitoring and Anticipation Committee (COVARS).\(^\text{1477}\) COVARS is a committee of scientists, doctors and professors using their collective knowledge to work together in order to prepare for, anticipate and respond to pandemics and other global health and security threats. COVARS’ mandate conforms with the One Health approach as the committee is working to promote health and disease prevention in humans as well as animals and the environment.

On 29 August 2022, Minister of State for Development Francophonie and International Partnerships Chrysoula Zacharopoulou met with health civil society organizations and the Ambassador of World Health, Stephanie Sedoux and asserted France’s belief that health is a global public good.\(^\text{1478}\) Minister Zacharopoulou highlighted France’s commitment to continuing to strengthen healthcare systems globally.

On 3 October 2022, France introduced the fall vaccination campaign which offers bivalent mRNA COVID-19 boosters for vulnerable populations in France.\(^\text{1479}\) This effort demonstrates France’s commitment to stopping the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic domestically by protecting those most at risk through vaccination.

On 16 October 2022, Minister Braun attended the three-day World Health Summit in Berlin and asserted France’s support for the amendment of the International Health Regulations to better respond to future pandemics and allow for the creation of a new international agreement on pandemics.\(^\text{1480}\) These initiatives will bolster internationally unified pandemic preparedness and response strategies.

On 18 October 2022, Christophe Béchu, Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, expressed support for the combined “call for projects” of two French research platforms, the Green Data for Health

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**G7 Research Group**

7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
platform, and the Health Data Hub. Under the auspices of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, these two platforms are calling for projects that will make environmental health data easier to find and more complete, ultimately enabling more fulsome research in the study of environmental health. Researching the intersection between health and the environment is critical to protecting and promoting global health under the One Health approach.

On 27 December 2022, the Ministry of Health and Prevention reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening global health systems under the One Health Approach, emphasizing “the interdependence between human health, animal health and that of ecosystems” in an update on the Ministry of Health and Prevention website for World Pandemic Preparedness Day. France highlighted their continued commitment to global health partnerships, including the Preventing Zoonotic Disease Emergence Initiative and the World Health Organization’s Pandemic Fund, European health partnerships, including the European Commission’s Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority, and domestic health security and pandemic preparedness.

France has partially complied with their commitment to step up their pandemic preparedness and response under the One Health approach. France has reiterated the importance of strengthening global healthcare systems in order to fight the COVID-19 pandemic as well as to prepare for future pandemics. Moreover, they have demonstrated their commitment to research in the areas of global health security threats and environmental health. However, since the Elmau Summit, France has not made any new financial commitments to step up its pandemic preparedness and response internationally. Moreover, it has not donated any Personal Protective Equipment or vaccines to developing countries that continue to fight the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Tegan Hore-Kelman

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.

On 8 July 2022, the German government passed an amendment to its energy policy which affected five laws. The Renewable Energy Act, Offshore Wind Act, Onshore Wind Act, Energy Industry Act and Federal Nature Conservation Act were made to increase their individual capacities and efficiency. The Offshore Wind Act increased its tender volumes which speeds up the construction of offshore wind farms and the Federal Nature Conservation Act which simplified its verification measures to allow for the more rapid implementation of “wind energy projects.” These measures will ensure that Germany expands its use of renewable energies.

On 18 July 2022, at the 13th annual Petersberg Climate Dialogue, Chancellor Olaf Scholz affirmed the significance of international climate protection and pledged to reduce German carbon dioxide emissions and become one of the first climate-neutral industrial countries by 2045.

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On 8 September 2022, the Development Minister Svenja Schulze announced that Germany will contribute EUR1.3 billion between 2023 and 2025 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.1485 The funding was allocated towards “ending AIDS, TB and malaria as public health threats by 2030.” In addition, funding will be used to build more resilient healthcare systems to handle future pandemics.

On 12 October 2022, Germany’s cabinet approved agreed to adopt the Act on Animal Husbandry Labelling.1486 This bill would eventually force all food producers to disclose information on the treatment of animals used. Germany is the first country in the EU with mandatory labels, ranging from free-range, to organic production.

On 18 October 2022, Minister Schulze stated that Germany will contribute EUR3.5 million to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.1487 The initiative aims to eradicate polio through vaccinating “370 million children annually over the next five years and continue disease surveillance across 50 countries.” In addition to the aforementioned effects of their contributions, Germany predicts that national healthcare systems will strengthen and this will lead to “healthier societies.”

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach. Germany has taken actions to further the health of the environment, animals and humans.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Roya Aboosaidi**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.

On 7 July 2022, the Italian National Institute for Health, Migration, and Poverty in collaboration with the World Health Organization Center on Health and Migration Evidence and Capacity Building launched an online tool to support countries in reducing health inequities. The repository of health equity public health interventions is a free and accessible catalog of public health interventions evaluated by a group of independent experts to aid in reducing future health inequalities and to better inform decision-making in relation to community health.1488

On 11 July 2022, the government of Italy approved the statute of the Foundation “Fondazione Biotecnopolo di Siena.” The Foundation is a non-profit, private legal entity, whose founding members include the Ministry of University and Research, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and the Ministry of Economic Development. The Foundation performs the function of “National Pandemic Hub” through the “Centro nazionale anti pandemico-CNAP” (National Pandemic Center), which will contribute to the research, development and production of vaccines and monoclonal antibodies and will interact with centers involved in

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the development of vaccines according to the One Health model. The CNAP will be financed with up to EUR340 million until 2026 through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.\(^{1489}\)

On 8 August 2022, Italy began a vaccination campaign against monkeypox for “gay, bisexual men and transgender people who have recently had sex with multiple partners, recently had a sexually transmitted infection or use chemical drugs when having sex” in addition to healthcare workers that work in contact with monkeypox cases.\(^{1490}\)

On 7 November 2022, at the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Egypt, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni assured that despite complex international conditions, Italy remains in full compliance with the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement to keep global temperatures from rising by over 1.5°C. Additionally, Prime Minister Meloni discussed that Italy will be pursuing an energy diversification strategy and has been reducing reliance on Russian gas.\(^{1491}\)

On 7 November 2022, at COP27, Prime Minister Meloni announced that Italy has almost tripled their financial commitment to climate finance to USD1.4 billion for the next five years, including EUR840 million in the new “Italian Climate Fund.” This investment is dedicated towards creating and deploying clean technology to assist in climate change in developing countries.\(^{1492}\)

On 5 December 2022, Prime Minister Meloni gave a speech at the “Italy of Regions” event promoting personalizing healthcare services to the needs of local areas. She also specified an increase in the National Health Fund to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. This would allow each region to be able to enact reforms and create infrastructure to improve the quality of healthcare given.\(^{1493}\)

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to step up their pandemic preparedness and response under the One Health Approach. Italy has demonstrated its commitment to increasing public health measures to make the healthcare system more accessible and personalized based on need, as well as supporting the health of marginalized groups. Additionally, Italy has worked towards improving environmental health and slowing the growth of climate change. However, Italy has not illustrated its commitment to pandemic prevention in the future, and has yet to make any financial investments towards the future and global health.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Maya Javier*

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.

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On 3 October 2022, the government announced that it will invest JPY226.5 billion into 17 projects led by companies and universities to support the manufacturing of vaccines for future pandemics. This investment illustrates Japan’s commitment to future pandemic prevention.1494

On 22 November 2022, the Ministry of Health granted fast-track approval to Shionogi & Co. for its COVID-19 tablet Xocova, Japan’s first domestically produced oral medicine against COVID-19. This medication will help reduce coronavirus in the body, aiding in slowing down the COVID-19 pandemic.1495

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to step up its pandemic preparedness and response under the One Health Approach. Japan has demonstrated its commitment to preventing future pandemics and fighting the current COVID-19 pandemic. However, since the Elmau Summit, Japan has not illustrated its commitment under the One Health approach such as that of disease monitoring or prevention, animal health, or environmental health and climate change.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.

On 30 June 2022, the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care Sajid Javid and the United Kingdom government’s Global Antimicrobial Resistance Innovation Fund invested GBP4.5 million in the Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership.1496 This investment brings the United Kingdom’s total investment in the Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership to GBP19 million. The Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership is working to find treatments to drug resistant infections, a global health security issue that killed as many as 1.3 million people in 2019. The United Kingdom’s investment in research and development of antimicrobial resistant infections is critical to the global effort to prepare for future pandemics and respond to ongoing infectious disease outbreaks.

On 20 July 2022, the United Kingdom, in partnership with the United States, launched a challenge for innovators to develop privacy enhancing technologies that can “forecast an individual’s risk of infection” to disease, ultimately allowing faster pandemic detection and response globally.1497 Successful innovators will be offered compensation from a prize pool, incentivizing participation of innovators in this pandemic preparedness initiative.

On 12 August 2022, a letter correspondence from a Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Vaccines and Public Health, Maggie Throup, to Chief Executive at the United Kingdom Health Security Agency, Professor

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Jenny Harries, outlined the 2022-2023 United Kingdom Health and Security Agency’s priorities. One of these priorities was to prepare for future pandemics through the creation of a Centre for Pandemic Preparedness. The United Kingdom Health Security Agency’s Centre for Pandemic Preparedness will use advanced technology such as genomic surveillance to “prevent, detect, track and respond to public health threats rapidly.” The Centre for Pandemic Preparedness will also work alongside the United Kingdom’s Department of Health and Social Care with developing pandemic preparedness policies and enforcing pre-existing policies.

On 21 September 2022, Minister of State for Development Vicky Ford gave a statement at the United Nations General Assembly that the United Kingdom will continue to work with the Global Fund to prepare for and respond to pandemics and improve healthcare systems worldwide. The Global Fund has played an instrumental role in strengthening healthcare systems globally and stopping the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 25 September 2022, the British Embassy in Honduras donated 123,000 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to Honduras. This PPE donation consists of 48,600 Type IIR Masks, 7,800 Gowns, 3,600 Visors and 63,000 Aprons. This contribution aims to aid Honduras in its response to the COVID-19 Pandemic by enabling healthcare workers to safely treat COVID-19 cases.

On 17 October 2022, the Chief Veterinary offices in England, Wales and Scotland announced an “Avian Influenza Prevention Zone (AIPZ), designed to stop the Avian flu outbreak in Great Britain’s captive bird and poultry populations.” The AIPZ will enforce strict biosecurity rules that bird owners must follow in order to improve the sanitation and hygiene of their poultry or captive birds. These measures are critical to protecting the health of birds in the United Kingdom, and demonstrate the United Kingdom’s commitment to promoting animal health as outlined under the One Health approach.

On 24 October 2022, the United Kingdom Covid Commemoration Commission opened itself up to suggestions from the public on how to best commemorate the COVID-19 pandemic and pay tribute to lives lost. The Commission’s work will help future generations understand the COVID-19 pandemic and the important developments in public health and safety that it necessitated. This knowledge will encourage future generations to prepare for pandemics and aid them in this preparation by informing them of the health and safety measures taken to combat COVID-19. Opening up the process of commemorating COVID-19 to the public will ensure an accurate depiction of the effects of COVID-19 on various groups in the United Kingdom.

On 23 November 2022, Minister of Health Steve Barclay and South Africa’s Minister of Health Joe Phaahla signed a health partnership between the United Kingdom and South Africa. They announced nine new combined research projects aimed at developing health systems and protecting these systems from the threats presented by climate change. Under this partnership, the United Kingdom aims to strengthen global health

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systems by providing 18 African countries with increased funding for pandemic preparedness and increasing vaccine manufacturing in South Africa.

On 19 December 2022, Oliver Dowden, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Cabinet Office announced the publishing of the United Kingdom’s new “Resilience Framework.”

Incorporating all levels of government, and both the public and private sectors, the “Resilience Framework” aims to build an emergency plan that will allow the country to effectively prepare for, and respond to “risks and hazards- such as extreme weather, terrorism and pandemics.” The multisectoral and collaborative approach to risk management promoted by the “Resilience Framework” aligns with the One Health Approach, preparing the United Kingdom, and the world for future health security threats.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to step up their pandemic preparedness and response under the One Health Approach. It has consistently provided aid to countries fighting the COVID-19 pandemic, invested in research to prevent and detect the spread of infectious diseases in humans and animals and given concrete examples of how it will strengthen global pandemic preparedness.

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

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.

On 22 August 2022, the National Institutes of Health contributed USD34 million as part of a five-year plan to fund “six independent Centers for HIV Structural Biology.” The funding was allocated towards HIV research and preventative strategies to aid in the ongoing HIV/AIDS public health concern. The research aims to find the different make-ups of HIV and analyze how they may be manifested differently into the body in order to develop “HIV therapies and preventative vaccines.”

On 20 September 2022, the American Rescue Plan contributed USD90 million to “support current and future genomic surveillance.” This funding will be particularly used for supporting the Pathogen Genomics Centers of Excellence network over five years. This network will work to “improve innovation and technical capacity in pathogen genomics, molecular epidemiology, and bioinformatics to better prevent, control, and respond to microbial threats of public health importance.”

On 29 September 2022, the United States Department of Education sent a letter to district recipients of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act to continue using their funding through the rest of 2022. It gives individual schools the autonomy over implementing “effective, evidence-based strategies to operate schools safely, accelerate academic achievement, support students’ mental health needs, and

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strengthen our educator workforce.” As the American Public Health Association mentioned, “environmental health is a key part of public health … [and] is especially important for the protection of children.”

On 18 October 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration revised the National Biodefense Strategy to entail “the 100 Day Mission goal – developing vaccines for new pandemics within 100 days.” In addition, “increasing vaccine uptake rates to over 85 percent, … developing and deploying pathogen-specific tests within 30 days; producing rapid, low-cost, … diagnostics within 90 days … and maintaining clinical trial infrastructure so that new trials can be launched within 14 days of medical countermeasure identification.” Additional goals were included to prepare the nation for future biomedical health issues.

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach. Although the US has taken action to fund the human health and environmental aspects of the One Health approach, the animal health sector has lacked new initiatives and support as of 28 June 2022. Rather, for the animal health sector, the initiatives that have been created in the past are maintained rather than innovative initiatives. This is proven through the regulation of antibiotics in animals used for food, which was not a new initiative.

Thus, the U.S. receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Roya Aboosaidi

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to step up efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach.

On 29 June 2022, the European Parliament and Council extended the Regulation establishing the EU Digital COVID Certificate. The extension of the Regulation ensured that travelers could continue to use their EU digital COVID certificate for travel within the Union in member states where these certificates were required. This certificate has facilitated the free movement of travelers within the European Union during the pandemic.

On 26 July 2022, the European Commission presented a list of headline indicators for monitoring progress towards the European Union’s environment and climate goals to 2030, as well as the 2050 long-term vision to “live well, within planetary boundaries.” This fosters transparency and informs Europeans about the impact of EU climate and environmental policy, hence promoting environmental health.

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On 24 October 2022, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) has been strengthened in the areas of surveillance, early warning, preparedness and response. An EU Health Task Force was created to assist local responses to the outbreak of diseases, the provision of expertise to EU member states and the European Commission, for instance in the development, examination and updating of preparedness plans. The ECDC will also be tasked with the development of digital platforms for epidemiological surveillance. 

On 24 October 2022, Depute Prime Minister and Minister of Health of Czechia Vlastimil Válek adopted a new EU law which facilitates the timely purchase of and access to medicines, vaccines and raw materials, activates emergency funding and enables the monitoring of production facilities when another health crisis hits. This new rule ensures that a future pandemic can be swiftly controlled.

On 26 October 2022, The European Investment Bank approved a EUR11.2 billion of new financing to accelerate business investment, clean energy and climate action, health, education and sustainable transport across Europe and around the world. This funding facilitates green investment and education, thus alleviating environmental damages.

On 30 November 2022, the European Commission published the “EU Global Health Strategy: Better Health for All in a Changing World.” In the document, the commission outlined twenty guiding principles to shape global health until 2030 and identified three priority areas, including: improving health across the life course, strengthening health systems and preventing and combating health threats (e.g. pandemics, etc.) through a One Health approach. As part of the strategy, the commission stresses the importance of humanitarian assistance and civil protection operations in emergency and crisis settings pertaining to global health.

The European Union has fully complied with their commitment to step up their pandemic preparedness and response under the One Health Approach. It has facilitated the movement of people during the pandemic, strengthened the disease monitoring systems, promoted environmental health and adopted laws to implement medical countermeasures.

Thus, The European Union receives a score of +1.
9. Environment: Funding and Resources

We are committed to mobilising resources from all sources and to substantially increasing our national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

2022 Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

On 28 June 2022, at the Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to “mobilising resources from all sources and to substantially increasing their national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.”\(^{1518}\) The G7 leaders’ pledge to increase “funding for nature by 2025” builds on the G7 2030 Nature Compact and the Metz Charter on Biodiversity. Because the preservation of nature is necessary to maintain life-sustaining systems on earth, G7 leaders have acknowledged and reaffirmed the need to tackle problems related to nature.\(^{1519}\) G7 members have recognised climate change intensifies biodiversity loss and the degradation of nature because climate change results in the emission of vast quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.\(^{1520}\) Therefore, G7 actions that contribute to stopping and reversing the effects of climate change are a crucial element in the fight to preserve nature. Given the importance of nature to all life on earth, the preservation of the environment has been a historically prevalent commitment dating back to 1979.

At the 1979 Tokyo Summit, G8 leaders first recognised the need to reduce carbon dioxide and sulphur oxide emissions to avoid environmental damage and the intensification of environmental pollution.\(^{1521}\)

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G8 members declared that stronger international cooperation is necessary to adequately protect the environment and they committed to strengthen short- and long-term international cooperation.\(^{1522}\)

\(^{1518}\) G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 23 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html


\(^{1521}\) Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Access Date: 23 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html

At the 1985 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders highlighted natural resource preservation as a priority area.1523 Priority environmental problems were identified as “acid deposition and air pollution from motor vehicles and all other significant sources,” “climatic change, the protection of the ozone layer and the management of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes.” Additionally, G8 leaders committed to strengthening environmental international cooperation by working with developing countries and existing international bodies such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

At the 1988 Toronto Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged that sustainable development benefits nature because it integrates environmental considerations into economic policymaking.1524 For this reason, G7 leaders endorsed sustainable development as a beneficial environmental concept.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 members recognised that harmful effects of climate change pose an extreme threat to the environment.1525 They affirmed that protecting the environment will require a “concerted international response” and the adoption of “policies based on sustainable development.” G8 members acknowledged that environmental pollution increases environmental degradation which is harmful because environmental degradation “undermines the well-being of individuals and societies.” G8 members affirmed their strong support for the 1986 Tropical Forest Action Plan and declared their commitment to improve forest conservation directly and by helping other nations through “financial and technical cooperation.”

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to protect nature.1526 G8 leaders committed to take action to increase forests and protect existing forests. They committed to intensify international cooperation to preserve biological diversity and prevent environmental degradation.

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 leaders expressed their intention to promote the “mobilisation of financial resources to help developing countries tackle environmental problems” through “the use of existing mechanisms” like the Global Environment Facility.1527 In the context of developing a pilot programme for the conservation of the Brazilian tropical forest, leaders committed to “financially support the implementation of the preliminary stage of the pilot programme utilising all potential sources, including the private sector, non-governmental organisations, the multilateral development banks, and the Global Environmental Facility.”


At the 1992 Munich Summit, G7 leaders expressed their intention to join on environmental progress made at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.1530 G8 leaders urged other countries to join G7 initiatives to give “additional financial and technical support to developing countries for sustainable development through official

development assistance, in particular by replenishment of International Development Association, and for actions of global benefit through the Global Environment Facility."

At the 1993 Tokyo Summit, G7 members welcomed the “ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity by the end of 1993, and the negotiation of a convention on desertification.” Leaders announced they would work to ensure necessary improvements are made to the Global Environmental Facility to “provide funding for the incremental costs of implementing the global environment conventions signed at Rio.”

At the 1995 Halifax Summit, G7 leaders committed to “securing substantial flows of funds” to improve the quality and of sustainable development. G8 leaders committed to work to ensure relevant multilateral institutions “encourage the development of a healthy private sector, expand guarantees and co-financing arrangements to catalyse private flows” and to “continue to provide resources for the infrastructure needed for sustainable development” to benefit the environment. The same year, at the Informal Meeting of G7 Environment Ministers in Hamilton, the G7 Environment Ministers identified the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Environment Programme as the primary international institutions essential to address international environmental and sustainable development issues. They affirmed that the 1992 Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity remains the “principal mechanism for advancing the conservation of the world’s species.”

In 1996, at the Environment Ministers Meeting in Cabourg, G7 members reaffirmed they remain fully committed to Agenda 21 and acknowledged “its implementation will be financed from national public and private funds.”

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed the main multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment remains the Global Environmental Facility and G7 leaders committed to work to “strengthen its finances and enhance its effectiveness.” G7 leaders also announced they welcome the Convention to Combat Desertification.

On 10 December 1997, G7 members committed to adopting the Kyoto Protocol which introduced legally binding targets to benefit nature by limiting climate change.

In 1998, at the Foreign Ministers Meeting in London, G8 members committed to the G8 Action Programme on Forests which introduced the prevention of illegal logging as a new environmental priority necessary to avoid environmental degradation and biodiversity loss.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, the G8 members called on Multilateral Development Banks “to play a leadership role in increasing the provision of global public goods, particularly for urgently needed measures against

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1534 Chairman’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9-10 May 1996. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/1996cabourg/summary_index.html
1535 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm
environmental degradation.” Additionally, the G8 members acknowledged that protecting the ocean environment will require international maritime safety to be strengthened.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 leaders committed to the Gleneagles Plan of Action which emphasised the priorities of “financing the transition to cleaner energy,” reducing harmful effects of climate change, and tackling illegal logging.

In 2007, at the Environment Ministers Meeting in Potsdam, G8 leaders committed to the Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010 to support the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. The G8 leaders also called for the production of a global economic study to analyse the costs of conservation efforts and the costs of biodiversity.

On 26 May 2008, the G8 Environment Ministers committed to the 2008 Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity. The 2008 Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity placed additional emphasis on the effective implementation of initiatives agreed to in the Potsdam Initiative: Biological Diversity 2010.

On 24 April 2009, the G8 Environment Ministers committed to the Carta di Siracusa on Biodiversity which introduced the post-2010 framework on biodiversity. The Carta di Siracusa on Biodiversity also emphasised that investments in green infrastructure will help to reduce biodiversity loss.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members declared their support for the Copenhagen Accord and the adopted provisions related to “transparency, mitigation, finance (in particular the creation of the Green Climate Fund), adaptation, technology and the fight against deforestation and forest degradation.”

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their support for the Copenhagen Accord and declared they remain committed to mobilising “USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources, both public and private, to address the climate mitigation and adaptation needs of developing countries in the context of their meaningful and transparent mitigation actions.”

On 25 September 2015, G7 leaders met at the UN Sustainable Development Summit and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals to benefit the environment.

On 12 December 2015, G7 members met at the UN Climate Conference in Paris and adopted the Paris Agreement as a binding agreement to combat climate change and protect nature.

On 6 May 2019, G7 leaders committed to adopt the Metz Charter on Biodiversity. The Metz Charter on Biodiversity aims to mitigate climate change and restore ecosystems by strengthening and accelerating current biodiversity strategies and aims to implement new commitments to accelerate environmental benefits.

On 21 May 2021, G7 Environment Ministers reiterated their goal to mobilise “US$100 billion annually through to 2025, from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral” to support green recovery in the wake of COVID-19.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders adopted the G7 2030 Nature Compact. Through the G7 2030 Nature Compact, G7 leaders committed to “ambitious and effective global biodiversity targets, including conserving or protecting at least 30 percent of global land and at least 30 percent of the global ocean by 2030 to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and address climate change, including through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030.”

On 27 May 2022, G7 members implemented the G7 Ocean Deal where they committed to intensify support for the environmental protection of oceans. G7 leaders highlighted their commitment to “work towards increasing investments from all sources to ensure swift progress on our goals and commitments, highlighting the important role of national and international biodiversity, climate and development finance as a major source of finance for the protection and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems that needs to be strengthened.”

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “mobilising resources from all sources and to substantially increasing our national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.” Given that this commitment was embedded within the larger context of climate financing, it can be taken to indicate funding from both public and other sources of funding. Public funding would be taken out of the budgets of the governments of different countries. Other sources could include private financing as well as funding from multilateral development banks. This commitment involves taking forward-looking actions, as it looks for actions that will help realise a goal of creating a global framework for protecting nature by 2025.

“Mobilising resources” is understood to mean to put resources into action for the achievement of a target goal. In the context of this commitment, this means allocating resources that are intended specifically for the protection of nature.

“All sources” means resources that are more than just financial in nature. This includes human resources, such as scientists, biologists, environmentalists, and policy planners, and knowledge and intelligence regarding effective ways to preserve nature.

1548 G7 Climate and Environment: Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2021. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2021-environment.html
1550 G7 Climate and Environment: Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2021. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2021-environment.html
1551 G7 Ocean Deal, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-ocean-deal.html
1553 “Mobilise,” Merriam-Webster. Access Date: 25 September 2022
“Substantially increase” means an ample or considerable increase.\textsuperscript{1554} This means that G7 members must increase the funding already in place to a considerable degree with the specific intention of allocating it towards the preservation of nature.

“National [funding]” is understood to mean financial resources from a country’s domestic federal government.

“International funding” is understood to mean financial resources from and with other countries. This funding can be the result of bilateral or multilateral agreements between countries that agree on the allocation of funds amongst themselves for the preservation of nature. This can also include funding provided to international institutions that handle nature-related issues.

“Nature” refers to the external world, including all living and non-living things that exist naturally without human intervention.\textsuperscript{1555} This includes plants, animals, habitats and ecosystems, food chains, air and water, and natural resources such as oil and minerals.

“Support” means the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.\textsuperscript{1556} In the context of this commitment, this would mean using the resources and funding to back up the ambitious global framework targeted at nature protection by 2025. Actions, while not having to be explicitly related to the framework, must still support the overall object and purpose of the framework, which is to preserve nature.

“Implementation” refers to the process of making something active or effective.\textsuperscript{1557} In the context of the commitment, this would mean bringing about the global framework aimed at a 2025 start date that would bring about the preservation of nature. However, the commitment is focused on mobilising financing and countries are not scored based on establishing such a framework.

“Ambitious” means having a desire for a particular goal.\textsuperscript{1558}

Lastly, “global framework” refers to an international basic structure.\textsuperscript{1559} As referenced by the commitment, this framework is intended to be geared towards the preservation of nature, to be implemented by 2025.

This commitment has two components: national one and international one. As the commitment focuses on both national and international funding and resources, G7 members must take action in both regards for full compliance with their pledge. Moreover, the commitment specifically calls for “mobilising [financial] resources from all sources,” meaning that G7 members must mobilise funds from at least a few sources for full compliance.

This commitment includes a depth analysis, as implied by the use of the term “substantially.” The strength of compliance can be assessed based on the types of domestic and international actions undertaken, each of which has a corresponding strength. Compliance with this commitment will involve taking action to increase funding intended to protect, preserve, and promote nature and the natural environment. This includes features of nature such as biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems, and natural resources. The funding must be allocated to support and boost global efforts to protect nature. Examples of strong domestic action include changing domestic regulations, laws or statutes to provide resources and funding for nature preservation; initiating domestic programs that promote nature preservation and ways to conduct human affairs without negatively impacting


nature; establishing committees of scientists and policymakers to inform domestic practices; and allocating funding towards the preservation of nature. Examples of weak domestic actions include verbally reaffirming their commitment to providing resources and funding for nature; attending meetings that discuss nature preservation and funds for that purpose; and assigning the responsibility for addressing nature preservation onto a national official or institution for future implementation. Examples of strong international actions include providing financial support, either directly or through an international institution, to other countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, who require assistance in taking effective actions regarding nature preservation; establishing international initiatives that use funding to protect nature; joining, participating in, or sending officials to international organisations to take action towards nature preservation; and sponsoring or ratifying treaties that address actions for nature preservation. Examples of weak international action include sharing information with other countries regarding options for nature preservation; and making bilateral or multilateral agreements that reaffirm the importance of preserving nature but leaving actual implementation of actions for the future.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong actions both internationally and domestically to mobilise resources to increase funding for nature both nationally and internationally. This includes creating domestic programs and legislations and providing funds to international organisations and entities aimed at protecting nature. Resources must come from at least a few different sources, combining both public and private sources of financing. Lastly, G7 members must increase funding to a considerable degree in order to achieve full compliance.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong actions to mobilise resources to increase funding for nature either nationally OR internationally, which at least some less than strong action in the other sphere. Resources must come from at least a few different sources, and may be from either or both public and private sources of financing.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member takes less than strong action both internationally and domestically, or does not take any action to mobilise resources to increase funding for nature, or takes action that is antithetical to the commitment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scoring Guidelines</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken less than strong action to mobilise resources from multiple resources to increase funding for nature BOTH domestically and internationally, OR has not taken any action, OR has taken action that is antithetical to the commitment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong actions to mobilise resources from multiple sources to increase funding for nature either domestically OR internationally, with SOME less than strong action taken in the other sphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong actions to mobilise resources from multiple resources to increase funding for nature BOTH domestically and internationally.</td>
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Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 in order to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

On 8 July 2022, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard Joyce Murray announced CAD7.46 million to be provided over the span of four years to support the Inuvialuit Settlement Region’s
Marine Protected Areas, the Tarium Niryutait and Anguniaqvia niqiqyuam. This action demonstrates Canada’s commitment to conserve and protect marine bodies of water and Indigenous territories.

On 13 July 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard Mike Kelloway joined representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Morocco, South Africa, the European Union and the United States to sign the All-Atlantic Ocean Research and Innovation Alliance Declaration. The All-Atlantic Ocean Research and Innovation Alliance specifically aims to enhance marine research, innovation, and cooperation to preserve biodiversity and mitigate effects of climate change for the Atlantic Ocean.

On 19 July 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced the expansion of Canada’s Oceans Protection Plan. This renewed and expanded plan will help further progress: enhancing the protection and restoration of vulnerable marine ecosystems and wildlife, improving the efficiency safety, and sustainability of Canada’s marine supply chains including mitigating their impacts on the environment, managing marine traffic and incidents, and, advancing partnerships and training opportunities for Indigenous and coastal communities to incorporate their experiences to marine safety and ecosystem protection.

On 25 July 2022, Minister of Transport Omar Alghabra and the Member of Parliament for Saint John Wayne Long announced an investment of up to CAD447 million that builds on Canada’s 2016 Oceans Protection Plan to further protect and restore coastal ecosystems. Canada’s investment will go towards removing hazardous water waste, reducing marine shipping and oil spill risks, increasing funding to restore Canada’s coastal areas, and establishing funding for “scientific research, monitoring, and protection measures to reduce the impacts of marine shipping activities” on marine mammals.

On 29 July 2022, Environment and Climate Change Canada announced funding of over CAD3.7 million over the next three years through the Aboriginal Fund for Species at Risk to support 33 conservation projects across Indigenous territories and preventing further biodiversity loss.

On 11 August 2022, Transport Canada announced over CAD3.1 million in funding to cover 22 projects that seek to reduce the impact of underwater vessel noise. This initiative will identify and develop tools and

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approaches to reduce underwater noise and detect nearby marine mammals to alert nearby vessels. Canada’s funding for nature will support the conservation of the marine environment and vulnerable aquatic organisms.

On 18 August 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada and Parks Canada Steven Guilbeault announced a shared commitment to nature conservation along with the Nova Scotia Minister of Environment and Climate Change Timothy Halman and the Nova Scotia Minister of Natural Resources and Renewables Tory Rushton. Leaders agreed to advance negotiations for a Nature Agreement that aims to protect natural species and increase habitat protection for species at risk in Nova Scotia. Additionally, leaders committed to work towards the proposed national urban park at Blue Mountain, connect key areas of protected and conserved land through Nova Scotia’s ecological corridors, and develop a funding agreement to conserve old growth forests.

On 19 August 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced an investment of over CAD1 million over three years for two biospheres in Nova Scotia. The Bras d’Or Lake Biosphere Reserve in Cape Breton will receive CAD463,140 and the Southwest Nova Biosphere Reserve in southwestern Nova Scotia will receive CAD585,362. Canada’s funding will go towards identifying and protecting areas with high biodiversity levels.

On 24 August 2022, Environment and Climate Change Canada announced that the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve will receive over CAD585,000 over the course of three years from Canada’s Enhanced Nature Legacy. Canada’s funding will support the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve’s conservation and biodiversity protection efforts in buffer zones of core protected areas of the biosphere reserve.

On 25 August 2022, Parks Canada announced an investment of CAD4.3 million for the conservation and restoration of the beaver ponds area of Forillon National Park. This project aims to restore ecological connectivity to the forest and waterways from a former section of Highway 132 by 2026. This project entails the removal of around 5.5 kilometres of the old highway to make way for the redevelopment. Additionally, an estimated 15,000 native trees will be planted in Forillon National Park as a part of this restoration project to protect biodiversity.

On 25 August 2022, Minister Guilbeault embarked on a tour of regions in Quebec to meet with various stakeholders concerning the collaboration required to protect the endangered caribou species. Minister Guilbeault announced CAD4.6 million in funding to support five Indigenous communities in Quebec and their efforts to conserve caribou.

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On 29 August 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced nearly CAD30 million in funding for over eighty First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Guardians projects across the country.\textsuperscript{1571} The funding will go towards Indigenous nature conservation, biodiversity protection, and environmental education efforts.

On 1 September 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced an investment of more than CAD926,000 over four years for the purpose of biodiversity conservation efforts in the Átl’ka7tsem / Howe Sound Biosphere Region.\textsuperscript{1572} This funding will support nature and wildlife conservation in the biosphere region as the biosphere is home to at least 39 species listed under Canada’s Species at Risk Act.

On 21 September 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced that the Government of Canada has provided nearly CAD3 million in funding to the Miawpukek First Nation in order to support their conservation work.\textsuperscript{1573} This funding will enable the Miawpukek First Nation to establish a new Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area that will contribute towards Canada’s goal of protecting 25 per cent of land and inland waters by 2025.

On 23 September 2022, Minister Guilbeault went to New York City to attend meetings and events during Climate Week in New York for the 77th United Nations General Assembly.\textsuperscript{1574} Minister Guilbeault met with various climate leaders before the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This included a meeting with the United Kingdom for discussing its nature financing in their joint “10-Point Plan for financing biodiversity.” He reaffirmed “the need for increased ambition to meet shared climate goals, including urgent action to protect nature and halt biodiversity loss” during a panel discussion with climate leaders hosted by the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions.\textsuperscript{1575}

On 29 September 2022, Minister Alghabra announced an investment of CAD50 million to directly fund Indigenous partnerships as part of Canada’s Oceans Protection Plan.\textsuperscript{1576} This funding will support the involvement of Indigenous communities and organisations in their efforts to advance marine safety and environmental protection.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1572} Minister Guilbeault announces more than $926,000 for the Átl’ka7tsem / Howe Sound Biosphere Region to protect nature and help meet Canada’s conservation goals, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Lions Bay) 1 September 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/09/minister-guilbeault-announces-more-than-926000-for-the-atlka7tsem--howe-sound-biosphere-region-to-protect-nature-and-help-meet-canadas-conservation.html
\end{itemize}
On 13 October 2022, Natural Resources Canada announced a contribution of CAD1.3 million to Flash Forest, a company that utilises drone technology to plant trees.\textsuperscript{1577} Over one million trees are planned to be planted by Flash Forest over the next two years, specifically in severe forest fire sites across Canada. This funding is part of Government Canada’s Two Billion Trees Program, which aims to plant two billion trees over 10 years.

On 18 October 2022, Parks Canada announced a partnership with Indigenous territories to restore and increase park forest resiliency in Kluane National Park and Reserve.\textsuperscript{1578} This project will help long term restoration and resiliency of the forest while also revitalising the Southern Tutchone traditions and culture. A federal investment of CAD2.5 million throughout a five-year time span for the project was announced as part of this partnership. This project will also include research on human-caused and natural-caused wildfires in the forest and its role in its biodiversity.

On 15 October 2022, Member of Parliament for Kitchener-Conestoga Tim Louis announced on behalf of Minister of Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson that CAD163,000 would be provided in funding to the Wilmot Horticultural Society in order to Support their Let’s Tree Wilmot initiative, which aims to plant 2,600 trees on 3.9 hectares of public land.\textsuperscript{1579} This funding was provided through the Government of Canada’s Two Billion Trees program, which is intended to advance nature-based solutions towards a cleaner environment.

On 28 October 2022, the Government of Canada and the Government of Germany co-led and released a Progress Report on the Climate Finance Delivery Plan to analyse the collective progress of COP27 countries and their commitment to mobilise USD100 billion in climate finance per year.\textsuperscript{1580} International climate financing will go towards combating climate change, while also addressing biodiversity loss. The Progress Report focussed on four action areas: aiming for partner countries to increase transparency of their climate finance goals, reducing barriers for developing countries to access climate finance, enhancing the delivery of climate finance from Multilateral Development Banks, and improving the efficacy of mobilising private finance.

On 2 November 2022, Minister Murray announced that up to CAD28.4 million will be allocated towards clearing marine litter from the Atlantic Ocean after Hurricane Fiona in order to keep the ocean habitat safe and healthy.\textsuperscript{1581}

On 9 November 2022, Environment and Climate Change Canada announced a contribution of CAD260,000 over four years to support the Delta Farmland and Wildlife Trust non-profit organisations to continue efforts


to protect grassland habitat in Delta, British Columbia. These non-profits will work with farmers to temporarily take agricultural fields and plant native grasses for species at risk as only five per cent of native grassland remains in the lower half of Fraser River Delta. The four target species at risk include the great blue heron, the barn owl, the barn swallow and the short-eared owl.

On 18 November 2022, Minister Alghabra announced over CAD1.2 billion to fund over 29 initiatives in the next phase of Canada’s Oceans Protection Plan. This funding includes CAD890.3 million for 19 initiatives to go towards Canada’s marine safety and prevention responses. Additionally, CAD337.3 million of funding will go towards 10 initiatives to aid in building partnerships between the Federal Government of Canada and Indigenous and coastal community collaboration to better protect Canadian bodies of water.

On 21 November 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced CAD109 million in funding over the next five years to go towards 40 projects in Canada from the Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund. This latest investment is part of the total CAD631 million that the Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund will distribute between 2021 and 2031. This investment includes CAD1.7 million over five years to the Kawartha Land Trust to protect carbon-rich ecosystems with high biodiversity value in Ontario. These various 40 projects announced by the Natural Smart Climate Solutions Fund are estimated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 85,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year by conserving and protecting ecosystems critical for Canada’s wildlife.

On 21 November 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced CAD10 million in funding Central Chilcotin Rehabilitation Ltd, a tree-planting project in British Columbia, through Canada’s Two Billion Trees program. Central Chilcotin Rehabilitation Ltd will be working in partnership with Forest Enhancement Society of British Columbia to plant 9.3 million trees as part of “the Wildfire/Mountain Pine Beetle Reforestation and Habitat Restoration” project.

On 23 November 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced CAD12.7 million in funding towards Forests Ontario to plant 7.2 million trees over the next three years. This initiative is part of Canada’s Two Billion Trees program that partners provincial governments with organisations through federal funding to plant two billion trees over the next 10 years.
On 28 November 2022, Environment and Climate Change Canada announced CAD8.7 million in funding over a span of three years. This funding will come from the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk and will support 67 conservation projects across Canada.

On 30 November 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced CAD34.1 million in funding to support 13 projects focusing on the recovery and protection of species present in Canada. Shared priority species between federal and provincial governments include the “caribou boreal, southern mountain, Peary caribou, barren-ground caribou, greater sage-grouse, and wood bison.”

On 1 December 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced that the federal government is investing CAD1.998 million over the span of three years to support programs for migratory bird monitoring and conservation efforts. These projects will help in the recovery of species at risk and will assist in protecting their habitats.

On 2 December 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced that the federal government supports the Government of Northwest Territories’ conservation efforts for the barren-ground caribou. The Government of Canada will invest CAD3.8 million in three conservation projects. The Government of Northwest Territories will match Canada’s investment by providing another CAD3.8 million. These projects will monitor barren-ground caribou, their habitats, and potential threats to support the conservation of the barren-ground caribou.

On 7 December 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau announced up to CAD800 million over seven years starting in 2023 to support four Indigenous-led conservation initiatives to protect nature and halt biodiversity loss. These projects could protect an estimated one million square kilometres.

On 12 December 2022, Minister Guilbeault and Minister Wilkinson announced at the 2022 Montreal Biodiversity Conference Canada’s pledge to the Bonn Challenge, a global initiative that seeks to bring 350 million hectares of deforested landscapes and ecosystems under restoration by 2030. Canada’s initial pledge towards this global effort includes around 19 million hectares through federal programs that support landscape and ecosystem restoration activities.

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On 12 December 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced over 50 new plans under the Two Billion Trees Program. These new projects account for more than CAD37 million in funding, and are expected to result in over 12.5 million newly planted trees across Canada.

On 13 December 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced that the federal government is investing around CAD90 million over the course of three years to extend the Natural Heritage Conservation Program. This funding will go towards securing an additional 180,000 hectares of sensitive lands and establishing new protected areas across Canada.

On 14 December 2022, Minister Guilbeault and Yukon’s Minister of Environment Nils Clarke announced the implementation of the Canadian-Yukon Nature Agreement. This agreement intends to advance nature conservation and protection across Yukon, with the federal government investing a total of CAD20.6 million. This includes supporting Indigenous methods of conservation, protection of sensitive habitats, recovery plans for species at risk, and the protection and conservation of new land in the territory.

On 16 December 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly and Minister Guilbeault announced at the 2022 Montreal Biodiversity Conference CAD255 million in funding to go towards helping developing countries mitigate climate change and protect nature. This investment makes Canada the seventh largest donor of the Global Environment Facility of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. This funding adds to the CAD350 million announced by Prime Minister Trudeau at the beginning of the convention to support developing countries by advancing biodiversity efforts.

On 17 December 2022, Minister Murray announced at the 2022 Montreal Biodiversity Conference an ocean restoration plan that included CAD227.5 million in funding. The various ways the funds will be allocated include: CAD75 million over five years towards the Aquatic Ecosystems Restoration Fund to support projects that conserve and restore coastal and upstream areas, CAD7.5 million over three years through the Ecosystem and Oceans Contribution Program to fund research towards marine conservation, and CAD6.9 million through the Oceans Management Contribution Program as part of a larger funding of CAD145 million over five years to support collaboration with conservation partners across Canada.

On 19 December 2022, Canada adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the UN Biodiversity Conference to support the mobilisation of at least USD200 billion per year from all sources of...
funding, including domestic, international, public and private sources of funding, towards nature.\textsuperscript{1598} The Framework also calls for the protection of 30 per cent of land and water by 2030.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework. Canada has taken strong actions in terms of domestic funding and resources, such as through the creation of natural reserves. It has also worked to increase international collaboration in its efforts to halt biodiversity loss and conserve nature. However, while having taken several actions to increase funding from public sources, Canada has not taken sufficient actions to increase private investment for nature.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

On 28 July 2022, President Emmanuel Macron and Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne created a goal of lowering energy consumption by starting at a 10 per cent reduction by 2024 with an overall goal of 40 per cent reduction by the year 2050.\textsuperscript{1599} The Minister of Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher allocated EUR150 million to support the development of projects that contribute to energy efficient mobility and sustainable logistics solutions. France’s initiative to enhance funding for energy efficiency will benefit nature.

On 26 August 2022, the Government of France announced that it would be increasing its funding for biodiversity preservation to allow more municipalities to receive funding, with the total amount going from EUR10 million in 2021 to EUR24.3 million in 2022.\textsuperscript{1600} The aim of this funding is to protect natural spaces and habitats in order to promote plant and animal biodiversity.

On 5 September 2022, Secretary of State for Ecology Bérangère Couillard announced the creation of the Arjuzanx National Nature Reserve — located in a former mining site — to promote and protect the biodiversity of the region, which includes more than 180 species of birds.\textsuperscript{1601}

On 18 September 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion and the Energy Transition and the State Secretariat for the Sea announced that they have started funding for projects that help biodiversity.\textsuperscript{1602} The Ministry will contribute EUR100,000 to protect and restore habitats or build and raise


awareness for nature preservation. From the winning projects there will be 350,000 m² area for developing biodiversity.

On 11 October 2022, Minister of the Economy and Finance Bruno Le Maire, Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion Christophe Béchu, Minister of Public Action and Accounts Gabriel Attal and Minister Pannier-Runacher presented the “green budget” for 2023. The green budget outlines government plans to allocate EUR33.9 billion towards environmental causes. This is an increase of EUR4.5 billion from the 2022 green budget.

On 21 October 2022, Prime Minister Borne, Minister Pannier-Runacher and Minister Béchu launched the National Council for Refoundation “Climate and Biodiversity” to bring together stakeholders, including public and private officials, to develop tools for action on ecological transition. The Council has six priorities that prioritise ecosystem preservation.

On 17 November 2022, Secretary Couillard announced that France will double the amount of money allocated towards Nature Based Solutions for climate and biodiversity to reach EUR1 billion per year by 2025.

On 15 December 2022, the Government of France welcomed the adoption of a joint agreement at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that agreed on significant and substantial funding for biodiversity. This includes up to USD500 billion per year by 2030 in funding for economic model changes to stop subsidies that harm biodiversity; mobilising USD200 billion per year by 2030 from all sources including public, private, international, and national sources of funding towards biodiversity; and mobilising USD30 billion by 2030 from developed countries to support developing countries, with a fund established by the Global Environment Facility to be created in 2023 for this purpose. France will be doubling its funding to EUR1 billion per year by 2025.

On 19 December 2022, the Government of France agreed to continue to provide funding for the “30x30” plans. France adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the UN Biodiversity Conference to support the mobilisation of at least USD200 billion per year from all sources of funding including domestic, international, public, and private sources of funding towards nature.

France has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework. France has taken strong action on the domestic sphere, including providing funding and creating natural reserves. France has also taken some weak actions internationally, including joining agreements

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and attending conventions. Moreover, France has not taken significant steps to mobilise private sources of funding for nature.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Fay Mabnood

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

On 8 July 2022, the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action increased its funding to the ICI by EUR126 million.\(^{1608}\) A large portion of these additional funds will be received by developing countries and will be used to develop renewable energy sources to reinforce the global energy transition in the context of the Paris Climate Agreement.

On 8 July 2022, State Secretary at the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Jochen Flasbarth committed EUR45 million to the conservation of the Congo basin forest at the Annual Meeting of the Congo Basin Partnership.\(^{1609}\) As the world’s second-largest tropical forest and the world’s largest carbon sink, the Congo basin forest is fundamental to global biodiversity and the fight against climate change.

On 23 August 2022, Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Svenja Schulze provided an additional EUR20 million to Bolivia to assist with protective measures for the Amazon.\(^{1610}\) The Amazon is one of the most important ecosystems for biodiversity in the world and acts as one of the largest carbon sinks globally. Therefore, Germany’s efforts to allocate funding to protect the Amazon will effectively conserve nature.

On 20 September 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz announced that Germany will mobilise resources in order to make EUR1.5 billion available annually by 2025 to fund international biodiversity conservation.\(^{1611}\) This is a significant increase from the EUR750 million that Germany invested in the same cause from 2017 to 2021 and bolsters the efforts to protect endangered ecosystems globally.

On 22 September 2022, Secretary Flasbarth committed EUR30 million to assist Côte d’Ivoire in meeting the national target under the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative.\(^{1612}\) The funds are also targeted to...

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support Côte d’Ivoire’s energy transition towards renewable sources and to implement anti-deforestation measures—especially in cocoa supply chains.

On 29 September 2022, the Foreign Office announced that Germany donated EUR12 million to the United Nations-led floating storage and offloading unit (FSO) Safer salvage operation.\(^{1613}\) This operation aims to prevent the FSO Safer from spilling 1.14 million barrels of light crude oil into the Red Sea as this would result in disastrous effects on coastal mangroves, pristine reefs, and other aquatic life forms.\(^{1614}\)

On 27 October 2022, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development strengthened its Climate and Development Partnership with Rwanda by committing an additional EUR39.5 million for various projects.\(^{1615}\) Specific projects include increasing the use of hydropower, implementing a sustainable waste management project, and mobilising science and research cooperation on climate change issues.

On 28 October 2022, the Government of Germany and the Government of Canada co-led and released a Progress Report on the Climate Finance Delivery Plan to analyse the collective progress of COP27 countries and their commitment to mobilise USD100 billion in climate finance per year.\(^{1616}\) International climate financing will go towards combating climate change, while also addressing biodiversity loss. The Progress Report focussed on four action areas: aiming for partner countries to increase transparency of their climate finance goals, reducing barriers for developing countries to access climate finance, enhancing the delivery of climate finance from Multilateral Development Banks, and improving the efficacy of mobilising private finance.

On 1 November 2022, the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection announced that Germany will not sponsor deep-sea mining.\(^{1617}\) Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection Steffi Lemke stated that deep-sea mining could result in the irreparable destruction of ecosystems and be overall detrimental to the marine environment. Germany is also urging the other members of the International Seabed Authority to cease support for deep-sea mining.

On 7 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz announced that Germany will double its funding to global forest conservation in the period up to 2025.\(^{1618}\) This will increase the sum from EUR1 billion to EUR2 billion and will mostly be utilised through multilateral initiatives and bilateral programmes. Multilateral initiatives include the Congo Basin Forest Partnership and the Central African Forest Initiative. Partner countries of bilateral programmes include Pakistan, Ecuador, Brazil, and Madagascar.

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On 8 November 2022, Secretary Flasharth signed a roadmap to a Climate and Development Partnership agreement with Kenya’s Foreign Minister Alfred Mutua. With this, Germany committed itself to support Kenya’s reforestation initiatives, which includes the goal of increasing Kenya’s forests to 30 per cent of the country’s surface area by 2032.

On 10 November 2022, the Federal Foreign Office, the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection, and the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action announced the designation of EUR280 million for the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The IKI promotes biodiversity preservation projects around the world.

On 16 November 2022, the German government alongside the Egyptian Presidency of the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the International Union for Conservation of Nature announced the launch of the Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT). The objectives of ENACT include the protection and conservation of marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems. Progress will be monitored through comprehensive annual reports.

On 30 November 2022, Germany adopted a new Wadden Sea Plan with Denmark and the Netherlands at the 14th Trilateral Governmental Conference in Wilhelmshaven. The countries agreed to emphasise the need to protect the natural ecosystems of the area and the importance of reducing pollution and the threat of biodiversity loss. Germany announced that it will contribute EUR11 million to a trilateral research programme, which aims to determine how to reach the environmental goals of the Wadden Sea Plan most effectively. Moreover, the Wadden Sea Conference invited guests from Senegal, Guinea Bissau, and Mauritania to enhance the protection of migratory birds along the East Atlantic Flyway.

On 14 December 2022, the Environment Ministry announced that it will increase its funding for the Global Indigenous and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) Support Initiative. This initiative will provide EUR22 million for ICCAs in 50 countries, which is considered a key pillar in achieving the conservation of 30 per cent of marine and terrestrial areas.

On 15 December 2022, Minister Lemke announced a new project which aims to assist the financial sector and private companies to “better identify the impacts and dependencies, risks and opportunities of decisions by..."
private companies and the financial sector regarding ecosystems and biological diversity.”

The project will be developed and overseen by the Taskforce of Nature-related Financial Disclosure, which is an international, market-led, science-backed framework of task force members, global networks, and companies operating in the private and financial sectors. The Federal Environment Ministry will provide EUR29 million to develop and assist the programme.

On 15 December 2022, Minister Lemke and Minister Schulze committed EUR85 million to various environmental funds and initiatives. Specific environmental funds and initiatives include: the World Bank’s EnABLE Fund, the Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative, the UNDP Equator Initiative, and a new investment programme under the Climate Investment Funds. These funds and initiatives work to support indigenous communities around the globe in their nature conservation efforts.

On 16 December 2022, Secretary Flasbarth announced that Germany will provide an additional EUR30 million for the Legacy Landscapes Fund. The fund combines public and private investment and finances long-term biodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection projects in the global south, such as in Indonesia, Zimbabwe, and Bolivia.

On 17 December 2022, the German government alongside other countries launched an Accelerator Partnership initiative that aims to support developing countries with their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. The Accelerator Partnership initiative emphasises mutual assistance and plans to harness targeted expertise to combat and monitor biodiversity loss. The German government will provide EUR29 million to fund this partnership initiative.

On 19 December 2022, Germany adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the UN Biodiversity Conference to support the mobilisation of at least USD200 billion per year from all sources of funding, including domestic, international, public, and private sources of funding towards nature. The Framework also calls for the protection of 30 per cent of land and water by 2030.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework. Germany has taken strong actions both internationally and domestically to mobilise resources to increase funding for nature both nationally and internationally. Germany developed domestic programmes and legislation and provided funds and other assistance such as expertise to the global south through bilateral partnerships. Moreover, Germany is a strong advocate for environmental causes on the multilateral level and has extensively supported and been a leader in international organisations and entities.

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aimed at protecting nature. While Germany’s resources for its efforts came from a few different public sources, it has also begun attempts to increase the efficacy of mobilising private financing.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexander Laurens Bremer

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

On 20 July 2022, the Government of Italy earmarked EUR4.4 billion from a European Union pandemic recovery fund for use over the next four years to improve water management.\(^\text{1629}\) Italy’s allocation of funds comes during one of the historically worst droughts Italy has ever experienced. An estimated EUR900 million will go towards fixing water leakages while around EUR880 million will help upgrade irrigation systems for agriculture. This investment will address Italy’s ageing water supply infrastructure which will increase water conservation as a result.

On 21 September 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition promoted an institutional campaign along with the Coast Guard and Radio Audizioni Italiane, the national broadcasting company of Italy, to raise awareness of the protection and enhancement of Marine Protected Areas.\(^\text{1630}\) This campaign will work to increase public knowledge and awareness towards Marine Protected laws in an effort to combat cases of illegal underwater fishing.

On 29 September 2022, the Italian Embassy in Lisbon organised a webinar on “Drought: Climate Change and Management of Water Resources, Challenges and Opportunities for Cooperation between Italy and Portugal.”\(^\text{1631}\) The initiative has the objectives of increasing the alliance between companies located between Italy and Portugal to create advanced solutions on managing and conserving water resources, as well as spreading the culture of sustainability in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. Companies involved in the webinar presented tools to monitor crops and forests to prevent forest fires.

On 18 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition published a public notice concerning forestry projects in metropolitan cities.\(^\text{1632}\) This notice introduced Italy’s urban, peri-urban, and extra-urban forestry intervention proposals in metropolitan cities financed under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan Measure. This plan includes a EUR330 million investment towards planting at least 6.6 million trees by 2024 in Italy. Because Italy’s investment works to support nature in man-made landscapes, this action fits into Italy’s broader goals of preserving and enhancing widespread naturalness, biodiversity, and ecological processes related to resilient ecosystems.

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On 20 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition published the Prime Ministerial Decree of Seven July 2022 which pertains to the approval of measures for achieving good environmental status. This decree includes a series of actions that will lead to long-term protection of the marine environment as part of the advancement of Italy’s Marine Strategy. The new measures of the decree relate specifically to habitat degradation, overexploitation of fish stocks, the presence of invasive species, and marine litter. These measures include: increasing the surface of marine protected areas by 2026, the creation of enhancement of measures in place in marine protected areas, awareness and information for boaters and divers to avoid damaging species and protected habitat which specifically includes protecting the environmental impact on seagrass meadows from nautical tourism, the implementation go an early warning system to validate invasive and dangerous aquatic species for containment purposes, and mapping the habitats of conservation interest. Because Italy’s initiative supports the Mediterranean ecosystem essential for individuals and coastal species, this action is in line with Italy’s commitment to preserve nature.

On 20 October 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition released the development of their seven National Management Plans. These National Management Plans call for the development of plans and funds to eradicate invasive species including: Raccoons, Pallas Squirrels, American Ponds, Asian Yellow-legged Hornets, Water Hyacinths, Arched Water Plagues, and Yarrow Brazilian water. Italy has allocated EUR5 million for a three-year period from 2022-2024 to implement this plan. Italy’s investment will work to protect nature as this initiative addresses one of the primary causes of biodiversity loss--curtailing the spread of invasive exotic species.

On 9 November 2022, at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the first set of countries and regions to benefit from CIF’s Nature, People, and Climate (CIF NPC) investment platform were revealed, at the presence of Italy’s Special Envoy for Climate Change. Italy contributed EUR 150 million (main donor) to capitalize this new Program, which pilots and scales transformative nature-based climate solutions in developing countries.

On 5 December 2022, Minister of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forests Francesco Lollobrigida signed a decree relating to the beekeeping sector. This decree enables the beekeeping sector to have an increase in allocated resources for both the sector’s influence on the economy and from the perspective of safeguarding biodiversity with the pollination of bees.

On 19 December 2022, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security announced that a large public investment for the planting of over one million and 800 thousand trees throughout 11 Italian cities was approved. This investment is part of Italy’s larger goal of planting at least 6.6 million trees in 14 metropolitan cities by 2026 to cover a total of 15.47 per cent of the national territory. This effort is motivated by preserving and enhancing biodiversity while also reducing air pollution.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework. Italy has partially complied with this commitment as they have dedicated domestic funds to preserve the biodiversity and ecological systems present in Italy. Italy has also somewhat demonstrated international cooperation through their allocation of resources towards conserving shared bodies of water,

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1635 Lollobrigida: increased from 9 to 17 million resources for the bee sector, decree signed, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forests (Rome) 5 December 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. https://www.politicheagricolte.it/decreto_api

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mainly the Mediterranean Sea. However, Italy has not dedicated sufficient international funding for the preservation of nature.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Jasmine Furtado**

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

On 5 August 2022, the Ministry of Environment selected local governments to implement the Fiscal Year 2022 (FY2022) Local Blue Vision Project to reduce marine litter and increase sustainability.\(^{1637}\) The Ministry of Environment will collaborate with seven selected local governments to execute projects that increase sustainable structures, organisations, and business plans. Japan will contribute JPY1.5 million per project to decrease marine litter and increase sustainability to benefit nature.

On 25 August 2022, Ambassador to Senegal Izawa Osamu and Senegal’s Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development Adbou Karim Sall committed to the Memorandum of Cooperation on the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM).\(^{1638}\) The JCM is a system where Japan provides funding and works with developing countries through projects that promote “decarbonising technologies and infrastructure” to benefit nature.\(^{1639}\) This initiative helps Japan and developing countries work to fulfil their respective nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement through sustainable development.

