“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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20. Trade: Resilient Supply Chains

“We will enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships around the world, especially for critical goods such as critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.”


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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Average</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+0.63 (81%)</td>
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Background

The issue of trade has been a constant issue at G7 summits since the beginning, with the incorporation of resilience as a target focus in recent summits. Supply chains have been negatively affected due to “natural disasters, pandemics, geopolitical tensions and coercion.” Although discussions that directly address supply chains were first brought up at the 2020 Virtual Summit under the US presidency, commitments to free and fair trade have been present since the 1975 Rambouillet Summit. Following the 2023 Hiroshima Summit the G7 seeks to build upon these commitments by fostering sustainable supply chains, specifically in low to middle-income countries and in collaboration with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to rebuild the weakened economy and create “resilient” and “sustainable” supply chains in preparations for future economic shocks. Practising “transparency, diversification, security, sustainability, and trustworthiness,” the G7 seeks to strengthen supply chain networks throughout the world.

At the 1975 Rambouillet Summit, G7 leaders addressed the need for sustainable economic growth, specifically mentioning the importance of contributing to sustainable economies in developing countries through the International Monetary Fund (IMF). G7 leaders additionally committed to “steady development in the world energy market” which is built upon in future summits.

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, trade became a significant subsection in the summit statement. G7 members expressed support for the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations which aimed at trade liberalization.

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2657 Declaration of Rambouillet, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 November 1975. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1975rambouillet/communique.html
At the 1984 London Summit, the G7 members emphasized the need for trade liberalization. The members focused on the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as a catalyst for trade liberalization.

At the 1993 Tokyo Summit, G7 members applauded the ending of the Uruguay Round. The benefits of this would be a better position for consumers and producers, the integration of other countries into the economy, and more.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, minerals were highlighted by the G7 members as an area that should be further expanded upon for sustainable growth and in trade. Raw materials of both primary as well as secondary minerals are encouraged with compliance.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the G20 2017 Hamburg Summit which emphasized the importance of international trade and denounced protectionism. Leaders similarly committed to continuing multilateral trade agreements with the WTO.

At the 2020 US Summit, G7 leaders committed to “Implement swiftly the international financial assistance” to all following the Covid-19 economic shock. G7 leaders strongly committed to the IMF and WTO, expressing a desire to increase multilateral economic support and supply chain resilience.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to contribute more to the standing recovery plan of USD12 trillion that was implemented in 2020. They recommitted to multilateral support amongst all countries and all income levels.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to further strengthen supply chain resilience. The G7 pledged to work toward balancing the world economy without “raising costs of living for (our) citizens” amid Russia’s “Unjustifiable war of aggression against Ukraine.”

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to “enhanc[ing] resilient supply chains through partnerships around the world, especially for critical goods such as critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.” There are two broad components to this commitment, with the latter having three distinct parts: the enhancement of resilient supply chains through partnerships, and the focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

“Enhance” is understood to mean to “heighten or intensify.”

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2662 The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html
“Critical minerals” are defined by the International Energy Agency as “copper, lithium, nickel, cobalt and rare earth elements” and are used in energy technologies and transition.\textsuperscript{2668}

In the context of the commitment “partnerships” are interpreted as referring to bilateral or multilateral agreements, that can be among countries, or among the G7 countries and non-state actors, such as the private sector or civil society.

Compliance with the first part of the commitment, the enhancement of resilient supply chains through partnerships includes the forming of agreements with respect to the global supply chain. To receive full compliance, members must engage in supply chain monitoring and be responsive to potential shocks. Members must also engage in private sector and bilateral discussions and agreements centred around enhancing supply chain resilience.

Compliance with the second part of the agreement, the focus on critical minerals, semiconductors, and batteries concern supply chain efforts in those areas. Full compliance includes trade agreements signed for these materials as well as efforts towards managing the global supply chain in this regard. In addition, changes to supply chain management, in order to responsibly manage these materials will be counted for full compliance.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action to enhance resilient supply chains with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries, engaging in more than one partnership to this end. Examples of strong actions include signing treaties for enhanced supply chain monitoring, developing short- or long-term plans for enhanced supply chain monitoring and responsiveness to potential shocks, and filing supply chain related disputes with the WTO. For full compliance with the second part of the commitment, examples of strong actions include those previously mentioned, with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries and signing trade agreements or entering trade negotiations for any of these materials.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that engaged in one partnership addressing critical minerals, semiconductors or batteries or that engage in more than one partnership, but do not fulfill the second part of the commitment related to critical minerals, semiconductors or batteries. Partial compliance will also be assigned to G7 members that only take weak action on both parts of the commitment. Examples of weak actions include verbal reaffirmation of the commitment, attendance of meetings regarding enhancing resilient supply chains with respect to critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries and passive participation in bilateral or multilateral talks centering around supply chains or critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries which do not result in further agreements or plans.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member does engage in any partnerships related to enhancing resilient supply chains with or without respect to critical minerals, semiconductors or batteries, or takes action to prevent the enhancement of resilient supply chains through partnerships.