On 26 August 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mayashi Yoshimasa and Tunisia’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Migration and Tunisians Abroad Othman Jerandi signed the JCM as Japan’s 19th partner country, signifying that Japan will provide funding to Tunisia as well.\(^{1640}\) Japan’s cooperation with 19 partner countries under the JCM signifies Japan’s commitment to promote sustainability and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

On 13 September 2022, the Ambassador to Georgia Imamura Akira and Georgia’s Minister of Environment Protection and Agriculture Otar Shamgia signed the JCM.\(^{1641}\) Japan’s commitment to expand international collaboration under the JCM works towards greenhouse gas reduction and promotes sustainability.

On 15 November 2022, Minister of Climate Change and Environment of the United Arab Emirates Mariam bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri signed the JCM which extended Japan’s funding to the United Arab Emirates.\(^{1642}\)

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On 16 December 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced the launch of phase four of the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative and will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme through the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program in cooperation with the United Nations University, the Ministry of the Environment Japan, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund.\footnote{Launch of Phase 4 of the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 18 December 2022. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_00888.html} As part of a public-private partnership, phase four will support communities locally to rebuild and maintain socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes. Phase Four will be co-financed by the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme with the Japanese Ministry of the Environment Japan with JPY700 million as part of the Japan Biodiversity Fund.

On 19 December 2022, Japan adopted the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework at the UN Biodiversity Conference to support the mobilisation of at least USD200 billion per year from all sources of funding including domestic, international, public, and private sources to benefit nature.\footnote{Historic biodiversity agreement reached at U.N. conference, the Asahi Shimbun (Montreal) 20 December 2022. Access Date: 1 January 2023. https://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/14796961} The Framework also calls for the protection of 30 per cent of land and water by 2030.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework. Japan has taken strong international actions to mobilise resources towards nature primarily through the Joint Crediting Mechanism to include partnerships with Senegal, Tunisia, Georgia, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, the United Arab Emirates, and Papua New Guinea. However, Japan has taken weak actions in the domestic sphere, mainly by increasing national funding for nature through the FY2022 Local Blue Vision Project to reduce marine litter and increase sustainability.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Emma Wymant}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

On 29 June 2022, the UK Government announced at the United Nations Ocean Conference to announce new initiatives to protect the marine environment, which included GBP150 million to be invested in a new global program called Climate and Ocean Adaptation and Sustainable Transition (COAST).\footnote{UK escalates support for global marine environment at UN Ocean Conference, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 29 June 2022. Access Date: 18 November 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-escalates-support-for-global-marine-environment-at-un-ocean-conference} This funding is from the Blue Planet Fund, is in addition to the GBP500 million previously invested in the fund. The aim of COAST is to protect and restore marine and coastal habitats, including corals, mangroves and seagrasses. The Government also announced that up to GBP100 million in funding from the Blue Planet Fund will be dedicated towards implementing, managing and enforcing Marine Protected Areas.
On 20 July 2022, the UK Government announced new plans to upgrade wastewater treatment by 2030 to reduce pollution in the UK’s water.1647 Increased levels of components such as nitrogen and phosphorus can cause negative impacts on nature and wildlife. Therefore, this project will reduce harmful components in water to benefit nature.

On 4 August 2022, the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs as well as the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office added additional information about the Ocean Country Partnership Program (OCCP).1648 This fund is made to support developing countries in preserving the marine environment, as well as enhancing education with marine sciences. The UK has allocated GBP500 million toward the Blue Planet Fund financed by official development assistance. The Ocean Country Partnership is a part of the Blue Planet Fund. The OCCP’s goal is having more sustainable seafood, marine biodiversity, and marine pollution. The United Kingdom wants to increase its international partnership to 10-15 countries. Their timeline is between the years 2021 until 2022, and then 2024 until 2025 in which they will allocate GBP43 million from the Blue Planet Fund.

On 22 September 2022, the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs announced a contribution of GBP1.2 million in funding towards domestic tree seed production through the Seed Sourcing Grant.1649 This funding will be used to enhance the quality and diversity of tree seed sources in the UK and increase forestry.

On 14 October 2022, the Environment Agency and Natural England announced the launch of new mapping tools to reveal the extent of seagrass and salt marsh habitats in the UK.1650 These tools will be used to provide information about ways to support ocean recovery and manage these habitats in order to push forward restoration projects.

On 7 November 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced GBP156,000 in funding to protect the UK’s island seabird populations against invasive predators.1651

On 7 November 2022, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak committed GBP90 million to conserve the Congo Basin.1652 Prime Minister Sunak also committed GBP65 million in funding to support the Nature, People, and Climate Investment Fund.

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On 15 November 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs launched a new initiative to protect the new Will Ennerdale National Nature Reserve to preserve over 3,000 hectares of water, forest, and mountains.\(^{1653}\)

On 16 November 2022, Environment Secretary Thérèse Coffey announced GBP30 million will be allocated to support the Big Nature Impact Fund.\(^{1654}\) Secretary Coffey also pledged GBP12 million for the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance to benefit habitats in coastal communities. Secretary Coffey also pledged GBP6 million to support developing countries’ respective Paris Agreement nature commitments.

On 18 November 2022, the Government of the United Kingdom pledged GBP4 million for the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime to protect vulnerable species.\(^{1655}\)

On 23 November 2022, the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced funding for grants up to GBP250,000 to help farmers in the UK improve their slurry storage. Improving slurry storage will benefit the environment because improper slurry storage will cause air and water pollution.\(^{1656}\)

On 28 November 2022, the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced a contribution of GBP20 million to grow more trees.\(^{1657}\) The aim of this project is to have more trees in the UK to improve and protect local biodiversity.

On 1 December 2022, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority announced GBP200,000 in funding has been allocated to plant trees in Cumbria’s new community forest.\(^{1658}\)

On 12 December 2022, the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Authority announced a GBP3.5 million contribution to support sustainable fishing.\(^{1659}\) This initiative will work to protect marine life and the seafood industry.

On 14 December 2022, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office announced programs for nature restoration in Asia and Africa.\(^{1660}\) The Reversing Environmental Degradation in Africa and Asia program will work in sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia, and South Asia to improve their nature and biodiversity.

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On 15 December 2022, the Ministry of Economy Finance allocated GBP7.2 million to fund an International Nature Positive Economy Program.1661 This program will work with developing countries to support the preservation of nature in developing countries.

On 15 December 2022, Secretary Coffey reaffirmed the UK’s commitment of GBP3 billion to finance solutions to protect, manage, and restore nature.1662

On 15 December 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced a contribution of GBP29 million to fund global nature conservation projects and to help developing countries meet the “30x30” goal.1663 Additionally, funding will be allocated for students who study plant restoration and endangered wildlife.

On 16 December 2022, the United Kingdom signed the Joint Donor Statement on International Finance for Biodiversity and Nature at the UN Biodiversity Conference.1664 This agreement commits the United Kingdom to working towards increasing funding for nature from public and private sources of funding, as well as working with multilateral development banks to increase investment to protect and restore biodiversity.

On 19 December 2022, the United Kingdom adopted the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework at the UN Biodiversity Conference to support the mobilisation of at least USD200 billion per year from all sources of funding including domestic, international, public, and private sources of funding towards nature.1665 The Framework also calls for the protection of 30 per cent of land and water by 2030.

On 22 December 2022, the Environment Agency created a plan to fund the protection of water in the UK over the next five years.1666 The Environment Agency’s plan of action involves GBP5 billion in funding to cover work from water companies and GBP500 million to reduce the impacts of agriculture on water.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework. The United Kingdom has funded programs for countries around the world, such as the OCCP program, as well as the Reversing Environmental Degradation Africa and Asia program, and it’s “30x30” initiatives in the UN Biodiversity summit. Domestically, it has dedicated resources towards preserving animal species, increasing forest cover, and studying habitats. The United Kingdom has also demonstrated its willingness to continue on its commitment towards raising private sources of investment.

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

Analyst: Fay Mahmood

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United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

On 13 July 2022, representatives from the United States, along with those from Argentina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Morocco, South Africa and the United States signed the All-Atlantic Ocean Research and Innovation Alliance Declaration.\textsuperscript{1667} The All-Atlantic Ocean Research and Innovation Alliance specifically aims to enhance marine research, innovation, and cooperation to preserve biodiversity and mitigate effects of climate change for the Atlantic Ocean.

On 2 September 2022, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency Michael S. Regan and the Minister of the Environment for Japan Nishimura Akihiro met to discuss their joint commitment to accelerate climate action and transparency to achieve a net zero goal by 2050 by aligning nationally determined contributions by 2030.\textsuperscript{1668} Administrator Regan and Minister Akihiro also discussed chemical management, environmental education for youth, marine litter and circular economy, decarbonisation and climate change responsibilities to continue their national, international, and bilateral cooperation to protect the environment.\textsuperscript{1669}

On 13 October 2022, the Environmental Protection Agency announced 32 recipients who were selected to receive over USD9 million on pollution prevention programs.\textsuperscript{1670}

On 17 October 2022, the Department of Energy (DOE) allocated USD14 million towards research into the interactions between solar energy infrastructure, ecosystems, and wildlife.\textsuperscript{1671} This project is part of the DOE's USD100 million renewable research portfolio, which works to analyse and invest in solutions that minimise the impact of solar energy on wildlife to benefit nature and increase sustainability.\textsuperscript{1672}

On 2 November 2022, the Environmental Protection Agency met with the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community in Michigan to begin the implementation of a technical assistant project funded by the American Rescue Plan in order to discuss risks to both human health and the environment from contaminated waste and coastal erosion along the shoreline.\textsuperscript{1673}


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On 8 November 2022, President Joe Biden released a Nature Based Solutions Roadmap and a corresponding resource guide regarding nature-based climate solutions. The solutions include updating policies to accelerate nature-based solutions, unlocking funding for nature-based solutions, leading with Federal facilities and assets, training the nature-based solutions workforce, and prioritising research, innovation, knowledge, and adaptive learning.

On 14 November 2022, the Environmental Protection Agency announced that construction for the San Jacinto River Waste Pits Superfund Site began. The Texas based, Southern Impoundment project will focus on 20 acres of a peninsula and include excavation and off-site disposal of waste containing dioxin.

On 16 December 2022, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Justice announced a “proposed consent decree with 85 potentially responsible parties” to pay USD150 million for discharging hazardous substances into the Lower Passaic River of the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site in Newark, New Jersey. The USD150 million provided by those liable will support the clean-up work of the river.

On 19 December 2022, President Biden welcomed the adoption of the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework at the UN Biodiversity Conference as a non-member of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Framework will support the mobilisation of at least USD200 billion per year from all sources of funding including domestic, international, public, and private sources of funding towards nature, and calls for the protection of 30 per cent of land and water by 2030.

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework. Domestically, it has provided funding towards research, studying, and analysis of nature preservation. However, it has not taken strong international actions, having only agreed to proposals and frameworks, causing it to fall short of full compliance.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

European Union: +1
The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework.

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On 27 June 2022, at the UN Ocean Conference, the European Union presented 52 voluntary commitments that were worth up to EUR 7 billion. These commitments are part of the action-oriented approach pursued by the EU’s International Ocean Governance Agenda, with the aim to preserve and sustainably use the oceans.1679

On 28 June 2022, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the United Nations Environment Programme launched the Global Environment Facility Mediterranean Pollution Hot Spots Technical Assistance initiative.1680 The project will collectively invest resources to reduce pollution from entering the Mediterranean and aims to improve the overall health of the marine ecosystems.

On 28 June 2022, the EIB announced that it is partnering with the European Commission to assist the Caribbean with clean water initiatives.1681 The EIB will provide a loan of EUR150 million to fund the construction of wastewater treatment plants and expand water and sanitation networks. This initiative will reduce the amount of sewage that will flow into the ocean to benefit nature.

On 28 June 2022, the EIB announced that it will co-finance a project to protect the Romanian Black Sea coast alongside the European Union.1682 The European Union will allocate EUR97 million under a Structural Programme Loan. Funds will be used to implement a coastal monitoring programme for biodiversity protection, as well as to construct artificial reefs and other “biostuctures for marine habitats and beach protection.” The project is estimated to protect 17,200 hectares of wetlands and 30 kilometres of coastline.

On 30 June 2022, the European Union concluded negotiations for a trade agreement that specifies environmental stipulations where violators can be subject to trade sanctions.1683 This new trade agreement will benefit nature as it includes a zero-tariff policy on green services and goods, sustainability and biodiversity commitments, as well as the requirement to follow the guidelines of the Paris Climate Agreement.

On 30 June 2022, EIB Vice-President Christian Kettel-Thomsen signed an agreement with Ireland’s Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage Darragh O’Brien, pledging EIB support for Ireland’s peatland restoration efforts.1684 The EIB aims to mobilise technical assistance and investment opportunities for the rehabilitation of Irish peatlands which are fundamentally important for biodiversity and as carbon stores and sinks.


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On 11 July 2022, the EIB granted the second instalment of a EUR30 million credit agreement with Vilniaus vandenys, the largest water management company in Lithuania.\textsuperscript{1685} This initiative will support the preservation of nature as Vilniaus vandenys will use these funds to reduce water pollution and increase wastewater treatment.

On 13 July 2022, representatives from the European Union, along with those from Argentina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Morocco, South Africa and the United States met to sign the All-Atlantic Ocean Research and Innovation Alliance Declaration.\textsuperscript{1686} The All-Atlantic Ocean Research and Innovation Alliance specifically aims to enhance marine research, innovation, and cooperation to preserve biodiversity and mitigate effects of climate change for the Atlantic Ocean.

On 26 July 2022, the EIB signed a memorandum of understanding with the Croatian Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1687} This memorandum of understanding outlines the EU and Croatia’s joint commitment to increase their cooperation on the development and funding of green and sustainable transport methods. The EIB will help Croatia access European Union green funds. The EIB will also provide advisory and technical assistance to the Croatian government to support nature.

On 5 August 2022, the European Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) published their plan of action to implement the ASEAN-EU Strategic Partnership (2023-2027).\textsuperscript{1688} The plan of action supports the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements by way of capacity building and technical assistance, encourages cooperation in biodiversity conservation, and provides a framework for high-level dialogue on climate change policy.

On 30 August 2022, the EIB announced a loan of EUR18 million to Tapojarvi, a company specialising in recycling services in the steel and mining industries.\textsuperscript{1689} The funds will be used for an innovative industrial plant in Umbria to support the circular economy through means of advanced recycling measures to reduce the environmental footprint of pollutive industries.

On 23 September 2022, the EIB announced a EUR150 million loan to support the Italian SMAT Group, a company specialising in water treatment.\textsuperscript{1690} The loan will help SMAT enhance their water management and wastewater services. This initiative will help the European Union support the EIB’s Climate Bank Roadmap and the Paris Agreements to benefit nature.


\textsuperscript{1688} Plan of Action to Implement the ASEAN-EU Strategic Partnership (2023-2027), European Union External Action Service (Brussels) 5 August 2022. Access Date: 17 October 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/plan-action-implement-asean-eu-strategic-partnership-2023-2027-0_en


On 24 September 2022, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen announced a EUR7 billion investment for the global protection of biodiversity. This initiative doubles the European Union’s biodiversity financing from the 2021-2027 period to effectively support nature.

On 5 October 2022, the European Commission proposed that EUR170 million from the budget of the European Union should be used to strengthen the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation (rescEU) organisation in response to recent surges of wildfires across European Union member states. Specifically, the fleet of ground teams, firefighting planes, and helicopters will be upgraded to increase the capacity of rescEU to more effectively challenge wildfires and protect natural habitats such as forests.

On 14 October 2022, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Peru’s Foreign Minister César Landa, with includes “the fight against climate change, the protection of biodiversity and the promotion of circular economy” as one of the key priority points. As part of this Memorandum of Understanding, the EU and Peru allocated EUR14 million to assist Peru implement the green transition framework.

On 18 October 2022, the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco signed a Green Partnership. The Partnership is a cooperative effort to fight climate change, protect the environment, and to conserve biodiversity, and includes measures such as green policy dialogue, support of green environmental projects, and triangular cooperation to achieve the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.

On 25 October 2022, the European Commission adopted a new ecological programme worth EUR115 million named “Terre Verte,” which aims to contribute to Morocco’s national green strategy. The programme will support the development of sustainable agricultural practices as well as the protection and management of forestry.

On 23 November 2022, the European Commission allocated approximately EUR380 million towards the LIFE Programme to benefit the environment and climate action. This is an increase of 27 per cent from last year’s funding for LIFE. Part of the capital will be utilised to assist the financing of 38 environment projects, seven environmental governance projects, and 27 nature and biodiversity projects.

On 28 November 2022, the European Commission published its contributions to the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The European Union submitted 13 proposals as the main proponent or co-proponent, which were adopted by the convention. The majority of these measures involved increased protection for certain reptiles,

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trees, amphibians, and marine species. In addition, the EU agreed to enhance the conservation for elephants by strengthening transparency in the elephant trade.

On 15 December 2022, the European Union committed itself to significantly increase finance for biodiversity from all sources, including both domestic and private investments, at the United Nations Conference on Biodiversity. The European Commission confirmed that it would double its international biodiversity financing to EUR7 billion from 2021-2027. Additionally, the EU announced it will develop policies that create a framework to unlock more private funding for environmental causes. The EU also called on multilateral development banks to take action on biodiversity and increase nature finance through the Joint Donors Statement on International Financing for Biodiversity.

On 15 December 2022, the European Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries Virginijus Sinkevičius signed a legally binding trade agreement with Guyanese Minister of Natural Resources Vickram Bharrat. The European Union committed to help Guyana tackle illegal timber harvesting and trade while Guyana committed to improve market-access for law-abiding and sustainable timber businesses. Moreover, the agreement emphasises the commitment of EU-based timber buyers to only purchase and trade in legally obtained timber.

On 16 December 2022, Commissioner Sinkevičius, on behalf of the EU, committed to creating a Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity and joined a high ambition Accelerator Partnership that supports the future implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework. The Accelerator Partnership will expand finance flows for biodiversity conservation efforts in developing countries. The Knowledge Support Service will help countries monitor biodiversity objectives.

On 19 December 2022, the European Union adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the UN Biodiversity Conference. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework significantly increases funding for biodiversity from all sources, including domestic, international, public, and private sources of funding to mobilise at least USD200 billion per year by 2030. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework also calls for the protection of 30 per cent of land and water by 2030.

The European Union has complied with its commitment to mobilise resources from all sources and to substantially increase national and international funding for nature by 2025 to support the implementation of an ambitious global framework. The European Union has created domestic legislation and programmes and has proven to keep member countries accountable for environmental breaches. The EU has also made strong efforts internationally through bilateral partnerships and agreements, as well as active multilateral participation in international organisations and summits. The European Union has successfully provided expertise and funding for international environmental initiatives and projects. While the European Union’s resources for its efforts came from different public sources, the EU has also acknowledged the need for more private funding and has joined pledges to increase funding from private investments.

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

Analyst: Alexander Laurens Bremer

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10. Food and Agriculture: Resilience

“We will ensure that our response to the current challenges also strengthens the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Pact, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity, including via increasing our support to smallholder farmers.”

G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué

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Background

With the adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, strengthening agriculture and food systems, both in terms of resilience and sustainability, has gained increasing importance as a global priority. However, political unrest, in combination with climate change, has posed major challenges to realizing the goals outlined in the SDGs such as “[ending] hunger, [achieving] food security and [improving] nutrition and [promoting] sustainable agriculture.”

Furthermore, G7 members have remarked that the ongoing invasion of Ukraine has yielded significant repercussions to global food and agriculture systems, disrupting major trade lines in manners such as the “blocking of export routes for Ukraine’s grain.” Additionally, G7 members have concluded that the “loss of biodiversity, climate change and ongoing global economic uncertainty,” as well as lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, are weakening global food security. With food and agriculture security at risk, the Sustainable Development Goals remain difficult to attain, resulting in increased global malnutrition and famine.

G7 Members have committed to make “food available” as a precautionary strategy to keep global markets stable and have called on other countries “with large food stockpiles” and the private sector to follow suit.

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 members identified risks to food security and imbalances of trade in food and agricultural products as a result of “further stimulating production of agricultural commodities in surplus.” Members committed to “allow market signals to influence agricultural production” while giving consideration to “food security, environmental protection and overall employment.”

At the 1988 Toronto Summit, G7 members reiterated the importance of “[reducing] all direct and indirect subsidies” in order to make the “agricultural sector more responsive to market signals.” Members also recognized the impacts of “over intensive use of resources” and “preventing desertification” on agriculture and the environment.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 members emphasized the need for the agricultural sector to help prevent “water pollution, soil erosion and desertification,” thus supporting the “mutually reinforcing” nature of economic growth and good environmental policies.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 members reaffirmed their commitment to “a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system.” Members continued to recognize that market-oriented economies were the “best
means for successful environmental protection.” During the summit, members further confirmed their readiness to begin negotiations in regard to “curb[ing] deforestation, protect biodiversity … and address threats to the world’s forests.”

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 members agreed on basic principles for the “management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forest” and announced support for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

At the 1992 Munich Summit, G7 members urged other countries to ratify “the Climate Change Convention,” otherwise known as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The ratification of the UNFCCC laid the basis for the Paris Agreement, a legally binding treaty on climate change enacted in 2016.

At the 1993 Tokyo Summit, G7 members verbally acknowledged the ratification of the “Framework Convention on Climate Change” and discussed the “negotiation of a convention on desertification.” Members did not go into length about ways to ensure food security, sustainability or identify any actions to be taken for desertification or the preservation of diversity.

At the 1994 Naples Summit, G7 members continued to acknowledge the ratification of the Convention on Desertification with no other actions taken for the sustainability of agriculture and food systems.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitments to the UNFCCC and affirmed their commitment to ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. Additionally, members identified the need for access to “adequate food supplies and to increase “training in agricultural science” as a solution to addressing malnourishment and food insecurity.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 members committed to establishing “food and nutrition security scholars programs to expand training in agricultural science.” These programs would allow local farmers to raise “agricultural productivity in an environmentally sustainable way consistent with local needs.”

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, G8 members encouraged the need for “the development of an international forest monitoring network” to combat deforestation and forest degradation, which can lead to desertification. Members also promised to support “country-led” efforts to combat desertification and the “conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.” Additionally, members committed to promoting “agricultural research and development” that is “locally adapted and sustainable farming technologies.”

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 members committed to stimulating food production growth by “promoting increased investment in agriculture” with attention paid to “small-hold farmers.” They also welcomed commitments made by non-G8 members to a “goal of mobilizing USD 20 billion over three years” intended for “sustainable agricultural development.”

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 members committed to launch a “New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition” which would accelerate “private capital to African agriculture … and other innovation that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity.”

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members announced support for the development of “good practices for global food security and nutrition that are in line with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 members stated that the United States was in the process of “reviewing its policies on climate change and on the Paris Agreement,” therefore reaching a non-consensus on issues related to climate change and sustainability.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 members committed to enacting policies that “encourage sustainable production, the protection, conservation and the regeneration of ecosystems and the sequestration of carbon.”
Members also reaffirmed their commitment to the “Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach” made in the 2015 Elmau Summit, to support the second goal of the SDGs.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members committed to “sustainably increas[ing] the availability of agricultural products.” Building upon the conventions of the Paris Agreement and other policies, it is the first summit of its kind where members have identified the close relationship between climate change and the sustainability and resilience of agriculture and food systems. It represents a paradigm shift from agriculture as a product of economic growth to agriculture as a product of sustainable practices.

Commitment Features
At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to: “[ensuring] that our response to the current challenges also strengthens the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Pact, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity, including via increasing our support to smallholder farmers.” This commitment consists of three fundamental pillars: (i) strengthening the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems, (ii) strengthening the long-term sustainability of agriculture and food systems, (iii) and increasing support to smallholder farmers.

“Ensure” is understood as “to make something certain to happen.” In the context of this commitment, members should aim to ensure that responses to food and agricultural crises also strengthen long-term resilience and sustainability.

“Current challenges” refers to the issues being faced with regard to current agriculture and food systems. This includes, most directly, the insecurity created by Russia’s ongoing war on Ukraine and the challenges presented by the climate crisis.

“Strengthen” is understood as “to make or become stronger.”

“Sustainable Development Goals” or “SDGs” is understood to mean the Sustainable Development Goals that were outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There are 17 SDGs that this commitment refers to: 1) end poverty; 2) end hunger; 3) good health and well-being; 4) quality education; 5) gender equality; 6) clean water and sanitation; 7) affordable and clean energy; 8) decent work and economic growth; 9) industry, innovation and infrastructure; 10) reduced inequalities; 11) sustainable cities and communities; 12) responsible consumption and production; 13) climate action; 14) life below water; 15) life on land; 16) peace, justice and strong institutions; and 17) partnerships for the goals.

“The Paris Agreement” is understood to be a “a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.” The agreement’s main goal is to “limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century.”
“Glasgow Pact” is understood as “a doubling of finance to support developing countries in adapting to the impacts of climate change and building resilience.”¹⁷⁰⁷

“The Convention to Combat Desertification” is understood as “a Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found. Parties to the Convention meet at COPs every two years, as well as in technical meetings throughout the year, to advance the aims and ambitions of the Convention and achieve progress in its implementation.”¹⁷⁰⁸

“The Convention on Biological Diversity” is understood as “a Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the international legal instrument for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources that has been ratified by 196 nations.”¹⁷⁰⁹

“Long-term” is understood as pertaining to “any commitment with a delivery date of over five years.”

“Resilience” is understood as “the capacity of [systems] potentially exposed to hazards to resist, adapt and recover.”

“Sustainability” is understood as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

“Agriculture and food systems” refer to “the sum of actors and interactions along the food value chain – from input supply and the production of … agricultural commodities to transportation, processing, retailing, wholesaling and preparation of foods for consumption and disposal.”

“Increase” is understood as to contribute additional efforts to a prior commitment.

“Support” is understood as acts of providing aid or assistance.

“Smallholder farmers” refer to “small-scale farmers, pastoralists, forest keepers, fishers who manage areas varying from less than one hectare to 10 hectares; [they are] characterized by family-focused motives such as favoring the stability of the farm household system, using mainly family labor for production and using part of the produce for family consumption.”

Examples of strong actions may include, but are not limited to: loan or grant issuance, financial subsidy programs, other non-financial contributions intended for smallholder farmers; foreign direct investment or other financial contributions issued by an executive or a national legislature; the creation of new policy or the amelioration of current initiatives. Executive or legislative policy proposals which fail or have yet to be implemented will still count as strong actions. Examples of weak actions may include, but are not limited to, verbal support for one of the pillars under the commitment.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action in at least two of the following three pillars: (i) strengthening the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems, (ii) strengthening the long-term sustainability of agriculture and food systems, (iii) and increasing support to smallholder farmers.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be given to G7 members that take strong action in one of the following three pillars: (i) strengthening the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems, (ii) strengthening the long-term sustainability of agriculture and food systems, (iii) and increasing support to smallholder farmers. Even if a G7 member takes weak action in two of the pillars, it will still only receive partial compliance.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be given to G7 members that does not take any strong action in the following three pillars: (i) strengthening the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems, (ii) strengthening the long-term sustainability of agriculture and food systems, (iii) and increasing support to smallholder farmers.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to ensure food and agriculture security, sustainability and resilience in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in less than TWO of the following dimensions: (i) sustainable development goals (ii) climate change (iii) biodiversity (iv) desertification (v) smallholder farmers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to ensure food and agriculture security, sustainability and resilience in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in at least TWO of the following dimensions: (i) sustainable development goals (ii) climate change (iii) biodiversity (iv) desertification (v) smallholder farmers OR less than strong steps in at least three dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to ensure food and agriculture security, sustainability and resilience in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in at least FOUR of the following dimensions: (i) sustainable development goals (ii) climate change (iii) biodiversity (iv) desertification (v) smallholder farmers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 12 July 2022, the Government of Canada released a sector-by-sector overview of its 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan.\(^{1710}\) To meet Canada’s 2030 emissions reduction target and achieve net zero emissions by 2050, Canada pledged to provide CAD470 million to the Agricultural Climate Solutions: On-Farm Climate Action Fund and extend the program’s end date. The fund aims to increase support to key climate mitigation practices and help farmers adopt practices that align with the fertilizer emissions target and Global Methane Pledge. Additionally, Canada pledged CAD150 million for “a resilient agricultural landscapes program to support carbon sequestration, adaptation and address other environmental co-benefits,” CAD330 million for the Agricultural Clean Technology program and CAD100 million towards an investment in “transformative science for a sustainable sector in an uncertain climate and net-zero economy for 2050.”

On 22 July 2022, the federal, provincial and territorial Ministers of Agriculture reached a new five-year agreement which will direct CAD500 million towards the five-year Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership.\(^{1711}\) The ministers agreed to allocate CAD250 million towards the Resilient Agriculture Landscape Program. This new agreement “includes stronger targets such as a 3-5 [metric ton] reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.”


emissions, increasing sector competitiveness, revenue and exports, and increased participation of Indigenous Peoples, women and youth.” It will help different regions in the country leverage their strengths to combat challenges posed by climate change while “ensuring that efforts to reduce emissions from fertilizer or other agricultural sources do not impede Canada’s ability to contribute to domestic and global food security, now or into the future.”

On 15 August 2022, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Marie-Claude Bibeau and Member of Parliament for Kings-Hants Kody Blois announced a CAD8.5 million investment under a five-year plan called the On-Farm Climate Action Fund.1712 This plan is intended to support farmers in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador in the adoption of sustainable farming practices to increase resilience against climate change. Adopting innovative and sustainable agricultural practices will also help Canadian producers reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

On 28 August 2022, the government announced a new funding stream added to a Canada-British Columbia program called the Knowledge and Technology Transfer Program (KTTP), which allows agriculture producers and processors in British Columbia to submit applications for funding.1714 This is intended to “increase the competitiveness, resiliency and innovation of British Columbia’s agriculture and food sector through facilitated knowledge and technology sharing.” The Canadian Agricultural Partnership funds the KTTP projects as part of a CAD3 billion five-year commitment aimed at strengthening and growing Canada’s agri-food and agri-products sectors.

On 30 August 2022, Minister Bibeau established a Livestock Tax Deferral for designated regions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba which faced extreme weather conditions.1715 This tax deferral “allows livestock producers who are forced to sell a significant amount of their breeding herd due to drought or flooding to defer a portion of their income from sales until the following tax year.” This provision aims to help producers increase their resilience to the uncertainties created by extreme weather conditions.

On 21 September 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau participated in the Global Food Security Summit and discussed Canada’s efforts in addressing the global food security crisis.1716 Prime Minister Trudeau announced that Canada would allocate CAD245 million in humanitarian funding to the UN as well as other Canadian, and

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international organizations that tackle food insecurity. He further noted the impact of Russia’s illegal invasion of Ukraine on the global food system as well as drought-induced famines.

On 27 September 2022, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada announced a CAD67,000 pilot project in British Columbia to station livestock emergency response trailers in the Fraser Valley and East Kootenays. These trailers aim to help capture and contain animals, safeguarding them from dangerous conditions. In doing so, producers will be able to access tools and equipment during extreme weather events, while protecting the welfare of animals.

On 11 October 2022, Minister Bibeau and Manitoba Agriculture Minister Derek Johnson announced the launch of a new Environmental Farm Plan platform for Manitoba. The platform serves as an online, voluntary self-assessment tool prepared by farm families that helps “assess the features and management practices of a farm in order to develop an action plan to mitigate the identified risks.” This tool intends to help farms adapt to changing climate conditions and promote resilience by providing farmers with greater access to the resources needed to implement and prioritize best management practices.

On 13 October 2022, Minister Bibeau traveled to Prince Edward Island to see how Hurricane Fiona affected farm operations, families and livelihoods. Minister Bibeau highlighted the business risk management programs available to producers and encouraged them to register for interim benefits. These programs help producers mitigate the risks that threaten their farm operations and provide them with assistance to manage pressing financial challenges. The Government of Canada committed to “continue to respond to the immediate needs of people impacted by the storm and support the long-term recovery of the agricultural sector.”

On 14 October 2022, Minister of Official Languages and the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Ginette Petitpas Taylor contributed CAD4.2 million to nine businesses in Prince Edward Island. This investment was intended to boost the sustainable development of the sector and build resilience against potato wart, as it posed a serious threat to 5,000 people in the industry when it was discovered in 2021. This support helps “ensure a strong recovery and increased resilience for the industry.”

On 16 October 2022, Minister of International Development Harjit S. Sajjan delivered a statement on World Food Day that reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to continue to work with “partners in developing countries to develop longer-term solutions for greater food system resilience with an emphasis on climate-smart agriculture, fertilizers, sustainable agri-food value chains, inclusive food system governance and productive safety nets.” He noted that it is crucial to include smallholder farmers, two thirds of which are women, in decision making processes and developing solutions. This verbal commitment calls for strengthening the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems.

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On 12 November 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault reaffirmed Canada’s intention of funding a CAD10 million initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on Adaptation and Agriculture Day at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This initiative “aims to promote climate-smart agriculture and agriculture biodiversity practices to help rural communities in Aswan, Beheira, and Kafr El Sheik, Egypt, expand their capacity to adapt to climate change.”

On 18 November 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau concluded his participation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Economic Leaders’ Meeting in Thailand, where he announced that a CAD38.1 million investment would establish the first Canadian agriculture office in the region and expand “supply chain resilience in the Indo-Pacific to benefit people in the region and Canada alike.”

On 3 December 2022, Minister Bibeau discussed the Government of Canada’s Indo-Pacific Strategy with agriculture stakeholders at the Canadian Western Agribition in Regina, Saskatchewan. They discussed the announcement of the Indo-Pacific Agriculture and Agri-Food Office (IPAAO). The IPAAO will help Canada expand supply chain resilience while promoting resilience and security as well as the creation of “a sustainable and green future.”

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Canada has expressed verbal support for strengthening the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems, and provided humanitarian funding in response to risks of famine brought on by the war in Ukraine. The government has also implemented several programs to uphold this commitment, targeting smallholder farmers and promoting resilience against climate change. These programs also emphasize the importance of agricultural practices that increase biodiversity.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Lara Ground**

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 26 July 2022, France and the World Food Programme launched a plan through the European Food and Agricultural Resilience Mission initiative that will “support countries worst hit by the global food crisis by boosting sustainable agricultural production and ensuring that the most vulnerable countries have equitable access to supplies of agricultural commodities at a fair price.”

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On 31 August 2022, the first Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Strategic Plans of EU countries was formally approved by the European Commission.\(^{1726}\) France's CAP plan aims to promote “farm diversification, preservation of permanent grasslands, plant protein production, agroecology and organic farming” by combining “national and regional elements, providing support to farmers and rural areas by taking into account regional specificities.”\(^{1727}\) This plan supports the European Unions' Green New Deal and helps the transition towards a sustainable and resilient agricultural sector that ensures long-term food security—along with many other strengthened environmental ambitions.

On 19 October 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs reaffirmed its commitment to France’s International Strategy for Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture.\(^{1728}\) This strategy intends to contribute to “strengthening global governance of food security and nutrition and developing sustainable food systems by promoting agro-ecological practices.” It also aims to combat undernourished young children and pregnant or breastfeeding women in developing countries and enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations to agricultural shocks.

On 30 November 2022, the Ministry for Agriculture and Food Sovereignty met with representatives of France’s Overseas Territories to discuss the agro-ecological transition and efforts to increase food resilience to climate change.\(^{1729}\) The Ministry for Agriculture announced a EUR3 million increase in aid to the Overseas Ministry to be directed towards ecological improvements in food production.

On 14 December 2022, the National Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (PNDAR) announced its funding of 50 research and development projects, totalling EUR20 million in aid.\(^{1730}\) The projects intend to aid France’s agro-ecological transition, with emphasis placed on reduction of greenhouse gases, preservation of agrobiodiversity and adaptation to climate hazards.

France has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems considering the Russian invasion of Ukraine. France has expressed verbal support for strengthening the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems and has met with overseas representatives to further these aims. The government has taken strong action in launching the PNDAR, which is aimed at promoting biodiversity and resilience against climate change. Additionally, it has taken steps to support smallholder farms through aid and recognized desertification by promoting the implementation of practices that limit soil erosion as seen in the CAP Strategic Plan.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\(\text{Analyst: Anurag Choudhury}\)

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Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 30 June 2022, German state-directed KfW Development Bank launched the InsuResilience Investment Fund (IIF) initiative.\textsuperscript{1731} The IIF aims to reduce the vulnerability of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to extreme weather events and climate change. The initiative has issued loans totalling more than USD95 million and has made equity investments amounting to more than USD40 million. The fund currently invests in 26 partners across four continents and has reached more than 40 million beneficiaries.

On 8 July 2022, Minister of Food and Agriculture Cem Özdemir acknowledged the achievements of the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) in plant protection, food security and animal health.\textsuperscript{1732} Minister Özdemir pledged EUR150,000 in funding to the STDF, stating that the development of sustainable food systems in the Global South is essential to global food security.

On 26 July 2022, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture launched a project to reduce the use of peat in commercial horticulture by 2030.\textsuperscript{1733} The project aims to fund research to develop less carbon-heavy alternatives and generate sustainable initiatives to encourage private gardening agencies to adopt alternative fertilization materials.

On 14 August 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz announced that Germany would make EUR1.5 billion available annually for international biodiversity conservation starting in 2025 to promote food security.\textsuperscript{1734} This doubles the EUR750 million per year invested on average from 2017 to 2021, making Germany the largest international donor.

On 20 September 2022, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development implemented the InsuResilience Solutions Fund (ISF).\textsuperscript{1735} The ISF aims to enhance the resilience of vulnerable agricultural businesses against extreme weather events and provides advisory services for climate risk insurance products, intending to cover 1.25 million people by 2025. The fund signed a support agreement with the Rwandan Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and K. M. Dastur & Company Limited to give smallholder farmers improved and broader access to agricultural insurance.

On 17 November 2022, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock and Environment Minister for Environment Steffi Lemke announced that Germany would increase its contribution to the International Adaptation Fund by EUR60 million.\textsuperscript{1736} This contribution further supports smallholder farmers in developing countries against


G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
turbulent weather changes caused by climate change. The financial contribution supports new innovative projects that combine climate adaptation and biodiversity protection, safeguarding vital natural resources and agricultural goods simultaneously.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Germany has taken strong action to address its commitment to sustainable development by funding key projects that help food systems withstand the impacts of climate change. In addition, Germany has taken strong action to protect biodiversity through investment schemes and provided support for smallholder farmers. However, Germany has not taken any actions towards desertification.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 3 August 2022, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture released an agenda to support the sustainable transition of the livestock sector, aligning with the European Commission’s Farm to Fork and Biodiversity 2030 Strategies.\(^{1737}\) The plan intends to promote the development of a sustainable breeding model, animal welfare improvement and initiatives to curb the rise of antimicrobial resistance in livestock.

On 30 November 2022, the government released an inter-ministerial decree on animal welfare following the State-Regions Conference.\(^{1738}\) The decree prioritized the sustainability of livestock and farming practices, and was intended to supplement Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

On 22 December 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced its agreement with the World Bank pledging EUR10 million to developing countries to aid in climate change adaptation projects, including strengthening food and agricultural sustainability and resilience.\(^{1739}\) The funds will be processed through the Paris Agreement Adaptation Fund and will target regions vulnerable to droughts, floods and desertification to foster sustainable development practices.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Italy has taken action in launching initiatives that address its commitments to promote sustainable development, protect biodiversity and combat climate change through legal and financial mechanisms. However, it has not taken any steps to support smallholder farmers and counteract desertification.

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\(^{1737}\) Firmato decreto da 144 milioni per aiuti straordinari a comparto zootecnico, Ministero dell’agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 1 July 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 October 2022. https://www.politicheagricole.it/144mln-zootecnia


Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Isabella Liu*

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 14 October 2022, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries released an annual report on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas in Japan. In the report, the government outlines efforts taken in line with its Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, which focuses on the establishment of sustainable food systems through changes in procurement, production, processing, distribution and consumption practices. It highlighted the use of small hydroelectric power generation to “achieve energy saving in agricultural irrigation facilities.” These advancements are in part due to a revision of the Land Improvement Act, which ensures that the costs for implementing smart agriculture do not fall solely on the farmers. It further discusses the use of rural land or agriculture via different types of agricultural management to take advantage of specific rural characteristics. This entails a focus on hilly and mountainous farming areas, which contributes between 70 per cent and 40 per cent productivity relative to flat farming areas respectively.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. It has implemented measures in line with the UN sustainable development goals and provided support to smallholder farmers. However, it has not taken any action to promote the protection of biodiversity, combat climate change or resist desertification.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Anurag Choudhury*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 30 June 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Rural Payments Agency introduced the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) to reward farmers who manage their land in a way that improves food production in a more environmentally sustainable way. To get GBP20 per hectare of eligible land, the farmer has to complete a soil assessment and then produce a soil management plan meeting certain preconditions. The SFI will provide an annual health and welfare review to eligible livestock farmers, and the funding will cover the cost of the vet.

On 20 July 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government, the Welsh government and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs confirmed that the

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exclusion to the Internal Market Act on single-use plastics had received Parliamentary approval. This exclusion prohibits the sale of single-use plastics and is intended to help fight the growing concern surrounding microplastics found in food as well as increases the quality of produce.

On 17 August 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Rural Payments Agency and the Environment Agency relaxed rules to help farmers deal with the impacts of some of the driest weather for decades. The changes come into effect 7 November and last until the end of 2022. The new rules will help increase smallholder farmers’ access to bedding, fodder, grazing or forage in ways that limit its environmental impact.

On 22 September 2022, the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs introduced the Health and Welfare Framework. This framework provides a set of practical principles that will help protect against animal disease in the farming sector. It outlines measures to ensure that the harmful byproducts of the farming industry do not threaten the health of animals nor the quality of the human food chain. It also promotes the use of information and intelligence sharing and improves the partnership work between local authorities and APHA.

On 31 October 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs introduced the Genetic Technology Bill concerning the environmental release and marketing of genetically modified organisms. The bill seeks to encourage new genetic technologies that increase yields, make food more nutritious and make crops more resistant to disease and weather extremes. To help farmers with this change, the bill will establish a proportionate regulatory system to ensure animal welfare is safeguarded and will not introduce new changes until this system is in place.

On 7 November 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs opened the Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund 2023. The fund’s purpose is to allow farmers and landowners to work together, and share knowledge to protect and enhance the local environment. The GBP2.5 million fund encourages efforts to improve the environment and create cleaner, greener landscapes, leading to healthier food and produce.

On 13 December 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs introduced a new funding package worth GBP12.5 million for agriculture, horticulture automation and robotics. Under this scheme, farmers, growers, businesses and researchers are invited to apply for a share of GBP12.5 million, with grants

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for projects worth between GBP500,000 and GBP1.5 million available. These projects are intended to encourage cutting-edge agriculture and horticulture innovation, and create more sustainable farming practices. With this action, the UK has strengthened the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems and increased support to smallholder farmers by giving grants to encourage research.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The country has made numerous efforts to help smallholder farmers by introducing more funds. These opportunities not only increase yield but to make farms more eco-friendly. The UK has also made laws to help improve the sustainability of agriculture and food, systems and protect biodiversity. These laws entail banishing plastic use, improving scientific innovations for crops, and collaborating with different actors. Additionally, it is noticed that the government managed to respond quickly to changing weather patterns without comprising environmental agreements. However, it has not taken concerted action to combating desertification.

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

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 12 August 2022, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) committed USD80 million to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to combat food insecurity and malnutrition in Afghanistan. The initiative provides Afghan smallholder farmers with an increased availability of nutritious seeds and resources to pursue crop diversification and other sustainable farming practices.

On 21 September 2022, President Joe Biden pledged USD2.9 billion in new financial assistance to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program before the UN General Assembly. The government also encourages private donors to contribute to the initiative as well.

On 21 September 2022, President Biden pledged USD783 million in global development assisting funding. USD140 million will be specifically allocated towards supporting smallholder farmers, both domestic and abroad, by investing in new agricultural technologies, tools and production methods through the US Feed the Future program. USD220 million will be funded through the US Department of Agriculture to build new school feeding projects in Africa and East Asia. USD178 million will be funded through the US Department of Agriculture to promote sustainable agricultural practices and address migration issues in Central America.

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On 29 September 2022, USAID provided USD44 million to Nigeria in support of food security and resilience in the wake of climate risks.\(^{1}\) The initiative allocates USD25 million in direct humanitarian assistance and USD9 million in agricultural market and development investment. An additional USD10 million aims to improve Niger’s governance practices in food security.

On 19 October 2022, USAID launched the Global Food Security Research Strategy in partnership with the Department of Agriculture, aiming to build resilience to challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, water security, climate change and violent conflict.\(^{2}\) The strategy establishes three domains of research that will guide the US Government’s global food security partnerships through 2026: climate-smart agricultural innovations, improved nutrition through high-quality, affordable diets and genetic improvement of resilient crops and livestock.

On 22 December 2022, USAID announced the Food Safety for Food Security Partnership (FS4FS).\(^{3}\) The FS4FS will allocate USD15 million over five years to boost accessibility to safe food sources and thereby reduce hunger and malnutrition in low and middle-income countries.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The United States has consistently contributed to strengthening resilience against climate change and sustainability in global food systems through investing in new technologies, research and development. The United States has committed to assisting smallholder farmers through funded projects, pledges, and practices. It has also promoted sustainable agricultural practices to protect the environment. However, it has not taken any steps towards combating desertification.

Thus, the United States earns a score of +1.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 5 August 2022, the European Commission approved a EUR110 million Austrian scheme to support primary agricultural producers affected by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.\(^{4}\) Eligible beneficiaries will be able to receive direct grants, and “the measure will be open to companies of all sizes active in the primary agricultural sector, which have been affected by the price increase of energy, fertilizers and other raw materials.”

On 24 August 2022, Water for Food Grand Challenge (WE4F) Southern and Central Africa Regional Innovation Hub, a joint international initiative partially funded by the European Union, announced the launch

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G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
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of the second Southern and Central Africa Call for Innovations. The initiative intends to encourage innovation and enhance food security in the region, which will “support up to 30 organizations working on innovative technologies and business model solutions to provide more sustainable water or energy solutions for climate-resilient agriculture.” The selected organizations can include smallholder farms, and they will receive USD200,000 as well as technical, investment, legal, policy and regulatory assistance that will enable them to “foster the transition to sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural sectors.”

On 6 October 2022, the European Commission approved the first package of European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Strategic Plans for Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Poland, Portugal and Spain. EUR270 billion will be allocated towards the CAP for the 2023-2027 period, and the seven plans approved have a budget of over EUR120 billion. The CAP will “shape the transition to a sustainable, resilient and modern European agricultural sector” and the new policy will distribute funding more fairly to small and medium-sized family farms and young farmers.

On 24 September 2022, the European Commission announced the allocation of EUR600 million from the European Development Fund to support immediate humanitarian food aid, food production and resilience of food systems in the most vulnerable countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP). This decision will help these vulnerable countries manage the consequences of Russia’s war against Ukraine, which include the food security crisis.


On 13 September 2022, the European Commission approved the second package of CAP Strategic Plans for Austria and Luxembourg. The two plans have a budget of over EUR6.2 billion.

On 12 September 2022, Malawi’s Minister of Agriculture Lobin Lowe, First Capital Bank CEO Spyridon Georgopoulos and Vice President of the European Investment Bank (EIB) Thomas Östros unveiled a EUR25 million investment under the Kulima Agriculture support program that will help smallholder farmers and rural cooperatives across Malawi. The investment will better equip smallholders to “tackle recent drought and extreme rainfall” and create business opportunities over the long term.

On 6 October 2022, the European Commission announced the launch of the new European CAP Network that will start on 1 January 2023. The CAP aims to help the European agricultural sector become more sustainable and resilient by “playing a key role in supporting Europe’s agricultural sector as well as strengthening the efforts of European farmers to tackle climate change and protect the environment.”

On 13 October 2022, the EIB proposed a loan of EUR150 million for a project that will assist Egypt in building resilience against agricultural shortages as a result of climate change or inflation by modernising their storage and logistics infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1762} Specific objectives of the project include “strengthening the resilience of Egypt’s food supply system by increasing the storage capacity for wheat in modern silos, thus reducing losses in grain storage and handling” and “contributing to immediate food security by addressing cereal supply shortages and replenishing the country’s strategic reserves.”

On 25 October 2022, the EIB proposed a loan of EUR150 million for a project that will work to alleviate the current grain price spike caused by the war in Ukraine and strengthen the capacity of Tunisia’s cereal supply chains.\textsuperscript{1763} Additionally, the project aims to help Tunisia build resilience in response to food shortages caused by climate change or spikes in food prices “by increasing and modernising their cereal storage and logistics infrastructure.”

On 25 October 2022, the European Commission adopted a EUR115 million program to “support the ecological, inclusive and innovative development of Morocco’s agricultural and forestry sectors.”\textsuperscript{1764} This program will contribute to Morocco’s Green Generation and Moroccan Forests national strategies, which cover the period from 2020-2030. One objective of the program is to support sustainable agricultural value chains through the Food and Resilience Facility, which aims to support solutions to optimize agricultural output and sustainable methods among producers.

On 26 October 2022, the EIB Board of Directors approved EUR11.2 billion in funds “to accelerate business investment, clean energy and climate action, health, education and sustainable transport across Europe and around the world.”\textsuperscript{1765} The board also approved new initiatives that target financing to promote agricultural resilience in at-risk countries.

On 28 October, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Croatia, Slovenia and Sweden.\textsuperscript{1766} The three plans have a budget of close to EUR9 billion. Sweden “[allocated] EUR806 million for farmers to continue sustainable agricultural practice in areas where conditions for farming are challenging, such as mountains, forest-dominated areas or northern areas,” which will strengthen the resiliency of agriculture and food systems.

On 7 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plan for Hungary.\textsuperscript{1767} The Hungarian plan has a budget of EUR8.4 billion, with EUR2 billion “dedicated to environmental and climate objectives and eco-schemes.”

\textsuperscript{1762} Egypt Food Resilience, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 13 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. https://www.eib.org/en/projects/pipelines/all/20220523
On 9 November 2022, the European Commission, in acknowledging the impact of Russia’s war in Ukraine on food security, reaffirmed the European Union’s commitment “to continue to address the root causes of hunger, including conflict and insecurity, climate change, and economic shocks.” The Commission expressed its intention to work with “international partners and Member States to support the enhancement of local production capacities and the creation of sustainable and resilient food systems in the most fragile contexts.”

On 11 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Estonia and Latvia. The two plans have a budget of EUR3.8 billion. Estonia’s plan “will use around [EUR]456 million of its total CAP budget to support environmental and climate objectives, focusing on carbon sequestration, biodiversity and valuable grasslands, as well as increasing knowledge about sustainable production,” and Latvia’s plan will focus on “climate change mitigation, pollution reduction, biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry,” setting high targets for environmental and climate actions.

On 14 November 2022, the European Commission released a EUR210 million humanitarian aid package for 15 countries to combat food insecurity, reduce the risk of famine and respond to Russia’s war in Ukraine, which has affected the global food supply. On 16 November 2022, the EIB announced support for Egypt’s green transition at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which includes support for agricultural adaptation. The EIB “is currently working on projects that contribute to agriculture adaptation, climate action and environmental sustainability objectives” in response to the food security challenge in Egypt and will “support Egypt in building resilience to food shortages due to climate change or to food price spikes.”

On 21 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Germany, Greece and Lithuania. Germany’s plan has a budget of EUR30.5 billion, Greece’s plan has a budget of EUR13.4 billion and Lithuania’s plan has a budget of EUR3.9 billion. Germany’s plan will focus on ensuring the resilience of farms and rural areas, Greece’s plan “will improve the viability of small- and medium-sized holdings,” and Lithuania’s plan will allocate EUR3 billion “for income support with a redistributive payment for small- and medium-sized farms.”

On 24 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Czechia and Slovakia. Czechia’s plan has a budget of EUR5.6 billion and Slovakia’s plan has a budget of EUR3.3 billion. Czechia’s plan will focus on the protection of natural resources and biodiversity and Slovakia’s plan will focus on agricultural resilience, the protection of natural resources and redistributive support for small- and medium-sized holdings.

1768 Food security: the Commission addresses the availability and affordability of fertilisers in the EU and globally, European Commission (Brussels) 9 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022.
On 30 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plan for Malta, which has a budget of EUR122 million, with EUR47 million allocated towards environmental and climate objectives and eco-schemes, including the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.1774

On 2 December 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Cyprus and Italy.1775 Cyprus’ plan has a budget of EUR373 million and Italy’s plan has a budget of EUR26.61 billion. The Cypriot plan will focus on resilience in the agricultural sector and “invest in irrigation and encourage farmers to adopt more sustainable agricultural practices.” The Italian plan will provide about 800,000 farmers with funding of almost EUR3 billion “to participate in risk management tools so they better cope with the growing impact of adverse climate events.”

On 5 December 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for two Belgian regions, Flanders and Wallonia, with a budget of EUR1.3 billion for Flanders and EUR1.5 billion for Wallonia.1776 In the Flemish Plan, “Flanders allocates [EUR]85 million, more than half of its rural development budget, to environmental and climate-related objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing soil and water quality and strengthening of biodiversity.” The Walloon Plan “dedicates 26 [per cent] of its direct payments budget to eco-schemes, and 56 [per cent] of its rural development budget to interventions protecting the environment, climate and biodiversity” and provides redistributive payments for small- and medium-sized farms.

On 5 December 2022, the EIB announced the proposal of a EUR500 million food security loan to the International Fund for Agricultural Development which will “finance investments that boost agricultural production and reinforce the food value chains to generate resilience” for low- and middle-income countries.1777 The projects financed by the EIB will strengthen food production systems and their related policies and institutions.

On 7 December 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Bulgaria and Romania.1778 Bulgaria’s plan has a budget of EUR5.6 billion and Romania’s plan has a budget of EUR14.9 billion. In Bulgaria, the plan will support small- and medium-sized farms with a redistributive payment and improve soil quality. In Romania, the plan will “support the development of renewable energy sources” and provide farms of less than 50 hectares with a redistributive payment.

On 13 December 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plan for the Netherlands.1779 This plan “represents a total EU budget of more than [EUR]4 billion, including [EUR]1.4 billion dedicated to environmental and climate objectives and eco-schemes, and [EUR]107 million to young farmers.”

On 14 December 2022, the European Commission announced the approval of 28 Strategic Plans, marking the start of the new Common Agricultural Policy, which will begin on 1 January 2023.\textsuperscript{1780} EUR264 billion in funding will be allocated towards supporting “European farmers in the transition towards a sustainable and resilient agricultural sector.” Additionally, “[co-financing] and complementary national financing will bring the total public budget dedicated to farmers and rural communities to [EUR]307 billion for the 2023-2027 period.”

On 20 December 2022, the EIB announced the financing of a sustainable land-based salmon farm.\textsuperscript{1781} The SEK530 million provided for the project will “enable sustainable production, processing, distribution and consumption of salmon and reduce food waste.” It will also “reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the use of renewable sources in the production process.”

On 20 December 2022, the EIB signed a EUR32 million finance contract with Carraro Finance to support the Carraro Group’s projects concerning electrification technologies for agricultural machinery.\textsuperscript{1782} The loan “will help to promote environmental sustainability and decarbonization of the agricultural sector.”

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The European Union has financed several projects designed to withstand climate disasters and improve biodiversity. The European Union is also increasing support to smallholder farms through investments and international partnerships. Furthermore, it has promoted the uptake of sustainable agricultural practices in line with sustainable development goals. However, it has not taken any steps towards combating desertification.

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

\textit{Analyst: Lara Ground}


11. Digital Economy: Empowering Citizens

“We affirm our commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.”

G7 Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

The digital economy was first introduced as an issue area at the 2000 Okinawa Summit with the milestone introduction of the Digital Opportunities Task Force (DOT force).\(^{1783}\) The digital economy has been described through various terms including ‘information technology’ (IT), ‘information and communications technology’ (ICT), ‘the Internet’ and ‘cyberspace.’ Over the last two decades, the importance of commitments in this issue area has remained consistent. The G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000 recognised the role that IT played in the process of globalisation and IT’s ability to empower, benefit and link the global population. The Communiqué also stated the large potential of IT to expand economies, enhance public welfare, promote stronger social cohesion and flourish democracy. The Communiqué determined that access to digital opportunities must be open to all, creating a goal to bridge the international information and knowledge divide by maximising the benefits of IT and ensuring its availability to people with limited access. On 13 June 2021, the Cornwall Summit communiqué emphasised the importance of the digital economy for economic recovery, jobs and future frontiers.\(^{1784}\) The 2016 Ise-Shima Summit reiterates the importance of cyberspace being accessible, open, interoperable, reliable and secure as a key pillar for economic growth and prosperity as well as freedom, democracy and respect for privacy and human rights.\(^{1785}\)

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders committed to spreading IT to locations with limited internet access with the help of the private sector including the World Economic Forum’s Global Digital Divide Initiative and the Global Business Dialogue on Electronic Commerce (GBDe).\(^{1786}\) Leaders also committed to setting up the DOT force, which would research and recommend global action that would bridge the international information and knowledge divide.


\(^{1785}\) G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders began to refer to IT as ICT and tasked the DOT force with training teachers on best practices and strengthening education strategies using ICT.\textsuperscript{1787} Leaders also called on the private sector to seek new investment opportunities in ICT and learning materials.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 leaders committed to an annual e-G8 Internet meeting with leading internet players.\textsuperscript{1788} The meetings would establish imperatives and duties in terms of security, intellectual property and digital taxation that are compatible with developing innovation and maintaining the free and open nature of the Internet.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders committed to supporting the global economy by completing an expanded Information Technology Agreement to help support and encourage consistency with current and future multilateral deals.\textsuperscript{1789}

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders tasked nations and societies with promoting good governance and respect for human rights by confronting the proliferation of hatred and intolerance through the internet.\textsuperscript{1790} The promotion of good governance would combat the spread of hateful ideology and extremism online.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders stated that an accessible, open, interoperable, reliable and secure cyberspace is a key pillar for economic growth and prosperity that also supports freedom, democracy and respect for privacy and human rights.\textsuperscript{1791} Leaders committed to cooperating with each other to prevent the malicious use of cyberspace by states and non-state actors. Leaders also reaffirmed the applicability of international law in cyberspace and committed to promoting a strategic framework to apply existing international law to state behavior in international cyberspace. Additionally, leaders reaffirmed that countries should not conduct or knowingly support theft of intellectual property that is enabled by ICT. Leaders also committed to supporting an open, transparent, free, fair, and equally accessible cyberspace while respecting privacy, data protection, and cyber security. Finally, leaders committed to maximising the potential of the digital economy, addressing global challenges, bridging digital divides and realizing inclusive development.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders recognised the Next Production Revolution’s (NPR) ability to provide the benefits of innovation and digitalization for people across all sectors and regions and support women’s opportunities in careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.\textsuperscript{1792} The NPR aims to inform governments of science and technology-driven innovations that can be used to create economic opportunities.\textsuperscript{1793}

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders committed to addressing the use of the internet as a tool for terrorism, including recruitment, training, propaganda and financing, by working with partners including the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism.\textsuperscript{1794} Leaders recognised that digitalization of the economy

\textsuperscript{1787} Communiciqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommunique.html
\textsuperscript{1789} G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html
\textsuperscript{1790} Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html
\textsuperscript{1791} G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/iseshima-declaration-en.html
\textsuperscript{1792} G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html
\textsuperscript{1794} The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html
impacted the international tax system and welcomed the interim analytical report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on the impact of digitalization of the economy on the international tax system. Leaders also committed to seeking a consensus-based solution for this issue by 2020. Leaders also endorsed the Charlevoix Commitment to End Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Abuse and Harassment in Digital Contexts with the goal of protecting individuals’ human rights online.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders recognised artificial intelligence’s (AI) transformation of societies, the global economy and the future of work in positive capacities regarding human wellbeing and in negative capacities regarding the economy, privacy and data protection, and implications for democracy. Leaders also acknowledged the need for responsible AI development grounded in human rights and innovation.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to preserving an open, interoperable, reliable and secure internet which innovates and supports freedom, trust, and empowerment of people. Leaders committed to cooperate to further a shared understanding of existing international law applications to cyberspace. Leaders also committed to collaboratively address the rising shared threat from criminal ransomware networks.

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.” This commitment can be interpreted as having one main target, which is empowering citizens through their use of the internet and digital technologies. This target includes two dimensions: empowering “vulnerable groups” and ensuring that citizens can use the internet and digital technologies “safely” and “securely.”

“Empower” is understood to mean giving official authority or legal power to an entity. In the context of this commitment, it refers to promoting the self-actualization of citizens through their use of the internet and digital technologies.

“Vulnerable groups” is understood to mean a body of people who are at a greater disadvantage or at a greater risk of being harmed relative to the general population. In the context of this commitment, it refers to the inexperienced group of people who face a greater risk of harm online because they are only now gaining access to the internet or will soon do so. This particularly includes low-income users.

“Digital technologies” refers to electronic tools, systems and devices that generate, store, or process data. Examples of digital technologies include, but are not limited to: mobile phones, computers, social media, automated banking machines and AI.

“Safely” and “securely” are understood to mean protected from danger or harm. In the context of this commitment, it refers to protecting citizens’ digital technologies and internet networks against unauthorized access.

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access or attack.\textsuperscript{1802} On the one hand, cyber safety refers to citizens’ safe practices while using the internet to protect against online harm.\textsuperscript{1803} On the other hand, cyber security refers to the collection of tools and safeguards that protect the “cyber environment.”\textsuperscript{1804}

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that demonstrate strong action in fulfilling both dimensions of the target to empower citizens through their use of the internet and digital technologies. G7 members must ensure the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies and empower vulnerable groups. Strong actions may include developing secure networks, improving infrastructure that increases access to a reliable internet connection, reducing the cost of digital services, creating new committees or funding existing committees that are dedicated to improving cyber security, promoting safe practices to bolster cyber safety and joining international organizations dedicated to expanding internet access.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that demonstrate strong action in one of the target dimensions while demonstrating weak or no action in the other dimension. This may include strong action in empowering vulnerable groups but weak action in ensuring the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies or vice versa. Weak actions may include attending meetings that speak on the importance of increasing cyber security, reaffirming the commitment to empower vulnerable groups and denouncing countries, organizations or individuals that engage in cyber-attacks.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member demonstrates weak action in both dimensions or fails to demonstrate any action in both dimensions.

\textbf{Scoring Guidelines}

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\hline
\textbf{-1} & The G7 member has NOT taken any action to empower vulnerable groups or to ensure the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies OR has only taken weak action in empowering vulnerable groups and ensuring the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies. \\
\hline
\textbf{0} & The G7 member has taken strong action to empower vulnerable groups but has taken weak or no action to ensure the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies OR the G7 member has taken strong action to ensure the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies but has taken weak or no action to empower vulnerable groups. \\
\hline
\textbf{+1} & The G7 member has taken strong action to empower citizens and vulnerable groups AND to ensure the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies. \\
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\textit{Compliance Director: Arees Chooljian}

\textit{Lead Analyst: Joy Chan}

\textbf{Canada: +1}

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.

On 19 August 2022, Public Safety Canada concluded an eight-week public consultation on Canada’s approach to cyber security in advance of the renewal of Canada’s National Cyber Security Strategy.\textsuperscript{1805} Conducted via email, the survey sought to realize public attitudes relating to the following three goals: (1) secure and resilient


Canadian systems; (2) an innovative and adaptive cyber ecosystem; and (3) effective leadership, governance and collaboration.

On 3 August 2022, the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security (CCCS) released guidelines in response to the threat posed by quantum computers to network accessible data confidentiality.\textsuperscript{1806} Information with a long lifespan in transit could be “collected, stored, then read” in the future by quantum computers immune to current methods of cryptography. The CCCS recommends organizations evaluate information lifespan and sensitivity, review IT lifecycle management plans and budget for updates and determine when and how to incorporate quantum-safe cryptography in said plan.

On 19 September 2022, Statistics Canada completed a study on the use of blockchain (distributed ledger technology) to authenticate data from the Statistics Canada Website.\textsuperscript{1807} The study aimed to identify the feasibility and benefit of this method for Canadians, as well as its environmental impact, public perception and lack of regulations. The study urges the undertaking of a pilot project allowing both online and offline users to authenticate their data.

On 26 October 2022, Minister of Rural Economic Development Gudie Hutchings and Ontario’s Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Infrastructure Amarjot Sandhu announced several high-speed internet projects funded by both levels of government and delivered by Bell Canada and Cogeco Connexion Inc.\textsuperscript{1808} The two levels of government expect to provide high-speed internet access to more than 16,000 homes in rural eastern Ontario by investing over CAD56 million into the projects.

On 4 November 2022, the Department of National Defense and the Canadian Armed Forces offered a research grant of up to CAD1.5 million over three years to stimulate the application of advances in 5G technologies to defence and security problems.\textsuperscript{1809} Led by Canadian universities, innovators would assemble a multidisciplinary group of researchers to collaborate on research within the 5G domain with applications relevant to cyber security.

On 7 November 2022, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne launched phase two of the Accessible Technology Program (ATP) alongside a CAD5.8 million investment into the program.\textsuperscript{1810} The ATP seeks projects that are aiming to develop assistive and adaptive digital technologies that can improve accessibility to the digital economy for Canadians with disabilities.

On 2 December 2022, Shared Services Canada (SSC) announced the successful administration of Canada’s first digital census.\textsuperscript{1811} This project included powering over 700 servers to support census collection, data processing and dissemination; equipping 22 virtual offices for census staff; and establishing six virtual call centres. In

\textsuperscript{1807} Investigating the Use of Blockchain to Authenticate Data from the Statistics Canada Website, Statistics Canada (Ottawa) 19 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-633-x/11-633-x2022007-eng.htm
collaboration with Statistics Canada and the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security, the SSC ensured the reliability and security of the census infrastructure in order to protect against cyber threats.

On 2 December 2022, the SSC announced the successful establishment of secure “cloud to ground connectivity” for 18 partners in the interest of safeguarding Canadian data.\(^{1812}\) As the government hosts increasing amounts of data in the cloud, securing cloud connectivity becomes a necessary step in ensuring cyber security.

On 19 December 2022, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Sean Fraser announced funding of up to CAD31 million through the Universal Broadband Fund to the municipality of Pictou County.\(^{1813}\) The funding aims to provide high-speed internet access to more than 4,700 homes in the rural communities of Nova Scotia. This investment is in line with the government’s goal of ensuring that 98 per cent of Canadians have access to high-speed internet by 2026 and 100 per cent by 2030.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely. Canada has taken action to identify areas of concern within the realm of cyber security, open internet and digital infrastructure. It has also taken steps to ensure accessibility and safety for vulnerable groups.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Mary Ditta**

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.

On 13 September 2022, Minister of Economy and Finance Bruno Le Maire and Minister Delegate for Digital Transition and Telecommunications Jean-Noël Barrot renewed their “digital ambition” and support for the “cloud ecosystem,” citing its importance as a major pillar of France’s digital sovereignty.\(^{1814}\) Ministers Le Maire and Barrot urged the European Commission to validate the Important Project of Common European Interest cloud, a EUR5 billion project supporting the invention of an upgraded cloud in Europe — the “cloud of tomorrow.”

On 4 October 2022, Secretary of State to the Prime Minister Charlotte Caubel and Minister of National Education and Youth Pap Ndiaye launched a campaign to promote free crisis response lines to children and teenagers at risk.\(^{1815}\) The phone number 30 18 seeks to support young victims or witnesses of cyberbullying, such as webcam blackmail, identity theft or exposure to violent content.


On 28 October 2022, Minister Barrot announced the support of 17 projects through the “national acceleration strategy for cyber security.” The government will allocate EUR39 million to the projects to develop innovative cyber security solutions.

France has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely. The country has taken action to support the goals of developing and ensuring cyber safety and supporting projects dedicated to improving cyber security.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Mary Ditta**

**France: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.

On 13 July 2022, Minister of Digital Affairs and Transport Volker Wissing announced the Gigabit Strategy, which aims to achieve widespread coverage of fiber optic networks and the latest mobile communications standard where people work, live and travel by 2030. The government plans to triple fiber optic connections by the end of 2025.

On 27 July 2022, the Federal Cabinet adopted the first comprehensive start-up strategy, which prioritizes giving start-ups access to funding and financing without “unnecessary bureaucracy” to promote young and innovative companies. A component of the start-up strategy enables the possibility to set up companies entirely digitally within 24 hours.

On 31 August 2022, the government approved its new Digital Strategy to advance digitalization in Germany. With this plan, the government seeks to focus on promoting a connected digital sovereign society, an innovative economy and a learning digital government while ensuring secure data exchanges and confidential communication.

On 5 September 2022, the Ministry of Digital Affairs and Transport made funding of up to EUR300 million available until 2024 to promote innovative technologies in the mobile communications sector. The funding particularly aims to assist innovative SMEs in developing a more diverse range of mobile communications services through accelerated network rollouts and increased competition.

On 30 November 2022, Minister Wissing appointed 19 representatives from industry, academia and the public to the Digital Strategy Germany Advisory Board. The goal of the advisory board is to support ministries in

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their implementation of the government’s Digital Strategy, particularly by analyzing its results, identifying any obstacles and ensuring its transparency.

On 20 December 2022, the Ministry of Digital Affairs and Transport and the Federal Network Agency launched a new Gigabit Register as part of the Gigabit Strategy. The purpose of this register is to establish a digital data hub that offers a comprehensive and user-friendly overview of the gigabit network rollout status, which plays a role in accelerating the implementation of fiber optic and 5G networks.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely. The government has established initiatives such as the Gigabit Register to help citizens and new businesses access and use the internet safely. It has also taken measures to ensure the safety and security of digital technologies through initiatives like the Digital Strategy.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Michael Lecchino**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.

On 19 December 2022, the Government of Italy launched a new cyber security campaign, which, among other things, promotes the value of personal data, recognizes the risks of social networks and notes the dangers to user privacy during use of new digital technologies. The campaign seeks to promote digital literacy and increase users’ awareness of legislation that protects their rights concerning their personal data online.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely. The country has taken strong action to empower vulnerable groups in using digital technologies safely. However, it has not taken strong action to ensure the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Pengyu Chen**

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.

On 5 July 2022, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry announced plans to investigate and conduct trials on methods of constructing and expanding “Web 3.0 creator economies.” The ministry acknowledged that the current legal framework on this increasingly prevalent digital sphere is vague and that they must identify any obstacles that ordinary users may face while accessing the sphere.

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On 15 July 2022, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry set up the Web 3.0 Policy Office. The office will collect information from relevant business entities and work with the Digital Agency to establish projects related to Web 3.0.

On 21 September 2022, the Government of Japan announced that it plans to strengthen cyber security standards for defense contractors. The government based the new standards on the cyber security guidelines adopted by the US National Institute of Standards and Technology.

On 30 October 2022, the Defense Ministry announced plans to boost its cyber defense personnel up to 5,000 by 2027 to address cyberattacks targeting Japanese institutions. This move is in response to China’s increasing efforts to bolster “cyberwarfare capabilities.”

On 31 October 2022, the Government of Japan signed a memorandum of cooperation with the UK to deepen ties on digital government transformation and digital service promotion. The memorandum brings together Japan’s Digital Agency with the UK’s Government Digital Service.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely. The country has taken strong action to ensure the safety and security of the internet and digital technologies. However, it has not taken strong action to empower vulnerable groups in using digital technologies safely.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Daanish Bhatti

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.

On 27 July 2022, Deputy Commander Strategic Command Lieutenant General Tom Copinger-Symes and Germany’s Chief of Cyber and Information Domain Service Vice Admiral Thomas Daum signed a bilateral agreement on cyber cooperation. The aim of this agreement is to enhance cyber capacities and safety, share information and experiences and learn from each other’s strengths.

On 29 September 2022, the Government of the United Kingdom released GBP200,000 for organizations to bid to research and assess the cyber resilience of popular smart devices used by the country’s businesses. The successful bidder organization will assess the strength of existing cyber security measures and guidance for smart device cyber threats.

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On 20 October 2022, the Ministry of Defence’s Strategic Command began work with the US Cyber Command and other partners on a cooperative initiative to “improve interoperability and strengthen cyber resilience.” The initiative aims to strengthen the capacity to detect threats that could endanger internal cyber systems of all parties.

On 31 October 2022, the UK Government signed a memorandum of cooperation with Japan to deepen ties on digital government transformation. The memorandum brings together the Government Digital Service with Japan’s Digital Agency.

On 1 November 2022, the UK Government provided a GBP6.35 million support package to improve Ukraine’s cyber defences from malicious cyber-attacks that target its national infrastructure. The funding, among other things, allows Ukrainian citizens to access vital information and prevents malicious actors from accessing certain information.

On 8 November 2022, the UK Government and industry senior leaders chaired a new National Cyber Advisory Board and discussed the ways in which they will protect and promote the country’s interests in cyberspace. The board aims to ensure that senior leaders “challenge, support and inform the UK’s strategic approach” to issues in the cyberspace, including the protection of the public from cybercrime such as fraud.

On 30 November 2022, the UK Government announced plans to update its cyber laws to improve resilience against cyber-attacks. Specifically, the government confirmed the strengthening of the Network and Information Systems Regulations to protect the country’s everyday service infrastructure, such as computing, from cyber-attacks. This legislative change is a part of the government’s GBP2.6 billion National Cyber Strategy, an initiative that aims to improve cyber resilience for at-risk businesses and to secure the UK’s digital economy.

On 9 December 2022, the UK Government announced plans to work with app store operators and developers over a nine-month period to develop new privacy and security rules for app stores to protect consumers from malicious apps that can steal data and funds. This measure sets a new code of practice for developers, establishes a process in which security experts can report software vulnerabilities and ensures that security and privacy information is available to users in an easy-to-understand way.

On 6 January 2023, the UK Government amended Building Regulations 2010 statute to ensure that newly constructed homes in England are connected to the infrastructure necessary to receive gigabit broadband.

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internet access. This amendment seeks to prevent the need for expensive and disruptive installation of the necessary infrastructure for people moving into new homes.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens through the digital economy. The government has improved internet safety and security by signing bilateral treaties with Germany and the United States to enhance its cyber security capacities. The government has also invested GBP6.5 million to support the UK-Ukraine cyber security programme against cyber threats.

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

Analyst: Pengyu Chen

United States: +1
The United States has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.

On 12 July 2022, the Department of the Treasury released a notice requesting public comment on the risks and opportunities for developments in the digital assets space. This constitutes a part of its work under President Joe Biden’s digital assets Executive Order 14067 that seeks to ensure the “responsible development of digital assets.”

On 9 August 2022, President Biden signed the CHIPS [Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors] and Science Act into law. The Act is designed to boost US competitiveness and international security. It allows for development in leading edge technologies like quantum computing, artificial intelligence and nanotechnology, all uniquely important to the advancement of the digital economy.

On 14 September 2022, the Office of Management and Budget issued guidance to ensure that government agencies are using digital technologies that are in line with common cyber security practices. This guidance is built on President Biden’s executive order on “Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity” and seeks to protect the security and reliability of the government’s digital services so that Americans can safely access them.

On 20 September 2022, the Department of the Treasury published its Action Plan to Address Illicit Financing Risks of Digital Assets. The Department announced seven areas of focus to enhance regulatory compliance in the digital assets space: monitoring emerging risks, improving global regulation and enforcement, updating regulations on anti-money laundering and the combating of the financing of terrorism, strengthening supervision of virtual asset activities, holding illicit actors accountable for misconduct, engaging with the private sector and supporting US leadership in financial technology.

On 22 September 2022, the US Department of Agriculture announced it is awarding USD502 million in loans and grants to provide high-speed internet access to residents and businesses in rural areas in 20 states. The department plans to make additional investments in the near future with some of the funds coming from President Biden’s Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

On 3 October 2022, the Financial Stability Oversight Council released the Report on Digital Asset Financial Stability Risks and Regulation in response to President Biden’s Executive Order 14067. The report reviews the financial stability risks and regulatory gaps related to several digital assets and provides recommendations for how to address these risks.

On 14 December 2022, at the US-Africa Business Forum, President Biden announced the launch of the Digital Transformation with Africa (DTA) initiative, which seeks to expand digital literacy and access as well as strengthen the digital ecosystem across Africa. The DTA initiative intends to invest over USD350 million and facilitate over USD450 million in financing for Africa.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely. Agencies have committed to plans that advance legal and economic reforms to advance the digital assets space. Government monetary and infrastructure contributions have also expanded access to the internet both domestically and abroad. Policies are on the way to protect citizens’ data.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely.

On 29 June 2022, the European Council created the European Single Access Point (ESAP). The ESAP is a digital hub that provides free and user-friendly access to financial and sustainability related information by European companies that can help facilitate the decision-making process for investors. By increasing the digital use of this information, the ESAP also takes steps in meeting the objectives of the Digital Finance Strategy.

On 30 June 2022, the European Council and the European Parliament reached an agreement on the “markets in crypto-assets” (MiCA) proposal, a regulatory framework for crypto-assets, crypto-asset issuers and crypto-asset service providers. The MiCA proposal aims to protect consumers from the risks associated with investing in crypto-assets, such as fraudulent schemes.

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On 14 July 2022, the European Council and the European Parliament reached a provisional agreement on the 2030 policy programme “Path to the Digital Decade.”1848 The programme outlines digital targets in the areas of digital literacy, secure and sustainable digital infrastructure and goals of digitalizing public services that the EU aims to meet by 2030.

On 18 July 2022, the European Council announced its final approval on new rules through the Digital Markets Act (DMA), which ensures a fair and competitive digital sector.1849 The DMA’s goal is to ensure a “level playing field” in the digital sphere by regulating large online platforms to protect both companies and consumers.

On 4 October 2022, the European Council approved the Digital Services Act (DSA).1850 The goal of the DSA is to protect the digital sphere from the dissemination of illegal content while protecting users’ rights online. To do this, the DSA, among other things, prohibits targeted advertising based on minors’ personal data, bans misleading interfaces and counters illegal content.

On 28 November 2022, the European Council adopted the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA).1851 The adoption of DORA seeks to mitigate cyber threats and strengthen IT security for financial entities such as banks by setting standards for network security and stability to keep financial services resilient through service disruptions.

On 28 November 2022, the European Council adopted legislation for a “high common level of cybersecurity” across the EU with the “NIS2” directive.1852 The legislation aims to improve cyber resilience in both the public and private sector across the EU by setting standards for cyber security measures and a regulatory framework that ensures effective cooperation among the relevant authorities.

On 30 November 2022, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the EU Agency for Cybersecurity signed a memorandum of understanding to establish a cooperative framework between the two bodies.1853 They agreed to design, develop and deliver capacity building and awareness-raising activities concerning cyber security and data protection efforts.

On 15 December 2022, the European Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission signed the “European declaration on digital rights and principles for the digital decade.”1854 The declaration aims to

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The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens, especially vulnerable groups to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely. The EU has played an important role in successfully creating legislation to protect and empower citizens in the digital economy. The EU is also taking a proactive approach to the digital transition by creating policies and programmes to ensure that digital technologies can be used safely and securely.

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

\textit{Analyst: Michael Lecchino}
12. Gender: Access to Education

“We commit to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all our policies.”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>+0.63 (81%)</td>
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Background

COVID-19 has deepened pre-existing gender inequalities across multiple spheres. In regards to education, the impact of the pandemic has highlighted the disproportionate issues that are aggravating the “existing global learning crisis” and hampering the ability to provide “inclusive quality education for all.”\(^{1856}\) As stated in the G7 Declaration on girls’ education: recovering from COVID-19 and unlocking agenda 2030, “the learning losses from [the pandemic] may equal the gains made by girls over the last two decades,” making it imperative to address the global setbacks concerning women’s education.

At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders committed to “provide affordable, quality education and professional training accessible for all, regardless of … sex.”\(^ {1857}\) Members also pledged to cooperate in order to achieve gender equality at all levels of education by 2015.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G7 members committed to supporting the Education for All initiative in African and developing countries. This strategy mainly focused on “[improving] access to primary education, strengthening institutional capacity (including through teacher training programs) and improving gender equality in education.”\(^ {1858}\)

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 committed to striving towards achieving gender equality by taking action to increase women’s education and employment in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields. Through the adoption of the “G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls Towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace,” leaders aimed to work towards eliminating “gender disparities and reduc[ing] gender stereotypes and biases in education.”\(^ {1859}\)


At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 committed to “implementing and monitoring the measures and actions agreed upon in the … Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment.” Among pledges, G7 leaders stated the goal of “promoting the participation of women and girls in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Medicine (STEMM) education and careers,” as well as other sections in which they are underrepresented.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, the G7 reaffirmed their commitment to improving education for girls. The ‘Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries’ declaration came as a recommendation from the newly formed G7 Gender Equality Advisory Council, which recognized the necessity to support education through “development and humanitarian assistance that … achieves gender equality.” The commitment served as a reminder of the G7’s aim to achieve quality education as means to eliminate gendered obstacles for girls and women.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, the G7 agreed to “endeavor to work together with developing countries to promote access of girls and women to quality education.” Ensuring they have greater access to STEM education by working alongside developing countries affirmed their overall goal of reducing gender discrimination and inequality.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 introduced new targets that aimed to “value the individual and promote equality.” This commitment came from recommendations made by the G7 Gender Equality Advisory, which called for urgent actions following the “potential global setback with respect to gender equality posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.” This included linking their commitments with the Global Sustainable Development Goal on Education (SDG4) target to support 40 million more girls entering into education, as well as culminating up to USD2.75 billion for the Global Partnership of Education.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.” “Girls” is understood to mean female individuals below the age of 18 years. “Women” is understood to mean female individuals aged 18 years or more.

“Promoting” is understood to mean supporting or renewing old efforts or creating new efforts in the area. It is not necessary for it to be a new initiative.

“Gender Equality” is understood to refer “to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.” This means that “women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will

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not depend on whether they are born male or female.”  

For this commitment, G7 members must address gender inequalities in the sphere of education, promoting gender-equitable education systems, and implement gender mainstreaming across all policies.

“Empowerment” is “the granting of the power, right, or authority to perform various acts or duties.” In respect to education, this means granting power and autonomy to women and girls through policy making and government action, with the intent to provide more access to learning and academic institutions.

“Supporting” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”

“Access” is understood to mean the right to obtain or make use of the entity in reference. “Education” can be defined as the process of “receiving or giving instruction,” most commonly at a school or university. In terms of the commitment, the United Nations Women stresses the use of “equal access” in reference to the ability to access educational and academic related public goods, services and resources which are “crucial to achieving gender equality and sustainable development.”

The commitment therefore requires providing, funding, and aiding girls in being able to receive instruction from academic institutions.

“Implementing” is understood to mean “taking steps forward.” While announcements may be a part of a longer-term initiative and actions on it may continue into the prolonged future, steps need to be taken in the near future to be considered as implementation.

The concept of “gender mainstreaming” is “a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality.” According to United Nations Women, mainstreaming specifically “involves ensuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities – policy development, research, advocacy/dialogue, legislation, resource allocation, and planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects.”

This commitment requires G7 members to take action concerning women and girls’ education as well as gender mainstreaming.

In regard to education, this report will take into account domestic or international actions that are focused on promoting gender equality within education related policy making.
The G7’s Cornwall declaration identifies 1) rights, 2) resources, and 3) opportunities as actions that support and increase women and girls’ access to education.\textsuperscript{1875}

Strong actions that fit the “Rights” sphere include, but are not restricted to, enacting policies that address gender stereotypes and unconscious biases at all levels of schooling, working to guarantee girls’ and women’s right to education without discrimination; amending restrictive policies or legislation which prevent girls from thriving in school; implementing initiatives that support safe and accessible environments for girls to learn; developing gender-sensitive curricula and learning materials; eradicating sexual and gender-based violence at schools; working with other G7 members and multilateral institutions to remove obstacles to education that stand in women’s way.

Strong actions that fit the “Resources” sphere include, but are not restricted to, providing financial support to domestic and/or international programs such as the UN Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI); mobilizing technical resources, such as to reduce the gender digital divide; dismantling costs for girls as they progress through education (such as providing scholarship and stipend programs), and allocating monetary resources to address women’s educational needs.

Strong actions that fit the “Opportunities” sphere include, but are not restricted to, expanding girls’ access to technical and vocational education and training; increasing their participation in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields; scaling up early literacy programmes for girls, and supporting the participation of women and girl-led groups in education decision-making processes.

In regards to gender mainstreaming, this report will take into account national and international actions that address gender equality and integrate gender concerns across the following areas: health, climate change, security, and economic participation. Implementing gender mainstreaming across “all policies” will be understood as taking action in at least three of the aforementioned spheres.

Strong actions that fit the “Health” sphere include, but are not restricted to, providing for pre-and post-natal healthcare, increasing access to sexual and reproductive health services, promoting education on menstrual hygiene, funding greater access to essential medicines or health insurance coverage, and reallocating resources to ensure access to clean water and sanitation facilities.

Strong actions that fit the “Climate Change” sphere include, but are not restricted to, increasing women’s participation in decision-making processes concerning climate change, addressing women’s food insecurity and tackling factors that exacerbate women and girls’ exposure to the impacts of climate change.

Strong actions that fit the “Security” sphere include, but are not restricted to, tackling gender-based violence, the gender dimensions of human trafficking, child marriage, and drafting proposals to aid and support women who suffer domestic violence.

Strong actions that fit the “Economic Security” sphere include, but are not restricted to, enacting provisions to reduce economic shocks, such as providing unemployment insurance relief, drafting proposals to ensure women’s access to social protections like paid sick leave, increasing access to affordable childcare support, and recognizing the importance of unpaid care and domestic work.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that demonstrate strong action, either nationally or internationally, in all three spheres (rights, resources and opportunities) concerning the promotion of gender equality in education AND mainstream gender in at least three of the four aforementioned spheres (health, climate change, security, and economic participation).

\textsuperscript{1875} G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html
Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be awarded to G7 members who demonstrate strong action, nationally or internationally, in at least one of the three commitment spheres (rights, resources and opportunities), AND mainstream gender in at least one of the four aforementioned spheres (health, climate change, security, and economic participation). Alternatively, partial compliance will also be awarded to G7 members who take strong action in all spheres of education or gender mainstreaming but not in both.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned to G7 members that fail to take strong action in any of the commitment’s spheres concerning education (rights, resources and opportunities) AND gender mainstreaming (health, climate change, security, and economic participation). Weak actions include less substantial initiatives, such as verbal reaffirmations of existing commitments, attendance at international conferences, and participation in meetings/events that discuss gender inequality in the context of education.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT taken strong action to support girls’ access to education AND has not mainstreamed gender in ANY of its policies. OR the G7 member has taken weak action in all areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in at least ONE of the education spheres (rights, resources or opportunities), AND has mainstreamed gender in at least ONE policy area (health, climate change, security, and economic participation). OR the G7 member has taken strong action in the spheres of education or gender mainstreaming but NOT IN BOTH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in ALL education spheres (rights, resources or opportunities), AND has mainstreamed gender in at least THREE policy areas (health, climate change, security, and economic participation).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.

On 29 June 2022, Global Affairs Canada announced the Project to Support Gender-Sensitive and Equitable Health Services.\(^{1876}\) This project is aimed at improving the sexual health and well-being of young and adolescent girls in Côte d’Ivoire through training educators to implement a curriculum which provides a comprehensive sexual education.

On 13 July 2022, Global Affairs Canada announced the Brighter Outcomes Ethiopia: Strengthening CSOs [Civil Society Organizations] for Displaced Children’s Education project.\(^{1877}\) To enhance equitable learning outcomes among refugees, with a focus on young girls, training will be delivered to educators on gender and inclusion. Additionally, the project will fund refugee-led organizations to ensure learning environments are safe and responsive to gender.

On 22 July 2022, Global Affairs Canada announced the Refugee Education and Development project, which aims to bolster inclusive learning outcomes among refugees, particularly young girls, in Cameroon and Niger.\(^{1878}\) The primary initiative is to strengthen local refugee-led organizations through the provision of consistent...

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\(^{1876}\) Project Profile — Project to Support Gender-Sensitive and Equitable Health Services (Ottawa) 29 June 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P010344001


\(^{1878}\) Project Profile — Refugee Education and Development (Ottawa) 22 July 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P010575001
funding in order to promote the capacity for gender-transformative development and gender equality in refugee education.

On 9 August 2022, Global Affairs Canada announced the project Geared for Success, which aims to enhance equitable learning outcomes for refugees, particularly young and adolescent girls, in South Sudan and Uganda.\(^{1879}\) This project aims to do so by providing small grants and technical support to refugee-led organizations, and overcome institutional gaps.

On 12 August 2022, Global Affairs Canada announced the project EMPOWER, which aims to enhance literacy and life skills among internally displaced people, with an emphasis on women and girls, in Mali.\(^{1880}\) This project is centered around enhancing the capacity of women-led organizations in Mali, and will provide grants to such organizations in order to deliver equitable education to women and girls. Additionally, the project will develop awareness campaigns to dismantle stereotypes that prevent girls from receiving equitable educational opportunities.

On 19 August 2022, Minister of International Development Harjit Sajjan announced CAD5 million in funding to four organizations in Newfoundland and Labrador.\(^{1881}\)

On 11 November 2022, Global Affairs Canada announced Project Lakana, which aims to prevent sexual and gender-based violence in Mali.\(^{1882}\) In order to better support governmental and societal actors in fighting against child sexual violence, this project will develop appropriate educational materials and provide courses in schools on the prevention of and advocacy against sexual violence.

On 15 November 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly announced that the United Nations General Assembly’s Third Committee adopted a resolution to end forced child marriage, which was a resolution co-led by Canada and Zambia.\(^{1883}\) The minister re-affirmed the importance of the resolution and the steps that it will take toward providing education to all girls.

On 1 December 2022, Minister of Rural Economic Development Gudie Hutchings announced up to CAD1.6 million in funding to four organizations in Newfoundland and Labrador.\(^{1884}\) This funding will bolster the capacity of such organizations to provide education aimed at preventing gender-based violence against Indigenous women and girls in schools and related professional contexts.

\(^{1879}\) Project Profile — Geared For Success (Ottawa) 9 August 2022. Access Date: 1 December 2022. https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P010580001
\(^{1880}\) Project Profile — EMPOWER (Ottawa) 12 August 2022. Access Date: 1 December 2022. https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P010580001
\(^{1882}\) Project Profile — Lakana — Mali’s Girls and Boys Better Protected Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (Ottawa) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 1 December 2022. https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P009563001
On 2 December 2022, Member of Parliament Patrick Weiler announced up to CAD1.1 million in funding for Women’s Studies Online and the Native Courtworker and Counseling Association of British Columbia. Part of this funding will aim to prevent gender-based violence against women and girls in schools and related professional contexts.

On 5 December 2022, Global Affairs Canada announced that Canada and the European Union will co-host the upcoming International Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants. This conference will emphasize how the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the difficulties faced by Venezuelan refugees, and particularly women and girls. Facilitating access to education for such refugees will be a primary initiative among attending countries.

On 5 December 2022, Minister for Women and Gender Equality and Youth Marci Ien announced up to CAD2.2 million for the implementation of five projects in collaboration with women-focused and Indigenous-focused organizations in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. Part of this funding will aim to prevent gender-based violence against women and girls in schools and related professional contexts.

On 5 December 2022, Minister Ien announced CAD682,000 in funding for two organizations in British Columbia. These organizations aim to address gender-based violence as well as general public safety.

On 5 December 2022, Minister Ien announced up to CAD982,000 in funding to three organizations in Ontario. This will target the prevention of gender-based violence against women and girls in schools and related professional contexts.

On 5 December 2022, Minister Ien announced up to CAD4 million in funding to 12 organizations in Quebec. The organizations cover a wide variety of gender-based issues such as women’s homelessness, institutional incarceration, and violence against immigrant women.

On 5 December 2022, Minister Ien announced up to CAD482,000 in funding for Quajigjartiit Health Research Centre in Nunavut. This funding will contribute towards implementing strengths-based community service to prevent and heal from gender-based violence.

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On 9 December 2022, Minister Ien announced CAD2 million in funding for six Indigenous-led organizations in Alberta. This funding will bolster the capacity of such organizations to provide education aimed at preventing gender-based violence against Indigenous women and girls in schools.

On 21 December 2022, the Foreign Ministers of the G7 and Australia, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland condemned the Taliban’s decision to ban women from universities and girls from secondary schools in Afghanistan. The statement noted that the restrictions placed upon women and girls deny them their fundamental rights and freedoms and urged the Taliban to reverse its decision.

On 15 December 2022, Minister Ien announced up to CAD972,000 for Tahiuqtiit Women’s Society in the Northwest Territories, and Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre in Nunavut. This funding builds on the endorsement of the National Action Plan to End Gender-based Violence by the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Ministers responsible for the Status of Women.

On 21 December 2022, the Foreign Minister of Canada Mélanie Joly issued a joint statement with several other countries regarding the decision of the Taliban to ban women from universities. The statement strongly condemned the choice to bar women from receiving a university education and urged the Taliban to abandon these measures and reverse the existing prohibition of girls from attending secondary schools.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all our policies. Canada has demonstrated strong action in working to guarantee an equitable and gender-sensitive education for women and girls domestically and abroad. Canada has also gender mainstreamed in three policy spheres and taken strong action with respect to enhancing opportunities for women and girls in health, security, and economic participation.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Olivia MacDonald

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.

On 26 August 2022, the Minister of National Education and Youth Pap Ndiaye presented the plan to tackle inequalities for the 2022-2023 school year. This objective aims to provide various career paths for all genders,

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G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
and improve sexual education to prevent sexist and sexual violence and implement the Girls-Boys Equality label in response to them.

On 26 September 2022, the Ministry of National Education and Youth released their EUR59 billion budget which included funding to build more schools that promote student success in an equitable and inclusive learning space. The plan will aim to develop more trained education personnel, provide financial assistance for vulnerable families, and support the launch of the initiative, the School of the Future.

On 11 October 2022, Chrysoula Zacharopoulou, the Minister of State for Development, Francophonie and International Partnerships, took part in events promoting political and civil participation among young women as part of International Day of the Girl Child. She also reaffirmed that France had continued its financial commitment towards a fund supporting feminist organizations.

On 13 November 2022, Minister Ndiaye announced a new strategy to “make 2023 the year of promotion of mathematics at school.” The strategy includes a detailed outline for each education level to make the French school system more inclusive and targets to achieve gender equality by 2027. Additionally, it aims to encourage more girls to participate in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics classes through initiatives to challenge gender stereotypes and promote female role models.

On 21 December 2022, the Foreign Ministers of the G7 and Australia, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland condemned the Taliban’s decision to ban women from universities and girls from secondary schools in Afghanistan. The statement noted that the restrictions placed upon women and girls deny them their fundamental rights and freedoms and urged the Taliban to reverse its decision.

France has partially complied with its commitment to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all our policies. The Ministry of National Education and Youth acknowledges their lack of representation and has made efforts to address and break existing gender stereotypes and promote gender equality and social diversity in their schools. Although a few strategies introduced aim to support education and provide more resources and opportunities for women and girls, there has been no efforts in supporting gender mainstreaming across any policies.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ga Vin Park

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.

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On 14 July 2022, the German government committed EUR40 million to the Resilience and Social Cohesion initiative in Nigeria. The project will be used to provide education, livelihood opportunities, and nutrition to children and adolescent girls in Borno and Yobe states.

On 25 September 2022, Development Minister Svenja Schulze announced Germany’s EUR10 million donation towards the United Nations’ ‘Education Cannot Wait’ program. This initiative will provide educational measures to children in Ukraine, through guaranteeing consistent access to education and psychological support.

On 21 December 2022, the Foreign Ministers of the G7 and Australia, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland condemned the Taliban’s decision to ban women from universities and girls from secondary schools in Afghanistan. The statement noted that the restrictions placed upon women and girls deny them their fundamental rights and freedoms and urged the Taliban to reverse its decision.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies. Germany has supported girls’ education through resources and opportunities, primarily through monetary donations aimed at ensuring that children have consistent access to education. However, Germany has provided little support in the form of rights and lacks gender mainstreaming across any policies.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Divya Jagpal

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.

On 4 July 2022, the Ministry of Education and Soroptimist International of Italy signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed to promote the advancement of girls and combat gender discrimination and inequality in schools. Over the next three years, this will be accomplished through awareness campaigns against gender-based violence and discrimination in schools, as well as promoting respect and equal opportunities for girls in the classroom.

On 8 August 2022, Minister of Education Patrizio Bianchi announced the approval of EUR2.1 billion for the 4.0 School Plan, which explicitly aims to engage female students in the classroom. Of the approved funds, EUR424 million will be allocated to creating scientific laboratories geared toward promoting the development

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of advanced technical and digital skills for female students. The Plan also intends to craft teaching methodologies and learning environments that are better suited to the unique needs of female students.

On 11 August 2022, EUR267.8 million of funding was allocated to innovative teaching environments for kindergarteners. The goal of this funding will be to enhance problem-solving and technological and mathematical literacy among young boys and girls.

On 21 December 2022, the Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani, along with several other countries, released a formal statement on the decision of the Taliban to ban women from universities in Afghanistan. This statement strongly condemned the action and urged a reversal of this initiative as well as of a previous decision to prohibit young girls from accessing secondary education.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Italy has demonstrated some strong actions in working towards expanding the opportunities afforded to girls and ensuring that their learning environment is safer and gender-responsive. However, Italy has failed to take either strong or partial action in expanding resources for women and girls in education as well as gender mainstreaming across any policies.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Olivia MacDonald**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.

On 29 June 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Japanese government will host the World Assembly for Women on 3 December 2022. This conference aimed to mobilize discussions on gender equality, specifically their economic independence.

On 6 July 2022, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) loaned JPY22 million for the Development Policy Loan for the Improvement of Learning Environment of Basic Education in Morocco. The aim of this loan is to help develop policies to improve the basic education and learning environment for boys and girls in Morocco. It is noted that this program contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality education), but 10 (Reduced inequalities), suggesting that this program loan will help develop education access for marginalized communities, such as women.

On 27 July 2022, JICA granted JPY165 million towards constructing lower-secondary schools of technical education and vocational training in Burkina Faso. This is in cooperation with the United Nations Children’s Fund and aims to build eight new schools to improve access to education for boys and girls, specifically in

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1909 Prime Minister Kishida’s Participation in the “HeForShe” Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 21 September 2022. Access Date: 1 November 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fb/hr_ha/page3e_001248.html

regions with less access. Furthermore, it aims to develop the quality of education for boys and girls through promotion of vocational training.\textsuperscript{1911}

On 8 September 2022, JICA reinstated that due to this year’s extensive flooding in Pakistan, JICA will work to provide equitable primary education for the students affected.\textsuperscript{1912} This includes working in cooperation with the Advancing Quality Alternative Learning Project to enroll 523 girls into the “Middle Tech Program.”

On 22 September 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida stated the country’s prioritization of “clearing the obstacles that hinder women’s advancement,” when discussing the future of the Japanese economy. This included the promise of the Child and Family Affairs Agency, which is a policy to meet the challenges of childbearing while also encouraging women to pursue higher education and careers.\textsuperscript{1913}

On 31 October 2022, the National Women’s Education Center of Japan concluded their annual Global Seminar titled: “Does Digital Technology advance Gender Equality?”\textsuperscript{1914} The aim of the global seminar is to highlight gender inequality in the digital field and encourage discussion towards technological development in a way that supports gender equality.

On 21 December 2022, Press Secretary Ono Hikariko of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement regarding the Taliban’s suspension of girls’ higher education in Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{1915} The statement condemned this action and urged the Taliban to resume girls’ education.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all our policies. Japan has taken action to enact policies and forums to address and discuss the issues women face in the digital, health, climate, and economic field. Japan has also taken action to provide financial resources for the enrollment of girls and women internationally. Finally, Japan has taken action to promote and support the participation of girls and women in Technical and Vocational Education and Training.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Petrina van Nieuwstadt}

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.

On 29 June 2022, the United Kingdom announced the Girls’ Education and Skills Programme (GESP), in collaboration with UNICEF’s Generation Unlimited to enhance girls’ access to education.\textsuperscript{1916} The programme

\begin{footnotesize}
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\item JICA commits to continue to support flood affected and out of school children against all odds, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 8 September 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. https://www.jica.go.jp/pakistan/english/office/topics/220908.html
\item Speech by Prime Minister KISHIDA Fumio at the New York Stock Exchange, Prime Minister’s Office of Japan (Tokyo) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 23 October 2022. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/statment/202209/_00009.html
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
will deliver the initiative through two methods: the Challenge Fund and Passport to Earning (P2E).\footnote{1917} The Challenge Fund will award grants ranging from GBP750,000 to GBP1.5 million to projects and proposals for girls in Bangladesh and Nigeria. Additionally, P2E will provide skills and certificates to adolescent girls in low to middle-income nations who have had little to no formal education.

On 3 July 2022, the United Kingdom pledged GBP636,548 in emergency funds to the Government of Bangladesh to deliver basic necessities. The emergency funds will additionally be used to replace school supplies and provide students with a stable education.\footnote{1918}

On 8 July 2022, the Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva Simon Manley delivered a speech condemning the Taliban for barring girls from attending secondary school.\footnote{1919} The speech called for the Taliban to reverse said policies and practices.

On 30 August 2022, the Department of Health and Social Care published the first Women’s Health Strategy for England. It maps out how the government plans to improve the way in which the health and care system listens to women’s voices, and boost health outcomes for women and girls.\footnote{1920} This is a 10-year strategy that sets out a range of commitments to improve the health of women everywhere through policy making, education, and research.

On 1 September 2022, the British High Commission, in collaboration with the British Council, introduced 75 scholarships to Pakistani students to commemorate seventy-five years of relations between the United Kingdom and Pakistan. These efforts will be in conjunction with the UK’s contribution for flood relief in Pakistan to more than GBP16.5 million, GBP10 million of which will exclusively benefit girls and women.\footnote{1921}

On 30 September 2022, the United Kingdom collaborated with the World Bank and Denmark to supply the Ukrainian government with an additional USD500 million for the Public Expenditures for Administrative Capacity Endurance (PEACE) project.\footnote{1922} PEACE assists in the facilitation and maintenance of essential public services such as health and education.

On 19 October 2022, Minister for Development Vicky Ford announced that the UK will deliver a GBP14 million support package to assist up to 150,000 people. The resources will go towards delivering basic education to girls and boys, with the latest grant expected to provide emergency education to 20,000 children.\footnote{1923}

On 25 November 2022, Home Secretary Suella Braverman announced that the UK will award GBP15 million in funding to support services for victims of violence. This is a part of the Home Office’s commitment to tackling all forms of violence against women and girls. This funding will aim to equip more healthcare


\footnotesize{1921} The UK announces 75 scholarships for Pakistan, British High Commission Islamabad (Islamabad) 7 September 2022. Access Date: 24 November 2022. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/the-uk-announces-75-scholarships-for-pakistan


professionals with the right tools to be able to better identify and respond to domestic abuse, and improve referral pathways for victims to access support services.\footnote{1924 £15 million funding boost for women who are victims of violence, Government of UK (London) 25 November 2022. Access Date: 4 January 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/15-million-funding-boost-for-women-who-are-victims-of-violence}

On 9 December 2022, Minister of State for Social Care Helen Whately announced that the UK will deliver GBP1.97 million to sixteen organizations across England. This package is a part of the Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise Health and Wellbeing Fund, where the theme of the fund for 2022 to 2025 is women’s reproductive wellbeing in the workplace. This fund aims to support organizations that can assist women experiencing various reproductive health issues in the workplace.\footnote{1925 £1.97 million awarded to support women in the workplace, Government of UK (London) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 4 January 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/197-million-awarded-to-support-women-in-the-workplace}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies. The United Kingdom has made resources and opportunities available to guarantee that girls not only have consistent access to education but also have the ability to earn an income for themselves. The United Kingdom has also made efforts in gender mainstreaming in the health, security, and economic sectors.

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

\textit{Analyst: Divya Jagpal}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.

On 8 July 2022, President Joe Biden passed an executive order to protect healthcare service delivery and promote access to critical reproductive healthcare services, including abortion. This includes actions to enhance family planning services as well as identifying ways to increase outreach and education about access to reproductive healthcare services.\footnote{1926 Executive Order on Protecting Access to Reproductive Healthcare Services, White House (Washington D.C.) 8 July 2022. Access Date: 5 January 2023. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/07/08/executive-order-on-protecting-access-to-reproductive-healthcare-services/}


On 27 July 2022, the United States hosted the Trilateral Working Group on Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls. This is in partnership with the governments of Mexico and Canada, along with Indigenous women leaders from all three countries. The group issues a statement reaffirming commitments to advance...
prevention efforts, increase support for survivors, and enhance regional coordination to better address root causes that increase vulnerability to all forms of gender-based violence.1928

On 12 August 2022, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) signed a USD40 million agreement with the United Nations Children’s Fund. The funding will contribute to international support for Afghan children, with a particular focus on helping adolescent girls.1929 This will include further educational resources, opportunities, and skilled teachers to promote access to safe and quality education.

On 6 September 2022, USAID Advancing Girls’ Education (USAID AGE) partnered with the Government of Mozambique to empower young girls and increase school enrolment and attendance.1930 The partnership aims to raise awareness among communities for more support within schools and outside of school, as well as to increase female representation in the workforce and participation in society.

On 12 October 2022, the Department of Education launched “YOU Belong in STEM,” to implement equitable and quality education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) for all children from pre-kindergarten to higher education.1931 The initiative aims to challenge the stereotypes regarding STEM education and allow students to participate in STEM learning and build necessary skills.

On 14 December 2022, Vice President Kamala Harris announced new commitments to advance women’s economic participation in Africa at the US-Africa Leaders Summit. These programs aim to foster women’s economic, political, and social inclusion in Africa in order to advance the United States’ priority to drive gender equality and equity investments through the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment. This includes discussing and financing actions such as advancing women’s entrepreneurship, accelerating women’s participation in green jobs, and economic security for survivors of trafficking.1932

The United States has fully complied with promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. The United States has provided financial assistance and supported girls to receive a safe and quality education, develop their potential in various fields, and contribute to broader society.

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

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all policies.

On 29 June 2022, the European Commissioner for International Partnerships announced an increase in the European Union’s budget for international partnerships regarding funding in education from 7% to 13%. This aimed to further initiatives taken with Member States and international partnerships to improve equal access to quality education for all children. This also included updates on the progress of the Mozambique “E-Youth” initiative promoting support to girls interested in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematical (STEM) subjects.

On 24 September 2022, the European Commission announced an additional EUR45 million over six years for the United Nations Population Fund. The funding will help to support sexual and reproductive health as well as supporting countries in strengthening their health systems from the gendered perspective. This includes services such as delivering contraceptives and life-saving maternal health medicines to the women and young people who need them the most.

On 10 October 2022, the European Commission launched a programme titled the “Youth Action Plan.” This external partnership with young people committed EUR40 million towards their “Partnership to Engage” pillar and the Youth and Women in Democracy Initiative. This aimed to empower women through means such as providing civil education in relation to democracy.

On 17 October 2022, the European Commission launched a survey seeking consultation for key actions to be addressed in the creation of a “Manifesto for gender-inclusive Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics (STE(A)M) education and careers.” The EU recognizes the shortage of women in STEM careers and creates this manifesto with the integration of arts and humanities into a more inclusive approach to STEM in the hopes of encouraging more women to study STE(A)M subjects.

On 24 October 2022, the European Institute for Gender Equality launched the first Gender Equality Forum. The aim of the forum is to bring together different organizations and experts from EU Member States to discuss pressing issues in relation to gender equality. Topics range from labour statistics, gender violence, health, and economy.
On 25 October 2022, the EU Delegation to Malawi implemented further changes to the Zantchito programme signed on 18 August 2020. It aimed to improve equitable and safe opportunities in vocational education for women and accompany them as they start businesses within the field.

On 26 October 2022, the EU Delegation to Malawi announced an “enhancement” in contribution to the Multi-Annual Indicative Program (MIP). Within the MIP, with which the EU has committed to provide EUR352 million, and in coordination with the Malawi Government, as well as local women and youth organizations, the Delegation outlined the development of Phase II of “Improving Secondary Education in Malawi” (ISEM). ISEM aims to increase and provide equitable opportunities of a quality education for Malawi youth, specifically in 350 secondary schools.

On 26 October 2022, the European Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth announced the expansion of the EU education programme titled “Girls Go Circular.” The programme aims to close the digital gender gap by providing resources to teach girls aged 14-19 in Southern and Eastern Europe on digital, STEM, and entrepreneurial skills. New initiatives announced by the Commissioner included gender sensitive education, and transformational and sustainable interventions to the culture and structure of STEM organizations.

On 21 November 2022, the European Union, in partnership with United Nations Children’s Fund, granted GBP33 million towards education services in Ethiopia. The funding will support school feeding for 50,000 children, with the aim to limit dropout rates of children and “especially girls,” in conflict affected areas.

On 15 December 2022, the European Commission and African partners launched a flagship initiative in Rwanda. This initiative aims to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights, specifically among young women and companies them as they start businesses within the field.

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girls and women across different regions in Africa. This includes progress on key issues such as family planning, gender-based violence, mortality rates, and sexual health.\footnote{1951}

On 21 December 2022, the Council of the EU released a press statement condemning the Taliban’s banning of women from universities, stating that this systematic policy is “extremely concerning” and can be defined as “crimes against humanity.”\footnote{1952} Furthermore, the EU called for the Taliban to revert their decision and abide by their international obligation to ensure the fundamental rights of their citizens.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through supporting girls’ access to education and by implementing gender mainstreaming across all our policies. The European Union has taken action to support girls’ access to education by expanding programs which provide accessible environments for women to learn in STEM. Further action has been taken to support girls’ access to education through increasing funding for the enrollment of girls in secondary and tertiary education levels, and further investments into programs across gender mainstreaming policies.

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

\textit{Analyst: Petrina van Nieuwstadt}


13. Trade: Free Trade

“We remain committed to upholding fair and transparent competition in the global economy and strengthening international rules in this regard.”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

### Assessment

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### Background

On 1 January 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) was formed in Geneva, Switzerland, as a successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).\(^{1953}\) The WTO conducts and facilitates several functions for the purpose of enforcing and furthering the multilateral trading system. Trade as a commitment issue appeared at the very first G6 summit – the 1975 Rambouillet Summit.\(^{1954}\) Discussions regarding unfair trade practices first appeared at the 1982 Versailles Summit, at which leaders pledged to “rule out the use of [their] exchange rates to gain unfair competitive advantages” and to resist “trade distorting practices.”\(^{1955}\) WTO’s Final Act, the results of the Uruguay round in 1994 introduced policies to mitigate unfair trade practices including a dispute settlement process.\(^{1956}\) Specific policies introduced include Safeguards, the Anti-Dumping Agreement, Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Dispute Settlement Understanding and Trade Policy Review Mechanism among other industry-specific measures.

Most recently, trade has become an especially pressing issue for G7 leaders to address. First, exogenous shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic caused international trade downturns throughout 2020. The pandemic recovery continues to put pressure on specific sectors and supply chains, resulting in an emphasis on “resilient” and “sustainable” supply chains.\(^{1957}\) Second, on 15 September 2022, G7 Trade Ministers made a statement addressing the challenges to global trade presented by Russia’s aggression against Ukraine.\(^{1958}\) They reaffirmed

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\(^{1958}\) G7 Trade Ministers’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 September 2022. Access Date: 4 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/trade/220915-statement.html
their commitment to reforming the WTO, developing supply chain robustness, and addressing economic coercion.

The 2000 Okinawa Summit was the first to establish the goal of an inclusive “global information society and to “facilitate cross-border e-commerce by promoting further liberalization.”

The 2007 Heiligendamm Summit was the first at which G7 leaders addressed the importance of intellectual property rights to global innovation, committing to greater cooperation on this front.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, negotiations were launched for the EU to reach trade agreements with the US, Japan, and Canada. Commitments were also made by leaders, for the first time, to secure a WTO deal that makes cuts to trade bureaucracy.

The 2017 Taormina Summit’s communiqué listed, for the first time, in detail, the types of practices that the G7 consider to be “trade distorting”: “dumping, discriminatory non-tariff barriers, forced technology transfers, subsidies and other support by governments and related institutions that distort markets.”

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders re-committed to trade conclusions from the Hamburg G20 summit. These included commitments to a rule-based trading system, fight protectionism and to “modernize the WTO to make it more fair.” They also called for the start of trade negotiations with regard to developing international rules to mitigate trade-distorting actions undertaken by state-owned enterprises.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit commitments were made to “open and fair” world trade as well as the stability of the global economy, to be monitored by Finance Ministers. The G7, again, committed to overhauling the WTO with regards to intellectual property protection and dispute settling. They also committed to reach an agreement by 2020 in order to simplify regulatory barriers and modernize international taxation within the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The 2020 USA Virtual Summit, initially to be held at Camp David, focused on the G7’s response to the COVID-19 crisis. Trade commitments included supporting global trade and investment, recovering supply chains and maintaining previous actions to facilitate international trade.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, commitments were made to secure future prosperity. Specifically G7 leaders committed to champion “freer, fairer trade within a reformed trading system,” developing a more resilient global economy and a fairer global tax system. These commitments were made with regard to all frontiers, including cyber space and outer space.

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Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “upholding fair and transparent competition in the global economy and strengthening international rules in this regard.” This commitment can be divided into two core portions – one upholding fair and transparent competition, and another regarding strengthening rules to advance the former.

First, to “uphold” is understood to mean “to give support to.”

“Fair competition” refers to adherence to the “rules-based system” by entities (i.e. individuals, organizations, governments) who are conducting global trade.

“Transparent competition” refers to making trade rules “as clear and public … as possible,” keeping in mind “many WTO requirements require governments to disclose their policies and practices publicly within the country or by notifying the WTO.” The intention is to improve predictability and stability in the global economy.

“Rules-based system” refers to at least three broad sets of agreements. First is the collection of basic legal agreements that all WTO members have agreed to be bound by, including but not limited to the GATT, the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATs), and the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), as well as the related agreements, annexes, and schedules. Second is the additional WTO plurilaterals, including those on trade in civil aircraft, government procurement, dairy products, and bovine meat; these only apply to countries who have agreed to be bound by these provisions. Finally, there are agreements conducted by members outside of the WTO that are related to trade, such as preferential trading agreements (PTAs), regional trading agreements, comprehensive economic partnership agreements, and other international trade-related agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This should not be considered an exhaustive list of agreements and legal text that constitutes the rules-based system.

Combining all the previous elements together, to “uphold” (in the context of “upholding fair and transparent competition in the global economy”) refers to providing support to adherence of the rules-based trade system, and/or the clear and publicly accessible publication or notification of changes to a nation’s trade rules.

“Strengthening” is generally understood to mean “to make or become stronger.” To “strengthen international rules” (in the context of “fair and transparent competition in the global economy”) is to increase, or to make efforts to increase the depth and/or breadth of international trade rules themselves, and/or the accompanying institutional structures that adjudicate international trade rules (e.g. the Appellate Body, a binding dispute settlement mechanism or consultative process in a newly signed PTA, etc.).
On upholding fair and transparent competition, strong actions may include directly supporting international institutions that facilitate trade, taking domestic or international action on firms or countries that have been deemed as breaking the rules, aligning domestic legislation or regulations to comply with international trade-related agreements, or launching domestic programs to support trade. Weaker actions include, but are not limited to, verbal affirmations regarding fair and transparent competition, participation in meetings on the aforementioned topic, assigning budgetary resources to initiatives related to fair and transparent competition (but not necessarily an implementation of the initiative), etc.

On strengthening international rules, strong actions may include submitting proposals or attending meetings to improve the effectiveness of the WTO’s monitoring, negotiating, and dispute settlement mechanism (with a special emphasis on working on clearing the impasse regarding the WTO Appellate Body; ratifying or acceding to legally binding agreements that tackle “WTO-plus” issues (e.g. climate change, digital trade, trade and gender, trade and the environment) or existing issues (e.g. disciplines on fisheries subsidies); or, filing complaints through the WTO dispute settlement process or filing for consultations through an RTA dispute settlement process. Weaker actions that may count towards compliance include verbal affirmations or attendance at meetings where the discussion included improvement to the rules-based trading system.

Actions that undermine the above activities may count as negative compliance, but the final scores will keep in mind the overall set of actions (i.e. actions that counted towards positive compliance and actions that represent a failure to comply) adopted by each G7 member.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that took strong actions to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy OR to strengthen international rules in this regard.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that took some action to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard OR took strong action in one of those two areas.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member made no efforts to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy OR to strengthen international rules in this regard OR took less than strong action in one area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member made no efforts to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy OR to strengthen international rules in this regard OR took less than strong action in one area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member took less than strong action to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard OR took strong action in one area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member took strong actions to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy AND to strengthen international rules in this regard.</td>
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Compliance Director: Ashton Mathias  
Lead Analyst: Brinda Batra  

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard.

On 7 July 2022, Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development Mary Ng hosted the United States Trade Representative (USTR) Katherine Tai and Mexico’s Secretary of the Economy Tatiana Clouthier Carrillo at the second meeting of the Canada-United States-Mexico
Agreement (CUSMA) Free Trade Commission.\textsuperscript{1974} emphasized the importance of CUSMA implementation on advancing rules-based and inclusive trade, among other items. The three countries also discussed efforts in order to improve women’s inclusivity within the trade sector.

On 8 July 2022, Minister Ng met with USTR Tai and Mexico’s Minister Clouthier to discuss free and transparent electronics trade among the countries.\textsuperscript{1975} Topics discussed included certain Mexican investment policies that threatened US investment, transparency of biotechnology regulatory processes in Mexico, and the ease at which US electronic payment companies operate in the Mexican economy.