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member did not engage in partnership for resilient supply chains or took action to prevent the enhancement of resilient supply chains through partnerships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member engaged with only one partnership for resilient supply chains that sought to enhance resilience for either critical minerals, semiconductors or batteries supply chains, or more than one partnership for supply chain resilience but none explicitly sought to enhance the three specified materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member created or strongly engaged with more than one partnership for resilient supply chains that sought to enhance resilience for critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries supply chains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

On 23 May 2023, the Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development Mary Ng declared that there would be further collaboration on the Canada-Africa Economic Cooperation Strategy.\(^\text{2669}\) This announcement reiterated Canada’s commitment to improving trade and the economy since Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. After the meeting, members endorsed a joint statement on their commitment to “maintaining and strengthening the rules-based international economic order, and to building a strong, sustainable and inclusive future.”\(^\text{2671}\)

On 9 June 2023, Minister Ng joined in the Ministerial Council Meeting for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.\(^\text{2670}\) Minister Ng reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to improving trade and the economy since Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. After the meeting, members endorsed a joint statement on their commitment to “maintaining and strengthening the rules-based international economic order, and to building a strong, sustainable and inclusive future.”\(^\text{2671}\)

On 26 June 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau had a meeting with the leaders of the Nordic countries.\(^\text{2672}\) Prime Minister Trudeau emphasized the partnership between Canada and the Nordic Region. Additionally, Prime Minister Trudeau emphasized trade relations and explained the Sustainable Critical Minerals Strategy as Canada’s way to creating resilient supply chains for critical raw minerals.

On 5 July 2023, Minister Ng met with United States Trade Representative Katherine Tai and Mexico’s Secretary of Economy Raquel Buenrostro for the third meeting for the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement.\(^\text{2673}\) Minister Ng emphasized “the important contributions of Canadian mining companies to the development of


the Mexican economy, including to the critical minerals supply chain, which is central to building the clean economy of the future."

On 24 August 2023, Minister Ng attended the G20 Trade and Investment Ministers Meeting.\(^{2674}\) Minister Ng reaffirmed Canada's commitment to collaborating with G20 members to reduce issues in global supply chains. Minister Ng also restated Canada's collaborative effort in addressing the negative trade and economic impacts felt by Russia's war with Ukraine.

On 5 September 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau met the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo.\(^{2675}\) The leaders discussed increasing economic ties. Prime Minister Trudeau appointed the first Canadian Indo-Pacific Trade Representative, one of the primary goals being to improve supply chain resilience.

On 8 September 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau had a meeting with Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Hsien Loong to discuss increasing trade partnership.\(^{2676}\) Topics discussed included strategies to build reliable, responsible and resilient supply chains.

On 21 September 2023, Minister Ng, Minister of Innovation, Science and Technology François-Philippe Champagne and Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson signed two memorandums for cooperation with Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura.\(^{2677}\) The first was a memorandum of cooperation for battery supply chains which “supports cooperation between Canada and Japan in establishing sustainable and reliable global battery supply chains.” The second memorandum concerned Industrial Science and Technology.

On 28 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson declared the recent Canada-France Bilateral Dialogue on Critical Minerals in tandem with France’s Minister of Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher.\(^{2678}\) This action aims to help strengthen supply chains and further trade investments.

On 5 October 2023, Canada, along with the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and the United States, created a coalition to advance security priorities regarding telecommunications.\(^{2679}\) This coalition, titled the Global Coalition on Telecommunications, will strive to ensure supply chain resiliency by concentrating efforts on strengthening and protecting critical communications networks. This move indicates the correlation of supply chain resiliency to telecommunications and technological advancement. Further, the United Kingdom’s participation aims to broaden the global telecoms supply chains and trade supply chains by British telecommunications networks.

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On 10 October 2023, Minister Ng participated in the Africa Accelerating 2023 conference in Toronto. Minister Ng expressed support for the African Continental Free Trade Area and met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Economy of the Democratic Republic of Congo Vital Kamerhe. Topics discussed included diversifying commercial trade and investment ties, particularly in the mining sector.

On 13 October 2023, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland had a meeting with G7 and G20 Finance Ministers. The Deputy Prime Minister committed CAD5 million for Japan’s Resilient and Inclusive Supply-Chain Enhancement Partnership. This partnership works to increase shared critical minerals supply chains.

On 16 October 2023, Canada, as a member of the Agile Nations, a trilateral organization between the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada, published joint recommendations on constructing a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities. Initial recommendations recognize the significance of fusion energy on solidifying energy security and recognizing the need for a coherent trilateral approach to diversify and enhance supply chain resilience.

On 17 October 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau went to the Canada-Caribbean Community Summit (CARICOM). Prime Minister Trudeau discussed investment and trade with leaders of the CARICOM and investors. They discussed how to increase the diversity within the trade sector.

On 3 November 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau participated in the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity (APEP) Leaders’ Summit. The leaders discussed increasing supply chain resilience in specifically critical sectors. Additionally, the leaders issued a joint declaration to highlight priorities and inform APEP’s commitment to work with partners to build an economy that works for people in the region.

On 17 November 2023, during the meeting of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders, Prime Minister Trudeau made a speech stating that the summit was an important follow-up to Canada’s Indo-Pacific Strategy, demonstrating Canada’s determination to work with regional economies to improve supply chain resilience.

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On 29 November 2023, Minister Ng met with France’s Minister Pannier-Runacher.\textsuperscript{2686} The ministers signed a mutual declaration on mutual support for unilateral nuclear support. The declaration reaffirmed the partnership in this field to respect national nuclear supply chains and enhance supply chain resilience by diversifying energy supply through the construction of new power plants.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. On enhancing supply chain resilience, Canada has engaged and entered multiple partnerships in Africa, Asia and Europe. Initiatives aimed at enhancing the supply of critical minerals have been outlined, and tangible progress has been demonstrated in fulfilling existing commitments.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Liam Hutton}

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

On 30 May 2023, the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty constructed a France-based European electric battery plant.\textsuperscript{2687} Titled the Automotive Cells Company in Pas-de-Calais as France’s first lithium battery mega-factory, it is intended to support electric vehicle manufacturing in the country and Europe. The goal is to redistribute battery manufacturing from China and distribute production more evenly. Furthermore, the project aims to strengthen the battery value chain by “extracting, refining, processing of critical raw materials.”

On 6 June 2023, Minister of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire announced the initiation of construction of a new semiconductor component factory in Crolles, France.\textsuperscript{2688} The French government has declared a total state expenditure as an investment of EUR7.5 billion. The objective is to increase French production capacity to 620,000 wafers per year by 2028 and add to existing European capacity. The construction of the semiconductor factory indicates investment by the French government to enhance the semiconductor supply chain through France and European country partners.

On 9 June 2023, the European Commission affirmed 12 companies under the Important Project of the Common European Interest group to pursue technological innovation projects in France.\textsuperscript{2689} France is a member of this group, which includes multilateral state technological innovation and development. Due to this


authorization, the French government will be able to promote the European microelectronics supply chain through the establishment of new production sites in the supply chain. This will include semiconductors, which strengthens the objectives outlined in the European Chips Act.

On 13 June 2023, President Emmanuel Macron declared that France will refocus on state production of vital medications to reduce French dependency on medical imports.2690 According to this move by the French government, “re-shoring and diversifying supply” will advance France’s goals of establishing a stronger supply chain.2691

On 19 June 2023, Secretary-General of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs Anne-Marie Descotes met with the Chair of the Executive Affairs Authority of the United Arab Emirates, Khaldoon Khalifa Al Mubarak in Paris for the 14th session of the United Arab Emirates-France Strategic Dialogue.2692 This forum opened a discussion on France’s support of the United Arab Emirates’ Nuclear Program, which included shared understanding to consolidate French and Emirati supply chains. This dialogue signified this collaboration through an initiative for supply chain fortification through an initiative titled “E-Fusion.”2693

On 22 June 2023, France as a member of the International Partners’ Group, alongside Senegal, announced a collaboration titled the Just Energy Transition Partnership.2694 This partnership object endeavors to promote and restructure Senegal’s energy infrastructure. This will accomplish an expansion of France’s energy sources and deepen energy supply chain resilience.2695

On 26 June 2023, Minister Le Maire led a discussion on strategies for securing critical raw materials supply.2696 This conversation took place in a trilateral formation with the Minister of Economy and Climate Protection of the Federal Republic of Germany, Robert Habeck, and the Minister of Companies and Made in Italy from the Italian Republic, Adolfo Urso. The three ministers agreed to coordinate proposals in international forums with reference to European legislation such as the Critical Raw Materials Act.