On 1 August 2022, Canada released updated information on its trading partners, stating that it now has 15 free trade agreements that span over 51 countries.\textsuperscript{1976} These agreements collectively cover countries that comprise 61 per cent of the world’s gross domestic product.

On 2 September 2022, the regulatory reconciliation and cooperation table of Canada held its fifth annual anniversary meeting.\textsuperscript{1977} This table was established to amend regulatory barriers within Canada’s trade sector. They are currently working towards the implementation of seven reconciliation plans and two cooperation plans in support of the transportation, construction, and health and safety of trade-involved labourers.

On 26 October 2022, Canada and India completed their fourth round of trade negotiations. They are in the process of finalizing an early progress trade agreement.\textsuperscript{1978} The finalization of this agreement will lead to the negotiations and implementation of the Canada-India comprehensive economic partnership agreement.

On 1 November 2022, Canada released information on their plans to become a leading nation for international digital trade, including work on implementing policies that will result in it being a world leader in digital trade. Canada’s objective is to develop a model Canadian digital trade policy – allowing Canada to digitally trade with a larger number of countries, and will allow companies to increase the “predictability of digital trade rules.”\textsuperscript{1979}

On 12 November 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau attended the summit of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with the goal of strengthening relations with the ASEAN countries.\textsuperscript{1980} Prime Minister Trudeau promoted expansion and diversification of trade for the purpose of creating middle-class jobs in Canada and Southeast Asia, investing in the growth of both regions, and strengthening economic resilience. Canada committed to investing CAD40 million to launch the Indo-Pacific Engagement Initiative.


On 24 November 2022, Minister Ng met with Ecuador’s Minister of Production, Foreign Trade, Investments and Fisheries Julio José Prado. They discussed potential free trade agreements between the two countries. As trade increases between Canada and Ecuador, a free trade agreement will allow for rapid growth and investment opportunities for either country’s companies.

On 28 November 2022, Canada released its Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS), which discusses trade negotiations with Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and India. This strategy includes trade, investment, and supply chain resilience. The IPS will allow Canadian and Indo-Pacific companies to expand their exports and improve investments in both regions, allowing all countries involved to diversify and overcome current supply chain issues. Canada has committed CAD2.2 billion over a five-year period in order to implement the IPS.

On 30 November 2022, USTR Taipei Times and Minister Ng discussed the close trade relationship between the nations and ongoing commitment to multilateral North American trade. They also discussed possible concerns on pending Canadian digital services legislation that could have a distortionary effect on the market.

On 13 December 2022, Canada committed to transferring CAD 115 million of tariff revenue collected from Russia and Belarus to Ukraine. Canada further revoked the Most-Favoured-Nation status for Russian and Belarusian imports, which resulted in the application of 35 per cent tariffs on all their goods imported into Canada.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard. With regards to strengthening international trade rules, Canada has advanced negotiations with the United Kingdom, India, Ukraine, Indonesia, and ASEAN, is working on their digital trade policy, and discussed efforts to tackle the trade-gender nexus. Canada has taken some action in the area of upholding fair and transparent competition in the global economy by creating a digital trade policy initiative, however Canada must take stronger, more decisive action in collaboration with international partners in order to achieve full compliance.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard.

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On 12 June 2022, Minister Delegate for Foreign Trade and Economic Attractiveness Franck Riester participated in the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) of the World Trade Organization in Geneva.\textsuperscript{1985}

On 30 June 2022, the EU and New Zealand entered a trade agreement under the French presidency. The agreement aims to economic opportunities for companies and consumers in both economies.\textsuperscript{1986} The deal includes “unprecedented sustainability commitments, including respect of the Paris Climate Agreement and core labour rights, which are enforceable through trade sanctions as a last resort.”

On 15 October 2022, France and other G7 members met to discuss the trade ramifications that may occur due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as the effects that new protectionist trade policies may have on free trade.\textsuperscript{1987} The G7 members agreed to reform global trade by restoring the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) dispute settlement mechanism by 2024. They also discussed a plan to recover global supply chains by broadening trade relationships. Germany and the G7 members also plan to increase the fairness of international competition within the free trade sector by continuing their advocacy for fair competition conditions.

On 31 October 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty of France contributed EUR 50,000 (approximately CHF 49,000) for 2022 to the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) to help developing and least-developed countries (LDCs) meet international food safety, animal and plant health standards for trade and improve their access to global and regional markets.\textsuperscript{1988}

France has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard. France participated in the strengthening of international rules at MC12, and provided aid to the STDF in order to assist LDCs in participating in fair and transparent competition. Additionally, France has demonstrated support for free trade to the fullest extent due to its status as an EU member.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Jiarui Bi}

\textbf{Germany: +1}

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard.

On 13 September 2022, Economy Minister Robert Habeck stated that Germany will be working toward a new free trade policy which plans to reduce Germany’s dependence on Chinese exports such as “raw materials, batteries and semiconductors.”\textsuperscript{1989} Minister Habeck stated this was, in part, to help Germany get around unfair Chinese protectionist policies. Germany is also taking this step to stand for human rights violations that they have seen and may further see within the Chinese export sector.

On 15 October 2022, Germany and other G7 members met to discuss the trade ramifications that may occur due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as the effects that new protectionist trade policies may have on free trade.

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{1988} France gives EUR 50,000 to boost safe food exports from developing countries, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 31 October 2022. Access Date: 25 November 2022. \url{https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres22_e/pr910_e.htm}
\bibitem{1989} Germany drawing up new China trade policy, vows ‘no more naivety’, CNBC (New Jersey) 13 September 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. \url{https://www.cnbc.com/2022/09/14/germany-drawing-up-new-china-trade-policy-vows-no-more-naivety.html}
\end{thebibliography}
free trade.\textsuperscript{1990} The G7 members agreed to reform global trade by restoring the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) dispute settlement mechanism by 2024. They also discussed a plan to recover global supply chains by broadening trade relationships. Germany and the G7 members also plan to increase the fairness of international competition within the free trade sector by continuing their advocacy for fair competition conditions.

On 4 November 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz met with China’s President Xi Jinping to work toward the re-establishment of a 50-year diplomatic trade relation between the two countries.\textsuperscript{1991} They further discussed global ramifications caused by the Russian-Ukrainian war, such as distribution complications of the supply chain, food, and energy markets. Chancellor Scholz stated they are satisfied with current trade relations with China; however, he wishes to improve German access to Chinese markets. Along with enforcing intellectual property rights to restore more equal and fair free trade. Chancellor Scholz further emphasized wanting to separate economic collaboration from the political objectives pushed by the Chinese governments through their trade relations.

On 13 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh to incorporate projects that will advance German-Vietnamese trade relations such as recruitment of low skilled workers and advancement in Vietnamese infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1992}

On 14 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz and Singapore’s Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong met to discuss furthering free trade between the two countries through their common interest of prosperity.\textsuperscript{1993} The two countries drew up a joint declaration in order to deepen cooperation through bilateral trade. Chancellor Scholz further pledged to strengthen Indo-Pacific trade agreements, stressing the importance of expanding Germany’s trade partners to more economies outside of China. He further noted the importance of countries deterring from protectionism and trade restrictions during the current supply chain issues incurred through the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 15 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz attended the G20 summit. The summit’s trade focus was to expand relations with a variety of countries as opposed to their current main trade partners.\textsuperscript{1994} The goal is to develop free trade agreements with a variety of Asian countries and other continents.

On 1 December 2022, the Bundestag came to a majority vote to continue the Comprehensive and Economic Trade Agreement between the EU and Canada.\textsuperscript{1995} This will allow 98 per cent of customs duties to be abolished on traded goods between the countries.

On 14 December 2022, at the first summit between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Chancellor Scholz pushed for long-term progress in free trade agreements between the EU and ASEAN countries.\textsuperscript{1996} The progression of such trade deals will improve collaborative efforts between the countries and increase trade.


On 17 December 2022, Minister Habeck, and the Australian Minister for Trade and Tourism Don Farrell discussed cooperation through hydrogen trade and critical minerals and discussed further possible trade agreements between the EU and Australia.\(^{1997}\)

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard. Through verbal statements at the 2022 G7 and G20 summits, orienting its policies away from states that practice anti-competitive behaviour, and working towards implementing trade policies with new countries within Asia and other continents.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Hania El Sayed*

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international trade rules in this regard.

On 15 October 2022, Italy and other G7 members met to discuss the trade ramifications that may occur due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as the effects that new protectionist trade policies may have on free trade.\(^{1998}\) The G7 members agreed to reform global trade by restoring the World Trade Organization’s dispute settlement mechanism by 2024. They also discussed a plan to recover global supply chains by broadening trade relationships. Italy and the G7 members also plan to increase the fairness of international competition within the free trade sector by continuing their advocacy for fair competition conditions.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard. Italy has expressed interest in cooperating with other nations in order to strengthen trade cooperation. Additionally, Italy has exemplified its support for free trade to the fullest extent due to its status as an EU member.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Jiuru Bi*

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard.

On 30 July 2022, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Koichi Hagiuda and Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi met with US Secretary of State Antony Blinken and US Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo at the Japan-US Economic Policy Consultative Committee.\(^{1999}\) The ministers recognized that Japan and the United States will continue to be leaders in maintaining a free and open international economic order, using economic power to strengthen supply chains and build an economic order that will be “a compass for the realization of a free and open Indo-Pacific.” Minister Hagiuda and Minister Hayashi expressed Japanese support for, and cooperation with, the US Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF). This was “realizing peace and prosperity through the rules-based economic order.” They agreed with US Secretary Blinken and US


Secretary Raimondo that Japan and the United States needed to work together to counter economic coercion and unfair and opaque lending practices. The four ministers concurred to work together to ensure countries follow the international rules on fair and transparent economic and financial practices. Japan and the United States are committed to work together on “countering economic coercion and unfair and opaque lending practices.”

On 23 August 2022, Minister Hagiuwa held the fifth meeting of the Japan-Vietnam Joint Committee, where Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura and Vietnam’s Minister of Industry and Trade Nguyen Hong Dien reaffirmed their efforts to provide a free, fair, open, and transparent investment environment and markets, and to maintain the rule-based system of the World Trade Organization (WTO).2000

On 31 August 2022, the United States and Japan met in a second round of meetings regarding the United States-Japan Partnership on Trade, which aims to create consistent communication and collaboration over bilateral trade issues. The meeting covered issues of fair treatment of US products in Japan and transparency.2001

On 11 October 2022, Minister Nishimura held a meeting with Australia’s Minister for Trade and Tourism Don Farrell and Assistant Minister for Trade Tim Ayres in the Fourth Japan-Australia Ministerial Economic Dialogue to discuss economic issues between Japan and Australia.2002 The Ministers agreed for cooperation under the auspices of the IPEF to uphold free and fair trade, with the WTO’s rules-based multilateral trading system at its core. The ministers agreed to continue the momentum and outcomes achieved at the WTO’s 12th Ministerial Conference, committing to cooperate on restoring a fully functional dispute settlement system by 2024.

On 7 November 2022, Minister Nishimura held a meeting with Costa Rica’s Minister of Foreign Trade Manuel Tovar and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship Arnoldo André, confirming Japan and Costa Rica’s sharing in the fundamental values of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law.2003 They also agreed to strengthen trade and investment ties between Japan and Costa Rica, and also promote free trade in the Asia-Pacific region.

On 14 November 2022, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Shinichi Nakatani held a meeting with Chile’s President Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, confirming Japan and Chile sharing fundamental values on freedom, human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.2004 They discussed cooperation and strengthening of bilateral trade and investment between Japan and Chile, and also the promotion of free trade in the Asia-Pacific region.

On 17 November 2022, Minister Yasutoshi visited Bangkok, Thailand to attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting.2005 Minister Nishimura made important remarks at the Ministerial Meeting, stressing the importance of building a free and fair economic order in the Asia-Pacific region without


On 17 November 2022, Minister Nishimura met with United States Trade Representative Katherine Tai in a bilateral meeting during the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting. They discussed collaboration for the G7 Trade Ministerial Meeting 2023 chaired by Japan. Minister Nishimura expressed concerns regarding electronic vehicle tax credits under the United States Inflation Reduction Act.

On 17 November 2022, Minister Nishimura met with Papua New Guinea’s Minister for International Trade and Investment Richard Maru in a bilateral meeting during the APEC Ministerial Meeting. They discussed future cooperation and deepening of economic relations between Japan and Papua New Guinea.

On 18 November 2022, Minister Nishimura met with Singapore’s Minister for Trade and Industry Gan Kim Yong, Emeritus Senior Minister and Chairman of the Monetary Authority Goh Chok Tong, and Second Minister for Trade and Industry and Minister for Manpower Tan See Leng to discuss the partnership of Japan and Singapore on how to proceed with Economic Partnership Agreements. Minister Nishimura discussed trade policy regarding the IPEF, the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership in the Indo-Pacific region.

On 22 November 2022, the Government of Japan and the Government of the State of Israel decided to launch the Joint Study Group on the possibility of a Japan-Israel Economic Partnership Agreement.

On 2 December 2022, the Cabinet of Japan enacted a Cabinet Order that will impose anti-dumping duties on hot-dipped galvanized steel wire originating from Korea and China. The Council on Customs, Tariff, Foreign Exchange and Other Transaction decided to impose anti-dumping duties ranging from 9.8 per cent to 41.7 per cent. The duties will be imposed on Korea and China, with the exception for the regions of Hong Kong and Macau, starting 8 December 2022 and lasting until 7 December 2027.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition and to strengthen international rules in this regard. Japan has expressed support for the IPEF framework, which aims to develop trade rules on the environment, labour, and the digital economy. Japan has expressed interest and launched economic trade agreements and partnerships and has also verbally reaffirmed its support and commitment to fair and transparent competition in the Indo-Pacific region. Japan has also imposed anti-dumping duties on a particular product emanating from China. However, Japan must take stronger action in the area of strengthening international rules in order to achieve full compliance.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrew Yang

United Kingdom: 0
The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard.

On 29 June 2022, the United Kingdom extended steel import tariffs for two years. Trade Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan said that these plans deviate from the UK’s international obligations but were in the national interest in order to protect the domestic industry.\(^{2011}\)

On 30 June 2022, Secretary Trevelyan announced the UK would lift 100 priority barriers that are worth GBP20 billion. This will open up new international markets for United Kingdom goods and allow more exports to be shipped off.\(^{2012}\)

On 20 July 2022, the United Kingdom signed its second trade and economic Memorandum of Understanding with North Carolina. The agreement will, among other functions, increase partnership by removing barriers to trade and increase investment with growth in electric vehicles and offshore wind.\(^{2013}\)

On 16 August 2022, the United Kingdom decided to cut import taxes on products from the world’s poorest countries. The Developing Countries Trading Scheme will come into effect in January 2023, covering 65 developing countries.\(^{2014}\) This is an initiative to remove barriers in trade, eradicate poverty and create prosperity in developing countries without the need for dependency on foreign aid.

On 23 August 2022, the United Kingdom and Ukraine announced their joint intention to sign a new digital trade deal to help Ukraine rebuild its economy and protect the livelihoods of Ukrainians.\(^{2015}\) The new digital agreement will help Ukrainian businesses trade with the United Kingdom more efficiently using electronic transactions, e-signatures, and e-contracts.

On 24 August 2022, the United Kingdom and Qatar agreed to new partnerships at the third United Kingdom-Qatar Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO), announcing two significant agreements to boost trade and investment.\(^{2016}\) They signed two new Memorandums of Understanding, helping British businesses enter the Qatari market. Additionally, the United Kingdom Export Finance and Qatar Development Bank signed memoranda to boost the sharing of expertise and cooperation.

On 8 October 2022, the first British lamb exports in two decades arrived in the United States of America after the United States Department for Agriculture opened American markets to British lamb last year.\(^{2017}\)

On 13 October 2022, Trade Secretary Kemi Badenoch announced that the United Kingdom had unlocked overseas markets worth over GBP100 million for alcohol companies. Import tariffs on British alcohol were lowered or removed in Argentina, Morocco, Angola, and Tunisia. At the same time, the United Kingdom continued its negotiations with India to secure a free trade agreement and its accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

On 3 November 2022, the United Kingdom and Malaysia convened the second Joint Committee on Trade and Investment Cooperation in London. The meeting elevated the Joint Committee to a JETCO, enhancing trade, investment, and economic cooperation. The United Kingdom congratulated Malaysia on ratifying the CPTPP and updated their accession status.

On 3 November 2022, Minister of State for Trade Policy Greg Hands delivered a speech at the Chatham House Global Trade Conference 2022 on the future of global trade and announced his three main trade policy priorities. The first priority is for the United Kingdom to join the CPTPP. The second priority is for the United Kingdom to be the first G7 member to complete a trade deal with India. The third priority is to work on removing trade barriers around the world and solve issues that prevent the export and import of goods. Minister Hands reiterated the removal of tariffs on Ukrainian goods under the UK-Ukrainian Free Trade agreement and the provision of economic support of GBP1 billion in loan guarantees.

On 7 November 2022, Minister Hands visited Taiwan to co-host the UK-Taiwan 25th annual Trade Talks and boost United Kingdom-Taiwan trade. Innovate UK will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Taiwan, which includes a GBP5 million funding commitment through to 2025 that will support technology and innovation collaboration.

On 10 November 2022, Minister Greg Hands co-chaired the second consultation between the UK and the economic ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with the Cambodia’s Minister of Commerce Pan Sorasak. Trade between the United Kingdom and ASEAN had increased by 3.7 per cent from 2020 to 2021, from GBP36.6 billion to GBP38 billion.

On 17 November 2022, the United Kingdom and Switzerland signed a Mutual Recognition Agreement to reduce non-tariff barriers related to conformity assessment in five sectors. The Mutual Recognition Agreement will allow goods to be tested in their country of origin and not require testing once reaching the country of destination.

On 30 November 2022, Trade Secretary Kemi Badenoch and Ukraine’s First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Economy Yulia Svyrydenko met in London to agree the new Digital Trade Agreement.

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(DTA) between the United Kingdom and Ukraine.\textsuperscript{2024} The DTA will greatly enhance cooperation and trade between the United Kingdom and Ukraine on cybersecurity and technological innovations, as well as making digital trade between the United Kingdom and Ukraine more efficient and cheaper.

On 7 December 2022, the United Kingdom and the US state of South Carolina signed a MoU on cooperation and trade relations.\textsuperscript{2025} The MoU will strengthen cooperation in the automotive and life sciences industries and also create a framework to grow investment, address trade barriers, and enhance business networks.

On 17 December 2022, the Secretary of State for International Trade applied definitive anti-dumping duties on certain aluminum goods originating from China.\textsuperscript{2026} This decision comes from the recommendation from the Trade Remedies Authority following an investigation regarding the dumping of aluminum goods originating from China in 2021.

On 24 December 2022, the UK Government secured the removal of rules that banned certain exports of pork products to Korea.\textsuperscript{2027} This will allow UK companies to bring bacon, ham, and pork sausages to Korea that may be worth GBP1 million over five years.

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard. On strengthening international rules, the UK has advanced its negotiations with India, North Carolina, Ukraine, Taiwan, Korea, South Africa, South Carolina, ASEAN countries, and the parties to the CPTPP. On upholding fair and transparent competition, the UK has generally reduced tariffs on goods and services from developing countries, including through the creation of the Developing Countries Trading Scheme. At the same time, the UK extended steel tariffs – a move ostensibly not consistent with its international obligations and could take stronger action to uphold fair and transparent competition.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Andrew Yang}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard.

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On 20 June 2022, the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) released a report on the progress of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) in regards to the trade of automotive goods.\(^{2028}\) The United States also continued collaborating with the other signatories to keep trade strong and transparent.

On 7 July 2022, the United States and Canada released a memorandum discussing the process to settle trade disputes over solar products among USCMA members.\(^{2029}\)

On 8 July 2022, USTR Katherine Tai met with Mexico’s Secretary of Economy Minister Tatiana Clouthier Carrillo and Canada’s Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business, and Economic Development Mary Ng to discuss free and transparent electronics trade among the countries.\(^{2030}\) Topics discussed included certain Mexican investment policies that threatened US investment, transparency of biotechnology regulatory processes in Mexico, and the ease at which US electronic payment companies operate in the Mexican economy. With regards to Canada, the ministers agreed to collaborate on issues of softwood lumber dumping in the United States and potential Canadian legislation on digital streaming services.

On 13 July 2022, Deputy USTR Adam Hodge expressed disappointment in Canada’s decision to litigate through the World Trade Organization (WTO).\(^{2031}\) He stated that the US is committed towards reforming the dispute settlement system to be more collaborative.

On 14 July 2022, the United States and Kenya announced the US-Kenya Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership. The partnership agreed to discuss information regarding corruption and bribery in the economy, promoting competition and ease of entry in the digital trade, strengthening regulatory practices, improving the participation of women and youth in the economy, and facilitating the ease of trade between the two countries.\(^{2032}\) The last point includes measures to settle differences between the respective trade systems and reconsidering and adjusting customs practices.

On 20 July 2022, the United States announced its request to dispute a conflict with Mexico under the USMCA in which Mexican policies favored domestic state-owned energy and gas enterprises over American companies and their energy products, as well as other private enterprises.\(^{2033}\)

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On 29 July 2022, USTR Tai and Japan’s Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Koichi Hagiuda discussed the progress created by the US-Japan Partnership on Trade. As of the latest meeting, the partnership increased information sharing on forced labor and workers’ rights. The ministers agreed to further collaborate on issues of economic coercion and the scope of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework.

On 10 August 2022, USTR Tai spoke at the 2022 United Steelworkers Constitutional Convention, where she highlighted the importance of, and the commitment to, negotiating better trade rules and enforcing existing regulations. She also discussed integrating the input of workers into new actions and helping small businesses compete.

On 11 August 2022, USTR Tai and the Australian Minister for Trade and Tourism Don Farrell met and highlighted the continued importance of the US-Australia Free Trade Agreement and development of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity.

On 17 August 2022, the United States and Taiwan announced their broad objectives for new trade negotiations under the US-Taiwan Initiative on 21st-Century Trade. Notable objectives include trade facilitation, creation of strong regulatory practices, supporting small and medium businesses, removing discriminatory barriers, and addressing trade distortions like non-market politics and state-owned companies.

On 31 August 2022, the United States and Japan met in a second round of meetings regarding the United States-Japan Partnership on Trade, which aims to create consistent communication and collaboration over bilateral trade issues. The meeting covered issues of fair treatment of US products in Japan and transparency.

On 7 September 2022, USTR Tai and Korea’s Minister for Trade Ahn Dukgeun met to discuss the upcoming Indo-Pacific Economic Framework Ministerial as well as reaffirming cooperation for international economic and trade organizations.

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On 9 September 2022, the United States held the first in-person ministerial meeting of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), hosting 13 member states. Discussions included improving fair and free trade, regulatory practices, and increased competition.

On 12 September 2022, United States and Mexican officials convened in Mexico City for the US-Mexico High-Level Economic Dialogue. The dialogues covered topics ranging from domestic issues and also highlighted the importance of strong and competitive North American trade and supply chains.

On 14 September 2022, USTR Tai and European Commission Executive Vice President Valdis Dombrovskis met during a meeting for G7 trade ministers. The ministers highlighted the importance of US and EU collaboration on the global trade of steel and aluminum as well as mutual participation in the Trade and Technology Council.

On 16 September 2022, the United States and Paraguay held the first Trade and Investment Council, in which ministers from each of the respective countries confirmed the importance of bilateral collaboration on trade issues. The ministers agreed to support the ease of trade, including the reformation of customs practices to reduce the cost of bilateral trade. Similarly, discussions on facilitating importation of Paraguayan meat and non-traditional agricultural goods into the United States were held. The countries also highlighted the importance of good regulatory practices and agreed to share information between government agencies.

On 21 September 2022, USTR Tai met with some G20 members to discuss possible reform to the WTO’s dispute settlement system. She highlighted the efficiency and lower costs that could be achieved through these reforms.

On 29 September 2022, Deputy USTR Sarah Bianchi met with leaders of Pacific Island nations to collaborate to increase trade. She announced that the United States will create a yearly trade dialogue with the Pacific Islands, and the United States will begin to research existing trade and economic conditions when designing any trade barriers, referencing sectors to boost trade with, and potential areas for improvement. The representative also stated that the United States will improve on the Generalized System of Preferences program to allow for greater input and collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum to increase the region’s access to US markets.

On 29 September 2022, USTR Tai met virtually with the United Kingdom’s Secretary of State for International Trade Kemi Badenoch. The ministers discussed commitment to US-UK bilateral trade and further collaboration on countering China’s economic coercion policies.

On 25 October 2022, USTR Tai and Indonesia’s Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga and Minister for Industry Agus discussed the continued importance of the US-Indonesia bilateral trade relationship and collaboration on certain issues. These issues included improvements in agricultural trading, regulatory practices, and technological goods trading.

On 30 October 2022, USTR Tai and European Commission Executive Vice President Dombrovskis discussed cooperation ahead of meetings such as the US-EU Trade and Technology Council. Issues discussed included economic coercion in Atlantic economies and challenges in the civil aviation sector.

On 1 November 2022, the United States and Ecuador established a Fair Trade Working Group and expanded negotiations to increase trade and trade fairness.

On 1 November 2022, USTR Tai met with various EU ministers and declared support and commitment to increase trade relations with EU member states in a way that is environmentally sustainable. The USTR emphasized commitment to reach meaningful results from the upcoming meeting of the Trade and Technology Council.

On 3 November 2022, USTR Tai and Kenya’s Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry Moses Kuria met to reaffirm commitment to expanding US-Kenya trade relations. The meeting also included topics such as the inclusion of smaller businesses in the economy and making transcontinental African trade more efficient.

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On 3 November 2022, USTR Tai and Mexico’s Secretary of the Economy Raquel Buenrostro held a meeting to discuss ongoing trade issues. The ministers highlighted the importance of maintaining US corn exports and improving regulatory processes for Mexican biotechnology products.\textsuperscript{2052}

On 9 November 2022, US representatives concluded discussions with Taiwanese ministers regarding the future of bilateral trade. The two countries emphasized the importance of increasing trade, improving regulatory practices, avoiding market corruption and coercion, and improving market freedom for future negotiations.\textsuperscript{2053}

On 9 November 2022, the United States and Ukraine agreed to continue efforts to support the recovering Ukrainian economy, including support for internal reforms in Ukraine to create a healthy market environment. The two countries also agreed to update trade negotiations as outlined in existing bilateral trade agreements.\textsuperscript{2054}

On 14 November 2022, Deputy USTR Adam Hodge announced continued US support for the commitments laid out in the IPEF, which had its first in-person negotiations in December 2022.\textsuperscript{2055} The United States emphasized the importance of collaboration on key international trade issues such as digital trade and supply chains.

On 15 November 2022, USTR Tai met with government officials in Singapore to discuss the upcoming meeting for the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. They discussed the importance of improving market access in the Indo-Pacific region and generally increasing economic cooperation between the two countries.\textsuperscript{2056}

On 17 November 2022, USTR Tai and Papua New Guinea’s Minister for International Trade and Investment Richard Maru discussed the improvement of bilateral trade organizations.\textsuperscript{2057} The United States also discussed the new Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Dialogue, which aims to generally increase free trade and market access in the Indo-Pacific region.


On 17 November 2022, USTR and Japan’s Minister Hagiuda held a meeting to discuss the future of economic cooperation and Japan’s future role as the president of the G7.2058 The representatives prioritized topics of economic security and eliminating non-market practices as well as environmentally sustainable growth.

On 18 November 2022, USTR Tai and Thailand’s Minister of Commerce Jurin Laksanawisit met to reaffirm support for bilateral trade between the countries.2059 They upheld commitment to improving intellectual property laws and enforcement and participation in multilateral trade organizations like the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework.

On 18 November 2022, USTR Tai and China’s Minister of Commerce Wang Wentao held a meeting to connect on topics of bilateral trade relations.2060 The ministers agreed to keep bilateral communications open, and the United States discussed its view of China’s participation in multilateral trade.

On 30 November 2022, representatives from the United Kingdom and the United States held a meeting for small and medium business representatives.2061 The dialogue aimed to gather opinions on the expansion of bilateral trade in an inclusive and free manner, the facilitation of lower customs barriers, and increasing market access.

On 30 November 2022, USTR Tai and Canada’s Minister Ng discussed the close trade relationship between the countries and ongoing commitment to multilateral North American trade.2062 They also discussed possible concerns on pending Canadian digital services legislation that could have a distortionary effect on the market.

On 1 December 2022, USTR Tai and Mexico’s Secretary Buenrostro discussed commitment to improving rule-based North American trade and regulatory processes.2063 The representatives also emphasized the importance of slave labor-free trade.


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On 1 December 2022, the United States and Argentina held the third meeting of the US-Argentina Trade and Investment Framework. The representatives from the countries agreed to continue ongoing dialogue about new trade and investment opportunities, and traded concerns on bilateral trade issues and created ideas to solve them. Both countries also emphasized adherence to agreements on strong regulatory practices.

On 4 December 2022, USTR Tai and European Commission Vice President Dombrovskis met during the first Ministerial Meeting of the Working Group with regards to large commercial aviation. The representatives agreed to continue honoring prior commitments in the subject and fight against China’s non-market policies in the aviation sector. The representatives also discussed continued efforts to suspend tariffs resulting from disputes over large civil aviation.

On 5 December 2022, the United States and the EU held the United States and EU Tripartite Trade and Labor Dialogue. The parties emphasized collaboration on continued economic growth and removing forced labor from supply chains.

On 5 December 2022, the United States and the EU held a meeting of the Trade and Technology Council. The representatives discussed WTO reform, the upcoming launch of the Transatlantic Initiative for Sustainable Trade, and cooperation on trade with Jamaica and Kenya to address supply chain vulnerabilities.

On 5 December 2022, the Environmental Affairs Council of the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement convened to discuss environmental protection, citizen involvement in environmental affairs. The Council also discussed the efforts against illegal trade and destruction of wildlife and lumber.

On 6 December 2022, the United States-Bangladesh Trade and Investment Cooperation Agreement met for the sixth time. Topics discussed included increasing market access and regulatory processes for agricultural goods, promoting labor rights, free and fair digital trade policies, and enforcement of intellectual property laws.

On 8 December 2022, USTR Tai and Canada’s Minister of Labor Seamus O’Regan held a meeting to affirm free and fair labor practices. They highlighted the importance of forced labor-free supply chains and sustainable, worker-oriented bilateral trade policies.

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On 9 December 2022, Deputy USTR Hodge expressed concerns over the WTO’s conclusions on the steel trade dispute between the United States and China. He said that the WTO cannot handle national security issues through trade dispute settlements, and that it needs to be reformed to better combat the non-market policies of other countries.\textsuperscript{2070}

On 12 December 2022, representatives from the United States and Kenya met before the United-States Africa Leaders Summit. The representatives discussed the upcoming implementation of the United States-Kenya Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership and African trade integration.\textsuperscript{2071}

On 14 December 2022, USTR Tai held a series of meetings with African leaders during the second day of the US-Africa Leaders Summit. First, the Trade Representative met with the General Secretary of the African Continental Free Trade Area to sign a memorandum detailing the importance of continued communication and implementation of free trade resolutions. The United States also held meetings with various African leaders to discuss further integration of African trade with the US government.\textsuperscript{2072}

On 15 December 2022, the Office of the USTR and the Department of Commerce sent representatives to Australia for the first Indo-Pacific Economic Framework negotiation meeting. The representatives met with other stakeholders and affirmed their commitment to trade policy transparency throughout the negotiation process.\textsuperscript{2073}

On 16 December 2022, the United States and Mexico held a meeting to discuss issues around biotechnology trade and regulations. The United States argued against Mexico’s restrictions about the importation of biotechnologies for corn, and Mexican representatives added certain amendments to help resolve the issue. The United States agreed to review the amendments and shortly reach a resolution.\textsuperscript{2074}

On 20 December 2022, USTR Tai announced that the United States will expand its challenges to Canadian Dairy Tariff-Rate Quota Policies under the provisions of the USMCA. The United States claims that Canada has inconsistent criteria for calculating market share and is inhibiting dairy importers and new applicants.\textsuperscript{2075}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard. On strengthening international trade rules,
the US enacted a variety of actions, including the improvement and creation of new free trade agreements, and supporting proposals on WTO reforms. On fair and transparent competition, aside from verbal reaffirmations with its trading partners, the US also initiated its own dispute with Mexico under the consultation mechanisms of the USMCA.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard.

On 28 June 2022, the EU completed trade talks with New Zealand on a new bilateral free trade agreement. The agreement aims to create sustainable growth and trade between the countries.

On 30 June 2022, the Council of the EU announced a new regulation on foreign subsidies granted to EU companies. The regulation will examine such subsidies dating from five years prior to the new regulation and determine if the subsidy undermines fair competition. Then, member states will be expected to reduce these distortions, including fines on businesses.

On 5 July 2022, the European Parliament approved a resolution of guidelines to expect from EU-India trade talks. Some expectations include the banning of India’s “buy national” policies that limit imports, elimination of India’s technical certifications on certain goods, and fair agriculture trade. The Parliament highlights the importance of the potential trade agreement to be in accordance with other EU commitments like the Paris Agreement.

On 18 July 2022, the European Parliament Trade Committee held a meeting in Bangladesh to discuss the nation’s upgrade to the Generalized Scheme Plus status. If Bangladesh is approved for the program, it will have to begin paying duties on clothing exports as part of a market diversification initiative. Bangladesh’s role in the EU’s “Everything but Arms” trade preference agreement was also discussed. This agreement allows all non-weapon and ammunition goods to enter the EU tariff-free.

On 14 September 2022, European Commission Executive Vice President Valdis Dombrovskis and the United States Trade Representative (USTR) Katherine Tai and met during a meeting for G7 trade ministers. The ministers highlighted the importance of US and EU collaboration on the global trade of steel and aluminum as well as mutual participation in the Trade and Technology Council.

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On 21 September 2022, the EU entered into a bilateral comprehensive economic agreement with Australia. The agreement aims to cover political and social issues as well as issues of economy and free trade.\(^{2081}\)

On 10 October 2022, the European Parliament passed new regulations to protect the EU against economic blackmail by other nations.\(^{2082}\) These new regulations aim to prevent other nations by performing economic coercion on EU member states and take steps to help the member state recover from such instances.

On 17 October 2022, the Council of the EU released its conclusions following the Trade and Sustainability Review.\(^{2083}\) The Council highlighted the importance of sustainable and free trade, the enforcement of agreements and rule-based order, and the role of multinational agreements.

On 24 October 2022, the Council of the EU adopted new customs regulations to facilitate the ease of international trade.\(^{2084}\) The EU decided to implement a single window for customs, which allows for businesses to only have to submit documents to a single place. The Council claimed that this new system will “make clearance simpler” and increase trade security.

On 30 October 2022, Executive Vice President Dombrovskis and USTR Tai discussed cooperation ahead of meetings such as the US-EU Trade and Technology Council. Issues discussed included economic coercion in Atlantic economies and challenges in the civil aviation sector.\(^{2085}\)

On 1 November 2022, the European Parliament Trade Committee sent a delegation to Kenya to discuss trade opportunities.\(^{2086}\) In addition to the promotion of increased trade, the two sides discussed binding agreements on environmental protections and human rights.

On 1 November 2022, various EU ministers met with USTR Tai and declared support and commitment to increase trade relations with EU member states in a way that is environmentally sustainable.\(^{2087}\)

On 16 November 2022, the EU member states agreed on their negotiating positions for new regulations to protect the EU against economic coercion.\(^{2088}\) Under this proposed legislation, the EU can utilize open dialogue


between nations and possible proportional trade restrictions to incentivize non-market policies. The Council of the EU asked for greater involvement in defining what actions and policies count as economic coercion.

On 28 November 2022, the EU Council announced its final approval for the new foreign subsidies regulation.2089 This regulation investigates subsidies granted by non-EU states in order to detect possible market distortion and protect competitive trade.

On 30 November 2022, the EU and the United Kingdom announced provisional agreements in regards to the Withdrawal Agreement and the Trade and Cooperation Agreement.2090 Under these new provisions, the EU outlined several defensive measures to use against the UK should the state ever violate the terms of the two agreements.

On 4 December 2022, Vice President Dombrovskis and USTR Tai met during the first Ministerial Meeting of the Working Group with regards to large commercial aviation.2091 They agreed to continue honoring prior commitments in the subject and fight against China’s non-market policies in the aviation sector. The representatives also discussed continued efforts to suspend tariffs resulting from disputes over large civil aviation.

On 5 December 2022, the EU and the United States held a tripartite Trade and Labor Dialogue.2092 The parties emphasized collaboration on continued economic growth and removing forced labor from supply chains.

On 5 December 2022, the EU and the United States held a meeting of the Trade and Technology Council.2093 The representatives discussed World Trade Organization reform, the upcoming launch of the Transatlantic Initiative for Sustainable Trade, and cooperation on trade with Jamaica and Kenya to address supply chain vulnerabilities.

On 8 December 2022, the EU announced guidelines for the European Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to adopt with regards to upcoming negotiations with Tajikistan on the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.2094 This upcoming bilateral trade agreement hopes to improve free trade between the EU and Tajikistan and promote sustainable, worker-oriented growth.

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On 14 December 2022, the EU and Thailand announced the signing of the EU-Thailand Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. The agreement aims to promote support between the nations and covers issues concerning international and bilateral trade.

On 14 December 2022, the EU and Malaysia met in Brussels to sign the new EU-Malaysia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. The agreement covers a wide range of issues, including the promotion of continued dialogue and improvement of trade relations.

On 21 December 2022, the EU Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee concluded meetings with Ireland concerning the EU-UK trade relationship post-Brexit. The representatives discussed customs issues due to Brexit, the free movement of goods between Ireland and North Ireland, and digital trade.

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to uphold fair and transparent competition in the global economy and to strengthen international rules in this regard. The EU has entered and discussed multiple bilateral free trade agreements. The EU has also vocalized its intent to promote free and fair trade and has created policies to reduce the cost and burden of international trade, thus reducing barriers to trade. Finally, the EU has implemented internal policies designed to prevent and recover from trade abuses.

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

Analyst: Erin Mulazimoglu

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14. Macroeconomics: Safe, Resilient, Equitable and Rules-Based Growth

“We will maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system.”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

The international community has long emphasized the importance of facilitating long-term economic growth and G7 members have been consistent advocates at the forefront of this pledge. At the G7’s 1975 inception in Rambouillet, France, the leaders joined together because of their “shared beliefs and shared responsibilities,”[2098] and the central topic on this agenda was common macroeconomic problems. The summit’s declaration stated that “We are each responsible for assuring the prosperity of a major industrial economy.” Macroeconomic considerations have consistently dominated the discussion of succeeding G7 summits. Today, facilitating macroeconomic growth remains a central priority amongst G7 members, especially in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the World Bank’s Global Economic Prospects 2022 publication, in light of the lingering effects of COVID-19 and the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, global economic activity is expected to slow from 5.7 per cent in 2021 to 2.7 per cent in 2022.[2099] As the G7 Leaders’ Elmau Communiqué indicates, such considerations have driven G7 members towards pursuing actions that maintain and strengthen the contemporary global economic system.[2100]

At the 1977 London Summit, G7 leaders stressed that economic growth should not only involve cooperation among national governments but also involve strengthening appropriate international organizations.[2101] The G7 leaders rejected a shift towards protectionism, claiming that it would “foster unemployment,” and in turn, jeopardize the security associated with the global economic system. Furthermore, in line with the 2022 commitment’s emphasis on equity in macroeconomics, the G7 leaders stated that “The world economy can only grow on a sustained and equitable basis if developing countries share in that growth.”

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At the 1978 Bonn summit, the G7 Bonn Leaders’ Communiqué stated that above all, members were concerned about worldwide unemployment.\textsuperscript{2102} As a risk to the safety of the global economic system, G7 leaders committed to acting” through measures to assure growth and develop needed skills, to increase employment.”

At the 1981 Ottawa Summit, Prime Minister of Canada Pierre Trudeau acknowledged the difficulties associated with economies that have different structures.\textsuperscript{2103} Prime Minister Trudeau stated that “We have agreed that we could not revitalize our economies by isolating ourselves from one another.” The openness advocated by Prime Minister Trudeau resulted in the G7 members agreeing on fundamentals of equity, mutual interests and benefits, and security of global macroeconomic co-operation — despite differences in make-up.

At the 1982 Versailles Summit, G7 leaders stressed the importance of being resilient amidst the global threat of rising inflation, stating that by a further reduction of inflation and by a return to steady growth and higher levels of employment, a joint capacity to safeguard security will be strengthened.”\textsuperscript{2104}

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 leaders published an economic declaration that summarized past declarations and established a new set of commitments.\textsuperscript{2105} The G7 members touched on their commitment to a rules-based and open global economic system since the 1979 Tokyo summit, having “intensified their economic policy coordination with a view to ensuring internal consistency of domestic policies and their international compatibility.”

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 leaders published another economic declaration that summarized past declarations and established a new set of commitments.\textsuperscript{2106} The G7 leaders again recognized the importance of a commitment to a rules-based and open global economic system by stating that “the Summit countries have developed a cooperative process based on a common appreciation of the need for market-oriented policies and the importance of sound domestic budgetary and monetary policies.”

At the 1993 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders discussed strengthening G7 cooperation to promote employment and noninflationary growth.\textsuperscript{2107} Among these considerations were agreements to facilitate a more resilient global economic system. The G7 leaders stated that “Macroeconomic policies should pay due attention to short-term aspects in order to moderate cyclical movements and help overcome various shocks.”

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders again agreed upon strengthening a rules-based open global economic system by reaffirming their commitment to the “liberalization of markets, [and] fair rules and their extension to new players.”\textsuperscript{2108} The leaders also committed to pursuing economic policies that will be directed at sustaining non-inflationary growth as a means to bring down unemployment and procure a safe global economic system.

At the 2003 Evian-les-Bains summit, the G8 leaders stated a series of “common values and principles” that they believed were fundamental to a prosperous rules-based economic system: “corporate integrity,  

\textsuperscript{2102} G7 Bonn Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 1978. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/communique.html
\textsuperscript{2103} Prime Minister Trudeau’s Concluding Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 July 1981. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1981ottawa/conclusion.html
\textsuperscript{2104} G7 Versailles Summit Declaration of the Seven Heads of State and Government and Representatives of the European Communities, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 1982. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/communique.html
\textsuperscript{2106} G7 Houston Summit Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 July 1987. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1990houston/declaration.html
\textsuperscript{2107} Strengthening G7 Cooperation to Promote Employment and NonInflationary Growth, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 1993. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/employ.html
\textsuperscript{2108} G7 Lyon Summit Economic Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 1996. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996lyon/communique.html
strenthened market discipline, increased transparency through improved disclosure, effective regulation and corporate social responsibility.”

At the 2010 Muskoka summit, in light of the 2008 global financial crisis, G8 leaders once again reaffirmed their commitment to a rules-based global economic system. The central tenets of this long-standing system was to “resist protectionist pressures, and to promote liberalization of trade and investment under the [World Trade Organization].” The leaders also reaffirmed their shared commitment to continued collaboration alongside African partners to facilitate a more equitable global economic system.

At the 2014 Brussels summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to keep markets open, fight all forms of protectionism, strengthen the rules-based multilateral trading system and liberalize trade in environmental goods and services to alleviate the economic circumstances that challenge the “Least Developed Countries.” The G7 leaders also committed to promote enhanced transparency in Africa as it partakes in the global economic system.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders committed to strengthening a safe and equitable global economic system by considering the composition of budget expenditures to support productivity, employment, inclusiveness and growth. The leaders also committed “to advancing labour market participation by women, the youth and the elderly and improving job opportunity and quality.”

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders sought to build resilience and prepare for forthcoming technological change by committing to “adapt labour market policies and programs and share best practices to ensure workers are well prepared for changes in technology and job demands.” The G7 leaders also committed to supporting “gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave.”

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders committed to “open and fair world trade and to the stability of the global economy.”

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to transitioning from crisis response to promoting long-term job growth so that “no place or person, irrespective of age, ethnicity or gender is left behind.” The leaders also committed to working between themselves and alongside allies to formulate a new approach to economic resilience. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the importance of increased resilience in light of global crises and shocks. Commitments were made to share best practices to address risks to the resilience of critical global supply chains. The leaders also committed to championing freer and fairer trade.

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2112 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 25 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shina/iseshima-declaration-en.html#top
At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders discussed the continued need for a “strong, sustainable, balanced, gender-equal and inclusive global recovery” from the COVID-19 pandemic. G7 members reaffirmed their commitment to stability and growth-oriented macroeconomic policies that would also adequately respond to Russia’s ongoing war of aggression.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system.” This commitment can be interpreted as having one central target: maintaining and strengthening the global economic system. This target includes four dimensions to maintain and strengthen: “safe,” “resilient,” “equitable” and “rules-based [and] open.”

“Maintain” is understood to mean keep in an existing state to preserve from failure or decline.

“Strengthen” is understood to mean make or to become stronger.

“Safe” is understood to mean secure from the threat of danger, harm, or loss. In the context of this commitment, it refers to a state of affairs that G7 members seek to uphold and reaffirm. Examples of maintaining and strengthening a safe global economic system can include legislation aimed at improving social safety nets and national governments and global economic forums working to protect at-risk jobs.

“Resilient” is understood to mean the ability of individuals, communities, national institutions and global systems to prevent, absorb and recover from shocks, while continuing to function and adapt in a way that supports long-term prospects. Resilient refers to a component of the global economic system that mitigates the negative effects of overarching economic crises. Actions that G7 members can take to prioritize a resilient global economic system include but are not limited to: providing relief to those affected by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and incorporating environmental considerations in economic policymaking.

“Equitable” is understood to mean fair and just as indicated by law. It refers to a component of the global economic system that adheres to the rule of law and promotes economic policies, programs and governing bodies that foster fairness in absence of corruption or discrimination. G7 members may advance an equitable global economic system by increasing marginalized peoples’ access to government services or fair treatment in the labor market and working alongside low and middle-income countries to promote fair economic practices.

“Rules-based [and] open global economic system” refers to the transparent, well-established and agreed-upon economic norms that govern the global order. In the context of this commitment, a rules-based open global economic system is to be upheld and strengthened. Actions such as joining, partaking and voting on international initiatives that transparently seek to improve economic conditions without jeopardizing the well-being of others may count towards maintaining and strengthening the rules-based and open global economic system.

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2116 G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html

2117 G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html


Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members who exemplify strong action in at least three of the four dimensions of the target to maintain and strengthen the global economic system. A G7 member must take strong actions on either a domestic or international level for full compliance. Examples of strong actions include, but are not limited to: passing legislation to aid those economically affected by natural disasters or the COVID-19 pandemic, expanding an economic program designed to protect jobs at high risk of outsourcing and signing or drafting transparent international agreements designed to lessen barriers to trade.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who exemplify strong action in two of the four dimensions to maintain and strengthen the global economic order, in either the domestic and international realm or action across at least three of the criteria. Examples of less than strong, or weak, actions include, but are not limited to, verbally reaffirming commitment to maintaining and strengthening the global economic order and the economic wellbeing of a G7 member state, attending a meeting that discusses topics relevant to economic growth and sharing information with fellow G7 members about methods to procure long-term and sustainable economic growth.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member takes strong action in only one dimension of the commitment, less than strong action in less than three dimensions, the G7 member fails to take any action towards maintaining and strengthening the global economic order, or if the member acts in a manner that actively weakens the “safe,” “resilient,” “equitable” and “rules-based [and] open” global economic order. For example, if a G7 member indirectly or directly takes action to promote economic corruption or lessened transparency, this will lower the members’ score.

### Scoring Guidelines

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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in one of the four commitment dimensions OR the G7 member has taken NO strong action to maintain and strengthen a 1) safe, 2) resilient, 3) equitable and 4) rules-based open global economic system, OR has taken action to weaken all of the four aforementioned dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to maintain and strengthen two of the following four dimensions of the global economic system: 1) safe, 2) resilient, 3) equitable, 4) rules-based [and] open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to maintain and strengthen three to four of the following dimensions of the global economic system: 1) safe, 2) resilient, 3) equitable, 4) rules-based [and] open.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable, and rules-based open global economic system.

In June 2022, Parliament passed a series of legislation to make housing more affordable, including a “two-year ban on non-Canadians purchasing residential property in Canada,” effective January 1, 2023. Other measures included in this legislation include “underused housing tax,” “Tax-Free Home Saving Account,” and “double the First-Time Home Buyers Tax Credit.”

On 7 August 2022, Canada announced the creation of the Canadian Innovation and Investment Agency, which will “work to help new and established Canadian firms innovate, commercialise research, and create new
economic opportunities for workers and businesses in Canada.”

On 4 October 2022, Canada announced the creation of the Hurricane Fiona Recovery Fund,” which provides CAD300 million from 2022-23 to support families affected by Hurricane Fiona. The fund seeks to rebuild communities, business, and critical economic infrastructure.

On 4 October 2022, the Government of Canada matched donations to the Canadian Red Cross for more than 30 days in its Hurricane Fiona repair efforts. To improve economic resilience in the face of this natural disaster, the Canadian government’s financial donation provided safety for Canadians by offering services such as food dispersal and interim housing.

On 6 October 2022, Canada passed the Affordability Plan, a CAD12.1 billion measure to support Canadians by reducing the cost of living. The plan aims to provide greater income support for low-income workers, reduce child care fees, increase old age security pension by ten per cent, index benefits to inflation, and double the Canada student grant.

On 1 November 2022, Canada announced Immigration Levels Plan to “further increase immigration over the coming years to reach 500,000 immigrants in 2025” to address “persistent labour shortages, including in healthcare, manufacturing, and the building trades.”

On 3 November 2022, Canada launched the Canadian Growth Fund, which will “invest in Canadian business and projects to help seize the opportunities provided by a net-zero economy.” The Growth Fund will address carbon emission, key technologies, scaling up companies, and capitalise on resource extraction to strengthen critical supply chains and environmental well-being.

On 27 November 2022, Canada launched Canada’s Indo-Pacific Strategy. The plan will invest CAD24.1 million to establish the Canadian Trade Gateway in Southeast Asia to “expand Canada’s business, investment and networks in the region;” CAD31.8 million to create an agriculture office in the region to “increase and diversify agriculture and agri-food exports to the Indo-Pacific;” and CAD13.5 million to expand natural resource ties with partners in the area for in trade, investment, and science, technology and innovation.

On 9 December 2022, Canada implemented the Critical Minerals Strategy, which has four main objectives: “support economic growth, competitiveness and job creation, promoting climate action and environmental

protection, advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, fostering diverse and inclusive workplaces and communities and enhancing global security and partnerships with allies.”

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system. Canada has implemented the Affordability Plan to enhance social welfare, announced Canada Investment Fund to foster equitable innovation, and created the Critical Mineral Strategy and the National Supply Chain Task Force to strengthen economic and supply chain resilience. Canada has also launched the Indo-Pacific strategy which promotes an open and rules-based global economic system.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andy Liao

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system.

On 1 August 2022, Minister of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire, Minister Delegate in charge of Industry Roland Lescure and Secretary General for Investment Bruno Bonnell announced the launch of the “Industry Rebound” initiative as part of the France 2030 investment plan. The initiative would provide EUR100 million of funding to identify and finance lucrative, job-creating projects relevant to workers in territories that are negatively impacted by the decarbonization of the transport sector.

On 16 August 2022, Parliament adopted a bill of emergency measures representing EUR20 billion to protect the purchasing power of its citizens facing rapidly rising consumer prices, particularly energy prices due to the war in Ukraine.

On 14 September 2022, Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne announced the extension of the tariff shield, which was adopted in fall 2021 and limited the increase in regulated sales tariffs for gas and electricity in 2022 to four per cent. This extension aims to assist households struggling with high energy prices due to the war in Ukraine and protect the French economy from rising prices.

On 14 September 2022, Prime Minister Borne announced the issuance of exceptional energy checks, which would provide the bottom four income deciles with EUR100 to EUR200 to pay their energy bills. The new check aims to provide additional support to low-income households struggling with the energy crisis due to the war in Ukraine.

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On 14 September 2022, the Economic Observatory of Public Procurement published a guide on responsible public procurement, which promotes the use of independent fair trade products and the use of procurement as a lever to promote gender equality in its purchasing strategy.\textsuperscript{2136}

On 18 September 2022, the Ministry of Ecological Transition started its campaign for the European Sustainable Development Week.\textsuperscript{2137} The events will promote awareness on objectives of sustainable development, which include reducing energy consumption and the encouragement of fossil fuel alternatives.

On 22 September 2022, France pledged EUR1.6 billion at the Global Fund’s Seventh Replenishment Conference.\textsuperscript{2138} This contribution to international public health efforts through the Global Fund aims to promote equitable international and economic development.

On 23 September 2022, Minister Le Maire announced that it would extend a state-guaranteed loan available from 8 April 2022 in order to support businesses affected by the war in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{2139}

On 26 September 2022, Minister Le Maire presented the 2023 finance bill, which increased the budget of the Ministry of the Overseas by EUR300 million to EUR2.9 billion.\textsuperscript{2140} These funds will be used for water sanitation and distribution, combating climate change, and financing investment projects by companies and local officials.

On 30 September 2022, Secretary of State Dominique Faure announced the mobilization of over EUR12 million for digital advisors, engineering and ecological transition training for mayors in rural communities.\textsuperscript{2141} This is a continuation of the Rural Agenda, which was initiated three years ago and provided funding for these communities.

On 11 October 2022, Minister Le Maire, Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion Christophe Béchu, Minister for Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher and Minister of Public Action and Accounts Gabriel Attal released the third edition of the green budget, which reported on the environmental impact of the state budget.\textsuperscript{2142}


On 21 October 2022, Secretary Faure announced 42 new projects that would receive EUR3.7 million of funding from the Avenir Montagnes Mobilités program, which aims to support mountain territories in creating effective and sustainable transportation infrastructure.\(^{2143}\)

On 15 November 2022, Minister Delegate Lescure launched the Zero Carbon Industry initiative.\(^{2144}\)

On 19 November 2022, the French Government created a system to support businesses in the face of increases in electricity and gas prices.\(^{2145}\)

On 2 December 2022, France began to mobilize Special Drawing Rights for the benefit of the most vulnerable countries.\(^{2146}\)

On 13 December 2022, Minister Le Maire and Odile Renaud-Basso, President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, “signed two agreements relating to the granting of 100 million euros in guarantees for the support of Ukrainian critical infrastructures” and economic development.\(^{2147}\)

On 14 December 2022, the National Council for Industry set its roadmap for 2023 focusing on three main areas: ecological planning, reindustrialization and adaptation of skills.\(^{2148}\)

On 3 January 2023, the French Government implemented a system to support businesses facing the increase in electricity and gas prices.\(^{2149}\) The system will give more aid to companies, simplify the user journey, and reduce payment times.


\(^{2146}\) 02/12/2022 — La France concrétise ses engagements de mobilisation de 4 milliards de droits de tirage spéciaux (DTS) via le FMI pour les pays les plus vulnérables, Ministère de l’Économie, des finances, de la souveraineté numérique et industrielle (Paris) 13 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 14 January 2023. https://presse.economie.gouv.fr/02122022-la-france-concretise-ses-engagements-de-mobilisation-de-4-milliards-de-droits-de-tirage-speciaux-dts-via-le-fmi-pour-les-pays-les-plus-vulnereables/


On 9 January 2023, the French Government invested an additional EUR500 million to fund the creation of research start-ups.\textsuperscript{2150} This fund aims to support the business creation and research for health, climate, and energy-related projects.

On 9 January 2023, Minister Le Maire and Minister Attal announced the payment of advance tax reductions and credits to 9 million households for a total amount of €5.6 billion.\textsuperscript{2151}

France has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system. France has taken strong action to ensure the stability of its economy and the well-being of its most vulnerable in the midst of an energy crisis and increasing consumer prices. France has also taken steps to promote sustainable economic development in the future while ensuring that those who are negatively affected by the transition can maintain their economic security. France has taken steps to promote the economic growth of its less developed territories and communities through investment and funding.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Benjamin Lee}

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system.

On 1 July 2022, the German Government abolished the “EEG surcharge,” a levy that electricity consumers paid to help expand renewable energy use, and measures to promote renewable energy sources are now fully financed with federal funds.\textsuperscript{2152}

On 7 July 2022, the German Government gave final approval to the laws of the “Easter Package,” an amendment to the Renewable Energy Sources Act.\textsuperscript{2153} The Easter Package includes a broad package of measures to ease the financial burden on households and businesses. The goal is to achieve consistent, accelerated expansion of renewable energies, and to become less dependent on fossil fuel imports.

On 15 July 2022, the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control began implementing the fourth pillar of the federal government’s plan to contain energy costs for energy-intensive businesses affected by the Ukraine war.\textsuperscript{2154} A subsidy of up to EUR50 million is available to eligible energy and trade-intensive businesses to offset their rising natural gas and electricity expenses. The aid program has a planned total volume of up to EUR5 billion.

https://presse.economie.gouv.fr/09012023-cp-france-2030-le-gouvernement-investit-500-millions-deuros-supplementaires-pour-faire-emergerdavantage-de-start-up-issues-de-la-recherche/


\textsuperscript{2152} Relief for electricity consumers, The Federal Government (Berlin) 27 April 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022.

\textsuperscript{2153} “We’re tripling the speed of the expansion of renewable energies,” Federal Government (Berlin) 7 July 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022.
https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/klimaschutz/amendment-of-the-renewables-act-2060448

\textsuperscript{2154} 5 Milliarden Euro Hilfsprogramm für energieintensive Industrie startet, Bundesfinanzministerium der Finanzen (Berlin) 14 July 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 November 2022.
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemeldungen/Finanzpolitik/2022/07/2022-07-14-hilfsprogramm-energieintensive-industrie-startet.html
On 27 July 2022, the Federal Cabinet approved the draft of the economic and financial plan for the special asset “Climate and Transformation Fund” for 2023 and the financial plan for the special asset “Climate and Transformation Fund” up to 2026. The funds will be used to support economic modernization and climate protection.

On 27 July 2022, the Federal Cabinet adopted its first comprehensive start-up strategy to support and strengthen conditions for start-ups. The priorities include granting start-ups quick access to public contracts and funding by consolidating online resources into a single platform, which enables people to rapidly set up businesses and receive funding digitally.

On 1 August 2022, the German Government and KfW provided EUR1.2 billion for the Venture Tech Growth Financing (VTGF) product, which was first introduced in 2019 to offer loans to technological and innovative firms. The new fund – so-called “VTGF 2.0” – would support technology-oriented start-ups in their growth phase towards established companies, and strengthen the German venture debt market.

On 17 August 2022, the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Deutsche Bundesbank agreed with the National Bank of Ukraine to extend the exchange scheme to 18 November 2022. The offer supports refugees from Ukraine and allows them to exchange hryvnia banknotes for euros in Germany.