On 4 July 2023, the Overseas Delegation of the National Assembly supervised rapporteurs Marc Le Fur and Estelle Youssouffa and authorized publication of the information report on food autonomy in French overseas

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towards territories. The information report emphasized food sovereignty and aimed to navigate disruptions to food supply chains in the post-pandemic and Ukraine war periods. Factors such as international treaty negotiations, food transportation like air freight prices and development of necessary infrastructure were recommended to strengthen supply chain processes.

On 18 August 2023, the Senate of France passed the resolution on the European Commission’s Framework for guaranteeing secure and sustainable supplies of critical raw materials. This framework to initiate critical materials extraction categorizes and typifies the raw materials to be considered “critical” based on economic significance. In reference to sustainability, the non-renewable nature of these materials are considered by the framework to be supply risks and encourages initiatives to fortify current and future supply chains.

On 14 September 2023, the French start-up Verkor fundraised more than EUR2 billion to contribute to the construction of an electric battery factory in Dunkirk. The French government alongside the European Investment Bank will further subsidize the project to solidify France’s national contributions to the “European electric car industry.” This public-private sector partnership highlights the state-corporation relationships in France to collaborate to progress supply chain diversification and resilience.

On 17 September 2023, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna met with World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director Cindy McCain. Minister Colonna declared that France would offer EUR40 Million in support of the Grain from Ukraine Initiative. This would aim to facilitate a less disruptive transportation of grain shipments from Ukraine to Nigeria and Sudan. Furthermore, this accomplishes a replenishment and restructuring of the WFP’s regional reserves and close enhancements of the supply chain process.

On 28 September 2023, Minister Pannier-Runacher declared the recent Canada-France Bilateral Dialogue on Critical Minerals in tandem with Canada’s Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson. This action aims to help strengthen supply chains and further trade investments.

On 28 September 2023, Minister Delegate of Industry Roland Lescure inaugurated the new Soitec factory in Bernin. Soitec is a long-time designer and materials manufacturer in France’s semiconductor industry. The establishment of this factory as a new production site contributes to enhancing productivity of the supply chain.

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and further elevates the “entire electronics value chain.”

On 28 September 2023, France hosted the International Energy Agency’s Critical Minerals and Clean Energy Summit in Paris. By hosting it, this indicates France’s engagement with the issue. The summit focused on the promotion of stable and responsible supplies of raw materials, which have a central role in the global clean energy transition.

On 17 October 2023, Minister Colonna, representing France, co-hosted the Moldova Support Platform Conference with Germany and Moldova. The Conference concentrates on elevating long-term economic resilience, and infrastructure and fortifying energy security between the countries.

On 18 October 2023 and 19 October 2023, France hosted the first meeting of the Global School Meals Coalition in Paris, in partnership with the WFP. This partnership strives to provide food equality to every child in the format of school meals, by 2030 and is established to ameliorate food insecurity in young populations. Moreover, this aims to use school meals as a testable platform to promote sustainable food systems and evaluate the significance of short supply chain models.

On 30 October 2023, Minister Le Maire met with Italian Minister of Enterprises and “Made in Italy” Adolfo Urso and German Vice Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck to discuss progress on the trilateral working group on critical raw minerals.

On 1 November 2023, President Macron visited Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to strengthen diplomatic relationships and promote the use of critical minerals in strategizing for clean energy reforms and transitions. France has declared its intentions to achieve this participating in foreign direct investment in Kazakhstan’s clean energy projects. This will look like the supervision of construction of a nuclear power plant in Kazakhstan; the project will be contracted to French state-owned group Electricity of France.

On 6 November 2023, the French Embassy hosted a conference in Bratislava, Slovakia to strengthen the Slovak trade relationship to fortify the European nuclear alliance. Both French and Slovak national energy companies were present, alongside Minister of Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher and

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Slovakian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economy Denisa Sakova. The conference consolidated plans to approach the creation of a European supply chain with urgency.

On 9 November 2023, Minister Le Maire announced that France would be implementing a 10 per cent threshold on non-EU investments to protect critical raw materials.\textsuperscript{2711} Minister Le Maire added that enacting stricter measures on foreign investment would help protect French and international firms from global supply chain disruption.

On 29 November 2023, Minister Pannier-Runacher met with Canadian Minister of Export, Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development Mary Ng.\textsuperscript{2712} The ministers signed a mutual declaration on mutual support for unilateral nuclear support. The declaration reaffirmed the partnership in this field to respect national nuclear supply chains and enhance supply chain resilience by diversifying energy supply through the construction of new power plants.

On 2 December 2023, President Macron and US Special Envoy for Climate Change John Kerry announced the signing of a joint declaration at the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.\textsuperscript{2713} Titled “the Declaration on the tripling of nuclear energy production,” this joint venture strives to intensify international nuclear supply chains using an accelerated plan and reaffirmed the international objective to decarbonize.

France has fully complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. France has taken actions to promote supply chain resiliency by hosting various summits and diplomatic events that promote dialogue. Furthermore, their partnerships and level of internal supply chain investment in collaboration with international organizations indicates a willingness to commit. Furthermore, France is involved in multiple foreign direct investment projects to develop supply chain resiliency and redistribution of supply chain strength in global contexts.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Parami Epaarachchi}

\textbf{Germany: 0}

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

On 6 June 2023, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Franziska Brantner visited Mongolia to hold talks on trade and critical minerals policies.\textsuperscript{2714} Germany and


Mongolia signed a joint declaration on “the continuation of the successful Manager Training Programme to promote business ties between German and Mongolian companies.”

On 20 June 2023, Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz met Chinese Prime Minister Li Qiang. Germany and China discussed collaboration on global challenges, the economy and trade, particularly how open trade can enhance supply chain resilience.

On 26 June 2023, Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck met the French Minister of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire and Italian Minister of Enterprise and “Made in Italy” Adolfo Urso to discuss strategies for securing critical raw materials supply. The three ministers agreed to coordinate proposals in international forums with reference to European legislation such as the Critical Raw Materials Act.

On 13 July 2023, Germany published its first China strategy. The paper highlights supply chain vulnerabilities, particularly with respect to semiconductors.

On 25 July 2023, Germany announced plans to invest EUR20 billion to bolster semiconductor manufacturing in Germany. Additionally, the funds will be drawn from the Climate and Transformation Fund. These funds are intended to diversify semiconductor supply chains.

On 14 September 2023, Chancellor Scholz attended the 13th National Maritime Conference in Bremen. In his speech he discussed the critical role of ports and the maritime industry on functioning supply chains.

On 28 September 2023, Chancellor Scholz met Jomart Tokayev, President of Kazakhstan. The two leaders agreed to improve cooperation on trade and investment. Chancellor Scholz referred to Kazakhstan as an important partner regarding critical minerals.

On 17 October 2023, Germany co-hosted the Moldova Support Platform Conference with Germany and Moldova. The Conference concentrates on elevating long-term economic resilience, and infrastructure and fortifying energy security between the countries.

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On 30 October 2023, Minister Habeck met with French Minister of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire and Italian Minister of Enterprises and “Made in Italy” Adolfo Urso to discuss progress on the trilateral working group on critical raw minerals.\(^\text{2722}\)

On 3 November 2023, Chancellor Scholz spoke with Chinese President Xi Jinping.\(^\text{2723}\) A topic of discussion included cooperation on the stability of global supply chains.

On 3 November 2023, Minister Habeck and the United Kingdom’s Energy Security Secretary Claire Coutinho jointly affirmed a new partnership to secure clean energy strategies and enhance energy security.\(^\text{2724}\) The partnership asserts both countries’ commitment to employing clean energy strategies and enhancing energy security. Furthermore, it outlines a statement to collaborate on navigating supply chain resilience in the midst of energy and climate stressors such as climate change.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. Germany has taken strong action with regard to enhancing resilient supply chains and forming partnerships in the critical minerals and semiconductors supply chains. However, Germany has not formed any partnerships to enhance the batteries supply chain. Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Liam Hutton**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

On 8 June, the Italian-sponsored Important Project of Common European Interest worth EUR8.1 billion received approval from the European Commission, aiming to support research and innovation in deploying microelectronics and communication technologies.\(^\text{2725}\)

On 26 June 2023, Minister of Enterprise and “Made in Italy” Adolfo Urso met with German Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck and French Minister of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire to discuss strategies for securing critical raw materials supply.\(^\text{2726}\) The three ministers agreed to coordinate proposals in international forums with reference to European legislation such as the Critical Raw Materials Act.