On 5 September 2022, the German Government announced its third relief package to reduce the burden on citizens affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the energy crisis. The third relief package would provide an additional EUR65 billion on top of the first and second relief packages, which amounted to EUR40 billion in total. The third relief package provides support to low-income earners and families through increases in child benefits, child supplements, housing benefits, etc. The package also includes other resolutions such as increases in the maximum limit for employment in the transitional sector, improvement of the work-from-home allowance, and long-distance commuter allowance to help low-income workers.

On 14 September 2022, the Federal Cabinet launched the Inflation Compensation Act aimed at preventing cold progression. The act will provide for two relief stages in 2023 and 2024 with the total tax relief volume being over EUR12 billion in 2023, and going up to around EUR18 billion in 2024.

On 11 October 2022, the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economics and Climate Protection drafted an ordinance to amend the Tax Haven Defense Act (StAbwG) and update the non-cooperative tax


jurisdictions.\textsuperscript{2161} The law serves to prevent tax avoidance by companies and unfair tax competition between tax jurisdictions.

On 20 October 2022, Germany provided a loan of EUR122 million to Morocco in an effort to build a more resilient Moroccan economy.\textsuperscript{2162} The loan will be used to reduce social inequalities and create social cohesion through creation of insurance schemes and benefits for disadvantaged workers and integration of youth and women into the labour market.

On 21 October 2022, the German Development Ministry committed about EUR100 million to its development cooperation with Nigeria on sustainable growth.\textsuperscript{2163} The funds will be used to support small and medium-sized enterprises, promote women's employment and increase use of sustainable energy and other focuses to support Nigeria building a socially just and climate-neutral economy.

On 2 November 2022, the federal cabinet planned to amend the Inflation Compensation Act.\textsuperscript{2164} The amendments include increases in child allowance, basic allowance, and adjustment to income tax scale for 2023 and 2024. The amended Inflation Compensation Act is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2023.

On 30 November 2022, Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz met with International Monetary Fund (IMF) Director Kristalina Georgieva, World Trade Organization Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, World Bank Representative Mari Pangestu, International Labour Organisation Director-General Gilbert Houngbo and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Secretary-General Mathias Cormann to discuss effective and sustainable ways of strengthening multilateral order together. The discussion focused on actions targeting the social and economic consequences of the pandemic and Russian war, working conditions worldwide, and trade relations.\textsuperscript{2165}

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient and equitable and rules-based open global economic system. Germany has taken strong action in three areas of maintaining a resilient and sustainable local and global economy, creating safety nets for technological start-ups and energy-intensive companies, and supporting people affected by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and disadvantaged workers such as women by allocating funds towards relief, benefit, and allowance.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Jiaqi Sun}

\textsuperscript{2161} Ordinance amending the Tax Haven Defense Ordinance, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 11 October 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 November 2022.
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Gesetzestexte/Gesetze_Gesetzesvorhaben/Abteilungen/Abteilung_IV/20_Legislaturperiode/2022-10-11-AendStAbwV/0-Verordnung.html

\textsuperscript{2162} Germany is supporting Morocco in its efforts to extensively increase social protection coverage, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 21 October 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022.


\textsuperscript{2164} Avoid stress from the cold progression, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 2 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 November 2022.
https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Schlaglichter/Entlastungen/belastungen-durch-kalte-progression-vermeiden.html

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open economic system.

On 7 July 2022, the European Commission approved of EUR1.2 billion to support Italian investments into the agricultural economy. These funds were for increasing usage of photovoltaic panels and other renewable energy to sustain climate-neutral growth of Italian farming.

On 14 September 2022, Italy announced a new communication campaign to advance the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. The plan constitutes 132 investments and 58 reforms which are expected to add 0.3 per cent to national gross domestic product and 240,000 jobs.

On 25 October 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni announced a three-pillar system for macroeconomic growth: extension of flat taxes to incentivize more individual economic growth, tax truces that allows citizens and businesses to solve their tax disputes more easily with the government and a pledge to fight against tax evasion through reforming the revenue agency review process.

On 15 November 2022, Prime Minister Meloni met with Turkey’s President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to discuss strengthening bilateral trade relations and utilizing the Mediterranean’s vast potential.

On 9 December 2022, Italy released a joint statement with the United Kingdom and Japan pledging to uphold “the rules-based, free and open international order.” Italy will help do so by investing in technological and manufacturing advancements.

On 15 December 2022, Prime Minister Meloni addressed the General Confederation of Italian Agriculture and announced EUR100 million to support Italian farmers with a 20 per cent tax credit for purchasing fuel for farm technology.

On 16 December 2022, Prime Minister Meloni issued further support for the reform of Procurement codes. These reforms are supposed to be implemented in March 2023 to simplify procedures in a balanced and comprehensive fashion.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open economic system. Italy maintained safety in the economy by encouraging climate-neutral energy solutions in agriculture. Italy supported building a resilient economy by reforming economic policies and

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investing into the advancement of manufacturing, technology and agriculture. Italy encouraged a safe global economy by funding the fight against global disease and advocating for increased human security. Italy also pledged to increase international order to encourage a rules-based landscape.

Analyst: Emerson Hachinski

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system.

On 27 July 2022, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Koichi Hagiuda attended the Ministerial Discussion of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. Discussions led by Japan focused on helping form an open, fair and inclusive economic order in the region’s supply chains and the importance of pursuing a balanced package based on rules and cooperation to address 21st century issues such as digital technology.

On 30 July 2022, Minister Hagiuda and Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi attended the US-Japan Economic Policy Consultative Committee meeting acting towards realizing peace and prosperity through the rules-based economic order, countering economic coercion and opaque lending practices, promoting and securing critical and emerging technologies and critical Infrastructure and strengthening supply chain resilience. These measures included promotion of competition and improving resiliency through the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity, expanding the Global Cross-Border Privacy Rules Forum, reaffirming the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, fostering supply chain resilience in strategic sectors, and strengthening coordination in international and multilateral venues on digital policy issues.

On 8 September 2022, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura and Minister for Foreign Affairs Kenji Yamada attended the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) in Los Angeles, California. The leaders jointly committed to regularly sharing information among IPEF partners to improve economic conditions for all members involved.

On 20 September 2022, Deputy Director General of Foreign Policy Bureau Takao Imafuku attended the Financing for Women’s Employment in the Green Economy event hosted by UN Women. At the event, Deputy Director General Imafuku stated that “investing in women’s employment in green economy is an investment to our better future.”

On 29 September 2022, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Satomi Ryuj attended the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plus Three Ministers on Energy Meeting and East Asian Summit Energy Ministers

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built on the necessity for supply security on regional energy markets and international cooperation to achieve sustainable economic recovery.\textsuperscript{2178}

On 25 October 2022, Minister Hayashi and Minister Nishimura met with Executive Vice President of the European Commission for an Economy that Works for People Valdis Dombrovskis and European Commissioner for Trade and Financial Services Mairead McGuinness to reaffirm plans to respond to challenges imposed by authoritarian states by addressing market-distorting measures.\textsuperscript{2179}

On 1 November 2022, Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs Masato Kanda and Australia's Deputy Secretary of Macroeconomic Group Luke Yeaman and took part in the Australia-Japan Economic Dialogue Joint Statement.\textsuperscript{2180} Both parties sought to further enhance collaboration on supporting developing countries through strengthening disaster risk management, fostering safer and more resilient economies.

On 4 November 2022, Japan pledged “JPY 377 billion for the development of the North–South Commuter Railway project in the Philippines”\textsuperscript{2181} and discussed other projects.\textsuperscript{2181} The projects are intended to contribute to the development of three major metropolitan areas, as well as further assistance in information and communications, energy transitions, and disaster risk-management.\textsuperscript{2182}

On 21 November 2022, the Government of Japan committed to providing emergency relief goods through the Japan International Cooperation Agency to South Sudan.\textsuperscript{2183} The emergency relief goods included, but were not limited to, tents, blankets, plastic sheets, and sleeping pads.

On 22 November 2022, the Government of Japan committed to extend the Emergency Grant Aid of USD2.57 million for winterization assistance in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{2184} The Government of Japan will implement the aid through the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees with generators and solar lanterns being the primary piece of assistance.

On 29 November 2022, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Kei Takagi delivered a video message at the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative Conference hosted by the UK Government in London, England.\textsuperscript{2185} Minister Takagi expressed Japan’s support for providing economic empowerment to those affect by sexual violence in conflict.

On 3 December 2022, Japan hosted the World Assembly for Women (WAW) conference. The conference’s main theme was “Mainstreaming Gender into a New Form of Capitalism” where participants discussed the
wage gap, women in business, and women’s health and economy.2186 Prime Minister Fumio Kishida “introduced not only domestic efforts for gender equality, but also international development cooperation” such as providing shelter for the female refugees from Afghanistan and Ukraine.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to maintaining and strengthening a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system. Japan provided economic assistance packages to South Sudan and Ukraine showcasing its commitment to a resilient global economic order by providing relief to those affected by an ongoing environmental and geopolitical crises. Japan’s WAW conference and projects aimed at supporting women affirm its commitment to equity. Japan promoted a rules-based economic order through its continuation of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ankit Tiwari

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system.

On 22 August 2022 and 29 September 2022, the United Kingdom conducted its first round of negotiations with the Gulf Cooperation Council for a free trade agreement.2187 The deal expects to increase trade by at least 16 per cent and contribute more than USD724 million toward workers’ wages.

On 23 September 2022, Chancellor of the Exchequer Kwasi Kwarteng announced the Growth Plan 2022, a package of tax cuts, including Stamp Duty cuts to help property market homebuyers, income tax cuts and abolishing additional rate of tax in 2023.2188

On 1 October 2022, the Prime Minister’s Office implemented the new Energy Price Guarantee, which is aimed at saving households at least GBP1000 thousand a year in addition to the GBP400 hundred energy bills discount for all households.2189

On 3 October 2022, the UK Government announced the payment of the Cost of Living Payment to over eight million families by the Department for Work and Pensions. This payment aims to improve the social safety net for vulnerable families.2190

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On 7 November 2022, Trade Policy Minister Greg Hands visited Taiwan to tackle barriers to trade and promote United Kingdom expertise.\(^{2191}\) By upholding annual trade talks with Taiwan, the United Kingdom aimed to diversify resilient supply chains and create greater economic cooperation under a rule-based global market.

On 8 November 2022, the United Kingdom Export Finance offered the Climate Resilient Debt Clause in its direct sovereign lending.\(^{2192}\) The United Kingdom committed to improving the financial resilience of vulnerable countries in the face of climate shocks.

On 20 December 2022, Chancellor of the Exchequer Jeremy Hunt and Saudi Arabia’s Minister of Finance Mohammed Al-Jadaan signed a Memorandum of Understanding on financial services cooperation.\(^{2193}\) This memorandum aims to “enhance cross-border trade in financial services, promote financial stability, and foster greater cooperation on priority issues, such as green finance, in support of Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030.”\(^{2194}\)

On 9 January 2023, the United Kingdom announced the new “Energy Bills Discount Scheme” for UK businesses, charities, and the public sector.\(^{2196}\)

On 10 January 2023, the United Kingdom and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand signed a new Memorandum of Understanding on financial services to promote inclusive economic growth.\(^{2197}\)

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable, and rules-based open global economic system. The United Kingdom has supported safe and resilient growth by supporting households and businesses through the energy crisis. The United Kingdom has signed various memorandums of understanding that promote inclusive growth and approved anti-dumping measures that support a rules-based open global economic system.

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

*Analyst: Tung Kwan Nathan Ching*

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**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system.

On 29 July 2022, Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo welcomed Japan’s Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi and Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Koichi Hagiu, for the US-Japan Economic Policy Consultative Committee. The two countries seek to further develop the economic policies in the Indo-Pacific region through innovative economic arrangements including the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity.

On 12 September 2022, President Joe Biden met with Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador established a Supply Chain Working Group, with a focus on the U.S.-Mexico semiconductor and information and communications technology supply chain ecosystems.

On 20 September 2022, Secretary Raimondo conducted the first official in-person Ministerial meeting of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity with Philippine Secretary of Trade and Industry Alfredo Pascual.

On 20 September 2022, the Department of Commerce Minority Business Development Agency “extended awards for the Access to Capital Innovative Finance Grant to two projects that will address historical barriers faced by minority business enterprises.”

On 21 September 2022, the International Trade Administration awarded USD1.7 million in financial and technical assistance to “promote U.S. exports and reduce barriers to U.S. products and services across the world, including creating and retaining high-quality jobs.”

On 7 October 2022, Secretary Blinken met with Peruvian Foreign Minister César Landa to strengthen trade and investment links and ensure the necessary resources are present to fill the gaps of each economy.

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On 19 October 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration released a new Framework to promote the creation of diverse and telecom jobs.2205

On 27 October 2022, Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade Marisa Lago and Singapore Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry Gabriel Lim met at the inaugural U.S.-Singapore Partnership for Growth and Innovation annual dialogue.2206 Both countries agree to focus the 2023 development plan on cybersecurity, technology partnership programs, and development of Artificial Intelligence governance structure.

On 18 November 2022, the Department of Commerce announced partnership with the government of Poland in which Westinghouse Electric of Cranberry Township, Pennsylvania, will serve as technology supplier for its new national nuclear power program — a project that will support 62,500 American jobs and further Poland’s transition to clean energy.2207

On 22 November 2022, the United States contributed USD4.5 billion to support the government of Ukraine. This fund aims to “allow the Government of Ukraine to withstand the immense economic, social, and political pressures from Russia’s aggression in Ukraine.”2208

On 14 December 2022, the United States and the Puerto Rican government launched the Puerto Rico Economic Dialogue to “align on shared policy priorities that benefit all Puerto Rican communities, especially given the recent, unprecedented flow of federal funds to the island.”2209

On 15 December 2022, President Biden announced the USD15 billion partnership in US-Africa trade and investment commitments and deals.2210 The deal will aim to advance key priorities, including sustainable energy, health systems, agribusiness, digital connectivity, infrastructure, and finance.

On 21 December 2022, Department of Commerce launched the Capital Readiness Program grant competition, which dedicates USD93.5 million to help minority and other underserved entrepreneurs launch.2211

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system. The United States promoted a safe and resilient economic system

by supporting the economies of those in crises and strengthening trade links abroad. The United States has promoted an equitable economy by creating jobs for marginalized communities and launching aid programs to support underserved businesses. The United States has promoted a rules-based open economic global system by working towards the realization of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity and reducing trade barriers.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable and rules-based open global economic system.

On 30 June 2022, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament reached a provisional agreement on the regulation of foreign subsidies distorting the internal market. The Council states that the regulation aims to “to restore fair competition between all undertakings — both European and non-European — operating in the internal market.”

On 5 July 2022, the InvestEU program signed a EUR6.7 million agreement with Italian promotional institution Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP) to provide “advisory support to infrastructure and social investment projects.” This advisory support will contribute to investment projects that “improve access to finance and investments in infrastructure development, attract private resources and strengthen the capacity of public and private project promoters to develop financing and investment operations in the areas of social and public infrastructure, sustainable energy, transport as well as digital and innovative infrastructure.”

On 31 August 2022, the European Investment bank lent EUR60 million to German municipal housing provider hanova. This loan will strengthen hanova’s construction of social housing in the city of Hanover, addressing the imbalances of the local housing market being inadequate and unaffordable for low and middle income residents.

On 7 September 2022, the European Commission proposed a second EUR5 billion of macro-financial assistance (MFA) to Ukraine. MFA assistance helps “support the implementation of a broad reform agenda in areas such as the fight against corruption, an independent judicial system, the rule of law, and improving the business climate.”

On 14 September 2022, Czech EU Affairs minister Mikuláš Bek and president of the European Parliament Roberta Metsola signed the Digital Markets Act. The Act aims to “ensure a competitive and fair digital sector with a view to promoting innovation, high-quality digital products and services, fair prices, and high quality and choice in the digital sector.”

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On 27 September 2022, the European Investment Fund partnered with BT Mic, Romania’s largest microfinance institution, providing EUR8.4 million to guarantee microfinance operations of RON500 million by BT Mic.2217

On 4 October 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted EU law on rules that promote the adequacy of minimum wages.2218 The new law establishes procedures for the adequacy of statutory minimum wages, promotes collective bargaining on wage setting, and enhances the effective access to minimum wage protection for those workers who are entitled to a minimum wage under national law.

On 4 October 2022, the Council of the European Union approved the Netherlands’ national recovery and resilience plan.2219 The Netherlands will be able to receive up to EUR4.7 billion in grants for COVID-19 recovery and investment into a “greener, more digital and more competitive economy.”

On 4 October 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted the “Daisy Chain” regulation, introducing targeted adjustments to improve the resolvability of banks.2220 This strengthens the prudential regulatory framework of credit institutions and ensures banks will remain stable and resilient during economic shocks.

On 27 October 2022, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament reached a provisional agreement on stricter carbon dioxide emission performance standards for new cars and vans.2221 The purpose is to move towards zero-emission mobility.2222

On 15 November 2022, the European Commission approved a EUR1.23 billion scheme to support the Czech economy in the context of Russia’s war against Ukraine.2223

On 17 November 2022, the European Commission approved EUR500 million Romanian scheme to support companies in the context of Russia’s war against Ukraine.2224

On 21 December 2022, the European Commission approved “EUR49 billion German scheme to support the economy in the context of Russia’s war against Ukraine.”2225

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On 22 December 2022, The European Commission approved a EUR3 billion Polish measure to “support companies active in the Polish gas market in the context of Russia’s war against Ukraine.”

On 22 December 2022, the European Commission provided EUR869 million to Spain to support their transition into a climate neutral economy through the Just Transition Fund.

On 22 December 2022, the European Commission adopted the Partnership Agreement with Hungary. The agreement is worth almost €22 billion for the period 2021-2027 will “help the country implement joint EU priorities such as a balanced territorial development and a fair climate and digital transition, whilst supporting an innovative and inclusive social market economy.”

On 12 January 2022, the European Commission put the Foreign Subsidies Regulation into force. The regulations will “address distortions caused by foreign subsidies will allow the EU to remain open to trade and investment, while ensuring a level playing field for all companies operating in the Single Market.”

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to maintain and strengthen a safe, resilient, equitable, and rules-based open global economic system. The European Union has taken strong action to ensure job security and social welfare systems through investment in infrastructure and financial institutions. The European Union has built resilient economies in its member states in the face of crises and in accordance with environmental principles. The European Union has ensured fair and equitable competition and growth for its own citizens and marginalized nations. The European Union has taken strong action to aid those in Ukraine who are faced with the troubles of the ongoing conflict. The European Union has joined and upheld initiatives that promote a rules-based open economic order.

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

**Analyst: David Zu**

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15. Health: Noncommunicable Diseases

“We are strongly committed to … continuing to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.”

*Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
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<td>Average</td>
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Background

On 28 June 2022, at the Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to “continuing to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.” This pledge by G7 leaders builds on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations in 2015, which recognized noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) as a major public health challenge.\(^{2230}\) Sustainable Development Goal 3 was set with a target to reduce premature mortality as a result of NCDs by one-third by 2030. Because of the prevalence of noncommunicable diseases throughout the world and their impact on the most vulnerable populations, including children and the elderly, G7 members have addressed this issue on a global level since 1997. While different aspects of the issue have been focused on at different times, such as indicating specific target groups like the elderly or addressing specific issues such as mental health, the topic of noncommunicable diseases has been steadily addressed at summits for over two decades.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G7 leaders first made a statement regarding NCDs and declared “increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly” as a major achievement of the past century.\(^{2231}\) Leaders acknowledged that longer life expectancies in the next century would present opportunities and challenges for healthcare and perceptions of disability.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders recognized that the health situation in Africa, which was already burdened by infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis, was further aggravated by the prevalence of NCDs.\(^{2232}\) Leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to address the health needs of vulnerable populations.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders emphasized the need for health systems to develop universal health coverage, which includes addressing NCDs, “including those due to environmental factors and aging.”\(^{2233}\)

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\(^{2231}\) Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm


\(^{2233}\) G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#health
Leaders also pledged to support the work of the Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases and acknowledge the impacts of ageing and NCDs on the caregivers of the elderly population.2234 This summit marked a shift in the global health agenda to include mental health, as G7 leaders also committed to “promoting women’s, children’s, and adolescents’ mental and physical health, ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights without discrimination of any kind.”2235

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders committed to advancing global health security and pursuing policies regarding both physical and mental health globally by “strengthening health systems, preparedness for, and a prompt, effective and coordinated response to public health emergencies and long-term challenges.”2236 This commitment acknowledged global health’s importance to broader economic, social and security gains, highlighting the importance of continuing to promote women’s and adolescents’ health and healthcare, as well as the role of environmental factors in human health.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to “bringing greater attention to mental health” to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure citizens lead healthy and productive lives.2237 To ensure that citizens lead healthy lives, leaders also committed to promoting access to quality and affordable healthcare.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the physical and mental health needs of survivors of sexual violence.2238 Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to “support efforts to promptly respond to ongoing cases of [conflict-related sexual violence] victims’ specific medical, psychological and social needs” through the adoption of the Declaration on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders addressed COVID-19’s impacts on physical and mental health.2239 Leaders committed to “support a robust global recovery from COVID-19, ensuring that countries are able to effectively address the indirect impacts on physical and mental health and broader socio-economic consequences of the [COVID-19] pandemic.”

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders “strongly committed to … continuing to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.” This commitment can be broken down into three components, and to receive full compliance, G7 members must take action in both components. The components are: 1) addressing issues concerning mental health specifically, 2) addressing other types of NCDs, including but not limited to cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory illnesses, and 3) recognizing the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

“Address” is understood to mean giving attention to or dealing with a matter or problem.2240 In the context of this commitment, it refers to taking actions that centre around the issue of NCDs in a manner that brings focus to the diseases, such as creating programs and providing funding to mitigate these illnesses.

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2235 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#health
2236 G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html
“Noncommunicable diseases,” which includes “chronic diseases,” refer to a group of conditions that are not mainly caused by infections. These include, but are not limited to: cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, mental health illnesses and chronic respiratory illnesses.

“Mental health” refers to a state of mental well-being that allows people to realize their full abilities and contribute to their own lives and to their community. Mental health disorders include, but are not limited to: anxiety, depression, substance abuse and eating disorders. It refers to overall psychological and emotional well-being, rather than simply the absence of disorders.

“Recognize” means to explicitly acknowledge something.

“Accessible” means to make something so that people are able to obtain or use it.

“Effective” refers to something that produces a desired effect. Effectiveness relates to the provision of mental health services and refers to services that bring about a positive change for those with mental health illnesses, either by treating or mitigating those illnesses.

“Mental health services” refers to any interventions, both private and public, for the maintenance and wellbeing of mental health. Mental health services can include, but are not limited to psychotherapy, support groups, medication, and in-hospital programs for mental health treatment.

This commitment has a breadth component regarding how many NCDs are addressed by G7 members. As the commitment refers to NCDs “including mental health,” it is implied that members committed to addressing more than one NCD beyond mental health. However, as the commitment explicitly identifies mental health, the G7 member needs to take strong action in this area to achieve a score of +1.

This commitment also applies a depth analysis. The strength of compliance can be assessed based on the types of domestic and international actions undertaken. Examples of strong domestic action include, but are not limited to: changing domestic regulations, laws or statutes to provide resources for NCDs and their treatment; initiating domestic programs that publicize NCDs, their treatment options, or how to support those with these diseases; and allocating funding to establish services that address and treat NCDs. Examples of weak domestic actions include but are not limited to: verbally reaffirming a commitment to address NCDs; attending meetings that discuss NCDs and mental health; and assigning the responsibility for addressing NCDs onto a national official or institution for future implementation. Examples of strong international actions include, but are not limited to: providing financial support, either directly or through an international institution, to other countries, especially low- and middle-income countries who require assistance in taking effective actions regarding NCDs; joining, participating in, or sending officials to international organizations where a central focus is on NCDs; and sponsoring or ratifying treaties that address NCDs. Examples of weak international action include sharing information with other countries regarding options for NCDs, including treatment and monitoring; and making bilateral or multilateral agreements that reaffirm the importance of addressing NCDs but leaving actual
implementation of actions for a future date. The qualifier in the depth component is only for the third aspect of the commitment, in which G7 members “recogniz[e] the need for accessible and effective mental health services.” “Recognize” is a low binding commitment word, meaning that full compliance does not require a strong action. Full compliance with this criterion can therefore be a verbal acknowledgment of accessibility and effectiveness in a policy action.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong actions to address mental health AND at least one other NCD, and that also recognize the need for effectiveness and accessibility of mental health services.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong action to address mental health OR at least a few other NCDs OR some of both, and may or may not recognize the need for effectiveness and accessibility of mental health services.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member takes weak action to address mental health OR another NCD and does not recognize the need for effectiveness and accessibility of mental health services, OR fails to take any action towards the commitment OR takes action that is antithetical to the commitment.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
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</thead>
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<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has only taken weak actions to address mental health OR another noncommunicable disease (NCD) and has not recognized the need for effectiveness and accessibility of mental health services OR has NOT taken any actions towards the commitment OR has taken actions that are antithetical to the commitment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to address mental health OR at least a few other NCDS OR some of both and may or may not have recognized the need for effectiveness and accessibility of mental health services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong actions to address mental health AND at least one other NCD and has recognized the need for effectiveness and accessibility of mental health services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Samraggi Hazra  
Lead Analyst: Da Seul Chong

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

On 29 June 2022, Minister of Health Jean-Yves Duclos announced that the Canadian Institutes of Health Research is funding CAD3.8 million to support research on sleep health and insomnia. The research conducted will identify biological and behavioral measures of sleep and sleep disorders and conduct clinical research into the prevention, detection and management of insomnia and other sleep disorders.

On 30 June 2022, Minister Duclos announced new regulations regarding labelling for packages foods to allow Canadians to make informed choices on their food intake and lower the risk of diet-related chronic diseases. The regulations address excess consumption of saturated fat, sugars and sodium, which is linked to increased chronic disease risks.

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On 18 August 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mental Health and Addictions and Associate Minister of Health Élisabeth Brière announced the funding of CAD150,000 for Tel-Aide Montréal to provide support for its crisis line during the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding will provide the organization with the training and resources required to help meet the needs of callers in terms of mental health.

On 19 August 2022, Parliamentary Secretary Brière announced the funding of CAD4.7 million to support new research projects regarding mental health at the Douglas Mental Health University Institute. The research funded will provide insights into the neural processes in the brain that contribute to mental illnesses.

On 31 August 2022, the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) released a statement promoting the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunication Commission’s decision to establish a national telephone helpline for suicide prevention and mental health crisis. The three-digit number 988 is meant to be easier to remember in a time of crisis than a ten-digit number.

On 21 September 2022, Minister Duclos released a statement for Mental Illness Awareness Week. She stressed that the Canadian government is committed to working with experts, frontline workers, provincial officials, and other partners to develop a comprehensive and efficient plan to improve mental health supports in Canada.

On 4 October 2022, Minister Bennett announced an investment of CAD1.2 million in mental health support for long-term care frontline workers and essential service providers in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The investment will equip long-term care homes with facilitators trained in destigmatizing mental illness and addressing and promoting mental health resilience in the workplace.

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On 5 October 2022, Minister Duclos announced a new framework for directing policy regarding diabetes in Canada. The Framework for Diabetes was established using information from various groups, including people living with diabetes, researchers, Indigenous communities and other partners to ensure that it makes a meaningful difference in the lives of those living with diabetes.

On 7 October 2022, Minister Bennett announced CAD3 million in funding to support the mental wellness of young people from Indigenous, Black, newcomer and underserved communities in Canada. This investment will be used to expand two programs. The Weaving Threads program will be expanded to reach Indigenous communities nationally and be adapted for Black and newcomer communities. The funding for Kids Help Phone will help expand its Counsellor in the Classroom program, which educates elementary school students on how counsellors can support them with their mental health.

On 13 October 2022, Minister Duclos announced the investment of about CAD1.7 million towards four organizations to support their initiatives to promote physical activity, healthy eating and decreased tobacco usage in low-income neighbourhoods and marginalized communities within Quebec to support healthy behaviours that address risk factors of chronic diseases.

On 14 October 2022, Minister Bennett attended the Global Mental Health Summit as part of the Canadian delegation. At this summit, the Government of Canada committed to continue to work with its international partners to increase mental health awareness, reaffirm global cooperation and advance approaches to mental health and substance use that focus on community relations.

On 15 October 2022, PHAC released a statement for Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Day to raise awareness for the mental health of those who have suffered ectopic pregnancies, miscarriages, stillbirths, or death in infancy. The statement addresses the mental health of a target group in order to promote larger awareness.

On 2 November 2022, Minister Duclos released a statement stating that the Government of Canada would raise awareness for radon, a radioactive gas which leads to lung cancer.

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On 7 November 2022, Minister Bennett announced an expansion of the Pain Canada Network, an organization dedicated to addressing chronic pain, as well as government funding of CAD4.5 million over the next five years.\textsuperscript{2263}

On 10 November 2022, Minister Responsible for the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario Filomena Tassi announced that the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (FedDev Ontario) would invest up to CAD2 million in SQI Diagnostics Inc., a medical diagnostics company working on tests for respiratory diseases.\textsuperscript{2264} FedDev Ontario’s investment will allow SQI to bring the tests to market faster.

On 19 November 2022, President of the Treasury Board and Member of Parliament Mona Fortier announced on behalf of Minister Bennett that CAD500,000 in funding would be granted to a project supporting youth mental health in Ottawa.\textsuperscript{2265} The project plans to use well-being activities as mental illness prevention to help youth reach their full potential.

On 28 November 2022, Minister Bennett announced up to CAD18 million in funding for projects aimed at addressing mental health and substance use issues in youth.\textsuperscript{2266} The funding seeks to create a network of learning health systems to inform policies addressing youth addiction and mental health.

On 7 December 2022, Federal MP Wilson Miao announced on behalf of Minister Bennett that CAD1.2 million in funding will go to the United Chinese Community Enrichment Services Society.\textsuperscript{2267} The goal of the funding is to promote the mental health of postpartum women and their families in Asian and Southeast Asian communities.

On 13 December 2022, Federal MP David McGuinty announced on behalf of Minister Bennett CAD2.8 million in funding to increase mental health literacy in coaches and leaders in sport.\textsuperscript{2268} The initiative seeks to increase mental health awareness in coaches and sports leaders within remote, economically disadvantaged and Indigenous communities, newcomers to Canada and disabled individuals.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address NCDs including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services. It has funded multiple programs to

address NCDs, including mental health, diabetes and cancer. National measures to address NCDs included funding research initiatives for treatments and cures, as well as establishing frameworks for mental health services and diabetes services. Canada has also provided sufficient recognition to the need to promote effective and accessible mental health resources by funding and training services and service providers. Canada has also reiterated its commitment to addressing mental health on a global scale, and the public research funding it has provided towards cures and treatments will support global efforts towards such purposes.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

On 19 September 2022, Minister of Health and Prevention François Braun announced that French health insurance will cover three free medical visits at ages 25, 45 and 65 to address physical and mental health. Assessments at visits will include screening for cardiovascular diseases, cancers and possible mental health disorders at age 45 and screening for cancers and preventable diseases at age 65.

On 10 October 2022, the Ministry of Health and Prevention and the French Public Health Agency announced the launch of Tobacco Free Month in November 2022, encouraging French residents to stop smoking for 30 days. This is intended to promote improved respiratory health in order to prevent chronic respiratory diseases.

On 13 October 2022, the Ministry of Higher Education and Research announced the provision of an additional EUR8.2 million to the Student Health Services (SSE), which, among other objectives, contribute to action for mental health support and prevention of mental illnesses. This funding, which will be disbursed in 2023, will allow for a reform of the SSEs, and bring in student voices to address their mental health needs and bring about a strategy for all areas of student health, including mental health and addictions.

On 13 October 2022, France took part in the World Summit for Mental Health in Rome and engaged in discussions regarding the importance of a “community-focused approach to mental health,” organizations to support recovery, challenges facing the mental health profession and the involvement of those affected by mental health issues in determining public policies. Additionally, France reaffirmed its commitment to addressing mental health internationally and discussed ongoing actions in support of this mission.

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On 16 October 2022, Minister Braun attended the World Health Summit in Berlin and participated in discussions surrounding global healthcare systems and reducing inequalities. As part of his speech at the summit, he reaffirmed France’s support of international efforts to address communicable and non-communicable diseases.

On 25 October 2022, the National Assembly published a proposal for a European resolution to prohibit the usage of nitrate additives in charcuterie products due to their carcinogenic properties as recognized by the International Agency for Research on Cancer of the World Health Organization. The proposal calls for several actions, including urging the European Food Safety Authority to broaden their current assessment to include the work of the National Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health Safety regarding the dangers posed by the use of nitrates or nitrites in food; requesting the European Commission to regard the issue of the cancer-causing effects of nitrates in charcuterie as one of its priorities; and reviewing the consumption recommendations by the European Food Safety Authority in light of this risk.

On 27 October 2022, Delegate for European and International Affairs Antoine Saint-Denis participated in the G20 Health Ministers meeting in Bali and partook in discussions regarding global health standards and systems. As part of the meeting, the Ministers reaffirmed the importance of achieving “the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health” and considered how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the mental health of care workers. The Ministers also discussed seven steps to implement the One Health approach, which is deemed essential to preventing NCDs.

On 5 December 2022, the French Government announced the Paris Saclay Cancer Cluster (PSCC) as the first winner of the France 2030 Biocluster plan to accelerate research and development. The PSCC will be situated in Villejuif and funded by France 2030 conditionally for ten years, during which time it will focus on “improving prevention, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up” for cancer. The overall goal of the PSCC will be to work towards a cure and to improve the quality of life for those living with cancer.

On 9 December 2022, Minister for Territorial Organization and Health Professions Agnès Firmin Le Bodo participated in the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council meeting in Brussels and engaged in discussions with European health ministers regarding vaccinations and cancer. The Council adopted a recommendation that aims to support cancer prevention by enabling the early detection of cancers,

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in part through “new organized programs for certain cancers such as prostate and lung.” Additionally, the Ministers discussed mental health policy during their lunch, in preparation of an upcoming initiative.

On 19 December 2022, Minister Braun announced that Kaftrio, “an innovative treatment for cystic fibrosis,” will become available for all children suffering from cystic fibrosis in France. The treatment was previously only available to those above 12 years of age.

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address NCDs including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services. This includes strong domestic action, such as budgets for broad health goals, including funding directed towards cancer research and mental health services, and legislative changes for insurance for noncommunicable diseases. France has also recognized the need for mental health support by promoting local approaches to addressing and treating mental health at an international forum.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Mabek Kaur*

**Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

On 24 August 2022, Federal Minister for Family Affairs Lisa Paus announced the investment of EUR4 billion in children’s daycare and childhood education through the Children’s Daycare Quality Act. The funding will be dispersed within the next two years and aims to, among other things, promote health, nutrition and exercise in childhood education to combat the increase of mental and physical disorders among children after the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 21 September 2022, State Secretary Jörg Kukies met with leaders from Barbados, Mauritius, Samoa and Tonga at the first ever Annual Gathering of a Heads of State and Government Group for the Prevention and Control of NCDs on behalf of the G7. Leaders discussed the importance of the Global NCD Compact, which aims to, among other things, involve the 1.7 billion people worldwide living with NCDs and mental health conditions in policy decisions and guarantee access to medical care and health coverage.

On 2 November 2022, the German Federal Statistical Office released a report on Men’s World Day that stated that the number of inpatient treatments for those with testicular cancer had decreased by 40 per cent in the last 20 years, as compared to a 5 per cent decrease in the 20 years before that. Germany has been steadily noting and tracking rates of testicular cancer, demonstrating a recognition of its severity.

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On 15 November 2022, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) announced EUR2.6 million in funding to the Central Institute of Mental Health (CIMH) in Mannheim and the Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin to study how the psychedelic substance psilocybin could be used to combat treatment-resistant major depression.\textsuperscript{2284} Previous studies have shown that psilocybin can have a rapid and long-lasting effect on depression, so the funding will be used to determine whether it can safely be used as treatment for people who have tried other treatments for depression without success.

On 23 November 2022, researchers from Heidelberg University Hospital and the German Cancer Research Center, which is funded by the BMBF, published the results of a study examining leukemia stem cells.\textsuperscript{2285} The results provide insight into the development of tumor cells and will be used in attempts to create new treatments for leukemia and other blood cancers.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services. Germany has taken strong action to address some mental health challenges and NCDs through funding and releasing reports. However, Germany has not recognized the need for accessibility. Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Zekai Zhu}

\textbf{Italy: 0}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including mental health, recognizing the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

On 26 September 2022, the Ministry of Health held a conference called “The planning of the dementia fund: what changes in the diagnosis and assistance of people with dementia?”.\textsuperscript{2286} The conference was held to present projects based on the three-year plans established by the “Fund for Alzheimer’s and dementia” and to promote a public health intervention for dementia.\textsuperscript{2287} This was done to mark World Alzheimer’s Day. The conference presented regional and Provincial projects as well as initiatives by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità.\textsuperscript{2288}

On 29 September 2022, the Working Group on Cardiovascular Diseases of the Italian Alliance for Cardio-Cerebrovascular Diseases released an informative brochure on “How to prevent cardiovascular diseases” to

\textsuperscript{2284} BMBF approves an additional 2.6 million euros for the psilocybin depression study EPISOPOSE at CIMH and Charité, Informationsdienst Wissenschaft (Bayreuth) 15 November 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. https://nachrichten.idw-online.de/2022/11/15/bmbf-approves-an-additional-2-6-million-euros-for-the-psilocybin-depression-study-episode-at-cimh-and-charite


\textsuperscript{2286} Dementia, on 26 September at the ISS the Conference "The planning of the dementia fund: what changes in the diagnosis and assistance of people with dementia?”, Ministry of Health (Rome) 14 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 January 2023. https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=5986


\textsuperscript{2288} Dementia, on 26 September at the ISS the Conference "The planning of the dementia fund: what changes in the diagnosis and assistance of people with dementia?”, Ministry of Health (Rome) 14 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 January 2023. https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=5986
provide information to citizens, focusing on risk factors, healthy lifestyles, and primary prevention.\textsuperscript{2289} This was done to mark World Heart Day and raise awareness about heart health.

On 30 September 2022, the IncontraDonna Foundation and the Italian State Railway Group hosted the Frecciarosa campaign for health promotion and prevention to promote healthy lifestyles and increase awareness on the importance of cancer prevention through regular check-ups.\textsuperscript{2290} This initiative was part of the Ministry of Health’s observance of Breast Cancer Prevention Month.

On 5 October 2022, the Italian Cooperation Service donated EUR1.75 million in humanitarian aid to Lebanon.\textsuperscript{2291} Out of this, EUR1 million will be directed to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to assist with medical and sanitation facilities and first aid facilities, while EUR750,000 will be directed to the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide necessary medication for patients with cancer and other diseases.

On 10 October 2022, the Ministry of Health commemorated World Mental Health Day to bring attention to the goal of making mental health and wellbeing an international priority.\textsuperscript{2292} The Ministry acknowledged that stigma and discrimination prevent access to adequate care and that raising awareness about mental health is essential.

On 13 October 2022, the Ministry of Health hosted the Global Mental Health Summit in Rome to raise awareness and find solutions for mental health both domestically and internationally.\textsuperscript{2293} The two main focuses of the summit, held in collaboration with the WHO, were to highlight a community-based approach to mental health and the importance of the direct involvement of those living with mental illnesses and their families in the psychosocial care and recovery process.

On 16 November 2022, the Ministry of Health held the fourth meeting of the General Assembly of the Italian Alliance for cardio-cerebrovascular diseases to elect ten companies working towards cardio-cerebrovascular health as an Executive Committee.\textsuperscript{2294} The Alliance oversees the development of a national prevention agenda or cardiovascular health.\textsuperscript{2295}

On 19 December 2022, Minister of Health Orazio Schillaci presented the report “The numbers of cancer in Italy 2022” to recognize the setback in Italy’s actions against cancer due to slowed down diagnostic events during the COVID-19 pandemic.\textsuperscript{2296} He outlined the necessity of providing the best quality of prevention,

\textsuperscript{2290} Prevention of breast cancer, the “Frecciarosa” campaign restarts, Ministry of Health (Rome) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 12 January 2023. https://www.salute.gov.it/pormente/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=6010
\textsuperscript{2293} Global Mental Health Summit 2022, Ministry of Health (Rome) 12 October 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. https://www.salute.gov.it/pormente/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=6020
\textsuperscript{2294} Italian Alliance for cardio-cerebrovascular diseases: the General Assembly renewes the Executive Committee at its meeting on 16 November, Ministry of Health (Rome) 6 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 January 2023. https://www.salute.gov.it/pormente/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=6083
\textsuperscript{2296} Tumors, presented to the Ministry of Health "The numbers of cancer 2022", Ministry of Health (Rome) 20 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 January 2023. https://www.salute.gov.it/pormente/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=6105
treatment, and assistant to cancer patients, as well as the need to ensure that all such patients are vaccinated against COVID-19. He also reaffirmed the Ministry of Health’s previous commitment to adopting the National Oncology Plan to improve the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and assistance of cancer patients.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continue to address NCDs including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services. Italy has taken strong actions to promote cardiovascular health and cancer prevention. This includes providing funding to be used in Lebanon to treat those with cancer and releasing reports about NCD prevention. However, Italy has only taken weak action to promote mental health, such as hosting the Global Mental Health Summit.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

On 21 July 2022, the National Cancer Centre Japan announced the launch of a joint research project with the International Agency for Research on Cancer focusing on identifying associations between lifestyle risk factors and the prognosis of cancer patients.\(^{2297}\) The research has the goal of providing long-term benefits to cancer patients by identifying lifestyle risks that can be mitigated for the best prognosis, thus tackling a prominent noncommunicable disease.

On 1 August 2022, the National Cancer Centre Japan reported on its attendance at cancer registration workshops with the Ministry of Health of Vietnam as part of the Global Initiative for Cancer Registry Development.\(^{2298}\) Discussions focused on alignment with international standards of cancer registration and establishing standard operation procedure. This action plans to improve the quality of cancer statistics in Japan and link health insurance information to cancer statistics.

On 18 August 2022, Ambassador to Sri Lanka Hideaki Mizukoshi signed an Exchange of Note for grant assistance to provide JPY500 million worth of medical equipment to Sri Jayewardenepura Hospital.\(^{2299}\) Equipment includes an angio-CT, ophthalmic instruments and radiological instruments and is meant to improve the hospital’s capacity to address NCDs.

On 25 August 2022, the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry announced that they would begin setting new guidelines for transplanting animal organs and tissues into humans over the next fiscal year.\(^{2300}\) This measure is meant to combat the shortage of organs that are needed by those suffering from chronic diseases by allocating an estimated budget of several tens of millions of yen to the project.

On 10 October 2022, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare commemorated World Mental Health Day 2022 by creating a promotional awareness poster for the movie “The Three Sisters of Tenmaso,” which deals


with the themes of sadness and mental health. Through this initiative, the Ministry hopes to raise awareness for World Mental Health Day and increase public understanding of mental health and mental disorders.

On 27 October 2022, Ambassador Mizukoshi provided JPY800 million worth of medical equipment, including CT scanners, to the National Hospital in Sri Lanka and the Ragama Teaching Hospital. The equipment is meant to enhance the inspection and treatment of those with noncommunicable and chronic diseases.

On 22 December 2022, the Ministry of Health announced the authorization of a blood test kit to detect Alzheimer’s disease. This is one of the first blood test kits of its kind to be approved. The approval of the blood test kit aims to streamline the Alzheimer’s screening process in Japan, enabling physicians to decide which patients qualify for new Alzheimer’s therapies and improving treatment of the disease.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services. Japan has taken some action towards addressing mental health, such as creating promotional material. Japan has also taken strong action towards noncommunicable diseases at large, such as through donations to Sri Lanka while also taking weak actions on diseases such as Alzheimer’s disease and cancer. However, Japan has not addressed the need for accessibility.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

On 14 July 2022, the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) published the Building the Right Support for People with a Learning Disability and Autistic People Action Plan. The plan, in part, outlines an intersectional approach to prevent crises and admission into mental health facilities, ensures that individuals receive the quality care when in inpatient mental health facilities and removes roadblocks preventing them from leaving inpatient facilities once their treatment is complete.

On 19 July 2022, Minister for Care and Mental Health Gillian Keegan announced the launch of the Down Syndrome Act to improve the lives of people with Down’s syndrome. To implement this legislation, the UK Government will be collecting information regarding the experience of people with Down’s syndrome as well as experts on the disease, and will require the National Health Service (NHS), health commissioners, and integrated care boards to provide guidance.

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2302 Japan Grants JPY 800 million (USD 5.5 million) Medical Equipment to National Hospital and Ragama Teaching Hospital to Strengthen the Sustainable Medical System under the Current Economic Crisis, Embassy of Japan in Sri Lanka (Colombo) 27 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. https://www.jk.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_en/11_000001_00074.html
On 10 August 2022, the DHSC announced that over the next three years, hundreds of thousands of social care staff would be offered opportunities for further training to develop necessary skills to support diabetes, stroke awareness and mental health care. This comes as part of the UK Government’s GBP500 million support package and continuation of the Workforce Development Fund for 2022 to 2023.

On 14 August 2022, Prime Minister Boris Johnson launched the Dame Barbara Windsor Dementia Mission with a new task force to accelerate research, a vow to double annual funding for dementia research to GBP160 million by 2024 and an additional GBP95 million to support the national mission. This is a step towards better understanding the causes of dementia, which is a NCD, and developing treatments for the illness.

On 1 September 2022, Secretary of State for Health and Social Care Steve Barclay announced the opening of seven additional community diagnostic centres (CDCs) to provide diagnostic testing for a range of conditions including cancer, heart disease and lung disease. The CDCs are part of a plan by the UK Government to open 160 diagnostic centres by 2025 to reduce wait times for diagnosis and mitigate health disparities.

On 9 October 2022, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities launched a new Better Health – Every Mind Matters campaign. The campaign offers a personalized “Mind Plan” with advice via the Every Mind Matters website and encourages individuals to take steps to improve their mental wellbeing.

On 10 October 2022, the Department of Work and Pensions announced GBP122 million in funding towards the national expansion of an initiative by the NHS, which brings together employment advisors and therapists to best support individuals with mental health issues, enabling them to stay employed or return to work quicker. This is a step towards mitigating barriers that prevent individuals from entering or remaining in the workforce due to mental health concerns and pushes for individual wellbeing, which in turn supports the economy.

On 13 October 2022, the UK attended the Global Mental Health Summit in Rome and engaged in discussions regarding the human rights of people with mental health issues, community approaches to mental health, mental wellbeing in the workplace and other key issues. The NHS’s Tim Kendall was a member of the Steering Committee for the summit. Participants of the summit came to a unanimous consensus that “there is no health without mental health” and highlighted mental health as a global health priority.

On 14 October 2022, the UK Government announced over GBP800 million in funding over the next five years directed towards the National Institute for Health and Care Research for addressing health inequalities.

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and for research into innovative treatments such as experimental medicine research.\textsuperscript{2313} Of this, GBP790 million will go towards innovation for diagnostic and treatment options for key diseases such as cancer, mental health issues and dementia, along with an additional GBP25 million being invested into research to address patient safety challenges, including those associated with cancer treatment.

On 8 November 2022, the UK's Joint Committee investigating a draft Mental Health Bill continued its examination of the bill, which proposes mitigating long-term inpatient care for individuals with learning disabilities or autism.\textsuperscript{2314} The Committee aims to examine whether the draft Mental Health Bill is sufficient in prohibiting unnecessary detention and addressing poor inpatient care and lack of advocacy for young people. The Committee is also investigating if the bill has enough safeguards in place to protect those with learning disabilities or autism, as well as children and young people suffering from mental illness.

On 23 November 2022, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy shared a memorandum of understanding between the governments of the UK and South Africa “on cooperation in science, technology, research and innovation.”\textsuperscript{2315} In terms of health research, the governments agreed to continued cooperation between their Medical Research Councils, in part, to support the international response to NCDs.

On 23 November 2022, the UK Government announced that the UK and South Africa updated their health partnership and will take part in nine collaborative research projects that focus on a range of health issues including NCDs and mental health.\textsuperscript{2316} The governments will also “[increase] shared knowledge and expertise” and engage in training and development to improve the overall capacity of their health systems.

On 27 November 2022, the DHSC announced GBP20 million in research funding for “cutting-edge obesity treatments and technologies” to support people in living healthier lives.\textsuperscript{2317} The funding aims to make new treatment options available which enable individuals to lose up to 20 per cent of their weight, thus improving their long-term health outcomes and preventing future NCDs.

On 28 November 2022, the UK Government announced over GBP113 million in funding for the research and development of new medications and technologies for significant public health issues within the UK.\textsuperscript{2318} The funds will be divided between four healthcare missions, with GBP22.5 million being directed towards cancer research, GBP40.2 million for digital technologies to support mental health, GBP20 million for obesity-related

On 28 November 2022, Innovate UK announced GBP30 million in funding to support immuno-oncology-based research for cancer treatment and to fill existing gaps in treating childhood cancer. This funding will be delivered through the Biomedical Catalyst Programme and is aligned with the UK Government’s cancer mission.

On 28 November 2022, the NHS shared that approximately 9,000 men with advanced prostate cancer will become eligible for Darolutamide, a “new life-extending treatment.” The treatment is expected to improve quality of life and increase survival rates for those living with prostate cancer.

On 8 December 2022, Ministers of Parliament engaged in a debate about the Health and Social Care Committee’s report on Cancer Services, which highlights the need for early diagnosis and effective treatments. Minister of State Helen Whately affirmed the UK Government’s commitment to addressing the pandemic backlog in relation to cancer services, to improve early diagnosis and treatment options and to “invest in research and innovation.”

On 9 December 2022, the DHSC and the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport shared their final policy for TV and online advertising restrictions for products which are high in fat, salt or sugar (HFSS). The UK Government is currently seeking feedback on the draft regulations, prior to their implementation. The policy is aimed at decreasing children’s exposure to HFSS products and thus supports the government’s mission to decrease childhood obesity by 50 per cent by 2030 and preventing the development of future illnesses.

On 12 December 2022, the UK Government fulfilled its pledge to provide GBP50 million in funding for motor neurone disease (MND), with GBP29.5 million being invested in research and the remaining GBP20.5 million being directed towards treatment projects via an open call process. The funding is expected to support researchers in furthering knowledge about MND, developing treatments and eventually improving the quality of life for those living with the disease.

On 13 December 2022, the UK Government announced GBP175 million in funding as part of its 2022 to 2025 Genome UK implementation plan. GBP105 million of these funds will be used to develop diagnostic and

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treatment options for rare genetic diseases affecting newborns, GBP26 million will be allocated towards cancer-related innovation and GBP22 million will address healthcare inequalities in genomic research.

On 14 December 2022, Minister of State for Science, Research and Innovation George Freeman announced a global research fund to further scientific collaboration between the UK and nations specializing in research and development such as Japan.2326 As part of phase one of the International Science Partnerships Fund, the UK Government will be providing GBP119 million in funding for research to address health issues such as neurodegenerative diseases and dementia.

On 23 December 2022, the UK Government announced GBP3.6 million in funding for the National Academy of Social Prescribing (NASP) to address mental health.2327 The funding will enable NASP to continue providing access to mental health services and will support community initiatives that help those struggling with grief, loneliness, dementia or addiction.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to addressing mental health issues and noncommunicable diseases both domestically and internationally, recognizing the need for accessible and effective mental health services. The UK has invested in supporting accessible access to mental health services, has addressed mental health issues through public campaigns and action plans and has taken part in an international summit to address mental health, recognizing the need for accessible mental health support. The UK has also funded research, domestically and in collaboration with international counterparts, to address NCDs and develop innovative diagnostic and treatment options to address them.

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

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

On 31 August 2022, President Joe Biden recognized September 2022 as National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month in an effort to encourage US citizens to increase their awareness of detection and treatment of ovarian cancer.2328 President Biden also promised to build on the Affordable Care Act by, among other things, preventing insurance companies from dropping individuals with ovarian cancer.

On 1 September 2022, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) awarded USD2 million to the American Academy of Pediatrics through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).2329 The funding is meant to create a National Center of Excellence on Social Media and Mental

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Wellness in order to release information, guidance, and training on the impact of social media on youth, especially in relation to the risks to their mental health.

On 1 September 2022, the HHS announced that through August, it had awarded USD40.22 million through SAMHSA for youth mental health grants. This includes USD5.3 million from American Rescue Plan for addressing stressors related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The HHS also announced USD47.6 million in new grant funding from the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

On 16 September 2022, the HHS released the HHS Roadmap for Behavioral Health Integration to outline policy suggestions to integrate mental healthcare and substance abuse care into the overall healthcare system. This Roadmap was established based on feedback received by Health Secretary Xavier Becerra from patients and care providers. The Roadmap will build on previous investments, including USD40.22 million for youth mental health grants related to the COVID-19 pandemic and USD47.6 million in new grant opportunities for mental health programs in schools.

On 23 September 2022, the White House brought together the Childhood Cancer Forum as part of National Childhood Cancer Awareness Month in order to have leaders of the community focus on ways to share information, accelerate trials for treatments and cures, and mitigate the impact of childhood cancer. Among the topics discussed were the Childhood Cancer Data Initiative, which provides USD50 million per year to find ways to use data so as to accelerate cancer research, and the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access and Research Act, which provides USD30 million every year to further the research of childhood cancer. This forum was held as part of the Cancer Moonshot initiative, which aims to cut the death rate from cancer by at least 50 per cent within the next 25 years.

On 23 September 2022, the HHS invested over USD5 million to 11 community health centres to provide access to cancer screening and early detection services for underserved populations. The investment aims to close the cancer screening gap, decrease the effects of preventable cancers, and support patients and caregivers.

On 30 September 2022, the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, Domestic Policy Council and the HSS organized a meeting to discuss the United States’ mental health crisis. Discussions aimed to advance access to mental health resources and care in recognition of Suicide Prevention Awareness Month.

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On 3 October 2022, the HHS announced the investment of nearly USD27 million to improve and expand pediatric mental healthcare services. The funding will go towards training pediatric doctors and other healthcare providers about mental health conditions and offering teleservices for consultation with mental health experts for pediatric primary care providers.

On 13 October 2022, the HHS and the European Commission released a press statement following their arrangement to strengthen global cooperation on cancer and health preparedness and response. They discussed Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan and the US Cancer Moonshot SM, agreeing to facilitate exchange of health information and strengthen research and funding on topics related to pediatric, rare and adult cancers in order to improve cancer prevention, detection and care.

On 18 October 2022, the HHS announced a new funding opportunity through the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act for states to develop Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs) as a means of improving “health outcomes while lowering costs, by delivering 24/7 mental health and substance use care to millions of Americans.” This was reaffirmed with their promise to announce “additional resources to support our heroic mental health workers.” Along with USD300 million having been provided in September for new and existing CCBHCs, USD15 million will now be provided to expand these centres.

On 21 October 2022, the HHS announced that more than USD100 million would be funded through the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act to states and territories for mental health emergency preparedness, crisis response, and expanding the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline services. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act was established by President Joe Biden to address the United States’ mental health crisis. Out of this funding, USD59.4 million will be dedicated for mental health emergency preparedness and USD50 million will go towards expanding the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline Services.

On 31 October 2022, the White House issued a Proclamation on National Lung Cancer Awareness Month, with President Biden reaffirming his commitment to investing in advanced technology for cancer screening, as

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well as in prevention and treatment of cancer, all the while making them more effective and affordable. In this statement, President Biden cited revisiting former President Barack Obama’s Cancer Moonshot initiative, convening the nation’s first “Cancer Cabinet” and launching the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health, which invest in cancer-treating technologies, as evidence of the implementation of this commitment.

On 31 October 2022, the White House issued a Proclamation on National Diabetes Month. In the proclamation, President Biden confirmed his commitment to lowering the cost of insulin to ensure that treatment for diabetes is affordable for all Americans.

On 16 December 2022, the HHS announced that it would award more than USD130 million in 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline grants as part of the USD800 million provided to SAMHSA by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. The funding will be used to address the ongoing mental health and substance use crises in the United States.

On 19 December 2022, Health Secretary Becerra announced the release of the 2022 Update to the National Plan to Address Alzheimer’s Disease, which aims to improve research on Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias, support caregivers and encourage preventative action. The Update includes recent actions such as the Alzheimer’s Grant Program that provides funding for comprehensive dementia programs, as well as the Indian Health Geriatric Scholars program to provide training to primary care physicians working with Indian peoples. The actions in the Update include ways to reduce risk factors, such as through a National Summit on Dementia Risk Reduction in May 2023.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognizing the need for accessible and effective mental health services. The United States has taken strong steps to continue existing initiatives addressing NCDs, including by providing funding towards mental health, dementia, and cancer initiatives. The United States has also organized meetings to advance access to mental health resources, thereby recognizing the need to make treatment effective and accessible.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognizing the need for accessible and effective mental health services.

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On 29 June 2022, the European Commission announced the launch of the “Innovative Collaboration for Inter-specialty Cancer Training across Europe,” (INTERACT-Europe), co-financed by the EU4Health program. The program was launched as part of Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan, with the goal of investing in high quality healthcare workforce training for high quality cancer treatment and care.

On 30 June 2022, the European Commission launched a joint project with the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) focusing on cancer control in Slovakia, with the aim of developing a strategic plan to reduce cancer mortality in the region. Some of the actions to be taken as part of the project include reviewing the current health infrastructure in Slovakia and improving screening programs for breast, cervical and colorectal cancer.

On 5 July 2022, the European Parliament passed a resolution noting that there currently exists unequal legal protection regarding psychosocial risks from digital work in the EU. Members of European Parliament (MEPs) recommended tackling this issue of mental health through an EU Mental Health Strategy, a European Care Strategy and national action plans, thus adhering to the commitment by tackling mental health in the region.

On 13 July 2022, MEPs belonging to the Committee on Culture and Education released a report with a majority stating that the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including closures of schools, care providers, and other recreational facilities have produced long-term effects on the mental health of children and youth in the EU. The report urged EU Member States to invest in mental health facilities and awareness in schools, as well as the promotion of mental health literacy for educational staff. The report also called for Member States and the European Commission to address the stigma surrounding mental health by means of a campaign to raise awareness about mental health in vocational and educational institutions.

On 14 September 2022, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen outlined a proposal for a new mental health initiative in a letter to the President of the European Parliament, emphasizing appropriate, affordable and accessible support. This is a step towards improving the mental health service capacity of the EU and increasing mental health service coverage amongst its population.

On 15 September 2022, the EU launched the canSERV project in conjunction with the IARC. The project is funded by the EU and aims to integrate the European cancer research landscape by providing academia and industry with access to services and support. This will enable research in the EU to provide personalized medicine to cancer patients.

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On 16 September 2022, the EU launched a project in conjunction with the IARC to strengthen cancer screening data across Europe.\(^{2352}\) The CanScreen-ECIS project aims to update the existing European Cancer Information System and the quality of existing cancer screening programmes in the region.

On 20 September 2022, the European Commission put forth a new approach to support Member States in increasing uptake of cancer screening as part of the EU Cancer Screening Scheme under Europe’s Beating Cancer plan.\(^{2353}\) The new recommendation will assist Member States in ensuring that 90 per cent of the EU population who qualify for breast, cervical and colorectal cancer screening are offered these screening services by 2025 while also expanding screen coverage to other types of cancer such as lung, prostate, and under some circumstances, gastric cancer to increase treatment options with early diagnosis.

On 28 September 2022, the European Commission released a communication to the European Parliament addressing the health risks of asbestos exposure.\(^{2354}\) The communication calls for implementing the European Green Deal and the Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan to protect against the adverse noncommunicable health risks of asbestos exposure such as cancer, as 78 per cent of cancers recognized as occupational cancer are related to asbestos.

On 28 September 2022, the Commissioner for Health and Food Safety Stella Kyriakides released a statement for World Heart Day to emphasize the EU’s Healthier Together initiative.\(^{2355}\) The initiative aims to improve their citizens’ health and address cardiovascular disease, improve heart health, and address diabetes.

On 5 October 2022, the EU Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and the Management of Non-Communicable Diseases held a meeting to decide on funding for actions on chronic respiratory illness, mental health and neurological disorders as part of the Healthier Together Initiative tackling NCDs in the EU for the years 2022 to 2027.\(^{2356}\) The Group also discussed the work undertaken by the Joint Research Centre in collecting NCD indicators harmonized at the EU level to determine disease burden and improve the EU’s ability to identify and treat those who may be living with NCDs. The Steering Group suggested carrying out pilot indicator collections for diabetes due to its large disease burden in the EU and the activities of the existing European network of diabetes registries, thus helping identify the causes of high diabetes incidences in the EU.

On 13 October 2022, the European Commission and the United States Department of Health and Human Services released a press statement following their arrangement to strengthen global cooperation on cancer and health preparedness and response.\(^{2357}\) The Commissioner and Secretary discussed Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan as well as the US Cancer Moonshot SM, agreeing to facilitate exchange of health information and strengthen research and funding on topics related to pediatric, rare and adult cancers in order to improve cancer prevention, detection and care.

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On 26 October 2022, the European Commission proposed stricter legal limits on air pollutants that have adverse impacts on health in accordance with the World Health Organization’s recommended limits.\textsuperscript{2358} This is part of the European Green Deal proposed by the Commission. By 2030, the Commission aims to meet these new legally binding limits, which include halving the current annual EU limit on fine particulate matter. This will help the EU reduce incidences of NCDs caused by air pollutants, such as lung disease, cancer and diabetes.

On 28 October 2022, the European Medicines Agency released a statement regarding their new measures to minimize the serious side effects of Janus kinase inhibitors used for chronic inflammatory disorders.\textsuperscript{2359} These medications have been proven to cause cardiovascular conditions, blood clots and cancer as serious non-communicable side effects. Therefore, the new recommendations, warnings and educational material revisions for healthcare professionals will limit the medication’s use to a subset of patients in the case where no other viable treatment options are available for their chronic inflammatory disorder, thus reducing the incidence of noncommunicable side effects.

On 13 November 2022, Commissioner Kyriakides made a statement ahead of World Diabetes Day, stating that under the Healthier Together Initiative, the EU has launched actions worth EUR156 million.\textsuperscript{2360} The funding aims to improve early detection of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases through screening. Commissioner Kyriakides also announced that EUR75 million has been allocated to address diabetes risk factors, other NCDs and support actions to mitigate them.

On 17 November 2022, the EU launched the “Better to know about” campaign alongside the United Nations Development Programme to raise awareness for mental health issues in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{2361} The information campaign promotes awareness of psychological first aid to Ukrainians through leaflets, posters and media outlets and spreads awareness of other NCDs to promote their early detection amongst the Ukrainian population.

On 23 November 2022, the European Commission announced their ban on flavoured heated tobacco products.\textsuperscript{2362} This ban is part of Europe’s Beating Cancer plan and aims to create a tobacco-free generation in part of a strategy to address lung cancer. Commissioner Kyriakides stated that tobacco causes 90 per cent of lung cancers, and that it is essential to take a firm stand on tobacco consumption.

On 24 November 2022, the European Commission launched the LEONARDO supercomputing system in Italy alongside the European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking.\textsuperscript{2363} The system aims to use artificial intelligence to complete complex tasks, including cancer research and drug discovery.

\textsuperscript{2361} "Better to know about" campaign to raise awareness of mental health challenges in Ukraine, United Nations Development Programme Ukraine (Kramatorsk) 17 November 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.undp.org/ukraine/press-releases/better-know-about-campaign-raise-awareness-mental-health-challenges-ukraine?fbclid=IwAR0eOMbWE7G1pSeuAEzU6ZLi9dkOCZ84cSlAiaCT1vEKKLPnEi2DxPiw
On 24 November 2022, the EU awarded EUR7 million to the HUS Helsinki University Hospital led Consortium.\textsuperscript{2364} The award aims to ensure the collection of high-quality clinical real-world data for the continuous development of cancer treatment and improvement of cancer outcomes.

On 1 December 2022, the EU saw the launch of the RE-MEND project coordinated by Uppsala University and funded by the EU.\textsuperscript{2365} The project aims to improve understanding of mental health at four different life stages influenced by changes in hormonal signalling (early life, puberty, peripartum and transition into old age) and aims to find better strategies to protect vulnerable individuals at these stages from mental illness, considering biological sex and other factors that account for biological differences between individuals.

On 12 December 2022, the EU participated in a joint discussion on cardiovascular disease and diabetes health led by the Czech Society of Cardiology in collaboration with the European Society of Cardiology, the European Diabetes Forum and the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations CVD network.\textsuperscript{2366} The aim of the expert conference was to complement the EU Commission’s Healthier Together initiative and call for public policy action to improve diagnosis and interventions for cardiovascular disease in all age groups.

On 16 December 2022, the EU announced the allocation of EUR16 million towards increasing access to mental health and psychosocial support services in Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{2367} The funding is meant to ensure that vulnerable populations in Afghanistan have access to mental health and drug use disorder services that promote their physical, mental, social, psychological and economic well-being.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continue to address noncommunicable diseases including mental health, recognising the need for accessible and effective mental health services. The EU has taken strong steps domestically to fund and implement initiatives tackling NCDs such as cancer in addition to mental health initiatives. The EU has also taken steps to establish international cooperation to address NCDs, which include providing funds to other countries and their populations, such as Afghanistan and Ukraine, passing regulations such as a ban on tobacco, and launching projects to improve research and understanding of diseases.

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

Analyst: Mathula Muhundan


\textsuperscript{2365} New major EU-funded research project takes broader approach to mental health, Uppsala University (Uppsala) 30 November 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.uu.se/en/news/article/?id=19926&typ=artikel&lang=en


\textsuperscript{2367} EU gives $17 million to improve mental health, drug use disorder services, Pakistan Observer (Islamabad) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://pakobserver.net/eu-gives-17-million-to-improve-mental-health-drug-use-disorder-services/

“To further ensure the security of our citizens, we will intensify our fight against transnational organised crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, in close cooperation with civil society and international actors such as Interpol and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

**Assessment**

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**Background**

Criminal groups are not always limited to one country; they often form transnational groups that require international cooperation to stop them. One treaty that focuses on how this cooperation can be achieved is the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. This Convention has been discussed at past G7 Summits, but the specific type of transnational organized crime that is considered at a specific summit, including human trafficking, drug crime, environmental crime, and cybercrime, varies from year to year. Cybercrime was a focus of the 2000, 2001, 2008 and 2010 G8 summits. At the 2021 Cornwall and 2022 Elmau Summits, environmental crimes received attention. Not only do criminal organizations often transcend national boundaries, but so do the impacts of their crimes. For example, environmental crime harms the finances of developing countries and the environment.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 leaders announced that they “fully support efforts to negotiate within the next two years an effective United Nations convention against transnational organised crime.” By ratifying this Convention, law enforcement would gain more of the tools that are required to combat transnational organised crime.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders raised the issue of drug trafficking and illegal drug use. To combat both problems, the leaders committed to working with “other countries, the UN system and other groups.” They also pledged to improve international cooperation in the fight against precursor chemicals being used to make illegal drugs, as well as amphetamine and synthetic drug use. The topic of cybercrime also gained prominence. G8 leaders decided to study the “global economy of illegal drugs” and acknowledged that “a concerted approach to high-tech crime, such as cyber-crime” is needed.

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At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their “commitment to combat transnational organised crime” and to tackle cybercrime.2372 Leaders also agreed to intensify their efforts against drug trafficking and illegal drug use.

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders urged other countries to ratify the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime to combat corruption, bribery and embezzlement.2373 Leaders also planned to establish a UN Convention on Corruption.

At the 2003 Èvian-les-Bains Summit, G8 leaders urged “wider accession to and ratification of the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime.”2374 Leaders emphasized that the Convention would ensure that criminal assets can be identified and frozen. G8 leaders also said that ratifying the Convention would make “money laundering, corruption and other relevant crimes” universally criminalized.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders focused on transnational crimes as they relate to pirated and counterfeited goods.2375 Leaders discussed how to better coordinate actions against these two crimes and agreed to examine online counterfeiting and theft to detect and deter the distribution of counterfeit goods.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders agreed to work with several international organizations on creating “technical assistance pilot plans” for any interested developing country that would like to have the necessary capacity to fight counterfeiting and piracy.2376 Some of the international organizations mentioned include INTERPOL, the World Trade Organization, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 leaders pledged to assist the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, INTERPOL and the OECD in their efforts to “coordinate the implementation” of the UN Convention against Corruption to combat corruption worldwide.2377

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to stopping transnational organized crime through all possible means.2378 Leaders agreed to strengthen their partnership against transnational organized crime, including through “experience-sharing.” Specific crimes targeted through this partnership include cybercrime and trafficking. Leaders also focused on combatting problems posed by the “abuse of information and communication technology.”

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their pledge to form “capacity-building initiatives” in any country that needs help in combating transnational organized crime.2379 G8 leaders also pledged to work with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, other UN organizations, and INTERPOL to fight against transnational organized crime.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders focused on “security vulnerabilities,” including the threat posed by transnational organized crime.\(^{2380}\) One of the planned strategies to reduce these vulnerabilities was increasing the number of civilian experts available internationally. Leaders also recognized cybercrime as a “growing threat” and committed to collaboratively working to weaken criminal networks.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 leaders agreed to strengthen their cooperation against transnational organized crime and other threats.\(^{2381}\) Leaders also reiterated the importance of enhancing the “integrity and implementation of the UN conventions on drug control and transnational organised crime” to eliminate support for criminal networks.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 leaders pledged to provide “political and practical support to those regional and international organisations” that are helping other countries better oversee their borders by targeting the contributing factors, including transnational organized crime.\(^{2382}\) Leaders pointed to the major contributions of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and committed to fighting against the trafficking of protected or endangered wildlife.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders agreed to “prevent the misuse of companies and other legal arrangements such as trusts to hide financial flows stemming from corruption, tax evasion, money laundering, and other crimes.”\(^{2383}\) Additionally, the Brussels Summit Declaration confirmed leaders’ aim to ensure that “beneficial ownership information is available in a timely fashion to financial intelligence units, tax collection and law enforcement agencies” to prevent crimes stemming from the misuse of legal arrangements.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders focused on human trafficking and exploitation.\(^{2384}\) Leaders agreed to find ways of improving their efforts to prosecute those who act violently against women and decided to improve domestic and international cooperation around combatting human trafficking. Leaders also pledged to examine the financing of human trafficking.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders recognized the “illegal wildlife trade (IWT) as serious organised crimes” and committed to combating money laundering of the proceeds stemming from IWT.\(^{2385}\) Leaders also agreed to cooperate with civil society and the private sector to address IWT, among other threats to nature.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “further ensure the security of our citizens, we will intensify our fight against transnational organised crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, in close cooperation with civil society and international actors such as Interpol and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.”\(^{2386}\) This commitment can be interpreted as having one main welfare target, which is to ensure the security of citizens. This target includes two dimensions: to fight against transnational organized crime and to cooperate with civil society and international actors in the process. The


\(^{2381}\) Camp David Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html

\(^{2382}\) G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html

\(^{2383}\) G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html


The first dimension of fighting transnational organized crime includes three subsequent dimensions: fighting “cybercrime” and “environmental crime” and focusing efforts particularly in “fragile contexts.”

“To ensure” is understood to mean to make something certain to happen.\(^{2387}\)

“Security” is understood to mean the quality of being secure, such as freedom from danger, fear, or anxiety.\(^{2388}\)

“To intensify” is understood to mean to increase existing actors.\(^{2389}\) In the context of this commitment, members can “intensify” their fight against transnational organized crime through escalating current efforts.

“Transnational organised crime” is understood to be profit-motivated, serious criminal activities with international implications.\(^{2390}\)

“Cybercrime” is understood to be criminal activity committed using a computer especially to illegally access, transmit or manipulate data.\(^{2391}\)

“Environmental crime” is understood to mean activities that breach environmental legislation and cause significant harm or risk to the environment, human health or both.\(^{2392}\) It can include, but is not limited to: improper collection, transport recovery or disposal of waste, illegal operation of a plant in which a dangerous activity is carried out or in which dangerous substances or preparations are stored, killing, destruction, possession or trade of protected wild animal or plant species or the production, importation, exportation, marketing or use of ozone-developing substances.

“Fragile contexts” refers to situations which are particularly susceptible to or weak against transnational organized crime.\(^{2393}\) In the context of this commitment, this can include but is not limited to: countries in conflict zones, significant social, political and economic upheaval or severely suffering from natural disasters.

“Cooperation” is understood to mean the action or process of working together to the same end.\(^{2394}\) In the context of the commitment, members look to cooperate with civil society and international actors, specifically INTERPOL and UNODC.

“Civil society” is understood to mean any non-profit, voluntary citizen’s group which is organized on a local, national or international level.\(^{2395}\)

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“International actors” are understood to mean those who act upon or take part in any international affair. In the context of this commitment, “international actors” are international stakeholders including, but not limited to INTERPOL and UNODC.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members who take strong action to ensure citizens’ security through both dimensions of the commitment. The first dimension is to fight against transnational organized crime by taking strong action against cybercrime and environmental crime. The second dimension consists of four additional criteria of equal weight, but lesser weight than the core two objectives. In fighting the two types of transnational crime, G7 members must focus on fragile contexts, cooperate with civil society, cooperate with INTERPOL and cooperate with UNODC in order to reach the aforementioned ends. Full compliance requires strong action against cybercrime and environmental crime, as well as strong action in three of the four criteria in the second dimension of the commitment. This can include both domestic and international actions that work towards fighting transnational organized crime and cooperation with civil society and international actors. Strong domestic actions may include, but are not limited to: enforcement against transnational organized crime through policy action, expanding current or creating new programs which further cooperation with civil society and international actors, or allocating money to support the fight against transnational organized crime. Strong international actions may include, but are not limited to: providing financial support for civil societies or international actors who will contribute to the fight against transnational organized crime or joining, participating or financing international organizations pertaining to the commitment features.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who take strong action in at least three of the six mentioned criteria across the two dimensions of the commitment. Alternatively, a score of 0 will be assigned to those members who take a combination of strong and less than strong actions in four to five of the six criteria across the two dimensions of the commitment. Weak domestic actions may include, but are not limited to: verbal reaffirmation of their commitment or attending meetings pertaining to the commitment. Weak international actions may include, but are not limited to: information sharing with civil society and international actors or sponsoring, signing or ratifying relevant international treaties.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if one of the following scenarios occurs: the G7 member demonstrates weak actions in both dimensions of the commitment and no strong actions, the G7 member takes action in less than three of the six mentioned criteria across the two dimensions, or the G7 member actively threatens citizens’ security as related to transnational organized crime.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member only took weak action to fight against transnational organized crime, focus on fragile contexts, cooperate with civil society, INTERPOL and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) OR took strong action in less than three of the six objectives OR actively threatened citizens’ security across the six objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member took strong action in at least three of the six objectives OR has taken a mix of strong and less than strong actions in four to five of the six objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member took strong action to fight against transnational organized crime through fighting “cybercrime” and “environmental crime” AND has taken strong action in at least three of the following: focusing on “fragile contexts,” cooperating with “civil society,” INTERPOL and UNODC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Arad Farhadi-Niaaki
Lead Analyst: Mark Edwards

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors such as INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

On 14 October 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault reaffirmed Canada’s cooperation with the Pacific Alliance under the “Americas for the Protection of the Ocean” coalition. The coalition, which was formed in June 2022, acknowledges the threat of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and pledges to promote the cooperation and exchange of best practices in the management of protected marine areas. The coalition also agrees to work with civil society and non-governmental actors to promote the preservation of the oceans.

On 1 November 2022, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission hosted a meeting with regulators from Canada, Ireland, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States. The participants discussed ways to disrupt cross-border online scams and shared ideas to address the challenges of cross-border enforcement.

On 2 November 2022, Canadian fishery and air crew officers completed Operation North Pacific Guard, an international law enforcement operation based in the North Pacific. The operation was conducted in cooperation with the United States, South Korea, and Japan and focused on detecting and deterring IUU fishing activity. Fishery officers launched patrols in northern Japan, a region which suffers from high fishing activity.

On 9 November 2022, Canadian authorities arrested Mikhail Vasiliev on the grounds of participating in the LockBit global ransomware campaign. Canada has cooperated with the United States Department of Justice in fighting the ransomware campaign, which has cost victims upwards of USD100 million.

On 14 November 2022, Canadian representatives began their participation in the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). The delegation included representatives from Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Global Affairs Canada, as well as domestic stakeholders and Indigenous partners. At the Commission, Canada co-sponsored a successful proposal by the European Union to strengthen the existing rules and regulations against IUU fishing.

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On 27 November 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly launched Canada’s Indo-Pacific Strategy. Part of the strategy will allocate CAD84.3 million to support measures against IUU fishing in the Indo-Pacific region.

On 12 December 2022, Minister of Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson announced that Canada, alongside Australia, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, would be launching the Sustainable Critical Minerals Alliance. Each member of the Alliance has pledged to hold responsible any group that causes environmental damage.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society, the UNODC and INTERPOL. Canada has taken strong action to combat environmental crime by completing Operation North Atlantic Guard and dedicating CAD84.3 million towards fighting IUU fishing under the Indo-Pacific Strategy. Canada has also taken strong action to fight cybercrime by arresting individuals spreading ransomware and continuing to cooperate with international partners in the fight against the LockBit ransomware campaign. Canada also cooperated with civil society by including domestic stakeholders and Indigenous peoples in the Canadian delegation to the ICCAT.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Claire Birch**

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors such as INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

On 21 August 2022, Minister of the Interior Gérald Darmanin announced the planned launch of 3,000 “green police stations.” Each ‘green brigade’ will be tasked with assisting in the judicial investigation process against ecological attacks and bioterrorism.

On 18 October 2022, the Senate adopted a bill granting a EUR15 billion increase to the Ministry of Interior budget, which is intended for digital technology and the prevention of cybercrime and crises. The bill acknowledges the need for a digital security force to address the potential for cyber-delinquency and threats. The bill also directs the allocation of funds to domestic organizations for crisis management and fighting cyber-attacks.

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On 14 November 2022, France, as a member state of Europol and alongside INTERPOL, completed the 13th edition of Operation In Our Sites, which investigates and seizes websites deemed to have hosted “illicit content.”\textsuperscript{2407} Seized content primarily included intellectual property and trademark infringements.

On 23 November 2022, INTERPOL fraud investigators, in cooperation with France and other partner states, completed Operation HAECHI III – a five-month operation to combat a variety of financial cyber crimes.\textsuperscript{2408} The operation saw the arrest of almost 1000 suspects and the seizure of nearly USD130 million.

On 12 December 2022, France, Canada, Australia, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States joined together to launch the Sustainable Critical Minerals Alliance.\textsuperscript{2409} Each member of the Alliance has pledged to hold responsible any group that causes environmental damage.

France has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society, UNODC and INTERPOL. France has cooperated with INTERPOL to combat financial cyber crimes through operation HAECHI III. France has also agreed to hold accountable any group that harms the environment and has fought against environmental crime by creating green police stations. However, France has not taken strong action against cyber and environmental crime in cooperation with civil society and UNODC, nor has it focused on fragile contexts.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Olivia Xu}

\textbf{Germany: +1}

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors such as INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

On 10 August 2022, the Federal Cabinet announced that a 2021 report regarding measures taken to delete telemedia with child pornographic content fell within the meaning of Section 184(b) of the country’s Criminal Code.\textsuperscript{2410} The report also contains other measures and initiatives prioritising the protection of children and young people on the internet. Federal Minister of the Interior and Homeland Nancy Faeser also welcomed the European Commission’s proposal for Europe-wide regulations regarding sexual violence against children.

On 1 November 2022, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection stated that Germany would not support deep-sea mining until further notice.\textsuperscript{2411} The


\textsuperscript{2410} Report 2021 on measures to delete telemedia offerings with child pornographic content within the meaning of Section 184b of the Criminal Code, Federal Ministry of Justice (Berlin) 10 August 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 27 October 2022. \url{https://www.bmj.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2022/0810_Loeschbericht_2022.html}

Ministry believes that the current level of knowledge and research on deep-sea mining is insufficient to rule out the possibility of serious environmental damage. This is a significant step in fighting wildlife destruction, with Federal Environment Minister Steffi Lemke stating that “deep-sea mining would further pollute the oceans and irretrievably destroy ecosystems.”

On 14 November 2022, Germany expressed support for an ambitious species protection plan and strict sustainability checks when dealing with endangered animals and plants.\textsuperscript{2412} The plan prioritizes placing numerous tree species used in wood supply and medicinal plants under protection, as well as woods that are heavily traded. The species protection plan and sustainability checks are also important because Germany is a key target and transit market for trade in exotic pets.

On 16 November 2022, Minister Faeser appeared at the Federal Criminal Police Office’s autumn conference and presented her strategy for combating organized crime.\textsuperscript{2413} She supported the introduction of a general upper cash limit of well under EUR10,000, saying it would reduce the risk of criminal assets being concealed. Minister Faeser also plans to form an alliance against clan crime using the combined forces of federal and state investigative authorities.

On 7 December 2022, Germany, in partnership with other countries and UNODC, funded a project that brought Ukrainian legislators and experts together to discuss virtual assets legislation.\textsuperscript{2414} Participants discussed challenges and solutions pertaining to money laundering risks of cryptocurrencies and legal frameworks to combat laundering.

On 12 December 2022, Germany, alongside the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, France, Japan and the United States, launched the Sustainable Critical Minerals Alliance.\textsuperscript{2415} Each member of the Alliance has pledged to hold responsible any group that causes environmental damage.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors. Germany has worked alongside UNODC to develop legal frameworks against cyber crime, and Germany also rescinded support for deep sea mining in light of the potential fragile context which has emerged as a result of a lack of knowledge on the matter and potential associated consequences.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Nejat Ahmed}

\textbf{Italy: 0}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item[\textsuperscript{2414}] Experts from Ukraine discuss virtual assets regulation at OSCE-UNODC joint workshop, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (Vienna) 7 December 2022. Access Date: 7 January 2023. https://www.osce.org/oceea/533732
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
civil society and international actors such as INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

On 30 September 2022, Italian law enforcement, working in collaboration with INTERPOL, arrested members linked to the Black Axe transnational cybercrime syndicate as part of a week-long operation codenamed “Jackal.” Italian police allege that three of those arrested acted as criminal operators and money mules.

On 14 November 2022, Italy, as a member state of Europol, completed the 13th edition of Operation In Our Sites alongside INTERPOL. The operation investigates and seizes websites deemed to have hosted “illicit content,” with seized content primarily included intellectual property and trademark infringement.

On 29 November 2022, Italian law enforcement authorities participated in an exchange visit with Mozambican officials, which was organized by UNODC. During the visit, Mozambican authorities worked with their Italian counterparts to foster “formal and informal cooperation on tackling transnational crime among States.” The exchange looked to further assist Mozambique in countering its vulnerability to transnational organized crime.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society, UNODC and INTERPOL. Italy has taken strong action to fight transnational organized cybercrime through collaboration with INTERPOL in the arrest of Black Axe members. Through cooperation with UNODC, Italy also sought to assist Mozambique in improving its preparedness for future combat against transnational organized crime, given the susceptibility of that country to such activities. However, Italy has failed to address transnational environmental crime.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Donell Rodrigues**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors such as INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

On 25 July 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi met with UNODC Executive Director Ghada Waly. Minister Hayashi reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to support UNODC in strengthening measures against international human trafficking in Ukraine and drug trafficking in Afghanistan.

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On 5 August 2022, Minister Hayashi attended the 12th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers’ meeting and committed to attending upcoming conferences on combating wildlife trafficking.\(^{2420}\) He also pledged to develop meaningful policies and actions to stop international trafficking.

On 23 September 2022, Minister Hayashi attended the Quadrilateral Foreign Ministers meeting, which included Japan, Australia, India, and the United States.\(^{2421}\) The Ministers discussed their ongoing commitment to ensuring the security of cyberspace and renewed their collective intention to fight ransomware threats as a part of the United States-led counter ransomware initiative.

On 29 October 2022, the Ministry of Defence announced its plan to increase the number of cybersecurity personnel to 5,000 by 2027, as well as revise its defence guidelines by the end of 2022.\(^{2422}\) The announcement is aimed at combating growing cyber threats to Japanese infrastructure.

On 2 November 2022, Japan, in cooperation with the United States, Korea and Canada, completed Operation North Pacific Guard.\(^{2423}\) The operation focused on detecting and deterring illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activity.

On 23 November 2022, INTERPOL fraud investigators, in cooperation with Japan and other partner states, completed Operation HAECHI III – a five-month operation to combat a variety of financial cyber crimes.\(^{2424}\) The operation saw the arrest of almost 1000 suspects and the seizure of nearly USD130 million.

On 12 December 2022, Japan, alongside the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, France, Germany and the United States, launched the Sustainable Critical Minerals Alliance.\(^{2425}\) Each member of the Alliance has pledged to hold responsible any group that causes environmental damage.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors. Japan has committed resources and participated in operations to combat cyber and environmental crime. Japan has also done so in cooperation with INTERPOL and UNODC while focusing on fragile contexts such as over-fished northern Japanese fisheries.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Olivia Xu

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors. The United Kingdom has participated in operations to combat cyber and environmental crime. The United Kingdom has also done so in cooperation with INTERPOL and UNODC while focusing on fragile contexts such as over-fished northern Japanese fisheries.

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\(^{2422}\) Japan plans to boost cyberdefense personnel to 5,000 by fiscal 2027, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 October 2022. Access Date: 18 November 2022. https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2022/10/30/national/japan-cyber-defense/


cooperation with civil society and international actors such as INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

On 25 July 2022, Home Secretary Priti Patel reaffirmed the UK’s commitment alongside Ghana to address Ghana’s national cyber security and organized crime concerns. To promote regional and international stability, the UK promised to enhance its defence cooperation with Ghana. Regional and international stability refers to international security relations with Ghana’s neighbouring states.

On 3 October 2022, Environment Secretary Ranil Jayawardena announced a proposal to raise the civil penalty for water companies polluting the environment from GBP25,000 to GBP250 million. The 1000-fold civil penalty increase will speed up the process of enforcing laws against environmental harm by sanctioning companies faster than lengthy criminal prosecutions.

On 23 November 2022, INTERPOL fraud investigators, in cooperation with the UK and other partner states, completed Operation HAECHI III – a five-month operation to combat a variety of financial cyber crimes. The operation saw the arrest of almost 1000 suspects and the seizure of nearly USD130 million.

On 7 December 2022, the UK, in partnership with other countries and UNODC, funded a project that brought Ukrainian legislators and experts together to discuss virtual assets legislation. Participants discussed challenges and solutions pertaining to money laundering risks of cryptocurrencies and legal frameworks to combat laundering.

On 12 December 2022, the UK, alongside Germany, Canada, Australia, France, Japan and the United States, launched the Sustainable Critical Minerals Alliance. Each member of the Alliance has pledged to hold responsible any group that causes environmental damage.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society, UNODC and INTERPOL. The UK has focused on fighting cybercrime in fragile contexts within Ghana and Ukraine with cooperation from the UNODC. The UK has also worked alongside INTERPOL to combat financial cybercrime and has pledged to hold accountable groups causing environmental damage.

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

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**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation

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with civil society and international actors such as INTERPOL and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

On 30 June 2022, US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) announced the launch of the Green Trade Strategy, which aims to combat climate change by enhancing current enforcement actions against environmental trade crimes including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging, mining and fishing. The CBP will work to combat environmental trade crimes through collaboration with stakeholders in the international trade environment.

On 14 September 2022, officials from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), US Border Patrol, and Homeland Security Investigations participated in a conference on border security hosted by INTERPOL. The parties discussed their ongoing collaborations, including a “campaign to crack down on transnational criminal organizations.” The DHS has also committed over USD50 million to strengthen efforts to combat transnational organized crime.

On 14 November 2022, the US, alongside Europol and INTERPOL, completed the 13th edition of Operation In Our Sites, which investigates and seizes websites deemed to have hosted “illicit content.” Seized content primarily included intellectual property and trademark infringements.

On 23 November 2022, INTERPOL fraud investigators, in cooperation with the US and other partner states, completed Operation HAECHI III – a five-month operation to combat a variety of financial cyber crimes. The operation saw the arrest of almost 1000 suspects and the seizure of nearly USD130 million.

On 30 November 2022, the US Attorney’s Office East District of Texas announced a multi-year investigation into transnational cryptocurrency money laundering networks. "The US Attorney’s Office has charged 21 individuals with allegedly laundering millions from American fraud victims.

On 7 December 2022, the US, in partnership with other countries and UNODC, funded a project that brought Ukrainian legislators and experts together to discuss virtual assets legislation. Participants discussed challenges and solutions pertaining to money laundering risks of cryptocurrencies and legal frameworks to combat laundering.

The US has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society, UNODC and INTERPOL. The US has taken strong action to fight cybercrime through collaboration with INTERPOL and UNODC and has taken strong action against environmental crime to prevent groups from committing acts in fragile contexts.


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

**European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors such as INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

On 28 June 2022, the Council of the EU reached a political agreement to strengthen the resilience of critical entities in key sectors such as drinking water and energy.\(^{2437}\) The agreement will fortify each member state’s ability to provide essential services for citizens, by ensuring that these entities are prepared in case of significant disruptions resulting from terrorist threats or hybrid attacks. The Council also reached an agreement to address terrorist threats or hybrid attacks as they relate to cybersecurity and cybercrime.

On 29 June 2022, the Council of the EU reached a provisional agreement to enhance financial transparency by requiring specific information whenever there is a domestic or international transfer of cryptocurrency assets.\(^{2438}\) This agreement is meant to make the use of cryptocurrency for money laundering and terrorist financing harder while fortifying the EU’s ability to manage the risks of cryptocurrency.

On 6 October 2022, the European Commission Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs co-organized the first-ever EU-UNODC Anti-Corruption Dialogue with UNODC to discuss future cooperation between the two organizations to address corruption and money laundering.\(^{2439}\) Participants also discussed asset recovery and effects on civil society.

On 14 November 2022, Europol, alongside INTERPOL, completed the 13th edition of Operation In Our Sites, which investigates and seizes websites deemed to have hosted “illicit content.”\(^{2440}\) Seized content primarily included intellectual property and trademark infringements.

On 9 December 2022, the Council of the EU proposed negotiating mandates for improving the EU’s ability to fight environmental crime.\(^{2441}\) The mandates include expanding encompassed crimes, defining set penalties, sentences and fines and recommending training for those investigating and prosecuting environmental crimes.

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts against transnational organized crime, including cybercrime and environmental crime, particularly in fragile contexts, and in close cooperation with civil society and international actors. The EU expanded and reaffirmed its commitment to


fighting international cybercrime through the monitoring of criminal transfers of cryptocurrency funds and fortifying entities crucial to preventing cyber crime. The EU has also cooperated with INTERPOL through Europol to combat cybercrime by taking down websites publishing “illicit content.” Further, the EU has worked to expand encompassed crimes and penalties pertaining to environmental crime. However, the EU has failed to take strong action to cooperate with civil society and UNODC.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Sammy Kogan
17. Labour and Employment: Social Protection

“To address these effects, we will accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all by 2030 in line with the UN Secretary-General’s initiative for a ‘Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition,’ which aims to create 400 million jobs and to extend social protection.”

**G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué**

### Assessment

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### Background

The need for adaptive and inclusive social protection has become a priority for G7 leaders in recent years, especially in the face of COVID-19, climate change and other global crises. The effects of climate change, in particular, have exacerbated existing inequalities, as they disproportionately harm vulnerable and marginalized communities. Moreover, many industries have witnessed an increase in the “frequency and intensity of various environment-related hazards” in workplaces, and are suffering due to environmental degradation. As countries strive to shift away from ecologically unsustainable sectors, and towards a more digital labour force, those employed in these sectors require further social protection. G7 members have also emphasized the need for robust social protection in light of other global disruptions such as inflation to mitigate the effects of rising energy and food prices. Highlighting the human right to security, the G7 leaders affirmed their decision to address these effects with “universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all,” particularly for women and marginalized groups.

The 2022 Elmau Summit was the first summit to explicitly address the impact of climate change on employment. Prior to the summit, commitments regarding climate change focused on sustainable energy sources, greenhouse gas emissions, and low-carbon technology. Concerns about labour and employment have largely been focused on developing countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) until the 2017 Taormina Summit, where G7 leaders committed to promoting labour force stability.

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At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members launched the Deauville Partnership in the aftermath of the Arab Spring to help MENA countries transition towards “free, democratic and tolerant societies.” On 10 September 2011, G8 members partnered with “international and regional financial institutions,” as well as Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to give economic assistance to MENA countries.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to the Deauville Partnership to provide MENA countries with economic assistance. They also committed to promoting the creation of jobs for youth within MENA countries, facilitating “youth-oriented training programs” to promote economic participation and stability.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitments to the Deauville Partnership “through measures such as providing aid to the MENA Transition Fund and participating in the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery.” The summit communique expressed “renewed commitment” to economic aid for MENA countries.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 members pledged to maintain their commitment to the Deauville Partnership and support MENA countries as they made political and economic reforms. They committed to job creation, particularly for youth and women in MENA countries, by “making contributions to programs aimed at providing people with the skills and/or education that they need to attain jobs,” such as the Arab Women’s Enterprise Fund.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 members committed to promoting stability in the labour force by implementing sound labour market policies and adjusting their welfare systems to protect workers. They prioritized labour reforms, redistributing tax burdens, and “changing the coverage of social insurance programs such as healthcare, unemployment insurance and pensions.”

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members committed to equipping workers with the necessary skills and education to use emerging technology. Members committed to working with businesses, civil society organizations and educational organizations to prepare workers for the needs of the changing labour market.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all by 2030 in line with the UN Secretary-General’s initiative for a ‘Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition,’ which aims to create 400 million jobs and to extend social protection.” This commitment can be interpreted as having one main...
target, which is accelerating progress towards social protection. This target ranges across five dimensions: “universal,” “adequate,” “adaptive,” “shock-responsive” and “inclusive.”

“Accelerate” is understood as making progress or causing an event to occur at an earlier date.2455

“Progress” is understood to mean moving forward toward a goal.2456

“Universal” is understood to mean the entire intended group, not a fraction or percentage of the whole.2457

“Adequate” is understood to mean sufficient for a specific need or requirement.2458

“Adaptive” is understood to mean being fit for all, as much as possible.2459

“Shock-responsive” is understood to mean appropriately responding to sudden changes that affect a large proportion of the population simultaneously.2460 In this context, it means developing social protection programs that protect people from events that lead to sudden job loss such as bankruptcies, recessions, climate change, pandemics and so on.

“Inclusive” is understood to mean that all parties are included in the decision-making process.2461

“Social protection” is understood to mean the extent to which a country assumes responsibility to support the standard of living of its citizens, particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable groups such as low-income households, the elderly and persons with disabilities.2462 In this context, social protection needs to be in line with the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, which seeks to eliminate “bottlenecks” in developing countries’ ability to facilitate “human-centred recovery” and strengthen their resilience.2463 The Global Accelerator’s pillars include the development and enhancement of “integrated and evidence-based national strategies and policies,” “integrated financing” that combines both domestic capital and international financial support and multilateral cooperation.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that demonstrate strong or weak action, either nationally or internationally, to accelerate progress towards social protection in at least four of the five dimensions. Strong actions may include funding developing academic opportunities and skill-training programs, promoting employment insurance, protecting workers’ rights through legislation and reducing the cost of living. Weak actions may include attending meetings that promote social protection and reaffirming the commitment to accelerate progress towards social protection.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that demonstrate strong or weak action, either nationally or internationally, to accelerate progress towards social protection in at least two of the five dimensions.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member fails to take any action to accelerate progress towards social protection OR takes action in only one of the five dimensions.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT taken action to accelerate progress towards social protection in ANY of the following five dimensions: (i) universal, (ii) adequate, (iii) adaptive, (iv) shock-responsive, and (v) inclusive OR has taken action in only one of the five dimensions</td>
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<td>The G7 member has taken action to accelerate progress towards social protection in at least TWO of the following five dimensions: (i) universal, (ii) adequate, (iii) adaptive, (iv) shock-responsive, and (v) inclusive.</td>
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<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to accelerate progress towards social protection in at least FOUR of the following five dimensions: (i) universal, (ii) adequate, (iii) adaptive, (iv) shock-responsive, and (v) inclusive.</td>
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</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive and inclusive social protection for all.

On 29 July 2022, under the Canadian Benefit for Parents of Young Victims of Crime program, parents of missing or deceased children who are unable to work due to grief are eligible for financial aid.\(^{2464}\) Eligible parents can receive payments of CAD450 per week, for a maximum of 35 weeks over a two-year period, to support parents who suffer loss of income after the death or disappearance of a child.

On 25 August 2022, Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Disability Inclusion Carla Qualtrough announced investments made towards 17 organizations across Canada that provide Canadians with the necessary support to succeed as part of the workforce.\(^{2465}\) The investment, amounting to CAD59.9 million and provided through the Skills for Success program, will provide training for over 52,000 Canadians.

On 5 September 2022, the Minister of Labour Seamus O’Regan announced that paid sick leave will become available for workers within “federally regulated sectors” on 1 December 2022.\(^{2466}\) The ministry aims to “close a gap” in Canada’s social safety net with this initiative.

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On 14 October 2022, Minister O’Regan announced that the draft Regulations Amending Certain Regulations Made Under the Canada Labour Code (Menstrual Products) are now open for comments.\textsuperscript{2467} The regulations aim to provide employers the flexibility to implement preventative measures to reduce health risks related to the lack of access to menstrual products in the workplace.

On 3 November 2022, the government published the 2022 Fall Economic Statement, which projects investments of CAD10.928 billion by 2028.\textsuperscript{2468} The investments include CAD310 million in skills for a “net-zero economy,” CAD6.65 billion in ensuring Canada’s economic competitiveness by creating “good jobs” and CAD3.968 billion to develop a more productive and innovative economy through the protection of worker’s rights and the improvement of regulatory processes.

On 25 November 2022, Minister Qualtrough announced the permanent extension of Employment Insurance sickness benefits from 15 weeks to 26 weeks starting 18 December 2022.\textsuperscript{2469} This extension will provide about 169,000 Canadians per year additional time-off while facing illness, injury or quarantine.

On 1 December 2022, Minister O’Regan announced the availability of 10 days of paid sick leave for all federally regulated private sector workplaces.\textsuperscript{2470} This announcement follows up on the government’s earlier commitment to make the change and it aims to keep workers safe while ensuring they still receive income.

On 19 December 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to Minister Qualtrough Irek Kusmierczyk announced CAD3.6 million in funding to Workforce WindsorEssex through the Migrant Worker Support Program.\textsuperscript{2471} The funding aims to support the program in helping over 8,000 temporary foreign workers in Windsor-Essex, Chatham-Kent and Sarnia-Lambton in Ontario.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive and inclusive social protection for all. Canada has taken action towards adaptive and inclusive social protection with paid sick leave for federal employees and by aiming to ensure the availability of menstrual products in the workplace. It has also taken action towards adequate and universal social protection through investments in ensuring Canada’s economic competitiveness.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Aliza Sabih}


France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive and inclusive social protection for all.

On 15 July 2022, the Minister of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire announced the doubling of the “Livret A” (tax-free savings account) rate from one per cent to two per cent, attaining its highest level since 2012.\textsuperscript{2472} This increase constitutes an important step for protecting the purchasing power and the savings of French citizens and residents.

On 9 September 2022, Minister of Labour, Employment and Economic Inclusion Olivier Dussopt and Minister of Public Action and Accounts Gabriel Attal announced an increase of 4 per cent to the basic retirement pensions of all retirees.\textsuperscript{2473} The change will benefit nearly 15 million retirees as it aims to preserve their purchasing power.

On 1 October 2022, the government increased the price ceiling for daily meal vouchers to a maximum of EUR25.\textsuperscript{2474} Employers provide meal vouchers to employees to cover their meal costs during working days (Monday to Saturday inclusive).

On 1 December 2022, the government announced a reduction in social security contributions for 1.6 million self-employed workers to support them in facing rising energy prices.\textsuperscript{2475} The government estimates that the reduction will result in an average gain of EUR200 per year for two-thirds of self-employed workers.

On 23 December 2022, the government announced an increase of 1.81 per cent to the minimum growth wage, effective 1 January 2023.\textsuperscript{2476} This change aims to protect the purchasing power of minimum wage workers. This constitutes a total yearly increase of the minimum wage by 6.6 per cent in 2022.

France has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all. It has adopted social protection measures which protect the purchasing power of French citizens against rising energy prices and provided additional support for both self-employed workers and minimum wage workers.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Yiran (Sarah) Xie}


Germany: +1
Germany has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive and inclusive social protection for all.

On 1 July 2022, the government increased the pension value from EUR34.19 to EUR36.02.\(^{2477}\) Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Hubertus Heil highlighted that the more people of employable age “work with decent wages,” the more stable the pension system will be.

On 27 September 2022, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs presented the further developed National Further Education Strategy.\(^{2478}\) The strategy includes qualification allowance that provides employees more flexibility to continue their education, while relieving the burden on companies to train workers.

On 1 October 2022, the general minimum wage increased to EUR12 per hour.\(^{2479}\) The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs states that more than six million employees in Germany will benefit from this increase.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all. It has done this by adopting various social protection measures including increase in minimum wage, new regulations on working environment and other supports to low-wage jobs.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Yiran (Sarah) Xie

Italy: +1
Italy has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive and inclusive social protection for all.

On 10 August 2022, Minister of Labor and Social Policies Andrea Orlando signed a decree granting self-employed persons a bonus of EUR200.\(^{2480}\) The Ministry noted that this policy aims to subsidize cost-of-living expenses for self-employed workers, recognizing the jump in costs due to higher energy and related prices.

On 22 September 2022, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies and the Ministry of Economy and Finance agreed to replenish the New Skills Fund by EUR1 billion.\(^{2481}\) Through these funds, the New Skills Fund plans to finance digital skilled training programs for employees through public-private partnerships.


On 29 September 2022, Minister Orlando announced a provision of EUR12 million within the Extraordinary Fund for Publishing dedicated to the hiring and financial stability of journalists. The investment aims to protect job stability for journalists, support journalistic work and facilitate the hiring of journalists with digital skills.

On 1 October 2022, Minister Orlando declared that Italian citizens who earned an income of EUR35,000 or lower in 2021 can apply for the Transport Bonus to subsidize the costs of monthly transportation passes. The government established the bonus in September as a form of cost-of-living support amidst the country’s energy crisis, providing EUR60 a month to offset the cost of monthly, multi-monthly or annual transportation passes. Minister Orlando remarked that the Ministry issued one million Transportation Bonus vouchers in the month since its development.

On 17 December 2022, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies announced the adoption of the National Plan for Non-Self-Sufficiency. Under this Plan, elderly individuals who are not self-sufficient receive entitlements to social support services. The plan also establishes a fund for non-self-sufficiency to financially support these entitlements, which will include over EUR2.5 billion from 2022 to 2024 inclusive.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Luca B. Rampersad**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all. It has provided support to citizens in response to the energy crisis and also has given assistance to self-employed and low-income workers. The government has further sought to protect vital professions through the New Skills Fund and the Extraordinary Fund for Publishing. Additionally, Italy has attempted to improve the social safety net for elderly citizens.

On 8 July 2022, the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare revised the Act on Promotion of Women’s Participation and Advancement in the Workplace. The amendments addressed the difference in wages between male and female workers and asked large corporations to disclose information on the wage gap.

On 31 August 2022, the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare announced new adjustments to the emergency employment stabilization subsidies policy. The adjustments include special measures for leave support and benefits due to COVID-19 infections.

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On 28 October 2022, the Employment Security Bureau announced the formulation of a new policy package for increased wages, improved human resources and strengthening of the labor market.\(^{2487}\) This policy package intends to redevelop a stable employment safety net and to ensure medium to long-term growth of the labor market by promoting wage increases.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all. Japan has adequately contributed to a social protection system for a long-term period. The subsidies related to the pandemic shows the shock-responsiveness. The promotion for female workers and the examination of current labor policies show inclusivity and adaptability. Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all.

On 26 July 2022, the Department for Work and Pensions invited comments on the proposal of the draft Occupational Pension Schemes (Funding and Investment Strategy and Amendment) Regulations 2023, which aims to amend the 2005 regulations.\(^{2488}\)

On 18 August 2022, the government launched a GBP7.6 million incentive to help more than 2,000 adults with learning disabilities and autism find work.\(^{2489}\) The initiative aims to reduce the barriers to entry that such individuals face in the workforce.

On 20 September 2022, the Department for Work and Pensions activated a new Disability Cost of Living payment plan that covers six million people with disabilities in the UK.\(^{2490}\) Eligible candidates who receive certain disability benefits will receive a one-off payment of GBP150.

On 10 October 2022, the Department for Work and Pensions announced a GBP122 million employment boost to assist people receiving mental health support to remain or return to the workplace.\(^{2491}\) This investment provides professional employment advisers and therapists for workers who are experiencing mental health problems.

On 17 October 2022, the Department for Work and Pensions announced a GBP6.4 million online service to assist employers in creating and managing a more inclusive environment for employees with a disability or long-
term health conditions. This service provides advice for employers in a user-friendly Q&A format, particularly for smaller businesses without in-house human resources support.

On 3 January 2023, the Department for Work and Pensions announced that millions of the lowest-income households in the UK will receive up to GBP1,350 from the government starting Spring 2023 as support for the cost of living. The government specified increased funding amounts for people with disabilities and pensioners.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote acceleration towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all. The United Kingdom set up a series of social protection policies for long-term preparation for employers and employees and have provided support for individuals with disabilities. The current policies are inclusive, adequate, adaptive and universal, but lack shock responsiveness.

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

*Analyst: Lipeng Tan*

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all.

On 28 June 2022, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) released an update maximizing the availability of infant formula. The agency projected that 18,677 cans of Similac baby formula would be available in national markets by mid-July. The FDA also noted that a portion of inventory would be reserved for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, a social program for undernourished parents and children.

On 21 July 2022, President Joe Biden signed House Resolution 8351, otherwise known as the Formula Act, into law. This law amends the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, which temporarily suspends import duties on certain infant formulas, in an effort to increase formula supply and reduce formula prices.

On 16 August 2022, President Biden signed House Resolution 5376, otherwise known as the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, into law. This piece of legislation caps insulin costs at USD35 monthly and prescription drug costs at USD2,000 annually for those enrolled in the Medicare program, alongside tax credits meant to incentivize renewable energy sector production.

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On 17 August and 7 September 2022, the Department of Labor held Hiring Summits at Tuskegee State University in Tuskegee, Alabama and Tennessee State University in Nashville, Tennessee. These summits were organized with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) with the intention of forming further partnerships between the department and HBCUs. Members of the department would collect feedback and present information about mentorship, internship and career opportunities with the Department of Labor.

On 25 August 2022, President Biden announced a Department of Education-facilitated student loan debt relief package affecting all individuals with outstanding student loan debt making under USD125,000 annually. The department aims to forgive USD10,000 in student loan debt for every individual with an annual income under the threshold and will forgive an additional USD10,000 for any individual with student loan debt who also benefited from the Pell Grant social program. The department will also cap monthly repayment quotas at 5 per cent of discretionary income, down from 10 per cent.

On 7 September 2022, the Department of Labor announced the development of a “digital toolkit” providing educational resources on labor relations to employers. This initiative, jointly undertaken alongside the Small Business Administration, National Labor Relations Board and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services, intends to promote labor-management cooperation by elucidating the mutual benefits of worker organization and collective bargaining.

On 27 September 2022, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services announced a reduction in the Medicare Part B standard monthly premium for 2023. Due to this cost-of-living adjustment, individuals enrolled in the Medicare Part B medical insurance program can expect monthly premiums of USD164.90 beginning in 2023, down from USD170.10.

On 13 October 2022, the Social Security Administration announced an 8.7 per cent increase in Social Security and Supplemental Security Income benefits, beginning in January 2023. Due to this cost-of-living adjustment, the Administration estimates that Social Security benefits will rise by an average of more than USD140 per month.

On 2 November 2022, the Department of Health and Human Services announced USD4.5 billion in further funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. This funding, which will go to states, territories and tribes, aims to offset energy costs over the winter and “help families make cost-effective home energy repairs to lower their heating and cooling bills.”

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On 10 November 2022, the Department of Labor announced grants totalling USD6,848,992 to state employment insurance systems in Delaware, Montana and Wyoming.²⁵⁰⁴ The funding aims to improve the delivery of employment insurance benefits to ensure accessibility.

On 8 December 2022, President Biden and Secretary of Labor Marty Walsh announced a USD36 billion funding package for the Central States Pension Fund.²⁵⁰⁵ This funding was made available through the American Rescue Plan’s Special Financial Assistance Program and serves as the largest amount of government aid given to secure worker and retiree pensions.

On 9 December 2022, President Biden signed H.R. 521, otherwise known as the “First Responder Fair Return for Employees on Their Initial Retirement Earned Act,” into law.²⁵⁰⁶ This law protects retirement benefits for federal employees who, due to injury or illness, are re-appointed to positions that disqualify them from their initial benefits.

On 19 December 2022, the White House released the government’s plan to prevent and end homelessness.²⁵⁰⁷ Through a mix of existing federal programs and newly announced partnerships with state and local governments under the administration’s “Housing First” model, the government projects to reduce homelessness by 25 per cent by 2025.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all. The United States took strong action on adequate, shock-responsive, adaptive, and universal social protection. The United States took weak action on inclusive social protection.

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

Analyst: Luca B. Rampersad

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive and inclusive social protection for all.

On 14 September 2022, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen reiterated the importance of investments in “upskilling” and professional education to strengthen the growth of Europe.²⁵⁰⁸
On 4 October 2022, the Council adopted a directive that promotes an adequate minimum wage that ensures decent living and working conditions for employees working in Europe. The directive sets a procedure as to how to achieve an adequate minimum wage and promotes collective bargaining on wages.

On 17 October 2022, the Council approved a law that improves gender representation on the board of certain listed companies. The directive outlines that at least 40 per cent of non-executive director positions in the listed companies should be held by “members of the underrepresented sex” by 2026 and if member states decide to apply the directive to both executive and non-executive director positions, then the target would be 33 per cent of all director positions by 2026.

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive and inclusive social protection for all. The EU took some action in promoting inclusive and adaptive social protection.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Aliza Sabib
18. Infrastructure: Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment

“Through our Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, we aim to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.”

*Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué*

### Assessment

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### Background

Concern for global infrastructure has featured prominently in G7 summit declarations for nearly two decades. The creation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016 served as a catalyst for a reimagining of infrastructure investment. SDG 9 is “to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.” The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic triggered an unprecedented shock to global manufacturing, disrupting the flows of supply and demand for goods. The manufacturing growth rate in least-developed countries grew only by 1.2 per cent in 2020 in comparison to 8.7 per cent in 2019. The uneven diffusion of the pandemic has given way to an uneven rebound in manufacturing and innovation, exposing significant vulnerabilities to contemporary supply chain patterns. Furthermore, the increasing material consequences of the climate crisis are testing global infrastructure systems, particularly in least-developed countries.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members promoted investment in infrastructure to stimulate growth, improve trade and boost business on the African continent. This initiative was a result of cooperation with the United Nations and African leaders on the Africa Action Plan, addressing “escalating poverty levels, underdevelopment and the continued marginalization of Africa.”

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 members “committed to working with Africans to create conditions that can lead to an increase of private investment through various measures including strategies to build institutional capacity in financial markets, public-private partnerships to develop infrastructure, financial and technical assistance and risk-sharing guarantees for entrepreneurs and support of investment funds.”

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At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 members continued their focus on African infrastructure investment and committed to “explore and identify … the further steps it can take together or individually, in collaboration with the private sector, international financial institutions (IFIs) and other international organizations to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.”

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 members pledged to “[work] with governments and citizens in Africa to enhance governance and transparency, improve infrastructure, notably in the energy sector, eliminate trade barriers, facilitate trade and investment and strengthen the responsible and sustainable management of natural resources and the revenues they generate.” They also welcomed a New Partnership for Africa’s Development in the process of reforming the Africa Partnership Forum.

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, commitments regarding infrastructure were reframed to concern the global economy; G7 members committed to “foster growth … supporting private investment with a business-friendly climate especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, ensuring an appropriate level of public investment, promoting quality infrastructure investment to address shortfalls through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector and increasing productivity by further implementing ambitious structural reforms.”

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members restructured infrastructure in the context of the SDGs. They released the five Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment “so as to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth and to enhance resilience in our society, as well as to contribute to the global efforts for the SDGs.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 members “[agreed] on the importance of improving the quality of public finances, including by prioritizing high-quality investment, such as in infrastructures,” particularly on the African continent.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members committed to “promoting smart, sustainable and high-quality investments, such as in infrastructure, to boost growth and productivity and create quality jobs.” G7 members also announced the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovating Financing for Development, promoting investment “in quality infrastructure with open access.”

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 members committed to “develop a new partnership to build back better for the world, through a step change in our approach to … infrastructure financing, notably on quality infrastructure and investment, to strengthen partnerships with developing countries and help meet their infrastructure needs.” Members introduced the pledge as the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative.

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2519 G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/infrastructure-investment.html
At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members pledged to “collectively [mobilize] up to USD600 billion in public and private investments with a particular focus on quality infrastructure over the next five years.” This commitment, named the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), is a response from the G7 members to China’s Belt and Road Initiative and builds upon the B3W initiative introduced at the 2021 Cornwall Summit. Members further committed to “deepen collaboration among MDBs [multilateral development banks] and DFIs [development finance institutions], by pooling forces with a particular focus on project preparation capabilities and aligning support for policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable infrastructure investments.”

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members pledged that through the PGII, they “aim to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.” The PGII aims to raise USD600 billion in “private and public funds ... to finance needed infrastructure in developing countries and counter China’s older, multi trillion-dollar Belt and Road project.” This commitment consists of five dimensions that should guide infrastructure investment mobilization to narrow the global investment gap: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.

“Infrastructure” refers to the “system of public works in a country, state or region including [but not limited to] roads, utility lines and public buildings.” In the context of this commitment, improving infrastructure can refer to building rural roads and creating safe transport methods that improve access to schools or health facilities, improving digital connectivity and implementing solar development projects — among other avenues.

“Mobilize” is understood as “to marshal [resources] for action.” In the context of this commitment, G7 members should move USD600 billion within the next five years in order to address the insufficient investment and inadequate infrastructure plans in countries that require infrastructure capacity development. For this compliance period, members are together expected to mobilize at least one fifth of that amount or USD120 billion.

“Global investment gap” refers to the disparity in funds provided to address many low and middle-income countries’ lack of access to high quality financing that can aid in meeting long-term infrastructure investment needs. In the context of this commitment, G7 members should aim to narrow this global investment disparity by allocating their committed USD600 billion to support infrastructures in need.

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2526 G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 2 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html
2527 G7 pledges to invest $600 billion into infrastructure for developing countries, World Economic Forum (Geneva) 27 June 2022. Access Date: 2 October 2022. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/06/g7-pledges-invest-600-billion-infrastructure-developing-countries/

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“Sustainable” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”\(^{2532}\) In the context of this commitment, examples of sustainable infrastructure include but are not limited to: infrastructure projects developed with the aim of withstanding pandemics, economic shocks or natural disasters, infrastructure projects prioritize long-term adaptability and resilience and restructuring infrastructure projects to account for changes in migration.

“Inclusive” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure in which “all parties are included in the discussion and decision making process taking into account relative capabilities.”\(^{2533}\) As such, in the context of this commitment, infrastructure projects should aim to enhance social inclusivity by engaging with local and national actors to enact policy that guides projects or ensure that infrastructure is improving access to job opportunities, education and health for marginalized groups, among other examples.

“Resilient” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure that is constructed with the “capacity of to recover from a disturbance.”\(^{2534}\) Thus, a “climate resilient” infrastructure is an infrastructure with the capacity to recover from climate-induced disturbances such as natural disasters. Examples of “climate resilient” infrastructure could include projects that reduce the risks or vulnerabilities posed by climate change or projects that account for climate migration.

“Intensified cooperation” is understood as a renewed or fortified “action or process of working together to the same end.”\(^{2535}\) In the context of this commitment, it refers to efforts to strengthen partnerships between G7 members and other states in order to mobilize USD 600 billion to close the investment gap.