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\(^{2723}\) China-Germany cooperation has become more solid and dynamic – China’s Xi, Reuters (Beijing) 3 November 2023. Access Date: 1 December 2023. [https://www.reuters.com/world/china-germany-cooperation-has-become-more-solid-dynamic-chinas-xi-2023-11-03/](https://www.reuters.com/world/china-germany-cooperation-has-become-more-solid-dynamic-chinas-xi-2023-11-03/)


On 7 August 2023, Italy submitted a modified version of its national Recovery and Resilience Plan to the European Commission, which contained proposals for investments in the supply of critical raw materials to boost the Italian economy while supporting the green transition.\(^{2727}\)

On 6 September 2023, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani flew to Astana to meet with his Kazakhstan counterpart Murat Nurtleu, signing a memorandum of understanding between Italy and Kazakhstan centered on critical raw materials and renewables.\(^{2728}\)

On 16 September 2023, Italy joined the Minerals Security Partnership, a collaboration between 14 members that aim to improve mineral supply chains to keep up with global demand.\(^{2729}\)

On 25 October 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni addressed Italy’s senate ahead of the European Council meeting, reaffirming Italy’s commitment to EU efforts related to critical minerals, semiconductors and related technologies.\(^{2730}\)

On 30 October 2023, Minister Urso met with German Vice Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate action Robert Habeck and French Minister of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire met to discuss progress on the trilateral working group on critical raw minerals.\(^{2731}\)

On 10 November 2023, President Sergio Mattarella signed a cooperation deal with his counterpart in Seoul, signing a cooperation deal on strengthening bilateral cooperation in critical minerals and semiconductors.\(^{2732}\)

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. Italy has made commitments and engaged in discussions centred on critical minerals and semiconductors; however, it has made no partnerships regarding batteries.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Ngai Chung Chan}

### Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

On 3 July 2023, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the European Commission signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on semiconductors during the first Japan-EU Digital Partnership Council meeting.\(^{2727}\)


meeting. The scope of this Memorandum includes semiconductor research, development, supply chain risk management and risk mitigation efforts.

On 6 July 2023, the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security and the European Commission signed an Administrative Arrangement that reinforces EU-Japan cooperation on critical raw materials supply chains. The EU and Japan have arranged annual meetings to take further action and review progress on the act.

On 21 September 2023, Canadian Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development Mary Ng, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne and Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson met with Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura in Ottawa. The Ministers signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on battery supply chains between Canada and Japan to continue sustainable and reliable global battery supply chains. This bilateral relationship is a strategic partnership and an investment towards industry innovation as well.

On 5 October 2023, Japan, along with the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the United States, created a coalition to advance security priorities regarding telecommunications. This coalition, titled the Global Coalition on Telecommunications, will strive to ensure supply chain resiliency by concentrating efforts on strengthening and protecting critical communications networks. This move indicates the correlation of supply chain resiliency to telecommunications and technological advancement. Further, the United Kingdom’s participation aims to broaden the global telecoms supply chains and trade supply chains by British telecommunications networks.

On 12 October 2023, Finance Minister Suzuki Shunichi and World Bank President Ajay Banga announced their partnership on Resilient and Inclusive Supply-chain Enhancement (RISE). This initiative also features support from Canada, Italy, Korea and the United Kingdom. At this meeting, Minister Suzuki Shunichi shared Japan’s plan to contribute JPY25 million to RISE in support of sustainable development, supply chain diversification and clean energy in low- and middle-income countries.

On 16 October 2023, Japan, as a member of the Agile Nations, a trilateral organization between the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada, published joint recommendations on constructing a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities. Initial recommendations recognize the significance of fusion energy on solidifying energy security and recognizing the need for a coherent trilateral approach to diversify and enhance supply chain resilience.

On 28 October 2023, Japan and the United Kingdom agreed to a Memorandum of Cooperation and partnership on critical minerals as per the commitment made at the Hiroshima Accord by the countries. The

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Memorandum specifically details research, innovation, critical minerals traceability and industry partnerships as committed previously.

On 16 November 2023, during the first session of the meeting of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders, Prime Minister Kishida outlined critical minerals as a key contributor to sustainable growth in the Asia-Pacific region.\(^{2740}\) Prime Minister Kishida also used this opportunity to call for collaboration both inside and outside of APEC towards stable and resilient supply chain building.

On 27 November 2023, a Japanese delegation comprised of the Ministry of Finance and the Financial Services Agency met with a UK delegation comprised of His Majesty’s Treasury, the Bank of England and the Financial Conduct Authority for the Fifth Financial Dialogue and Financial Regulatory Forum in Tokyo, Japan.\(^{2741}\) The forum involved a reaffirmation of bilateral commitment to the Partnership for Resilient and Inclusive Supply-Chain Enhancement. Discussions included the diversification of supply chains to promote clean energy products through transmission of information platforms.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment towards enhancing resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. Japan has taken strong action, signing multilateral agreements related to semiconductor, battery and critical minerals. Additionally, Japan has engaged in dialogue and investment to strengthen supply chain resilience.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Jasleen Badwal**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

On 3 June 2023, Defence Secretary Ben Wallace and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office Minister of State Anne-Marie Trevelyan attended the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore.\(^{2742}\) This provided a forum for discussions on the United Kingdom’s diplomatic relationships and trade partnerships in the Indo-Pacific. Furthermore, this diplomatic visit reaffirmed their commitment to a new bilateral partnership with Japan concentrated on semiconductor trade.