“Democratic values” refer to the following as declared by the UN Commission on Human Rights in 2002: “respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, freedom of association, freedom of expression and opinion, access to power and its exercise in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic free and fair elections by universal suffrage and by secret ballot as the expression of the will of the people, a pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, the separation of powers, the independence of the judiciary, transparency and accountability in public administration and free, independent and pluralistic media.”\(^{2536}\) In the context of this commitment, infrastructure investment should be made to promote democratic values; this can include: accessible transportation that prevents disenfranchisement, building broadband Internet access, and working alongside partners that prioritize democratic values.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action to mobilize investment in at least four of the five dimensions: sustainability, inclusivity, climate resilience, intensified cooperation and democratic values. Strong action entails any public and/or private investment mobilization that supports infrastructure to narrow the global investment gap. Public investment may take the form of foreign aid or other financial contributions. Mobilization of private sector investment may take the form of loan financing programs organized by MDBs and DFIs to encourage businesses to invest in emerging markets and developing countries. Such policies may be issued by an executive or a national legislature. Both the creation of new policy or the amelioration of current initiatives will count toward fulfillment of these two dimensions.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action to mobilize investment in two to three of the five dimensions: sustainability, inclusivity, climate resilience, intensified cooperation and democratic values. Weak actions will not count towards completion of the three of the five dimensions. In the context of this commitment, weak action includes any verbal affirmations that a member will mobilize investment, attendance at international meetings to discuss fund allocation and sharing information on prospective investment mobilization.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if one of the following scenarios takes place: the G7 member exemplifies demonstrable investment in one or fewer of the aforementioned five dimensions or the G7 member exemplifies investment in none of the aforementioned five dimensions. For example, if a member mobilizes no investment to close the global investment gap or the member’s investment only advances a sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure while actively working against inclusivity, intensified cooperation and democratic values, then the member will be assigned a non-compliance score.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken action to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap in one or fewer of the following dimensions in their investment: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken action to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap in two to three of the following dimensions in their investment: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken action to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap in four OR more of the following dimensions in their investment: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 28 October 2022, Canada announced CAD168 million in funding at the A Prosperous Africa: Food Security, Climate Change and Economic Cooperation session during the Canada-African Union Commission High-Level Dialogue.2537 Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly met with representatives of the African Union.2538 Both sides expressed interest in developing deeper and more secure economic ties. The Canadian delegation also highlighted the importance of the proliferation of democratic values.

On 13 November 2022, the Prime Minister’s office and the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) released their 45th Anniversary Commemorative Summit Joint Statement.2539 The communication expressed their collective desire to strengthen cooperation on food supplies and agricultural development, as well as Canada’s willingness towards building an ASEAN-Canada Trust Fund.

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On 16 November 2022, Canada announced numerous investments in developing countries. Canada will invest CAD750 million in paid-in capital for the development finance institution, FinDev Canada to “help support sustainable infrastructure needs.” On the matters of health and the pandemic, Canada is committing CAD15 million to strengthening vaccine production in Latin America and the Caribbean, CAD15 million for the mRNA vaccine technology transfer hub, and CAD50 million to the Pandemic Fund, which looks at preventing and responding to pandemics. In terms of aiding the preservation of ecosystems, Canada is investing CAD three million to help Indonesia restore its blue carbon ecosystems, CAD10 million to Oceans for Prosperity, CAD15 million to Indonesia for research and policy implementation to mitigate flood impacts, and CAD20 million to protect mangroves in Indonesia.

On 19 November 2022, Canada, alongside other Economic Leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, outlined new resolutions to improve sustainable infrastructure in the region, with a particular focus on digital infrastructure. The key aspect of these investments is to improve connectivity amongst members.

On 27 November 2022, Minister Joly launched the Indo-Pacific Strategy. Among numerous initiatives, Canada has committed CAD2.3 billion to support infrastructure projects in the region.

On 30 November 2022, the Canadian government promised further investment in the Indo-Pacific Region. Canada will contribute more from the Canada Climate Finance Commitment, on top of previously allocated CAD1.26 billion, towards helping partner countries recover economically, build infrastructure, and develop inclusively and sustainably. Canada will also prioritize the area in its Powering Past Coal Alliance, facilitating the nations’ transition to cleaner energy. In addition, Canada will aid the development of digital infrastructure to enhance trust and security in the digital economy while stressing the importance of democratic values and rules-based trade.

On 16 December 2023, Minister Joly and Steven Guilbeault, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, announced CAD255 million to “help developing countries build a strong future, including by fighting climate change, protecting nature and supporting resilient local economies.”

On 9 January 2023, Harjit S. Sajjan, Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada, announced that Canada has “committed an additional CAD25 million in funding in response to the flooding in Pakistan, which will support development projects focused on recovery, reconstruction and resilience.” The funding will support the Government of Pakistan’s Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework.

On 13 January 2023, Harjit S. Sajjan Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada announced CAD45 million to the Pan-American Health

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Organization for the Latin America and Caribbean Region CAD70 million to the United Nations Children’s Fund globally as part of Canada’s signature Global Initiative for Vaccine Equity.2546

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. Canada has supported sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure through donations and projects abroad. Canada has focused on inclusive infrastructure by promoting digital infrastructure in regions with less access. Canada has also showcased its use democratic values through numerous joint initiatives and infrastructure discussions abroad. In total, Canada has mobilized approximately CAD3 billion to support infrastructure development.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 5 July 2022, the National Council for Development and International Solidarity announced large-scale French negotiations with African states regarding the use of France’s Special Drawing Rights at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to fund initiatives such as French Funds for the Global Environment and the International Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission.2547 This mission focuses on the development of agricultural infrastructures to accelerate the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient food systems, working alongside public and private actors, including international organizations.2548

On 8 July 2022, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna met with Naledi Pandor, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, and announced EUR3 billion in private French investment in South Africa.2549 Minister Colonna reaffirmed France’s commitment to the ongoing development of South African health infrastructure and the clean energy transition.

On 21 September 2022, President Emmanuel Macron announced an additional EUR300 million in funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, bringing France’s total to EUR1.6 billion for this cycle.2550 This fund aims to strengthen global health infrastructure.2551

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On 4 October 2022, Minister of State for Development, Francophonie and International Partnerships Chrysoula Zacharopoulou attended the launch of various democratic initiatives operated jointly by France and South Africa.2552 Minister Zacharopoulou met with South African Deputy Minister of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation Candith Mashego-Dlamini to discuss French investment in the Just Energy Transition Partnership in South Africa.

On 14 October 2022, Minister Zacharopoulou called for aid reform, with a greater emphasis on IMF trust funds such as the Resilience and Sustainability Trust.2553 Approximately 20 per cent of France’s USD37.6 billion of IMF Special Drawing Rights have been donated to IMF trust funds. Financial contributions to the Resilience and Sustainability Trust promote climate resilience and sustainability in middle-income countries.

On 28 October 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs reaffirmed France’s continued commitment towards investment in Ukraine, citing the donation of EUR2 billion for housing rehabilitation, bridge repair and electricity generation.2554 These funds aim to strengthen Ukrainian infrastructure damaged by the ongoing Russian war in Ukraine. The Ministry also announced the mobilization of EUR30 million to support non-governmental organizations working to meet the needs of Ukraine, targeting building insulation, health and logistical support. This mobilization aids private sector investment in Ukrainian infrastructure, working with 17 private organizations.

On 3 November 2022, Minister Colonna reaffirmed France’s commitment to the Berlin Process Summit for the Western Balkans.2555 This initiative has increased cooperation between the European Union and the western Balkan states in infrastructure development. The Minister has also reaffirmed France’s commitment to improve cybersecurity infrastructure in Montenegro.

On 11 November 2022, Minister Colonna met with the African Union Commission, private financers, and private businesses to make plans for a Euro-African fertilizer partnership.2556 Partners agreed to cooperate on the development of fertilizer production capacities in Europe and Africa through European financing and intercontinental private-sector dialogue.

On 14 November 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty committed EUR20 million in subsidies to the Global Shield Against Climate Risks for 2023.2557

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On 14 November 2022, France announced that it will also mobilize EUR8 million for the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative in 2023. This investment will support and protect developing economies vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly in terms of infrastructure destruction.

On 23 November 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs announced the delivery of 100 generators to Ukraine, in addition to the 85 generators already sent to Ukraine and Moldova since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as a part of a wider European Union delivery totalling 500 generators.

On 29 November 2022, Minister of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire and the French Development Agency granted an additional loan of EUR100 million to Ukraine, in part to maintain public services and infrastructure in the country.

On 1 December 2022, France committed EUR1 billion support package for Ukrainian businesses. Subsidized loans and other aid will be granted to businesses of all sizes and will help Ukraine’s private sector to support the nation’s economic stability.

On 7 and 8 December 2022, Minister Delegate for Foreign Trade, Economic Attractiveness and French Nationals Abroad Olivier Becht traveled to Poland in an effort to coordinate the French and Polish private sectors for the purpose of assisting Poland’s clean energy transition.

On 13 December 2022, France and Ukraine co-chaired the international conference in support of the Ukrainian people in Paris, which included 47 states and 24 private international organizations. The conference resulted in the commitment of EUR1 billion for emergency assistance, primarily for energy, food supplies, water, healthcare and transportation infrastructure. This conference intensified cooperation between private and public sector actors in response to the challenges faced by Ukraine over the winter months.

On 18-22 December 2022, Minister Zacharopoulou traveled to the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In Brazzaville, she reiterated France’s desire to cooperate with the Republic of Congo in environmental conservation and parallel infrastructure projects. During her visit, the French Development Agency confirmed funding for a sustainable land use program in the Republic of Congo.

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cooperation between the Republic of Congo and France, as well as funding from the French Development Agency, will support environmentally conscious development in the Republic of Congo.

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. France has promoted a sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure abroad by supporting clean energy transitions, initiating climate-centered infrastructure strategies and funding other transitions to climate-conscious, sustainable infrastructures. France has promoted inclusive infrastructure by protecting those most vulnerable to ongoing crises — particularly Russia’s ongoing war on Ukraine. France has also showcased its commitment to intensified cooperation and democratic values by engaging in dialogues and conferences to support developing countries. In total, France has mobilized around EUR5 billion to support infrastructure development.

Analyst: Angus MacKellar

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 18 July 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz delivered a speech at the 13th Petersberg Climate Dialogue reaffirming Germany’s dedication to global climate protection.2565 Chancellor Scholz cited the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment and emphasized the necessity for “a joint global effort – by industrialized countries, developing countries and emerging economies.” Chancellor Scholz thus called upon the cooperation of G7 member states and partner nations to combat the threat of climate change.

On 4 August 2022, the state-owned KfW Development Bank announced a contribution of EUR45 million to Partech Africa II on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).2566 Partech Africa is a fund launched in 2018 that invests in companies throughout nine African countries. The additional funding aims to further accelerate Africa’s rapidly growing technology market and support African companies.

On 13 September 2022, the Federal Government initiated the first G7 Ministers’ Meeting on Urban Development to promote sustainable urban development.2567 Chancellor Scholz stressed the importance of cooperation among the G7 member states in achieving “progress towards an equitable world.” Sustainable urban development improves accessibility to “excellent schools and universities, first-rate childcare, functional public transport and cycling paths, attractive public spaces,” among other benefits.

On 26 September 2022, the Federal Foreign Office hosted the G7 conference “Strengthening Democracy – Towards Resilient Institutions and Societies in the G7 and Africa.”2568 In her opening speech, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock detailed the shortcomings of modern-day democracy, and the challenges of implementing

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democratic principles given the sociopolitical states of many African states.2569 Minister Baerbock called upon members to “find solutions together to these different challenges” and advocate for democracy in Africa, “because it’s the only form of government which allows all citizens to make their voices heard.”

On 7 October 2022, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced its intention to invest more than EUR180 million toward combating climate change and water infrastructure development in Jordan.2570 The BMZ will collaborate with other international donors to assist the construction of a desalination plant that will bolster water supply security in one of the world’s most water-poor countries.

On 20 October 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR100 million to be distributed over the next two years for developing sustainable social and economic growth in Nigeria.2571 The funds program focuses support on four different areas: small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector, women’s employment and the development of renewable energy. Development Minister Svenja Schulze lists “new jobs, less poverty and more opportunities for people to take control of their lives” as benefits of investing in Nigeria.

On 27 October 2022, the BMZ committed EUR39.5 million to Rwanda, further cementing the Rwandan-German Climate and Development Partnership.2572 The funds will support infrastructure projects, resource-conserving energy supply expansions and sustainable waste management. The projects are expected to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events and improve the health of local communities.

On 28 October 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR130 million to support crisis resilience in Senegal through promoting employment, modernizing the healthcare system and expanding renewable energies.2573 Germany specifically encouraged the development of a clean public transport system in the city of Dakar through investment in low-emission, climate-friendly vehicles. The funds broadly aim to prepare Senegal for future economic shocks, create social protection and prevent future pandemics.

On 3 November 2022, the BMZ and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) voiced Germany’s support for green development in Egypt.2574 Government officials of Germany and Egypt signed declarations of intent to collaborate in building a sustainable green hydrogen value chain, investing in green hydrogen-specific infrastructure projects and encouraging trade in liquefied natural gas. State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth described the collaboration as a reflection of the relationship between developed and developing countries: “The new global green hydrogen economy must be designed in a way that also benefits emerging and developing economies.”


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On 4 November 2022, the BMZ and the BMWK pledged EUR216 million and EUR136 million respectively to Peru for the purpose of climate change mitigation. The funds will go toward developing sustainable public transportation systems and combating forest crimes in the Amazon rainforest, among other investments in climate projects. The projects are expected to reduce carbon emissions, protect indigenous communities and mitigate the effects of climate change in Peru.

On 17 November 2022, the BMZ announced its intention to contribute EUR84 million to Tanzania in support of the introduction of universal health insurance to Tanzanians. Alongside the BMZ’s funding, Germany also pledged to provide services specifically targeting the health of mothers and children. Overall, the joint negotiations aim to benefit poorer, marginalized communities within Tanzania and promote social equality.

On 25 November 2022, the BMZ announced its intention to contribute EUR84 million to Tanzania in support of the introduction of universal health insurance to Tanzanians. Alongside the BMZ’s funding, Germany also pledged to provide services specifically targeting the health of mothers and children. Overall, the joint negotiations aim to benefit poorer, marginalized communities within Tanzania and promote social equality.

On 30 November 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR80 million to Ghana, highlighting Germany’s support for sustainable growth in the African nation by developing “a socially just and climate-neutral economy.” The funding specifically focuses on smaller companies and renewable energies, with the aim of increasing the accessibility of vocational training and employment opportunities in Ghana.

On 5 December 2022, Vice Chancellor Robert Habeck commenced a trip to Namibia and South Africa to showcase Germany’s support for climate neutrality in the southern African region. Habeck stated, “We want to intensify cooperation and expand partnerships, especially with an eye to sustainable development.”

On 11 December 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR112 million to Kenya, establishing concrete commitments to the German-Kenyan Climate and Development Partnership. The funds will go toward promoting vocational training, “developing renewable energies, expanding the electricity network, establishing hydrogen production and creating new jobs.”

On 13 December 2022, the BMZ announced its intention to contribute EUR60 million to the African Union for the purpose of expanding infrastructure, promoting gender equality, and addressing the impact of

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COVID-19. The funds aim to create new jobs, expand opportunities for women and bolster preparedness for future pandemics in Africa.

On 17 December 2022, Germany announced a commitment of EUR29 million to the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Accelerator Partnership. The new initiative was launched at the United Nations Biodiversity Conference as a collaboration between Germany and Colombia to support the implementation of a global biodiversity framework in developing countries. State Secretary Flasbarth promoted the partnership as “a joint initiative involving both developing and industrialized countries.”

On 9 January 2023, the BMZ committed EUR84 million in additional funding for Pakistan to aid in addressing the infrastructure damage caused by climate-related events last year and to help in adapting to climate change.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. Germany has invested in various projects aimed at bolstering the economies and social equality of developing countries, from contributing funds toward improving public services to financially supporting private companies. Furthermore, Germany heavily vocalizes its democratic values in international interactions and actively seeks collaboration with other countries to advance sustainability economically, socially and environmentally. In total, Germany has mobilized around EUR1 billion to support infrastructure development.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Mia Xie

**Italy:** 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 5 July 2022, Undersecretary Benedetto Della Vedova reaffirmed Italy’s full political, military, and financial support for the reconstruction of Ukraine and its infrastructure at the Lugano Conference.

On 6 July 2022, Undersecretary Manlio Di Stefano reaffirmed Italy’s commitment to expand economic relations with South-East Asia at the closing ceremony of the High-Level Dialogue on economic relations between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Italy. The forum hosted over 2,000 representatives

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from Italian institutions, ASEAN countries, and the private sector in Kuala Lumpur and focused on the themes of “aerospace, economy, green technologies, and ‘smart technologies.”

On 14 July 2022, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Marina Sereni spoke at the virtual event “Towards an inclusive and sustainable recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean,” and reaffirmed Italy’s interest in helping the regions make “green transitions.”2587 Deputy Minister Sereni also highlighted active investments by Italian companies in Latin American “renewables, power networks, sustainable mobility, and green hydrogen.”

On 23 August 2022, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) Ambassador Ettore Francesco Sequi reaffirmed Italy’s pledge of part of its Special Drawing Rights to “more vulnerable economies” in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).2588

On 19 September 2022, Italian Permanent Representative to the United Nations Maurizio Massari signed an Italy-Caribbean Development Bank agreement on the “Programme supporting sustainable development projects in Caribbean Community countries” which will provide EUR50 million in aid credits and EUR2.5 million in donations to fund sustainable development projects with a focus on “agriculture, energy, management of coastal zones and water resources, transport, social housing, and healthcare.”2589

On 3 October 2022, the Italian Embassy in Dar es Salaam, the Italian Trade Agency, the Ministry of Foreign and the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a business and investment forum for 800 companies in Zanzibar, Tanzania.2590 The conference promoted private investment opportunities to explore economic collaborations in agribusiness, machinery, and infrastructures.

On 8 December 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni reaffirmed Italy’s mission to “intensify cooperation with Africa to bring investment and development” in the announcement from the European Commission to allocate EU307 million to co-finance interconnecting infrastructure between Italy and Tunisia. The new interconnection will be a 200 km submarine power line connecting Europe with Africa and promote renewable energy production.

On 14 December 2022, Prime Minister Meloni met with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chính at the EU-ASEAN Commemorative Summit, reaffirming cooperation in sectors of “trade, energy transition, culture and defense.”2591

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. Italy has supported sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure through its initiative with the Italy-Caribbean Development Bank. However, Italy has not taken strong action to address the need for inclusive


infrastructure that prioritizes intensified cooperation and democratic values. In total, Italy has mobilized approximately EUR52 million to support infrastructure development.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Shirley Li

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 1 July 2022, the Ministry of Environment committed to “provide financial support of up to [a half] of the initial investment cost for projects, performing measurement, reporting, and verification for 16 new selected projects for JCM Model Projects of Joint Crediting Mechanism.”

On 27 August 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi participated in the Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) and committed a sum of USD30 billion in public and private investment “on ‘investment in people’ and ‘quality of growth’” in Africa over the next three years. In addition, the government of Japan will provide USD4 billion in total from public and private contribution for the country’s Green Growth Initiative with Africa, co-fund a maximum of USD5 billion for the African Development Bank, contribute up to USD1 billion to the Global Fund over the next three years to bolster health infrastructure and combat major infectious diseases, and support the African Development Bank with USD300 million with the African Development Bank to increase food production.

On 28 August 2022, the government of Japan, those of the African Union member states and TICAD co-organizers underscored and advocated for both public and private investment in Africa. They are also investing in ameliorating infrastructure such as “transportation and cold chains for rural development to add value to agricultural products and reduce post-harvest loss and food waste.”

On 27-28 August 2022, the government of Japan agreed to mobilise “private investment in renewable energy projects and expansion of geothermal power generation by 110 MW and in transition to hydrogen and other energies [in Africa, to] promote public-private investments [to aid Africa’s] decarbonisation and sustainable development,” and to “contribute US$ 15 million to the World Bank trust fund for the development of green hydrogen, geothermal power and battery storage” and “US$ five million to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) trust fund to promote private investment in renewable energy projects, including in Africa.”

On 25 October 2022, the government of Japan and the government of Uzbekistan established a Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and affirmed that JCM will “facilitate [the] diffusion of, among others, leading decarbonizing technologies, products, systems, services and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions” to


reduce or remove greenhouse gas emissions and support “sustainable development in the Republic of Uzbekistan.”

On 30 August 2022, Minister of the Environment Akihiro Nishimura met with Indonesia’s Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan and promised to mobilise “private investment in waste treatment projects in priority areas in Indonesia, such as Bekasi-Karawang-Purwakarta (Bekkapur) and Legok Nangka in West Java Province.”

On 4 November 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi met with Kenya’s Cabinet Secretary and Foreign and Diaspora Affairs Alfred Mutua. Both reaffirmed intentions to continue long-time investment and cooperation. Japan wishes to improve bilateral economic relations “through ‘investment in people’,” promoting democratic values by condemning Russia’s disregard of the international order with the invasion of Ukraine.


On 15 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida announced Japan’s commitment of USD65 billion to infrastructure and finance over the next five years.

On 15 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida pledged to loan JPY130 billion to Indonesia for its mass transit and highway infrastructure projects.

On 13 December 2022, Japan, alongside other G7 members, condemned Russia’s attack and destruction of Ukrainian infrastructure. They also reaffirmed their commitment to mobilize USD600 billion to the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment to implement quality infrastructure by 2027 and continue their work on Just Energy Transitions Partnerships.

On 2 December 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced the four projects selected for the fourth round of Model Projects of the Joint Crediting Mechanism, which seeks to reduce carbon emissions in developing countries with advanced decarbonizing technologies, Financing Support Programme for 2022. The new projects partner with Vietnam, Laos, and the Philippines, and have a maximum estimated greenhouse gas reduction potential of 36,587 total carbon dioxide per year.

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On 14 December 2022, Prime Minister Kishida expressed continuous support for Vietnam’s decarbonization and transition to sustainable energy and the Just Energy Transition Partnership.\footnote{2604 The announcement of the Political Declaration on establishing the Just Energy Transition Partnership with Viet Nam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 December 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/chi/page1e_000547.html}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. Japan has taken strong action to marshal public and private investment to support sustainable, inclusive, climate resilient, and quality infrastructure projects in emerging markets and developing countries through cooperation and the promotion of democratic values. In total, Japan has mobilized approximately USD ten billion to support infrastructure development.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Ruixue (Kerry) Zhong}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.


The Plan allocates GBP28.224 million to aid sustainable development education across the Commonwealth, with a further GBP4.5 million to be matched by university partners. This initiative mobilizes partnership between government and private organizations and highlights equity and climate concerns within development issues. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission supports sustainable development and infrastructure through education, combining the public and private sectors and collaborating closely with the nations of the Commonwealth.


The investment aims to prevent costly damage to Ukraine’s infrastructure by Russian attacks.

On 23 November 2022, United Kingdom representative to the United Nations Ana Baric announced the mobilization of GBP8 billion annually until 2025, in partnership with the private sector, on top of an additional 0.2 per cent of gross national income, to be provided to lesser developed countries. She announced the United...
Kingdom’s commitment to supporting climate resilience and accelerating the transition to sustainable food systems in lesser developed countries.\textsuperscript{2608}

On 14 December 2022, the United Kingdom agreed to the Just Energy Transition Partnership for Vietnam. This partnership, including various public and private members, will finance Vietnam’s transition to Net Zero by 2050 with an initial mobilization of USD15.5 billion.\textsuperscript{2609} The partnership also supports clean-energy employment and the implementation of sustainable infrastructure.

On 14 December 2022, Minister of State for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment Lord Goldsmith announced the availability of research grants under the Reversing Environmental Degradation in Africa and Asia programme. These funds will provide African and Asian institutions with the means to develop environmental solutions for their regions.\textsuperscript{2610}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. The United Kingdom has taken strong action to build a sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure by working on the Just Energy Transition Partnership for Vietnam and financing some of this transition. The United Kingdom has also taken strong action to promote an equitable, democratic value-based and cooperative infrastructure by financing infrastructure projects in Africa and supporting vulnerable infrastructures abroad, particularly Ukraine’s cyberspace infrastructure. In total, the United Kingdom has mobilized approximately GBP23 billion to support infrastructure development.

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

\textit{Analyst: Angus MacKellar}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 6 July 2022, the US International Development Finance Corporation’s (DFC) CEO Scott Nathan traveled to Honduras to meet with government officials and Honduras’ small and medium-sized business community.\textsuperscript{2611} The visit launched a DFC loan portfolio guaranteed to strengthen private sector investment in Honduras and the Northern Central American region.

On 27 July 2022, Mr. Nathan traveled to Freetown, Sierra Leone to meet with government officials and reaffirm the US commitment to private sector investment in energy and critical infrastructure in Sierra Leone.\textsuperscript{2612} Mr. Nathan met with representatives of TCQ, the developer of the Western Area Power Generation Plant, regarding US financing commitments.


On 27 July 2022, DFC’s Mr. Nathan traveled to Lagos and Abuja, Nigeria to meet with prospective clients and small businesses to encourage ongoing development investment projects in Nigeria. The meeting highlighted the DCF’s continued partnership and loan issuance to fund clean energy, digital connectivity and supply chains throughout India.

On 15 August 2022, the DFC announced the disbursement of USD83 million to expand information and communications technology in South Africa. The funding is the first disbursement of a USD300 million loan from the DFC to the African Data Centres to expand network facilities throughout Africa.

On 8 September 2022, the DFC approved 16 new projects totalling USD1.6 billion to advance energy supplies, food security, climate solutions, sustainable affordable housing, digital connectivity and shipping logistics across Eastern Europe and Latin America. The approved projects will focus on key development challenges in low- and lower-middle income countries.

On 21 September 2022, the DFC signed a commitment letter for a USD25 million loan to the advancement of the Golomoti Solar project. The loan will support the construction of the first utility-scale, grid-connected solar energy plant in Malawi.

On 23 September 2022, the DFC and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) announced a collaboration to provide USD five million in financing and USD10 million in a loan portfolio guarantee to the Conservation International Foundation. The finance intends to help sustainably manage ecosystems in Mexico, Peru, and Colombia by providing capital to businesses seeking to protect and restore ecosystems.

On 13 October 2022, the DFC announced the funding of up to USD40 million in the Energy Entrepreneurs Growth Fund (EEGF). The EEGF aims to use the funds to help increase access to sustainable and affordable off-grid energy in Sub-Saharan Africa.

On 18 October 2022, DFC’s Mr Nathan traveled to Mumbai, India to meet with private sector leaders advancing economic development in India and the Indo-Pacific region. The meeting highlighted the DCF’s continued partnership and loan issuance to fund clean energy, digital connectivity and supply chains throughout India.

On 19 October 2022, the US Departments of Transportation and Commerce announced a joint US-Ukraine Infrastructure Task Force to help Ukraine rebuild its critical infrastructure and energy resources. The joint task force will facilitate US private sector investment in Ukraine’s post-conflict infrastructure reconstruction.

On 21 October 2022, the DFC and the USAID launched a partnership with Pakistan’s Khushhali Microfinance Bank Ltd. to provide USD25 million in financing to women-led and micro businesses across Pakistan. Of the financing commitment, USD10 million will go towards commercial loans to women-led businesses, whilst USD15 million will go towards commercial loans to micro, small, and medium sized businesses in the Newly Merged Districts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. DFC Chief Climate Officer Jake Levine noted that the partnership “underscores [the] DFC’s commitment to supporting the resilience of small businesses that improve lives and enable inclusive growth and employment.”

On 9 November 2022, the DFC hosted the Role of Green Hydrogen in Africa’s Energy Transition at COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt. CEO Mr. Nathan met with public and private sector climate leaders and discussed strategies to “scale innovative climate solutions in developing countries, with an emphasis on investments in green hydrogen technology to support energy needs in Africa.” Furthermore, the DFC launched a business proposal financing program to mobilize private sector capital for small and medium enterprises addressing climate adaptation challenges.

On 9 November 2022, USAID announced USD8.5 million in funding to support 22 new solar-powered water pumping projects in Lebanon. The solar projects (to be completed over the next two years) will benefit more than 150 towns and half a million Lebanese citizens by providing reliable access to water.

On 22 November 2022, USAID announced USD1.6 million in funding of the second phase of its Environmental Restoration of the Aral Sea activity, expanding the project from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan. The project will continue to improve climate resilience in affected regions near the Aral Sea, with funding directly supporting the research and development of innovative technologies for planting and irrigation.

On 4 December 2022, DFC COO Agnes Dasewicz traveled to Cape Town, South Africa to participate in the Super Return conference focused on the “role of development finance institutions in African private equity markets.” Ms Dasewicz then traveled to Johannesburg, South Africa to meet with DFC clients and development finance institutions to promote private sector development opportunities, including the Just Energy Transition Partnership.

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On 8 December 2022, DFC’s Mr Nathan traveled to Lviv, Ukraine to meet with U.S. Ambassador Bridget Brink and private sector leaders to strengthen the DFC’s commitment to investment opportunities in Ukraine. Mr. Nathan announced a USD15 million, 10-year loan portfolio guarantee with Bank Lviv, which will support micro, small, and medium sized businesses in Ukraine.

On 14 December 2022, the USAID announced the Health Electrification and Telecommunication Alliance, a five-year commitment to invest more than USD150 million of additional private sector resources to electrify at least 10,000 health facilities across sub-Saharan Africa. The installation of reliable and renewable power will enable digital communications and records management, Internet access, and refrigeration of medical commodities.

On 16 December 2022, the DFC and Mastercard launched a collaboration to provide up to USD50 million in support for organizations in Mastercard’s Community Pass network across Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Mauritania and India. The funding will support private businesses under Mastercard's Community Pass platform addressing “infrastructure challenges that arise in digitizing rural communities.”

On 21 December 2022, the DFC helped launch the world’s first Orange Bond: IIX’s Women’s Livelihood Bond (WLB5), a new asset class focused on financing women-led small businesses across Asia and Africa. Named after the color of U.N. Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality), the Orange Bond Initiative will advance inclusive financing and gender-focused investing in emerging markets and developing countries.

On 29 December 2022, the DFC approved five new projects to support critical infrastructure through a USD465 million investment. Of this fund, USD150 million will be used to support transportation infrastructure in Ecuador, USD100 million will be used to improve sanitation infrastructure globally, USD10 million will be aimed at improving access to quality healthcare, USD30 million will be used to expand access to affordable housing for women in India.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. The United States has promoted sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure through initiatives like the Energy Entrepreneurs Growth Fund and demonstrated a strong commitment to inclusive infrastructure by aiding marginalized groups in its projects — particularly women and girls. The United States has demonstrated strong action to generate public-private partnerships through intensified cooperation.

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democratic values and high standards through various projects initiated by the DFC and USAID. In total, the United States has mobilized approximately USD two billion to support infrastructure development.

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

**Analyst: Shirley Li**

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 29 June 2022, the European Investment Bank (EIB) contributed approximately EUR33 million to the Portland Caribbean Fund III. The fund, with a targeted size of approximately EUR318 million, aims to make “privately-negotiated equity and quasi-equity investments” to support companies in the Caribbean. Through the implementation of a multi-country and multi-sector strategy, the investments are expected to facilitate the expansion of eight to ten small businesses in the region.

On 7 July 2022, the EIB announced a proposal to allocate up to USD12 million from the COVID-19 Essential Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) Manufacturing in Africa Global Authorisation towards expanding the facilities of local manufacturers in Nigeria and establishing Nigeria’s first API manufacturing plant. The API facilities expect to focus on the production of antimalarial drugs, which will in turn address and mitigate the public health threat of malaria prevalent in Nigeria. On a broader scale, the operation aims to promote public health by improving “the availability and security of pharmaceutical products in Nigeria and the West Africa region,” as well as by bolstering Nigeria’s industry by “reducing dependency on imports.”

On 31 August 2022, the EIB released plans to provide approximately EUR200 million to the Development Bank of Southern Africa for funding eligible projects under the Embedded Generation Investment Programme in South Africa. The projects promote environmental sustainability through investments in renewable energy and the development of low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure, leading to significant reductions in carbon emissions.

On 5 September 2022, the EIB introduced a project involving EUR80 million to improve the energy efficiency of Bucharest, Romania’s Sector 2 residential buildings. The investment is the first sub-project under the Romania Municipal EE Programme Loan II: a programme loan of approximately EUR300 million with the purpose of financing energy efficient investments. The project focuses on thermal energy efficiency improvements for 428 buildings (16,688 apartment units), which will in turn reduce energy consumption.

On 7 September 2022, members of Team Europe and the EU, the EIB, the government of Cabo Verde, the African Development Bank and the German development bank KfW inaugurated a port on the island of Cabo Verde.

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Maio. The port is expected to provide “strategic transport corridors in Africa” and increase the potential of environmentally friendly tourism. Prime Minister of Cabo Verde Ulisses Correia e Silva lauded the port’s contribution to “boosting the island’s economy, attracting private investment, promoting mobility and employment, increasing income and improving conditions for a better future for our young people.”

On 9 September 2022, the EIB and EU confirmed the allocation of EUR95 million to the refurbishing of the M001 Road in Malawi. The rehabilitation of the road aims to improve safety, “reduce transport costs, cut travel time and facilitate agricultural exports from rural communities.” The road will connect Malawi with its neighbouring countries and foster globalization.

From 12 September 2022 to 15 September 2022, members of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) section for Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment (NAT) attended the European Rural Parliament annual meeting in Kielce, Poland. The EESC members promoted the needs of rural communities and voiced their commitment to the EU’s Rural Pact. The Rural Pact aims to achieve sustainable rural-urban development by facilitating communication between local communities, stakeholders and governments of all levels. President of the EESC’s NAT Section Peter Schmidt emphasized its importance in making “the EU’s rural areas stronger, more connected, resilient and prosperous by 2040.”

On 22 September 2022, the EIB signed EUR141.2 million toward the project Modernisation du Reseau Routier au Tchad. The project aims to improve the quality of roads in Chad from the capital N’Djamena to the southern border with Cameroon. The rehabilitation, which aims to provide safer roads and climate change resilience, will improve mobility and accessibility to Chad’s nearest seaport, located in Douala, Cameroon.

On 26 September 2022, the EIB signed EUR15 million toward the project Autonom EV Fleet Deployment Romania. Initially announced on 28 June 2022, the project finances the transition toward electric and low emission vehicles in Romania and promotes the use of alternative fuel sources. In turn, the project will improve sustainability and efficiency in Romania’s transport sector, accelerating Romania’s “transition towards zero emission road transport.”

On 28 September 2022, the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development signed a new Financial Framework Partnership Agreement (FFPA). Through the FFPA, the EU funds two new initiatives: it contributes a EUR11.5 million grant toward building “crisis-resilient Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises in Mongolia” and an additional EUR five million toward sustainability for private enterprises in the Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and

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Uzbekistan. The agreement addresses the challenges partner countries faced in light of COVID-19 and promotes investment in sustainable infrastructure and private sectors.

On 10 October 2022, EIB Vice President Ricardo Mourinho Félix and Saint Lucia’s Prime Minister and Finance Minister Philip J. Pierre announced an agreement to invest EUR14 million into healthcare infrastructure. Saint Lucia was severely impacted by COVID-19; investments aim to improve the island’s preparedness for future pandemics. The loan will “help protect vulnerable groups and accelerate the region’s return to normal economic activities.”

On 21 October 2022, the EIB released approximately USD10 million for the Bandwidth and Cloud Solutions project. Initially announced on 16 December 2021, the project falls under the parent project COVID-19 Digital Africa Loan Envelope. The project facilitates the construction of new fibre optic networks in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The fibre links promote digital transformation in the DRC by enabling high-speed broadband, specifically benefitting nine towns located in underserved regions.

On 27 October 2022, the EIB agreed to finance EUR100 million to Nigerian telecommunications company MTN Nigeria Communications Plc. The funding will go toward a network expansion programme that will accelerate 4G coverage and expand broadband access in Nigeria.

On 9 November 2022, the EIB signed a EUR200 million contract with Moroccan national railway company Office National des Chemins de Fer. The funds will go toward strengthening existing railway infrastructure, modernising equipment across the Moroccan rail network and implementing flood protection plans. It is expected that the infrastructure projects will “contribute to the development of low-carbon sustainable mobility, while also promoting more equal access to rail services in the different regions of the country.”

On 11 November 2022, the EIB and the Development Bank of Southern Africa agreed to a EUR400 million initiative focusing on private sector renewable energy investment in South Africa. Launched at COP27, the EIB will contribute EUR200 million to the initiative. The project is expected to generate new construction jobs, as well as boost sustainable energy development and growth in South Africa.

On 21 November 2022, EIB Vice-President Teresa Czerwińska attended the third ministerial conference of the Moldova Support Platform and voiced the EIB’s intention to continue investing in transport, energy and healthcare projects in Moldova. On top of promoting sustainable development, Vice-President Czerwińska expects the EIB’s support to help Moldova further integrate with the European Union and its values.

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On 23 November 2022, the EIB signed an investment of EUR50 million for the purpose of improving the water sector in North Macedonia.\(^{2651}\) Municipalities in North Macedonia may access the funds to install wastewater infrastructure, modernise distribution and collection networks and improve upon emergency flood protection measures. Regarding the funding’s impact on North Macedonia, EIB Vice-President Lilyana Pavlova commented, “By improving environmental and living conditions in the country, the funds will create substantial social and economic benefits and make water infrastructure more resilient to climate change.”

On 7 December 2022, the European Commission adopted a new assistance programme for Belarus called “EU4Belarus: Supporting societal resilience and human capital development.”\(^{2652}\) The programme includes a fund of EUR25 million in order to support accessibility to education and other democratic aspirations in Belarus.

On 9 December 2022, European Union and Chilean representatives cemented the EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement.\(^{2653}\) The agreement focuses on increased trade, investments into small and medium enterprises and sustainable development between the two members.

On 10 December 2022, EIB Vice-President Kris Peeters and Vietnam Electricity Chairman Duong Quang Thanh signed a memorandum of understanding, signalling the EIB’s intention to increase commitment and support toward sustainable energy generation and decarbonization in Vietnam.\(^{2654}\) Vice-President Peeters emphasized the EIB’s willingness to invest in sustainable transport projects such as the Hanoi metro line and highlighted the need for cooperation with Vietnam in order to further progress in climate mitigation.

On 12 December 2022, the EESC released an initiative opinion that emphasized the need for Latin America to develop a new social contract in order to ensure “political accountability, inclusion, social protection and quality employment.”\(^{2655}\) Further, the opinion called upon Latin American nations to build strong alliances with the European Union in order to better combat the effects of COVID-19 through the organization of free and democratic civil societies.

On 14 December 2022, at the Commemorative Summit between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations the European Commission announced an agreement among EU Member States to mobilise EUR10 billion for investment in infrastructure projects in South-East Asian nations.\(^{2656}\) The agreement is a part of the EU’s Global Gateway strategy and will focus on improving access to renewable energy, investing in digitalization and connectivity and promoting sustainable value chains. Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen described the agreement as a partnership that will help “realise a greener, more prosperous, equal and digital future in both Asia and Europe.”


On 15 December 2022, the European Commission and African partners launched an initiative that aims to improve sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) in Africa. The initiative will focus on reducing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, improving the affordability and availability of SRHR goods and bolstering the health and education sector, particularly for adolescent girls and young women in Africa.

On 19 December 2022, the EIB announced its intention to contribute EUR200 million for the Aqaba Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance Project. The project is Jordan’s largest water investment project to date, and the EIB’s contribution will go toward supplying “an additional 300 million cubic metres of water each year after desalination and transferring it from Aqaba to the Jordanian capital Amman and the rest of its provinces.”

On 19 December 2022, the EIB confirmed a disbursement of EUR73.6 million to the Malagasy Road Agency in order to aid in the modernization of highway infrastructure in Madagascar. EIB Vice-President Ambroise Fayolle commented that the EIB, as a member of Team Europe, expects the project to “improve the economic and social opportunities of rural communities while safeguarding the environment.”

On 20 December 2022, the EIB announced a loan of approximately DOP581 million to BANFONDESA for the purpose of investing in microenterprises in the Dominican Republic. The funds specifically aim to “increase credit provision for women entrepreneurs and in remote rural areas where access to banks is limited.” In turn, the funds are expected to promote economic growth and financial inclusion of traditionally excluded groups within the Dominican Republic.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. The European Union has supported infrastructure development in both the public and private sectors through projects funded by the EIB. Their successful agreements with developing countries reflect intensified cooperation towards achieving goals rooted in democratic values, sustainability and inclusivity. In total, the European Union has mobilized approximately EUR2 billion to support infrastructure development.

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

Analyst: Mia Xie

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19. Non-proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty

“[In view of the 10th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in August 2022, we are united in our resolve to] … advance implementation of the Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.”

_G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué_

### Assessment

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### Background

Nuclear non-proliferation has been at the forefront of G7 leaders global priorities since its conception. The “Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons” (NPT) was introduced in 1968 through the United Nations with the primary aim of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and its associated technology through three pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.\(^{2661}\) Currently, 190 countries are signatories to the NPT, and the treaty’s period has been extended indefinitely as of 1995. The operation of the NPT has been reviewed regularly at conferences held at five-year intervals with the most recent being the Tenth Review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in August of 2022.\(^{2662}\)

Briefly, the commitments made under each of the three “pillars” of the NPT are as follows:

_Non-Proliferation:_ Each nuclear-weapon state (NWS – i.e. China, France, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom) commits not to assist non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS), indirectly or directly, acquire nuclear weapons.\(^{2663}\) NNWS similarly pledge not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons. Additionally, NNWS agree to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system to ensure the use or production of nuclear material is exclusively for peaceful purposes.

_Disarmament:_ Parties to the NPT shall “pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race … and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”\(^{2664}\) This includes the ability to conclude regional treaties to assure the absence of nuclear weapons from a given region.

_Peaceful use of nuclear energy:_ Parties have the right to engage in research, production, and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including the possible exchange of equipment, materials, and scientific and technological

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This may be done bilaterally or internationally. Potential benefits discovered from peaceful nuclear energy usage shall be shared with NNWS on a non-discriminatory basis, perhaps through bilateral agreements.

At the 1996 Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit Declaration, the G8 committed to increase cooperation in the field of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament by promoting universal adherence to the NPT and working to strengthen the IAEA safeguards system.2666 The G8 also agreed to prioritize the safe management of nuclear material to prevent any illicit trafficking in nuclear materials during the dismantling of nuclear weapons and use of nuclear energy, thus adhering to pillars one and two.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders committed to establish relevant domestic legislation regarding the use of nuclear weapons as well as nuclear waste management as a precursor to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management as introduced by the IAEA later the same year.2667 The convention, signed by 71 countries, is the first legal instrument to address the issue of radioactive waste management safety on a global scale which promotes the third pillar, research, development and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.2668

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitments made in the 1996 Moscow Summit, particularly those in relation to pillars one and two, and reiterated their objective of ensuring the safe use of nuclear power.2669

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, in response to the events of 11 September 2001, G8 leaders committed to preventing terrorists from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons, equipment, and technology.2670 This resulted in the unveiling of the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (the Global Partnership), a 10-year, USD20 billion international security initiative aimed at supporting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, fulfilling all three pillars.2671 The G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG) was also established with the goal of providing technically informed strategic policy advice on issues that could impact safety and security in the peaceful uses of nuclear technology.2672

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their support for the IAEA and stated the agency should be granted the necessary means to implement its monitoring tasks, thus promoting pillars one and two. In response to the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Iran, Iraq, and North Korea with United States President Bush naming them the ‘Axis of Evil’, the G8 directed renewed attention and support towards the IAEA and

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its operations, namely by aiding them in expanding their scope to encompass new projects and new members.\textsuperscript{2673}

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their support for the Global Partnership.\textsuperscript{2674} The focus point of the summit related to concerns over the issue of ‘rogue states’ such as Iran and North Korea acquiring nuclear weapons. With both Iran and North Korea actively disregarding the NPT, the G8 committed to “inaugurate new initiatives involving transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to additional states,” thus supporting all three pillars.\textsuperscript{2675}

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the Global Partnership, therefore supporting all three pillars.\textsuperscript{2676}

At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G8 once again reaffirmed its commitment to “the full implementation of all G8 Global Partnership objectives.”\textsuperscript{2677}

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 released a separate statement on non-proliferation in addition to two reports. The Statement on Non-Proliferation affirmed that the “G8 realized that the Global Partnership against Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction is a unique and successful joint effort” but at the same time also noted that more has to be done to increase the efficiency of the partnership.\textsuperscript{2678}

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 stated they are “determined to accomplish priority projects” of the Global Partnership.\textsuperscript{2679} G8 leaders also agreed to the geographic expansion of the partnership, specifying that they “recognize that the Global Partnership must evolve further to address new, emerging risks worldwide if we are to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear weapons and/or missiles.”\textsuperscript{2680}

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the universal enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540, whose aim is to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and “related materials” by non-state actors.\textsuperscript{2681} The G8 also affirmed the importance of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in combating terrorism and the proliferation of WMDs.\textsuperscript{2682}


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At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 “[welcomed] the outcome of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, and will pursue the follow-on actions recommended by consensus.” The G8 leaders also supported the Extension Conference Resolution on the Middle East for “a creation of a nuclear free zone and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East.” The G8 restated their support for the IAEA.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 “[remained] determined to increase the effectiveness of their national systems to combat proliferation” and therefore extended the mandate for the Global Partnership. The G8 leaders also reiterated their support for the universal enforcement of UNSCR 1540.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 recommitted to upholding and supporting the three pillars of the NPT: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The G8 stated its support for the adoption of the UNSCR 1977, which renewed the mandate of the 1540 Committee and reaffirmed obligations stipulated in Resolution 1540. The G8 leaders also committed to strengthen their export and import policies to prevent the illegal proliferation of materials that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members stated that they “remain committed to the universalization of the treaties and conventions relevant to, amongst others, preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular the NPT.” In the Leaders’ Declaration, G7 leaders reasserted their “commitment to seeking a safer world for all and to creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons in a way that promotes international stability.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 reiterated its commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament. In response to North Korea’s nuclear weapons testing and their ongoing breaches of international law, the G7 called for North Korea to immediately and fully comply with all relevant UNSCRs and abandon all nuclear missile programs.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 called for the complete denuclearization of North Korea and committed to ensuring Iran would not be able to make a nuclear weapon. The NSSG met three times under the United Kingdom’s G7 Presidency and were joined in nuclear safety and security policy discussions and exchange of

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Group of Eight Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament for 2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2012. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-npt.html

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html


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experience by representatives from the IAEA, the Nuclear Energy Agency, the World Institute for Nuclear Security, the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.2692

Nuclear non-proliferation has had a near constant presence in G7 summits since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.2693 The Global Partnership has made it clear that the three pillars of the NPT are vital to ensuring the Treaty’s efficacious implementation.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “advance implementation of the [Non-Proliferation] Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.”2694

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, “advance” means to “move or push forward, make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an earlier date.”2695

“Implementation” refers to “the process of making something active or effective.”2696 Similarly, “implement” is commonly understood to mean “taking steps forward.” While commitments “may be a part of a longer-term initiative (taking place over) … the prolonged future, steps need to be taken in the near future to be considered implementation.”

In the context of this commitment, “advancing implementation” therefore refers to taking concrete steps in the near future to increase compliance with the provisions contained within the three pillars of the NPT: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Increasing compliance may refer to taking steps to increase a state’s own compliance with the provisions of the NPT, or to taking steps to increase another state’s compliance. For greater certainty, G7 members cannot merely maintain the status quo as it pertains to their “implementation” of the NPT; there must be some change in breadth or depth in national or international policy, or an increase in funding for existing initiatives, or the creation of funding for new initiatives, for example.

The previous section briefly outlined commitments of Parties to the NPT. Stronger examples of “advancing the implementation” of the NPT include but are not limited to: establishing (or providing material support for the establishing) of a nuclear-weapon free zone (NWFZ), agreeing on the creation of new bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding the peaceful use and/or trade of nuclear materials (or the renewal of existing ones); further subjecting one’s nuclear programs to the IAEA safeguards regime; imposing sanctions against states that do not abide by the NPT, or who are aiding states who do not abide by the NPT; or signing or ratifying new international agreements related to nuclear disarmament or the cessation of the nuclear arms race; providing significant financial support to domestic initiatives that advance any of the three NPT pillars. Weaker examples of “advancing implementation” include providing verbal support for any of the aforementioned initiatives; unilateral or joint statements pressuring non-Party states to adhere to the NPT; reaffirming

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commitment towards any of the NPT’s three pillars; international information sharing as it pertains to the three NPT pillars; or attendance at meetings where any of the aforementioned initiatives were discussed.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions contained within two or more of the three pillars of the NPT using strong actions.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions of only one of the three pillars of the NPT or less than strong steps in more than one pillar.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member has not taken steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions in any of the three pillars of the NPT or has taken less than strong action in only one pillar. Additionally, this score will be assigned if a G7 member decreases compliance with provisions contained within the NPT during the compliance period.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy OR the G7 member has decreased compliance with the provisions contained within the NPT, using strong action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in only ONE of the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy OR less than strong steps in more than one pillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in at least TWO or more of the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Ashton Mathias
Lead Analyst: Tisya Raina

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 21 September 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement supporting the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The statement, inter alia, reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to the CTBT and its goal of limiting nuclear proliferation, urged all States who had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so, and called upon all states to declare or maintain national moratoria on nuclear explosions.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, Canada expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion, regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as its personnel. Signatories cited the heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat

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thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.2699

On 3 August 2022, during the NPT Review Conference, Canada’s Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva Leslie Norton publicly restated Canada’s commitment to the NPT and to its three core tenets of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.2700 Ambassador Norton additionally called for the immediate commencement of negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.

On 29 August 2022, Global Affairs Canada posted a statement from the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors’ Group which expressed support for the IAEA’s mission at the Ukrainian Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) in order to maintain nuclear safety and prevent the militarization of the area.2701

On 4 October 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly stated that Canada will continue to advocate for North Korea’s denuclearization, in response to the launching of ballistic missiles by North Korea.2702

On 22 October 2022, the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of the ZNPP.2703 Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel. On 6 November 2022, Global Affairs Canada posted a statement from the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of the ZNPP.2703 Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Joly and her G7 counterparts issued a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.2704 On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On the North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that the North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to the North Korea.


On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP. The leaders expressed support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. More specifically, Canada has verbally condemned states that undermined the NPT tenets regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament, and in terms of more strong actions, called for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a new non-proliferation treaty — relating to one of the three NPT pillars.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Vivek Sapru

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs released a joint statement with the US and the UK, reaffirming the importance of the NPT. Signatories denounced provocative nuclear rhetoric, called for stronger nuclear safeguards and urged Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

On 25 August 2022, President Emmanuel Macron reiterated his support for the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) Mission to Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) during a meeting with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director General Rafael Grossi. The IAEA also noted France and Australia provided a large batch of radiation protection and monitoring equipment in July through France’s involvement in the IAEA Response and Assistance Network.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, France expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion, regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel. Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 IAEA General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 29 September 2022, in condemning the launch of ballistic missiles by the North Korea, France urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs).2710

On 4 October 2022, France urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UNSCRs, condemning in the strongest possible terms the launch of ballistic missiles by North Korea.2711

On 6 October 2022, France again urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UNSCRs, condemning in the strongest possible terms two ballistic missile tests by North Korea.2712

On 9 October 2022, in reiterating its deep concerns over North Korea’s nuclear programme and its related vectors, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and strongly condemned North Korea’s simulation of tactical nuclear strikes.2713

On 14 October 2022, in strongly condemning the latest ballistic missile launch by North Korea, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and noted with concern North Korea’s claim that it had launched long-range missiles capable of delivering tactical nuclear weapons.2714

On 22 October 2022, France joined its G7 counterparts in condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP.2715 Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 2 November 2022, in condemning North Korea’s recent missile launches, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and encourage dialogue between all parties.2716


establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP, and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.2717 On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UNSCRs related to North Korea.

On 1 December 2022, in a joint statement with US President Joe Biden, President Macron stated that they would work with international partners to address issues surrounding Iran’s legal obligations under its Non-Proliferation Treaty Safeguards Agreement, reaffirmed the importance of the NPT and their opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and stated their intent to expand the areas of nuclear-related technical cooperation under their Mutual Defence Agreement.2718 On the topic of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the two leaders also noted the recent meeting of the US-France Bilateral Clean Energy Partnership and stated they planned to set up a nuclear energy working group under the Partnership. The group will prioritize deepening civilian nuclear cooperation, and contributing to a reliable nuclear supply chain in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation.

On 12 December 2022, President Macron joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP. The G7 leaders expressed their support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”2719

France has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. More specifically, France has issued a handful of statements that verbally reaffirmed the NPT tenets of disarmament and non-proliferation, and then in terms of strong actions, France has materially supported the IAEA mission that aimed to restore the peaceful use of nuclear energy in Ukraine and engaged in technical cooperation activities with the US on the same NPT tenet.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Kfir Harel

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, at the NPT Review, Germany publicly regarded the treaty as the key framework for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.2720 The statement referenced the Stockholm Initiative, which Germany has participated in by developing proposals to strengthen the NPT.

On 1 August 2022, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock made a statement at the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT in which she outlined Germany’s commitment through the NPT to “prevent the spread


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of nuclear weapons” to ensure they are never used again and to work towards a world free from nuclear weapons.\textsuperscript{2721} Alongside the Stockholm Initiative, Germany proposed increasing transparency, improving communication in crises and revising the dialogue on the future arrangements regarding the reduction of arms. Minister Baerbock also urged Iran to accept the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and advocated for the complete denuclearisation of North Korea.

On 28 September 2022, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Production Stefan Tidow made a speech at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regarding nuclear safety in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{2722} State Secretary Tidow argued for the IAEA to be given access to all nuclear facilities in Ukraine.

On 17 October 2022, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Thomas Goebel delivered a statement at the UN General Assembly First Committee.\textsuperscript{2723} In regards to North Korea’s development of a nuclear weapons program, Germany declared its support for the United States and South Korean efforts to negotiate with North Korea. Ambassador Goebel reiterated Germany’s commitment to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2231 regarding the Iran Nuclear Deal. Ambassador Goebel also called upon Iran to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and refrain from developing ballistic missiles.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Baerbock joined her G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.\textsuperscript{2724} On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UNSCR related to North Korea.

On 12 December 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating the group’s condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP. The leaders also expressed support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”\textsuperscript{2725}

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. Germany has verbally reaffirmed the importance of disarmament in the Korean Peninsula, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (e.g. as it pertains to ZNPP) and non-proliferation (e.g. in the context of the Iran Nuclear Deal).

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio expressed his concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as personnel. Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine. Furthermore, the signatories demanded that the Russian Federation remove its troops from the region, and Ukraine entirely, in compliance with IAEA standards.

On 22 October 2022, Italy joined its G7 counterparts in condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP). Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 26 October 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs outlined its decision to not involve Russian experts in the Proliferation Security Initiative Operational Experts Group session being held in Rome, citing Russia’s brutal attack against Ukraine as well as Moscow’s non-cooperation in significant international discussions on disarmament and non-proliferation.

On 4 November 2022, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant. G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UNSCRs related to North Korea.

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On 7 November 2022, the IAEA and the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) commenced their joint two-week in-person College on Plasma Physics for Fusion Applications in Trieste, where the ICTP is based, to support the next generation of fusion scientists.\textsuperscript{2730} The course taught young researchers about the fundamental processes in plasma physics and application to magnetic fusion, in an effort to advance global knowledge and development of nuclear fusion. The ICTP operates under a tripartite agreement between the Italian government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the IAEA.

On 20 November 2022, Minister Tajani joined his G7 counterparts in condemning, in the strongest terms, the launch of another Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea on 18 November 2022, which blatantly violated relevant UNSCRs.\textsuperscript{2731} They deemed the act reckless and destabilizing, as well as a serious threat to regional and international security, and the global non-proliferation regime. They again demanded that North Korea comply with the NPT by verifiably and irreversibly abandoning all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as terminating all nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni joined her G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP. The leaders expressed support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”\textsuperscript{2732}

On 22 December 2022, Minister Tajani, along with his G7 counterparts, reiterated Italy’s strong condemnation of Russia’s irresponsible nuclear rhetoric and seizure of Ukrainian nuclear facilities and emphasized their support for a Nuclear Safety and Security Zone at the ZNPP.\textsuperscript{2733}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. Italy has demonstrated positive action for all three pillars, with considerable verbal support for and leadership in nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Italy has publicly condemned and excluded states which refuse to comply with the NPT, as well as demanded those states take specific actions to fulfill their commitments. However, aside from their support for the establishment of a Nuclear Safety and Security Zone in Ukraine and continued imposition of economic sanctions on Russia, Italy has taken little strong actions in this regard.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Catherine Wu}

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

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On 1 August 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida participated in the General Debate at the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT. He called for recognition of the importance in recording non-use of nuclear weapons. He further sought to enhance transparency, maintain the decreasing trend of the global nuclear stockpile and reiterated his call for the commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty. The statement also said that Japan will contribute USD10 million to the United Nations in order to set up a “Youth Leader Fund for a World Without Nuclear Weapons.”

On 26 August 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi attended the Tenth NPT Review Conference. He emphasized that strengthening the NPT is the only realistic path toward a world without nuclear weapons. In his speech, Minister Hayashi proposed the “Hiroshima Action Plan.” Furthermore, 88 countries joined the Joint Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education submitted by Japan, which marked the largest number of support ever.

On 22 September 2022, Prime Minister Kishida reiterated Japan’s support for the Iran Nuclear Agreement. He stated that Japan consistently supports the Iran Nuclear Deal and hopes Tehran continues to restrict its nuclear developments.

On 18 October 2022, Minister Hayashi announced asset freezing due to the nuclear and missile development in North Korea based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act.

On 31 October 2022, Minister Hayashi submitted a draft of “Steps to Building a Common Roadmap Towards a World Without Nuclear Weapons,” to the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Government of Japan. It was adopted with the support of 139 countries.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Hayashi joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP), and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant. On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

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On 28 November 2022, Japan attended the biannual meeting of the Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Regulators’ Forum for the first time.2740 Director of the Regulatory Standard and Research Division of the Japanese Nuclear Regulatory Authority Makoto Toyama stated that Japan has been participating in the Forum since April 2022 and believed information-sharing would contribute to enhancing the safety of SMRs.

On 8 December 2022, Japan submitted a report regarding the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant to the IAEA.2741 This report included the results of radiation levels from discharged groundwater and confirmed that radiation levels were much below the standards set by the Tokyo Electric Power Company.

On 10 December 2022, the first meeting of the International Group of Eminent Persons for a World without Nuclear Weapons took place in Hiroshima.2742 In the meeting, members discussed the current international situation surrounding nuclear disarmament. There was also discussion about the challenges in promoting nuclear disarmament, aspects of nuclear disarmament to prioritise and how to improve future meetings.

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Kishida joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP.2743 The leaders expressed support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. Japan’s disarmament efforts include the Hiroshima Action Plan as well as its substantial participation in NPT conferences and debates. Japan’s reiteration of support for the Iran Nuclear Deal and freezing assets to North Korea demonstrates Japan’s efforts in non-proliferation. Lastly, Japan’s collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency showcases the country’s effort towards the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office released a joint statement with the US and France, reaffirming the importance of the NPT.2744 The statement furthered the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by denouncing provocative nuclear rhetoric, calling for stronger nuclear safeguards and urging Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

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On 25 August 2022, the UK signed onto a joint statement which noted that the signatories are engaged in capacity building projects under the Foundational Infrastructure for the Responsible Use of Small Modular Reactor Technology (FIRST) program and reaffirmed the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.2745

On 21 September 2022, as part of a Joint Statement, the United Kingdom expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.2746 Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 22 October 2022, G7 Non-proliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).2747 Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 2 November 2022, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority provided over GBP700,000 towards the development of technology to monitor nuclear sites, thereby facilitating effective nuclear decommissioning projects.2748

On 4 November 2022, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.2749 On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.


On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP. The leaders expressed support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. In its verbal statements, the United Kingdom has opposed harmful rhetoric that threatens the ideals of nuclear disarmament. In terms of strong actions, the UK is implementing capacity-building projects under the auspices of the FIRST program and providing support for effective denuclearization in support of the peaceful uses of energy which falls under one of the three NPT pillars.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

**United States:** 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the US Department of State released a joint statement with the UK and France reaffirming the importance of the NPT. The statement furthers the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by denouncing provocative nuclear rhetoric, calling for stronger nuclear safeguards and urging Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

On 25 August 2022, the US Department of State released a joint statement that noted that the signatories are engaged in capacity building projects under the Foundational Infrastructure for the Responsible Use of Small Modular Reactors (SMR) Technology program and reaffirmed the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

On 25 August 2022, President Joe Biden announced a four-year extension of the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States and South Africa concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This extension permits the sharing of nuclear technology and non-restricted nuclear information for peaceful purposes.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, the US Department of State expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel. Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009...

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International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.2755

On 27 September 2022, the Department of State granted the non-profit organization, Civilian Research and Development Foundation Global USD3.9 million to promote the new US-UK initiative, Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses.2756 This initiative aims to use nuclear technology to increase food security, fight cancer and tackle challenges related to climate change.

On 29 September 2022, during the first-ever US-Pacific Islands Summit, the US joined summit participants in a joint statement that reaffirmed US support for the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone, as well as its commitment to address the ongoing public health and environmental impacts of past US nuclear testing on Pacific nations such as the Republic of the Marshall Islands.2757

On 22 October 2022, G7 Nonproliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).2758 Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 27 October 2022, the Under-Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Bonnie Jenkins announced the “Winning an Edge Through Cooperation in Advanced Nuclear” program, which aims to increase US-Japanese cooperation on the sharing of nuclear reactor technologies such as SMRs.2759 This program aims to promote partner countries’ energy security and climate goals.

On 4 November 2022, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.2760 On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement, and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible

manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

On 1 December 2022, in a joint statement with French President Emmanuel Macron, President Biden stated that they would work with international partners to address issues surrounding Iran’s legal obligations under its Non-Proliferation Treaty Safeguards Agreement, reaffirmed the importance of the NPT and their opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and stated their intent to expand the areas of nuclear-related technical cooperation under their Mutual Defence Agreement.2761 On the topic of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the two leaders also noted the recent meeting of the US-France Bilateral Clean Energy Partnership and stated they planned to set up a nuclear energy working group under the Partnership. The group will prioritize deepening civilian nuclear cooperation and contributing to a reliable nuclear supply chain in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation.

On 12 December 2022, President Biden joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP.2762 The leaders condemned the reported abduction and abuse of Ukrainian personnel at the facility, and expressed their support of the IAEA efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone.

On 14 December 2022, the Departments of State and Energy announced an additional USD4 million in funding to the IAEA’s Rays of Hope initiative,2763 an addition to a prior USD23 million investment. These funds will be used to increase African nations’ access to nuclear medicine and radiotherapy in the form of packages of specialized equipment and training.

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT reinforcing pillars. In addition to verbal statements reaffirming the three core pillars of the NPT, the US also took concrete actions by extending an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a partner country and engaged in cooperative activities related to SMRs showing compliance to one pillar of the NPT.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 29 August 2022, High Representative of the European Union Josep Borrell expressed the EU’s regret regarding the lack of substantial outcomes from the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT.2764 Borrell additionally emphasized the EU’s regard for the NPT as a cornerstone of peaceful nuclear development.

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nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, with renewed calls for action in the face of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, the EU expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel. Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 22 October 2022, the EU joined its G7 counterparts in condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP). Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 27 October 2022, Chair of the Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports Michal Karczmarz participated in the 77th Session of the UN General Assembly Meeting as an observer and expressed the EU’s concern at the ongoing decline in “international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation architecture” as a result of the Russian invasion. Mr. Karczmarz stressed the EU’s disapproval regarding the stalemate condition of the Conference on Disarmament and called for the appointment of a special coordinator to take the lead in expanding Conference membership and bringing concrete solutions to the table for Conference members to consider. Mr. Karczmarz encouraged members of the United Nations to make their full contributions to the organization’s disarmament machinery and emphasized its importance in providing sound, political and financial support to various non-proliferation and disarmament agreements.

On 31 October, 2022, EU member states voted to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems in the region of the Middle East at the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which would promote regional security through commitment to nuclear, chemical and biological non-proliferation. The EU further reiterated their full support for the NPT and readiness to assist processes which would help establish this nuclear-weapon free zone (NWFZ), citing past examples of facilitating dialogue among States in the region.

On 2 November 2022, High Representative Borrell and the Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian held a telephone conversation regarding the prospects for reviving the Iran Nuclear Deal, which would have Iran dismantle much of its nuclear program and reopen facilities to extensive international

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inspections in compliance with the NPT pillars regarding nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.\textsuperscript{2769}

On 4 November 2022, High Representative Borrell joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.\textsuperscript{2770} On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) related to North Korea.

On 5 November 2022, High Representative Borrell condemned North Korea’s increase in ballistic missile launches, which marked repeated violations of UNSCRs regarding global non-proliferation.\textsuperscript{2771} The EU demanded that North Korea comply with the NPT by verifiably and irreversibly abandoning all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as terminating all nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. The EU further called on all UN members to implement strict sanctions to prevent North Korea from “procuring materials, knowledge and finance that support its illegal weapons programmes.”

On 17 November 2022, the EU condemned Russia’s “unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression” against Ukraine, which threatened the safety and security of Ukrainian nuclear facilities and prevented the IAEA from properly conducting IAEA safeguard verification activities in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{2772} The EU stated its continued concern regarding the attacks on and illegal seizure of the ZNPP by the Russian armed forces, citing the violation of the vital pillars for nuclear safety and security, and calling for Russia to withdraw and relinquish control of all nuclear facilities within Ukraine’s borders to Ukrainian authorities. The EU reaffirmed its support for IAEA work, including efforts to establish a nuclear safety and security protection zone around the ZNPP and stressed the need for new legally binding international rules which prohibit armed attacks against peaceful nuclear installations. The EU further demonstrated its disapproval of Russia’s illegal actions by rescinding funding for IAEA projects which would benefit Russia or Belarus and refusing to participate in IAEA meetings occurring in Russia or Belarus.

On 18 November 2022, the EU, along with various Candidate and European Free Trade Association countries, reaffirmed its strong support for the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, and encouraged all stakeholders, especially the States of the region, to engage in meaningful consultations which would advance

\textsuperscript{2769} Iranian, EU top diplomats discuss renewal of Iran nuclear deal — statement, Tass News Agency (Tehran) 3 November 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. https://tass.com/world/1531785


the implementation of the 1995 NPT Resolution on the Middle East. The EU also voiced its disappointment regarding the issue of Israeli Nuclear Capabilities being raised once more before the Board, emphasizing a consensual approach in achieving progress towards the 1995 Resolution.

On 12 December 2022, the Council of the EU imposed additional restrictive measures on eight persons and four entities that are responsible for or involved in the development of ballistic missiles in North Korea, in particular, providing support and funds for North Korea’s nuclear-related and ballistic-missile-related programmes. The restrictive measures include an asset freeze, a travel ban to the EU and a prohibition to make funds or economic resources available to those targeted in response to the continued development of ballistic missiles in violation to the relevant UNSCRs. The Council continues to condemn the marked increase in illegal missile launches by North Korea, including an intercontinental ballistic missile launched on 18 November and its undermining of the international non-proliferation agenda.

On 12 December 2022, the EU joined its G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP. The leaders expressed support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”

On 20 December 2022, High Representative Borrell held a discussion with Minister Abdollahian on behalf of the EU regarding the unacceptable developments inside Iran, namely the country’s worrying military support to Russia and stalled efforts towards the nuclear deal. Moreover, the EU reaffirmed its intentions to keep communications open and work with Iran to restore the 2015 nuclear deal as an effective option for nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. It has made numerous verbal statements supporting the pillars and sentiment of the Treaty in various conferences, and taken steps to enforce its compliance through the introduction of framework, negotiations and condemnation of non-complying states. In terms of strong actions, the EU’s involvement in reviving the Iran nuclear deal implicates one pillar of the NPT: non-proliferation. Its commitment to establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East, as well as the restrictive measures imposed on North Korea regarding its nuclear and ballistic-weapon programmes implicate another pillar: nuclear disarmament.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Catherine Wu

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20. Terrorism: Cooperation on Extremism

“We will intensify our cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders made their first cooperative attempt to address terrorism.2778 Member states released a “Statement on Air-Hijacking,” recognizing the need to “intensify their joint efforts” against international terrorism and the taking of hostages.2779 G7 members were committed to take immediate action, banning all air travel to and from countries that refused to extradite or prosecute suspected terrorist hijackers within their borders.

At the 1980 Venice Summit, member states expressed contentment with the international support given to the principles outlined in the Bonn Declaration of July 1978.2780 G7 members also “[emphasized] that hijacking [remained] a threat to international civil aviation” and that measures against it should not be eased.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 members reaffirmed their condemnation of terrorist activity and demanded that all governments supporting or financing terrorism cease their assistance immediately.2781 The sabotage of civilian aircrafts by terrorist groups in Scotland in 1988, Niger in 1989, and Colombia in 1989 served to motivate the G7 members to reiterate their ongoing fight against attacks on civil aviation. Members pledged to support initiatives by the International Civil Aviation Organization and recognized the importance of working with this organization to provide more training and technical assistance to other countries.

At the 1995 Halifax Summit, G7 members restated their “resolve to defeat all forms of terrorism.”2782 They also committed to strengthen cooperation “in all areas of counter-terrorism, including research and technology.” G7 members also called upon all countries that aid terrorists to reverse their financial support and deny suspects sanctuary within their borders. They also tasked a terrorism experts group to report on measures that can be taken to “deter, prevent, and investigate terrorist acts.”

2782 Chairman’s Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1995halifax/chairman
At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to fighting against terrorism while adding that they would prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons. They also emphasized the need to prevent countries from harbouring terrorist suspects. A new G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction was implemented to “address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety issues,” with members committing to raising USD20 billion in funding to sustain its operation.

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 members reiterated their commitment to prevent and eradicate terrorism. In the action plan “Building International Political Will and Capacity to Combat Terrorism,” states defined three main areas of counter-terrorism activity. The first was to prevent terrorists from accessing the finances, false documents, and weapons needed to successfully execute acts of terrorism. The second was to deny terrorists refuge and to guarantee that suspects would be prosecuted and/or extradited. The last area was to “overcome vulnerability” to terrorism by expanding domestic security, strengthening the rule of law and investigating the factors that cause terrorism. These commitments, among others, led to the creation of a Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), which would invite other states to allocate money, training facilities, and expertise towards counter-terrorism measures.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members condemned the terrorist attacks in London and promised to improve how information concerning terrorist movements would be shared between allies. This fostered an early consensus on a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. Members resolved to produce a common definition of terrorist threats and assess the links between crime and terrorism so that new generations of terrorism could be precluded. Common terms and definitions were agreed upon, making it easier for members to share intelligence reports and terrorist travel data.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 members emphasized the importance of maintaining human rights and the rule of law as part of curating a successful counter-terrorism scheme. Participants welcomed improvements to the United Nations al-Qa’ida and Taliban sanctions regime as enshrined by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1904. Members committed to build upon the efforts of the CTAG by making them more sustainable and innovative.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to create an international framework that would freeze terrorist assets and allow for greater cross-border cooperation. This is a continuation of the efforts outlined in the Financial Action Task Force established in 1989 to assist in the monitoring of money laundering and other illegal financial operations. Leaders committed to implementing a cross-border freezing request system in which members could petition allies to prevent suspected terrorists from withdrawing and spending money. G7 members also pledged to combat wildlife trafficking, recognizing that it is a potential source of income for terrorism and other forms of organized crime.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members emphasized the importance of monitoring the relationship between cyberspace and terrorism. The goal was to counter terrorism with stronger democratic institutions.

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2786 G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 November 2010. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/counterterrorism
2787 Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2015. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-g7-declaration-en
that could readily adapt to new technological frontiers. G7 members recognized that the Internet can and has been used for terrorist recruitment, training, propaganda, and finances and committed to bolstering collaboration with the Global Internet Forum as a strategy. They also committed to implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda more strongly as a way to better respond to “gender-sensitive” issues in terrorism, including women’s participation and victimization.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders met virtually alongside the Secretaries General of the UN and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to reaffirm their commitment to fighting terrorism in Afghanistan. G7 members pledged to collaborate with partners, especially those in NATO, to counter terrorist acts and to hold the Taliban accountable regarding their treatment of women and minorities.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “intensify [their] cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.”

“Intensify” is understood to mean to increase existing actions. In the context of this commitment, it refers to increasing the amount or extent of cooperative actions taken to fight against all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

“Fight” is understood to mean to “put forth a determined effort” or “attempt to prevent the success or effectiveness of” something. In the context of this commitment, it refers to increasing initiatives to prevent, investigate and prosecute extremist and terrorist acts, organizations as well as actors.

“Cooperation” is understood to mean the process or action of working together towards a shared goal. Hence, for this commitment, it is required that G7 members demonstrate joint action – rather than individual state policy – to combat all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

“Extremism” is understood to mean the promotion of views and actions that support or use violence to achieve ideological, religious or political goals. In the context of this commitment, it refers to the G7 members increasing cooperation among themselves and/or with international organizations to strengthen measures against the spread of politically, ideologically, or religiously motivated extremist beliefs, ideas, videos, literature, such as pamphlets, manifestos, blog and social media posts, and other materials which intimidate or threaten the use of violence against any particular group of people. This can be achieved by making joint statements with the leaders of the G7 members and other countries that condemn acts of extremism, namely expressions of a violent nature with racist, homophobic, sexist, islamophobic, or other discriminatory content. Aside from verbal reiterations of support, which are relatively weak actions that count for partial rather than full compliance, other measures that constitute strong actions under this category are: cooperating with international

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2789 The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique
2790 G7 Leaders Statement on Afghanistan, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 August 2021. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210824-afghanistan

G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
organizations and multinational corporations to intensify regulations for online platforms, as well as creating and enforcing international laws against hate speech and extremism-related crimes.

“Terrorism” is defined as any violent action carried out with the intent of causing physical or psychological harm to the general public based on political, ideological, or religious beliefs. In the context of this commitment, it refers to the G7 members increasing their cooperation among themselves and/or with international organizations to prevent the use of violence aimed at intimidating the general public, governments, and/or a particular group. The G7 members can achieve this by sharing information and expertise on anti-terrorist measures, conducting joint training among their national police and/or armed forces together with other countries to address terrorist threats, freezing bank accounts and other financial resources of entities suspected of terrorism, cooperating with other countries on extradition procedures of suspected terrorists, as well as collaborating on the prosecution of terrorists in international courts.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong cooperative action to combat both violent extremism and terrorism. Strong actions against violent extremism could include cooperating with international organizations and multinational corporations to intensify regulations for social media and other online platforms that can be used for the spread of extremism, creating and enforcing international legislation against hate speech and extremism-related crimes, as well as expanding or putting forward new initiatives aimed at tackling extremism. Strong actions against terrorism could include allocating money and personnel to organizations and institutions that fight terrorism, such as the UN Counter-Terrorism Office; expanding or creating new programs aimed at combating terrorism; creating and enforcing international anti-terrorism laws; conducting joint training among police and/or military forces with other countries to address terrorist threats; freezing financial resources of terrorist entities, and collaborating with other countries on extradition and prosecution of suspected terrorists. The G7 member must also take at least a few actions, i.e. more than one or two, for full compliance. This report also acknowledges overlap between “extremism” and “terrorism” and takes this into account in its scoring.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong cooperative action against either violent extremism or terrorism; or that take weak cooperative actions in violent extremism and terrorism. Weak actions against violent extremism include reaffirming an existing commitment to fight against this issue in joint verbal statements with the leaders of G7 members and other countries, as well as engaging in cross-border information sharing with regards to extremist groups and the rhetoric they use to limit the spread and effectiveness of extremism. Weak actions against terrorism include making bilateral and multilateral verbal statements that condemn acts of terrorism, joining international organizations and attending meetings of international institutions that deal with the issue of terrorism. Further, unilateral actions will be considered for partial compliance only, due to the language in the commitment specifying “international cooperation.”

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned to G7 members who take no strong action towards intensifying international cooperation to fight violent extremism nor terrorism; or to members that took weak action in just one area.

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/AdvisoryCom/Session24/A_HRC_AC_24_CRP1.docx
Canada: +1
Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 20 September 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced at the Christchurch Call 2022 Leaders’ Summit that Canada would invest up to CAD1.9 million to combat online violent extremism and terrorist content online. The financial contribution will support Tech Against Terrorism, an initiative launched by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (UN CTED). The funding will be divided over three years and will go towards Phase 2 of Tech Against Terrorism’s Terrorist Content Analytics Platform (TCAP). TCAP is a digital platform responsible for “the detection, notification, and analysis of verified terrorist content.”

On 20 October 2022, Defence Minister Anita Anand held a bilateral meeting with Qatar’s Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Defence Affairs Dr. Khalid bin Mohamed Al Attiyah. During the discussion, both ministers reaffirmed their commitment to “supporting peace and stability in the Middle East, including by combating terrorism and violent extremism.” They also discussed Canada’s ongoing contributions to Operation IMPACT, part of the Global Coalition against Daesh, and Operation Foundation aimed at counterterrorism efforts in North Africa, Southwest Asia, and the Middle East.

On 15 October 2022, Canadian and US military aircraft landed in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to deliver the Haitian government’s purchased security equipment and tactical gear. The gear is intended to assist the Haitian National Police in combating “criminal actors who are fomenting violence and disrupting the flow of critically-needed humanitarian assistance, hindering efforts to halt the spread of cholera.” In a joint statement, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joy, Minister Anand, US Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin and US Secretary of State Antony Blinken affirmed their support for the restoration of security in Haiti. Together, Canada, the US, and other international partners continue working to strengthen the Haitian National Police’s capacity, operations, and training efforts.

On 27 October 2022, Canada announced the allocation of over CAD37 million in funding towards African Union priorities at the first Canada-African Union Commission High-Level Dialogue. In partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, this funding will go towards “capacity building in community reintegration of former associates of extremist groups in the Lake Province of Chad.”

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. Canada had pledged a monetary contribution to the prevention and combating of online terrorist and extremist content in cooperation with the multilateral Christchurch Call. Additionally, Canada has allotted financial resources to help the African Union in its counterterrorism and counter-extremism efforts and has worked with the US to support the Haitian National Police in its fight against extremist and terrorist actors.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Elliot Mohammed

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 1 August 2022, Operation Barkhane’s Desert Tactical Group Monclar conducted an operation to secure Gao, Mali. The objective of the mission was to protect the population from the potential presence of armed terrorist groups. Operation Barkhane is a French-led and G5 Sahel-partnered operation aimed at supporting the armed forces of other countries in their counterterrorism efforts.

On 16 August 2022, the Constitutional Council promulgated a law to integrate European Union legislation aimed at combating online content that is terrorist and extremist in nature. This law will require the compliance of social media and search engine platforms with the new regulations. The objective of the law is to promote cross-border cooperation among the 27 European Union members for the rapid removal of terrorist and extremist content on online platforms and the blocking of online content via national injunctions.

On 22 August 2022, Commander of the Barkhane force Major General Bruno Baratz met with Chadian General Tidjani-Mahamat Seid. During this meeting, Major General Baratz reaffirmed Operation Barkhane’s support for the Chadian Armed Forces and institutions in their counterterrorism efforts.

On 12 September 2022, the Éléments français au Gabon (EFG) and Chadian Joint Military Schools Group began conducting an eleven-day joint exercise to enhance the training capabilities of Chadian instructors. The training aimed at strengthening topographical, tactical, and educational areas. The goal of France’s

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participation in these joint exercises was to aid Chadian armed forces in their fight against terrorist groups and to establish an adaptable and supportive relationship for future counterterrorism efforts.

On 13 September 2022, the EFG and Cameroonian Armed Forces began conducting an eleven-day joint artillery training exercise at the NGaoundere camp in Cameroon.\textsuperscript{2805} Cooperation between the EFG and Cameroonian Armed Forces is aimed at supporting stability, anti-trafficking, and counterterrorism efforts in the Gulf of Guinea and West Africa.

On 19 September 2022, the EFG and the Cameroonian Special Amphibious Battalion began four weeks of joint river combat training.\textsuperscript{2806} The purpose of this training exercise was to strengthen French and Cameroonian operational abilities to promote peace and stability in Cameroon and counterterrorism efforts in West Africa.

On 26 September 2022, representatives from the Ministries of Armed Forces and of Europe and Foreign Affairs participated in the third edition of the Franco-British Strategic Forum that lasted four days.\textsuperscript{2807} “The general theme of the Forum was the various aspects of the Franco-British defense partnership in West Africa, the Sahel and East Africa, and its implications in the fight against terrorism and illegal immigration.”

France has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. France has conducted multiple joint military training exercises and joint operations to combat terrorism with the Chadian and Cameroonian Armed Forces, in addition to leading the multilateral Operation Barkhane. France has also passed a law to facilitate cross-border cooperation with other European Union members to combat online terrorist and extremist content. Additionally, France reaffirmed its commitment to combating terrorism alongside Britain at the Franco-British Strategic Forum.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Elliot Mohammed}

\textbf{Germany: +1}

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 25 August 2022, Germany and Morocco released a joint declaration underlining “their special commitment to the fight against international terrorism and transnational organized crime.”\textsuperscript{2808} The two countries also called for “stronger international action to counter terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirmed their support for the international counter-terrorism architecture, including the relevant decisions of the United Nations Security Council and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.”

On 30 September 2022, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, with support from the German Government and in partnership with the Mozambican Office of the Attorney General, “completed a training series for Mozambique criminal justice officials and investigators focusing on the collection, exploitation,


management and preservation of forensic evidence.” Such lessons are part of the German-funded project named “Assisting Mozambique to further strengthen rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism and violent extremism (Phase III)” and included “evidence collection and management techniques to enhance the knowledge of the military, law enforcement officials, and prosecutors to ensure the admissibility of evidence in the prosecution of terrorism and terrorist financing-related cases.”

On 5 October 2022, the Federal Foreign Office decided to extend the mandate for the deployment of Bundeswehr in Syria to fight the IS terrorist organization. The mandate was supposed to end in January 2022, however, Germany decided to extend it until October 2023 to continue contributing its efforts to fight terrorism abroad. Additionally, Germany aims to continue its regional stabilisation efforts, prevent the resurgence of IS and aid reconciliation in Iraq.

On 17 October 2022, Germany and Spain released an Action Plan for closer bilateral and EU cooperation. In the document the countries stated their aim to “strengthen cooperation on the fight against terrorism, radicalization and organised crime, with a special focus on cybercrime and on-line child sex-abuse.”

On 14 November 2022, Germany and Singapore issued a joint statement named “Partners for a Resilient and Sustainable Future.” In it, both countries committed to “expand cooperation on non-traditional security threats, including through counter-terrorism, maritime security, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.”

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. The G7 member reaffirmed its commitment towards counter-terrorism and committed to increase cooperation with other countries to find extremism. The country also provided support to international organizations and international initiatives aimed at combating terrorism and extremism.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Inayat Brar**

**Italy:** 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 21 October 2022, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) delivered two national training workshops in Bamako (Mali) financed by the Government of Italy. The initiative was conceived due to the increase of attacks against civilians and defense and security forces. The workshops were part of a bespoke technical assistance project on “Enhancing Criminal Justice Response to Terrorism in Mali by Strengthening the Technical Capacities of Specialized Anti-Terrorism Pole and Investigation Unit to Efficiently Investigate, Prosecute, and Adjudicate Terrorism-related Crimes” developed and implemented by UNODC.

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2810 Germany continues to stand shoulder to shoulder with Iraq in the fight against IS, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/ausussenpolitik/themen/flight-against-is/2383354


On 26 October 2022, the Government of Italy participated in the first meeting of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Africa Focus Group, which is an intergovernmental counterterrorism effort, in Niamey, Niger. As a co-chair of this initiative, the Government of Italy recognized the importance of enhancing counterterrorism capacity building efforts in Africa and discussed ways to collaborate on effective methods targeting violent extremism via border management and information sharing in addition to deradicalization and stabilization projects.

On 8 November 2022, the Government of Italy, along with the Governments of the United States and Saudi Arabia, virtually co-hosted the seventeenth meeting of the Counter ISIS Finance Group (CIFG), a working group of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, on combating ISIS financing worldwide. Italy and other CIFG members and observers continue working closely with counterterrorism partners to dismantle ISIS financial support networks, funding sources and methods.

On 9 November 2022, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation co-hosted North Atlantic Treaty Organization 2022 Cyber Defense Pledge Conference in Rome. The conference focused on “Resilience, Preparedness and Responsiveness to Cyber Threats to Critical Infrastructure,” with participants discussing how cybersecurity can be elevated nationally and as an Alliance.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. It has taken weak action by participating in international meetings and discussing strategies to deal with the issues of terrorism and extremism.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Warisa Rahman

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 12 November 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen chaired the 25th summit of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Japan in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Japan and ASEAN members “resolved to continue enhancing cooperation in addressing security issues of common interest and concern, including terrorism.”

On 8 December 2022, senior government officials from Japan met with the United States Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Timothy Betts and officials from Australia for trilateral counterterrorism discussions. “These discussions focused on the current terrorism landscape, including persistent threats in the Indo-Pacific.”

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On 13 December 2022, Japan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Kazakhstan signed an agreement to launch a new USD4.1 million initiative to promote resilient communities in all countries of Central Asia.\(^{2818}\) The project aims to provide “a preventive response to the threat of violent extremism. It aims to mobilise the energy, mobility, open-mindedness and dynamism of young people as a positive force to prevent violent extremist influences and narratives in target communities.”\(^{2819}\)

On 16 December 2022, Japan adopted a new National Security Strategy.\(^{2820}\) In it, the G7 member committed to “take a firm position against [acts of terrorism] and take counter-terrorism measures in coordination with the international community.”\(^{2821}\) That includes “[promoting] measures against international terrorism” and reinforcing as well as “[building] arrangements to cooperate with others such as foreign countries and corporate enterprises, including information sharing, to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals and others overseas.”

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. The G7 member took weak action in regards to combating terrorism and strong action concerning extremism. That includes reaffirming its existing commitment towards counter-terrorism and participating in multilateral talks to discuss the issue. Additionally, the country cooperated with international institutions to put forward new initiatives aimed at tackling extremism.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Inayat Brar

**United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 21 July 2022, the United Kingdom and the United States released a joint statement regarding the Data Access Agreement intended to take effect on 3 October 2022.\(^{2822}\) The Agreement allows law enforcement of both states to “directly request data held by telecommunications providers in the other party’s jurisdiction.”\(^{2823}\) The data is used solely for the purposes of “preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting” crimes like terrorism.\(^{2824}\)

On 9 August 2022, Deputy Political Coordinator at the United Nations Alice Jacobs stated the importance of the Global Coalition to Counter Daesh in a speech at the UN Security Council (UNSC) briefing on...
counterterrorism.2825 Referencing the possibility of Daesh’s expansion into sub-Saharan Africa as well as the continued influence of Daesh in Syria, Iraq and to Afghans by Daesh Khorasan (ISIS-K), she reiterated the importance of continuing the fight against Daesh, “despite its territorial defeat and recent successful operations against [its] leadership.”

On 25 September 2022, Special Envoy for Afghanistan of the United Kingdom, European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Norway and the United States released a statement conveying “grave concern” for the threat posed by terrorist groups in a meeting held in Washington D.C. to discuss Afghanistan.2826 The group condemned al-Qaida’s leader Ayman al-Zawahiri’s presence in Afghanistan and noted it as a demonstration of the “Taliban’s failure to meet their counter-terrorism commitments.” The group emphasized the need for the Taliban to “take sustained and verifiable steps” in accordance with international law against terrorist groups and activities in Afghanistan, censured recent attacks by ISIS-K and stressed the need for the Taliban to “protect at-risk ethnic and religious communities” that are vulnerable to attacks by terrorist groups.

On 29 October 2022, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly stated that “countries must do more nationally and internationally to counter the threat of terrorism” in a speech at the UNSC Counter-Terrorism Committee in New Delhi, India.2827 He discussed the technological developments that have created “new opportunities” for terrorists, including “global online recruitment and incitement campaigns,” and reiterated the need to work together to counter terrorism online. He also noted past actions taken by the United Kingdom, including the Counter Daesh Communication Cell in partnership with the US and the work conducted with the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism along with other G7 members.

On 4 November 2022, Secretary Cleverly, along with the other G7 foreign ministers, released a statement, following a meeting in Münster, Germany, expressing deep concern for the threat posed to the Sahel by terrorist groups.2828 The statement condemned the terrorist attacks and the “violations and abuses of human rights” of civilian populations, calling for accountability. They also reiterated their “strong commitment” to strengthen the resilience of Sahel countries to the terrorist threat in a comprehensive way.

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. The UK has taken weak collaborative contributions to counter terrorism and raise awareness to the threat posed by terrorist groups in Africa and Afghanistan, and it has not taken any strong action towards countering violent extremism.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Kiara Senanayake

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

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On 9 September 2022, Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Timothy Betts traveled to Israel to join Ambassador Nides at a 9/11 commemoration ceremony at the International Institute for Counterterrorism (ICT). Acting Coordinator Betts met with his Israeli counterparts to discuss regional security and counterterrorism cooperation and delivered remarks at the ICT’s annual summit meeting in Herzliya on 13 September 2022. Acting Coordinator’s Betts’ ICT remarks highlighted the United States’ iron-clad security partnership with Israel, the need to implement whole of government approaches to terrorism, and the ongoing efforts to strengthen the counterterrorism capacities of the country’s partners.

On 21 September 2022, Assistant Defense Secretary Celeste Wallander met with Iraqi leaders to reaffirm the US partnership with Iraq and to underscore the US commitment to supporting Iraq in the Defeat-ISIS mission. Assistant Secretary Wallander also signed an updated memorandum of understanding with Shoresh Ismail Abdulla, the Kurdistan Regional Government Minister of Peshmerga Affairs. The agreement sets out mutually agreed parameters for the next four years as the US continues to support the Peshmerga for Defeat-ISIS operations.

On 3 October 2022, Acting Coordinator Betts traveled to Jakarta, Indonesia to lead a counterterrorism dialogue with the Indonesian National Counterterror Agency. In the meeting Ministers discussed cooperation under the 2018 Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Indonesia on strengthening counterterrorism cooperation, to include using watchlists to share information on terrorist travel.

On 15 October 2022, US and Canadian military aircraft landed in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to deliver the Haitian government’s purchased security equipment and tactical gear. The gear is intended to assist the Haitian National Police in combating “criminal actors who are fomenting violence and disrupting the flow of critically-needed humanitarian assistance, hindering efforts to halt the spread of cholera.” In a joint statement, Secretary of Defence Lloyd Austin, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joy and Canadian Minister of National Defence Anita Anand affirmed their support for the restoration of security in Haiti. Together, Canada, the US, and other international partners continue working to strengthen the Haitian National Police’s capacity, operations, and training efforts.

On 1 November 2022, the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) took action against the Islamic State in Somalia, its first step against this affiliate of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). This action follows OFAC’s recent measures implemented against the al-Shabaab financial facilitators and weapons smugglers on 17 October 2022, further targeting a network of weapons traffickers, their associates and affiliated businesses that have facilitated weapons transfers to multiple terrorist groups.

On 3 November 2022, OFAC sanctioned members of an international oil smuggling network that facilitated oil trades and generated revenue for Hizballah and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force (IRGC-QF). The sanctions target several key individuals and numerous front companies and vessels that blend oil

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to conceal the Iranian origins of the shipments and export it around the world in support of Hizballah and the IRGC-QF.

On 7 November 2022, OFAC designated four members of an ISIS cell operating in South Africa who have provided technical, financial, or material support to this terrorist group. The Treasury also designated eight companies that are owned, controlled, or directed by the individuals in this ISIS cell.

On 8 November 2022, the US Government as well as the Governments of Italy and Saudi Arabia co-hosted the virtual 17th meeting of the Counter ISIS Finance Group (CIFG), a working group of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, on combating the worldwide financing of ISIS. The US, along with other CIFG members, continues to work closely with counterterrorism partners to dismantle ISIS financial support networks, funding sources and methods.

On 1 December 2022, OFAC took action against two individuals and two companies based in Lebanon for providing financial services to Hizballah, along with an additional individual involved in facilitating weapons procurement for Hizballah. These designations target individuals and companies that manage and enable Hizballah’s overarching financial apparatus operating throughout Lebanon, including Al-Qard Al-Hassan and Hizballah’s Central Finance Unit.

On 8 December 2022, Coordinator Betts participated in trilateral counterterrorism discussions with senior government officials from Australia and Japan. “These discussions focused on the current terrorism landscape, including persistent threats in the Indo-Pacific.”

On 5 January 2023, OFAC designated critical nodes of a key financial facilitation network of ISIS, which included four individuals and two entities in Turkey who have enabled the terrorist group’s recruitment and financial transfers to and from Iraq and Syria. Undersecretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Brian E. Nelson noted that this “action reaffirms Treasury’s commitment to degrade ISIS’s ability to operate globally,” adding that “these designations and accompanying asset freezes are a result of close coordination and collaboration with our Turkish partners to target ISIS activity in the region.”

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

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

Analyst: Warisa Rahman

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

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On 22 September 2022, the five-year program funded by the European Union that focuses on “preventing the spread of violent extremism in prison settings” marked its end with a conference in Astana, Kazakhstan. The program was a joint initiative with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) conducted in Kazakhstan, Tunisia and Uganda. The program’s achievements include the training of prison officers, creation of rehabilitation programs, and the launch of the CRIMINO-TN – “Tunisia’s first-ever research center on violent extremism in prisons.” The EU Ambassador to Kazakhstan Kestutis Jankauskas stated that the joint program shows the benefits of collaboration.

On 26 September 2022, the European Union funded a five-day seminar led by the Law Enforcement in Central Asia Project to train prosecutors from Andorra, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Japan, Luxembourg, and Niger on “the investigation and prosecution of terrorists” in partnership with France’s Civipol and led by officers of the French National Police. The seminar also focused on threat assessment and the prosecution of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs).

On 18 October 2022, the European Union co-organized a conference to “promote international cooperation” against terrorism, along with the UNOCT, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The conference focused on improving border and customs regulations to “prevent and detect the movement of terrorists, including FTFs.” The European Union High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell Fontelles emphasized the importance of “comprehensive and integrated border management” in combating terrorism and pledged to share the approach and experience of the EU. He further stated the necessity for a strong multilateral framework centered on the United Nations in the fight against terrorism.

On 14 December 2022, the European Parliament and the Czech Presidency reached a preliminary agreement on a regulation on the digital exchange of information in terrorism cases. The draft regulation is part of ongoing efforts to modernize and digitize cross-border judicial cooperation … supporting coordination and cooperation between national investigative and prosecuting authorities in relation to terrorist offences.”

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. In addition to acknowledging the need to act collaboratively, the EU has also taken strong collaborative actions, including joint training on prosecution of terrorists and the creation of programs aimed at combating extremism in prisons, to counter both terrorism and violent extremism.

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

Analyst: Kiara Senanayake

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21. Development: Debt Transparency

“We reaffirm our commitment to promoting transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability”

Elmau G7 Leaders’ Communiqué

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
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<td>+0.63 (81%)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

The G7 has consistently made development a key area of focus throughout its history. Although debt sustainability has always been an implicit area of concern in commitments related to development, the idea of promoting debt sustainability through increased transparency has only been explicitly mentioned a few times in G7 commitments. Over the last two decades, debt sustainability became a more prominent element of development in G7 summits. Recent summits, such as the 2021 Cornwall Summit, explicitly reference aspects of sustainability, such as information sharing, as a key driver of improved debt sustainability.2844

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G7 leaders introduced an international development strategy based on “close cooperation and timely sharing of information” among debtor nations and international institutions.2845 G8 leaders also recognized the importance of “private and official financing” in promoting “worldwide economic recovery.”

At the 1984 London Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed a commitment to “encourage more openness towards private investment flows” and encourage international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to take on a more central role in facilitating development.2846 Additionally, G7 leaders recognized that debtor nations “making successful efforts to improve their position” should negotiate the terms of their debt repayment. G7 leaders also reaffirmed a commitment to improve the “operation and stability of the International [Monetary and] Financial system.”

At the 1985 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders emphasized the role of the IMF and World Bank Group in “supporting policies by debtor countries necessary to strengthen the confidence of domestic and foreign creditors and investors” for the sake of long-term development.2847 Additionally, G7 leaders also resolved to discuss increasing the resources available to the World Bank Group to make this possible.

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2845 Declaration on Economic Recovery, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 February 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1983williamsburg/communique.html
2846 The London Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 April 2020. Access Date: 24 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1984london/communique.html
2847 The Bonn Economic Declaration: Towards Sustained Growth and Higher Employment, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 September 2014 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1985bonn/communique.html
At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 leaders recognized that increased lending by institutions like the World Bank and “adequate commercial bank lending” are essential elements in supporting middle-income debtors. G7 leaders also recognized that commercial banks and debtor nations should develop a “menu of alternative negotiating procedures and financing techniques for providing continuing support to debtor countries.”

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed a commitment to replenish the “concessional resources of multilateral financial institutions” and equitably share the burden of providing multilateral support for development. G7 leaders also committed to an “Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility” as the centerpiece of the IMF support for the poorest countries.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 leaders recognized the importance of “encouraging greater transparency in the World Trade Organization, and other international organizations” to promote greater support for the multilateral system. G8 leaders also recognized the importance of ensuring that the rules of origins for least developed countries are transparent. Additionally, G8 leaders reaffirmed to “support the speedy and determined extension of debt relief to more countries, within the terms of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative agreed by the International Financial Institutions and Paris Club.” Lastly, G8 leaders reaffirmed the need to work with international institutions and other creditors to ensure relief measures are adequately provided and debt problems can be minimized.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders requested the Paris Club and other creditors to “forgive commercial debt up to 90% or more” to achieve debt sustainability. G8 leaders also requested the full cancellation of the official development assistance (ODA) debt.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders encouraged eligible countries to “create the right conditions to participate in the HIPC initiative” and reaffirmed their commitment to “provide 100% debt reduction of ODA claims” and eligible commercial claims. Additionally, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to promote “more responsible lending and borrowing practices.”

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to implement the recommendations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) Development Assistance Committee on untying aid to the least developed countries, which should “increase aid effectiveness and achieve more balanced effort–sharing among donors.” G8 leaders also reaffirmed the development of assessment frameworks to identify the best practices in debt relief.

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to work with other donor countries and international financial institutions to ensure that adequate resources are provided to achieve debt sustainability. Additionally, G8 leaders reaffirmed to “assist countries through the HIPC programme” and ensure they leave the programme with a sustainable level of debt.

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2848 Venezia Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 October 2018. Access Date: 24 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1987venice/communique/index.html
2849 Economic Communiqué: Making a Success of Globalization for the Benefit of All, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 February 2015. Access Date: 25 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996lyon/communique.html
2850 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 September 2014. Access Date: 25 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1998birmingham/finalcom.htm
2851 G8 Communiqué Köln 1999 Final, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 February 2015. Access Date: 25 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1999koln/finalcom.htm
2852 G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 February 2015. Access Date: 25 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm
2853 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 March 2021. Access Date: 25 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommunique.html
2854 The Kananaskis Summit Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 February 2015. Access Date: 25 September 2022 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/summary.html
At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 leaders recognized the importance of “transparent data on G8 developmental assistance.” G8 leaders also committed to implement “the Busan Common Standard on Aid Transparency, including both the Creditor Reporting System of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and the International Aid Transparency Initiative” in order to ensure that developmental assistance is effective.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to use monetary, fiscal, and structural policy tools to “place debt on a sustainable path.” As a part of this, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to increase economic growth by investing in areas such as “the environment, energy, digital economy, human resource development, education, science and technology.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to use monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools to “ensure debt as a share of GDP [gross domestic product] is on a sustainable path.” G7 leaders stated that fiscal policy should be used to “strengthen growth and job creation,” namely by improving public finances and investing in infrastructure.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders called for “greater debt transparency not only from low income debtor countries, but also emerging sovereign lenders and private creditors” in light of rising debt levels in low income countries. Additionally, G7 leaders determined that public finance was insufficient in supporting economic growth and committed to the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovative Financing for Development to promote economic growth.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to “fair and open lending practices” as well as information sharing. G7 leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to the G20 and Paris Club Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative and called on multilateral development banks to open additional financing options for developing countries.

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “promoting transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.” This commitment can be interpreted to be setting the target of “improved debt sustainability.”

“Promote” is understood to mean supporting or renewing old efforts or creating new efforts in the area. It should not have to be a new initiative. In the context of the commitment, it refers to efforts in the four dimensions of transparency.
“Transparent” is understood to mean open, frank, candid, further interpreted as to be free from bias and deceit, to be publicly available and to be easily understood.

“All” refers to every member or individual component of. In the context of the commitment, this is interpreted as “a significant portion” of the debtors and creditors, or several (at least four or five, for full compliance).

“Debtor” is understood to mean someone who owes a debt. In this context, this refers to developing countries, like those classified as a HIPC.

“Creditor” is understood to mean one to whom a debt is owed. In this context, this refers to wealthy countries and international institutions such as the IMF and multilateral development banks.

“Private Creditor” is understood to mean creditors that are neither governments nor public sector agencies. These include private bondholders, private banks, other private financial institutions, and manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods that have a financial claim.

“Improved” is understood to mean to advance or make progress in what is desirable.

“Debt sustainability” refers to a country’s ability to meet all its current and future financial obligations without help through exceptional financing or going into default.

“Promoting transparency,” has four dimensions: limiting bias, limiting deceit, increasing availability and increasing ease of understanding.

In terms of limiting bias, this includes action to eliminate unintentional shortcomings in the information and analysis surrounding debt sustainability, thereby increasing their accuracy. Some sources of bias in analysis can originate from an unjustified preference for certain types of actors or policies. Members can tackle such bias by placing a greater focus on methodologies verified by research or accounting for different types of positive financial practices.

In terms of limiting deceit, G7 members can work to eliminate intentional manipulation in the information and analysis surrounding debt sustainability, thereby increasing their accuracy. This includes actions against misrepresentation and fraud with respect to the financial handling of funds and the financial health of individuals, firms and other institutions.

In terms of increasing availability, G7 members can enhance the visibility and reach of available information and analysis relating to debt sustainability. This includes increasing the quantity, depth and level of organization of the data and analysis available to debtors and creditors, as well as increasing the transparency of economic and financial models and methods of analyses.

In terms of increasing ease of understanding, G7 can enhance the comprehensibility of information relating to debt sustainability. This includes placing an emphasis on communicating information to stakeholders with

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2868 Analyze This! Debt Sustainability, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 28 July 2020. Access Date: 23 September 2022 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2kq72XCXB_o
varying levels of specialized knowledge. These actions support informed decision-making by debtors and creditors.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that implement strong actions in improving debt transparency across public creditors (i.e. governments and development banks), private creditors (i.e. private banks and corporations) and debtors (i.e. HIPCs). The applicable strong actions to promote transparency include the allocation of resources to maintaining and publicising information; the creation or expansion of bureaucratic structures like regulatory financial offices; the creation, expansion, amendment or rescindment of programs, regulations and legislation; enforcement using judicial and policy actions to punish the publication of deceitful advertising or financial statements and financing international institutions with the same purpose. The instances mentioned here are not exhaustive.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that implement strong actions in improving debt transparency across one actor: public creditors (i.e. governments and development banks), private creditors (i.e. private banks and corporations) or debtors (i.e. HIPCs); or G7 members that took weak action to promote transparency across two or three actors. Weak actions include affirmations or remarks made by government officials in a remark, response, speech, conference or public address on debt sustainability and attendance at a relevant conference. The instances mentioned here are not exhaustive.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member took insufficient action to promote transparency across the three actors: public creditors (i.e. governments and development banks), private creditors (i.e. private banks and corporations) and debtors (i.e. HIPCs). This includes G7 members that took no action to promote transparency and G7 members that took weak actions to promote transparency across only one actor.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member took no action to promote debt transparency across the three actors: public creditors (i.e. governments and development banks), private creditors (i.e. private banks and corporations) and debtors (i.e. HIPCs) OR took weak actions to promote debt transparency across only one actor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to improve debt transparency across one actor: public creditors (i.e. governments and development banks), private creditors (i.e. private banks and corporations) or debtors (i.e. HIPCs) OR has taken weak action to promote transparency across two or three actors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to improve debt transparency across public creditors (i.e. governments and development banks), private creditors (i.e. private banks and corporations) and debtors (i.e. HIPCs).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to “promoting transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.”

On 28 September 2022, the Bank of Canada announced that starting January 2023, the bank will publish a “summary of deliberations after each policy rate announcement.”2869 This significantly increases accessibility for all debtors to view and understand the monetary policy that takes place within two weeks of the individual policy decisions made by the Bank of Canada, that in this instance represents a public creditor.

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On 14 October 2022, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland stated that “improving debt transparency will also be essential to addressing growing debt-related vulnerabilities” that disproportionately impact Small Island Developing States facing the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.” By affirming the goal of promoting transparency across creditors, both private and public, this statement shows the Government of Canada’s awareness of the importance of debt transparency to enhance sustainable development.

On 4 November 2022, G7 members released the G7 Foreign Ministers Statement reaffirming their objective to promote debt transparency and reduce problems caused by debt vulnerabilities. The G7 members also advocated for prompt distribution of results through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promoting transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability. The Government of Canada has developed programs, regulations, and policy to make sure that debt sustainability and debt transparency take place among public creditors but needs to take strong action across private creditors and debtors to attain full compliance.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Alonso Muñoz-Sanchez**

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with the commitment to promoting transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.

On 9 September 2022, under the initiative of Minister Bruno Le Maire the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty published and implemented the guidelines for the control of foreign investment in France. Minister Le Maire said that the publication of guidelines on control of these investments will ameliorate legal conviction and likelihood of foreign transactions. These guidelines reaffirm the transparency and predictability of the control of foreign investments in France, enhancing the visibility of information to debtors and creditors.

On 24 October 2022, the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty announced the cooperation agreement between Israeli Anti-Money Laundering Authority and the Intelligence Processing and Action against Illegal Financial Circuits. This bilateral agreement will aid in reducing financial crime and public financial frauds and is complacent with eliminating intentional manipulation in the information surrounding debt sustainability, increasing its accuracy.

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On 4 November 2022, G7 members released the G7 Foreign Ministers Statement reaffirming their objective to promote debt transparency and reduce problems caused by debt vulnerabilities. The G7 members also advocated for prompt distribution of results through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

France has partially complied with the commitment to promoting transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability. France has taken effective action to limit deceit, increase transparency and make information available but has not taken substantial action in improving debt transparency effectively across public creditors, private creditors and debtors.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promoting transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.

On 1 July 2022, the Federal Cabinet published the draft federal budget for 2023 which promotes clarity on the fiscal spending, future financial policies, and the debt brake. The draft budget clarifies reinstating the debt brake of the Basic Law, which advances financial sustainability without loans. This improves transparency regarding fiscal policies and debt rules for all creditors through the net borrowing budgetary indicators.

On 28 September 2022, the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) published an article called “Increase the transparency of markets and products” outlining guidelines for better regulation and investment decisions. Germany is encouraging international protocols to regulate shadow banks which would reduce risk to financial sustainability by ensuring that public creditor investments in these private creditors are backed by equity. In progress, shadow bank investment companies such as hedge funds would be modulated, increasing transparency.

On 12 October 2022, the BMF held a conference with G7 finance ministers to improve debt sustainability in African countries through the stronger implementation of the “Common Framework for Debt Treatments.”

**Reference Notes:**


proposes a fiscal policy framework to improve taxation policies, raising tax revenue with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund.

On 4 November 2022, G7 members released the G7 Foreign Ministers Statement reaffirming their objective to promote debt transparency and reduce problems caused by debt vulnerabilities. The G7 members also advocated for prompt distribution of results through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

On 15 November 2022, the Bundesbank held the virtual Digital Euro Summit to propose the concept of a digital euro to improve public and private sector cooperation. Central Bank Digital Currency aims to stabilize central bank regulation. It promises a standardized platform for payment. Under the proposal, transparency and authenticity amongst private creditors would be enhanced by know-your-customer and anti-money laundering checks.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability by publishing information about fiscal spending, future initiatives to control debt and regulate private creditors, and suggestions to improve debt sustainability through better implementation of previously proposed policies by further integrating creditors and its associated institutions.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Preksha Khemka

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.

On 14 October 2022, the Bank of Italy published a report outlining statistics on general government debt and borrowing. This report, in accordance with the European Union Excessive Deficit Procedure, includes data related to government debt, creditors, and debtors and makes transparent the economic models and methods of analyses used to do so.

On 21 October 2022, the Bank of Italy released the quarterly economic bulletin report. This report provided information on economic developments in Italy, with a specific focus on national accounts and debt. This information increases the access and quantity of data and analysis available to debtors and creditors.

On 28 October 2022, the Bank of Italy released its twice-yearly report on local government debt. This report provides detailed statistics on the composition of consolidated and non-consolidated local government debt by sub-sector, instrument, and geographical area. This promotes debt sustainability by publicizing detailed data and analysis related to debt.

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On 4 November 2022, the Council of Ministers met to present their report on public finance objectives and expenditure targets of ministries for the 2023 to 2025 period. This included information on net debt of public administrations and gross domestic product and debt forecasts.

On 4 November 2022, G7 members released the G7 Foreign Ministers Statement reaffirming their objective to promote debt transparency and reduce problems caused by debt vulnerabilities. The G7 members also advocated for prompt distribution of results through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

On 2 December 2022, the Bank of Italy published annual statistics on general government net borrowing, debt, and main non-financial account items of Italy, other EU countries, and G7 countries. These statistics, as part of Italy’s Statistics Series, publicize detailed public finance information relevant for both public and private creditors and debtors across Italy and other countries. In turn, by increasing ease of understanding and supporting informed decision-making, debt transparency is improved.

On 15 December 2022, the Bank of Italy published an updated report outlining statistics on general government debt and borrowing. This report, in accordance with the EU Excessive Deficit Procedure, includes data related to government debt, creditors, and debtors and promotes transparency by detailing the economic models and methods of analyses used in the report.

On 21 December 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance released its public debt guidelines and public debt auction calendar for 2023. These reports contain the Italian government’s public debt management strategy and the dates of auctions, announcements, and settlements for all government securities. In doing so, information on debt management and transparency is made accessible, which promotes debt sustainability.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability. Italy has increased the visibility and reach of information and analysis related to debt sustainability when it comes to the government’s role in the financial markets. However, similar action with respect to private creditors and debtors is required to attain full compliance.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: James Jiang

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.

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On 29 July 2022, the governments of the United States of America and Japan released a joint statement regarding strengthening economic security at the US-Japan Economic Policy Consultative Committee. The countries reaffirmed their intent to ensure debt sustainability and transparency and encouraged other countries to respect global rules and principles including the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI). The United States and Japan emphasized on creditor coordination to enable fair burden sharing among all creditors in debt treatments under the Common Framework.

On 28 August 2022, the African Development Bank and the Government of Japan announced a joint USD1 billion program with the objective of “enhancement of debt transparency and sustainability” in Africa. Through this program, a Special Window will be created that will support countries that are struggling but making improvements in their debt payments. Japan’s support to debtors in the form of public creditors demonstrates Japan’s positive compliance with debt transparency.

On 14 October 2022, the Ministry of Finance urged creditor countries to “share their lending data with the IMF and World Bank” to allow those institutions to increase their data accuracy and therefore improve debt transparency. The urgency with which Japan addresses creditor countries demonstrates that debt transparency and global debt sustainability are priority topics that they are not only taking action towards addressing, but also providing tools for other nations to effectively address.

On 4 November 2022, G7 members released the G7 Foreign Ministers Statement reaffirming their objective to promote debt transparency and reduce problems caused by debt vulnerabilities. The G7 members also advocated for prompt distribution of results through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI.

On 4 November 2022, the Government of Japan contributed USD5 million to the World Bank’s Global Data Facility “to improve debt transparency and accountability, particularly through the redesign and expansion of the Debt Reporting System and technical assistance to strengthen debt recording and reporting in borrowing countries.” The Global Data Facility was created by the World Bank as their “primary mechanism to mobilize and coordinate donor support for data and statistics priorities at the global, regional, national, and community levels,” which will enable partnerships between countries and development organizations to increase accountability across debtors and creditors and accelerate the loaning processes. The government of Japan's contributions increase the effectiveness of data and information on debt and transparentize the processes of debtors, public creditors, and private creditors.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability. Through partnerships with international development organizations, such as the African Development Bank, Japan has proven to have debt

transparency and debt sustainability as a policy priority. Further, Japan has taken strong action to improve debt sustainability across private creditors and debtors. Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.

On 11 July 2022, the UK Debt Management Office and Her Majesty’s Treasury published its annual report on its debt management office and debt management account from 2021 to 2022. This report includes accountability, sustainability, and performance reports of UK debt accounts.

On 19 July 2022, the UK government released information on its lending to other national governments, releasing information about its creditor portfolio on a loan-by-loan basis. This conforms to the G20 Operational Guidelines for Sustainable Financing.

On 28 October 2022, the Office for National Statistics published a report on the quarterly estimates of the UK government’s debt and deficit. This report publicizes detailed debt information and data, promoting debt transparency.

On 1 November 2022, the Ministry of Justice launched a program that will allow around 20,000 people facing debt difficulties to receive free early-stage legal advice. This program allocates resources to promote debt transparency and to increase understanding of debt sustainability.

On 4 November 2022, G7 members released the G7 Foreign Ministers Statement reaffirming their objective to promote debt transparency and reduce problems caused by debt vulnerabilities. The G7 members also advocated for prompt distribution of results through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

On 15 December 2022, the Treasury published an updated report outlining the outstanding debt owed by other countries to its government. This report increases the visibility and quantity of information and data available to debtors.

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On 15 December 2022, the Treasury published a document describing the procedure for preparing government annual reports and accounts in the UK, including its debt management account. This document introduces regulations and rules to ensure the transparency of financial statements in the UK, which improves debt transparency for both debtors and creditors.

On 21 December 2022, the Treasury published its monthly report on public sector finances. This report provides the latest available estimates for key financial statistics such as public sector borrowing, debt, and deficits. This increases the accessibility of debt-related data and economic models and tables, all of which support decision-making by debtors and creditors.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability. The UK has taken action to increase ease of understanding and information related to debt management and sustainability. The UK has also allocated resources to introduce regulations and promote debt transparency.

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

**Analyst: James Jiang**

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.

On 6 July 2022, Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken attended the G20 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in Bali, Indonesia. He reinforced the United States’ commitment on improving debt transparency through a multilateral approach. Secretary Blinken reaffirmed creditors to apply the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments completely and transparently to effectively tackle debt vulnerabilities and support debt sustainability.

On 29 July 2022, the governments of the United States and Japan released a joint statement regarding strengthening economic security at the US-Japan Economic Policy Consultative Committee. The countries reaffirmed their intent to ensure debt sustainability and transparency and encouraged other countries to respect global rules and principles including the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI). The United States and Japan emphasized on creditor coordination to enable fair burden sharing among all creditors in debt treatments under the Common Framework.

On 20 September 2022, the Counsellor to the Secretary of the Treasury Brent Neiman gave a speech at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. Counsellor Neiman emphasized on supporting sustainability and transparency in debt ventures including the G20 guidelines, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Institute for International Finance’s debt transparency initiative. He

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further elaborated on multilateral debt restructuring through transparency in financial statements, encouraged creditors to adopt transparency measures and improved coordination among creditors and debtors.

On 13 October 2022, Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen released the Joint International Monetary and Finance Committee and Development Committee Statement. This statement reiterates challenges emerging due to rising debt and emphasises on the International Monetary Fund and World Bank’s role in promoting debt transparency through collaborative efforts. The statement reaffirms the Sustainable Development Financing Policy of the World Bank to improve transparency and sustainability in debt.

On 20 October 2022, the Treasury released the Chair of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) enforcement and penalty guidelines. The CFIUS enforcement and penalty guidelines aim to make information available to the public about the legislative framework and regulations of financial transactions, leading to increased visibility and availability of information.

On 4 November 2022, G7 members released the G7 Foreign Ministers Statement reaffirming their objective to promote debt transparency and reduce problems caused by debt vulnerabilities. The G7 members also advocated for prompt distribution of results through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI.

On 11 November 2022, the governments of the United States and India released a joint statement at the Ninth India-US Economic and Financial Partnership. The countries reaffirmed their commitment towards debt transparency and sustainability in bilateral lending. The countries also reiterated their intent to implement the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatment promptly and coherently. This action will help in promoting transparency across debtors leading to improved debt sustainability.

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability. The United States has taken action to increase public transparency of financial models and make information available and has taken effective action in improving debt transparency effectively across public creditors, private creditors and debtors. It has aimed to improve debt sustainability through the implementation of policies to improve public knowledge and integrated global financial institutions and countries in its suggestions to increase transparency.

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

Analyst: Sara Ashim Ranu

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability.

On 23 September 2022, the European Banking Authority launched its EU-wide Transparency exercise to monitor financial risks through better data collection. More than one million data points are expected to be

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reported by more than 120 banks across the European Union. Published in December, the report is expected to collect more information on risk exposure amounts and asset quality, amongst other aspects.

On 14 October 2022, in the 46th meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Executive Vice President Valdis Dombrovskis and Commissioner Paolo Gentiloni, on behalf of the European Commission, committed to using fiscal policy to preserve debt sustainability.2909

On 4 November 2022, G7 members released the G7 Foreign Ministers Statement reaffirming their objective to promote debt transparency and reduce problems caused by debt vulnerabilities.2910 The G7 members also advocated for prompt distribution of results through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

On 8 December 2022, the European Commission proposed tax transparency rules for crypto-asset transactions in the European Union. 2911 The proposal codifies the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework into EU law. It aims to counter tax fraud, tax evasion and tax avoidance by crypto-asset providers, thereby increasing transparency in digital transactions.

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to promote transparency across all debtors and creditors, including private creditors, for improved debt sustainability due to some initiative action taken in areas of debt sustainability and transparency for heavily indebted poor countries in the current cycle. However, there is little information on initiatives to improve transparency with creditors and private creditors. Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Preksha Khemka**

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