On 7 June 2023, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly led the Ministerial Council Meeting for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris.\(^{2743}\) This meeting provided a chance for the United Kingdom to fortify multilateral diplomatic relationships, and opened up a dialogue on strategies for diversification and strengthening supply chains, essential for British economic security.

On 8 June 2023, bilateral trade discussions occurred between Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak and the President of the United States, Joe Biden.\(^{2744}\) The discussion welcomed a new bilateral trade agreement, titled the Atlantic Declaration. This new agreement entails new strategies of economic collaboration and coherence. Supporting

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of critical supply chains between the two countries were a topic of focus in the agreement alongside information sharing and analysis, a deepening of communication channels and launching a new civil nuclear partnership to prevent further supply chain disruptions from other nations or geopolitical conflicts. The Atlantic Declaration outlined a research collaboration on technological advancements, including semiconductors.

On 19 June 2023, Minister for International Trade Nigel Huddleston launched a new initiative whilst a visit to Ethiopia’s business sector regarding trade advancement.2745 The initiative, titled the Developing Countries Trading Scheme, covers more than 65 countries, with majority being African countries. The objective of this program is to reduce trade costs by reducing tariffs, increase trade for African countries and allow African countries deeper integration into the British markets. British public-private partnerships are involved in this initiative, such as the Specialized Bicycle Components Inc. which highlights the opportunity for supply chain enhancement and diversification.

On 19 June 2023, Prime Minister Sunak conversed with President of the European Commission Ursula Von Der Leyen ahead of the Ukraine Recovery Conference.2746 The dialogue reaffirmed shared commitment goals between the United Kingdom and the European Commission, including mutual cooperation on scientific and green technology innovations. Within this, there was a vested focus on future collaborations regarding electric vehicle battery manufacturing.

On 22 June 2023, the United Kingdom, as a part of the International Partners Group, launched an initiative to promote Senegal’s transition to green energy and sustainable technology development.2747 The initiative titled, the Just Energy Transition Partnership, aims to support Senegal’s efforts to achieve low-carbon and resilient sustainable energy. This partnership intends to create an opportunity for public-private partnerships to engage in foreign direct investment. The President of Senegal, Macky Sall, noted that this project will help to diversify energy sources and increase supply chain resilience.

On 3 July 2023, Minister for International Trade Nigel Huddleston visited India and Bangladesh to expand trade avenues for British companies.2748 This diplomatic visit aimed to promote public-private partnerships and strengthen trade relationships with both India and Bangladesh. Minister Huddleston visited Intertek, a British company that supports Bengali supply chains by ensuring manufacturing standards. The trade priorities are bolstered by the Developing Countries Trading Scheme which makes it easier for India and Bangladesh to focus on export-oriented industrialization.

On 16 July 2023, Business and Trade Secretary Kemi Badenoch formally signed the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership.2749 This multilateral agreement including 12 countries across Asia, the Pacific and the Americas seeks to facilitate stronger import and export processes. Furthermore, this agreement accomplishes the pluralization of supply chains and export avenues for British companies and manufacturers.

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On 20 August 2023, Minister Huddlestone and Indonesia’s Minister of Trade Zulkifli Hasan co-chaired the third consultation between the UK and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Ministers.\(^{2750}\) The meeting included discussions on positive trade flows between ASEAN and the United Kingdom and strategies on developing supply chain resilience and standards to ensure the mitigation of disruption. The meeting indicated recommitment to rules-based multilateral trade system with the World Trade Organization at its core.

On 28 September 2023, the United Kingdom announced a minimum quota of new zero emission vehicles that British manufacturers must produce every year until 2020.\(^{2751}\) This is titled the Zero Emission Vehicle Mandate. This mandate is intended to propel the production of electric vehicles in the United Kingdom and will only be supported by the government’s move to introduce foreign direct investment from private companies such as Tata to build a new vehicle factory in the United Kingdom.

On 5 October 2023, the United Kingdom formed a coalition with Australia, Canada, Japan and United States to advance its security priorities regarding telecommunications.\(^{2752}\) This coalition, titled the Global Coalition on Telecommunications, will strives to ensure supply chain resiliency by concentrating efforts on strengthening and protecting critical communications networks. This move indicates the correlation of supply chain resiliency to telecommunications and technological advancement. Further, the United Kingdom’s participation aims to broaden the global telecoms supply chains and trade supply chains by British telecommunications networks.

On 13 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak met with Norwegian Prime Minister Jonas Store at the Joint Expeditionary Force Summit in Gotland, Sweden.\(^{2753}\) The leaders announced the Green Industrial Partnership between the two countries. The goal of this partnership is to fortify energy security and energy infrastructure to consolidate supply chain resiliency.

On 16 October 2023, the United Kingdom, as a member of the Agile Nations, a trilateral organization between the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada, published joint recommendations on constructing a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities.\(^{2754}\) Initial recommendations recognize the significance of fusion energy on solidifying energy security and recognizing the need for a coherent trilateral approach to diversify and enhance supply chain resiliency.

On 27 October 2023, the British Parliament passed the Procurement Bill, which outlines a strategic framework to deliver stronger public sector procurement.\(^{2755}\) Minister for the Cabinet Office Jeremy Quin asserts that this is integral to achieving supply chain security and promoting national security against international supply bidding. This form of legislative protection indicates a move by the British government to promote supply chain resiliency.

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On 1 November 2023, ASEAN Secretary General Kao Kim Hourn met with Prime Minister Oliver Dowden. Their discussions included “infrastructure, trade and supply chain resilience.” In addition, Minister Huddleston also joined to discuss the strength of the trade relationship to achieve the mutual trade objectives.

On 2 November 2023, Science Minister George Freeman announced that the Department of Science, Innovation and Technology would subsidize GBP14 million to the United Kingdom’s quantum technology sector. This initiative would support the country’s National Quantum Strategy, which entails private and state investment into furthering quantum technology. The objective is to support the country’s transition to diversifying energy sources and innovation in supply chains, further asserted with new science and innovation agreements with Australia and the Netherlands.

On 3 November 2023, Energy Security Secretary Claire Coutinho and Germany’s Vice Chancellor Robert Habeck jointly affirmed a new partnership to secure clean energy strategies and enhance energy security. The partnership asserts both countries’ commitment to employing clean energy strategies and enhancing energy security. Furthermore, it outlines a statement to collaborate on navigating supply chain resilience in the midst of energy and climate stressors such as climate change.

On 3 November 2023, the United Kingdom Delegate to the Organization for Security and Co-operation, Justin Addison, delivered a speech regarding the impacts of Russia’s actions on the global grain supply chain. The speech highlighted the impacts of Russia’s withdrawal from a collaborative trade partnership, the Black Sea Grain Initiative. As a proposed solution, Mr. Addison proposed that development of the Middle Corridor has potential to strengthen the current global supply chains and energy security.

On 3 November 2023, Defence Secretary Grant Shapps and Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Richard Marles visited the newly built Rolls-Royce nuclear reactor manufacturing site in Darby. A new manufacturing site contributes to enhancing supply chain resiliency by continuing to diversify sources.

On 8 November 2023, Minister of Nuclear and Networks Andrew Bowie and US Deputy Secretary of the Department of Energy David announced a bilateral partnership with the United States to advance objectives.


2758 New technologies on show at Quantum Showcase as Science Minister drives forward UK’s £2.5 billion Quantum Strategy. Department of Science, Innovation and Technology. 2 November 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. New technologies on show at Quantum Showcase as Science Minister drives forward UK’s £2.5 billion Quantum Strategy - GOV.UK


of global fusion energy development. This partnership will collaborate on supply chain diversification and developing resilient supply chains for fusion materials.

On 9 November 2023, the Department for Business and Trade launched a New Dairy Export Programme that focuses on supporting agri-food exports in international markets. This program is aimed to build connections with international markets and improve the dairy supply chain.

On 10 November 2023, the Department for Business and Trade announced an extension on trade arrangements between British manufacturers and Mexico in regards to export tariffs. This extension achieves a level of protection to British-Mexican supply chains and supports future fortification against potential disruption.

On 15 November 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero announced the United Kingdom’s intent to participate in the measuring monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions within UK-international supply chains. Involving 13 countries, this framework will review existing emissions legislations and behaviours to closely monitor and enhance supply chains.

On 16 November 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero announced an increase in the maximum price for offshore wind projects to ensure clean energy projects can receive higher investment amounts from the Contracts for Difference scheme. This is critical to the United Kingdom’s clean energy supply chain because this will incentivize wind companies to reduce carbon emissions in their supply chains, contributing to overall enhancement of the global supply chain.

On 17 November 2023, His Majesty's Treasury announced the investment of GBP4.5 billion into British manufacturing. Approximately GBP2 billion for automotives and GBP975 million for aerospace will support the manufacturing and supply chain resilience of these industries.

On 22 November 2023, Energy Security Secretary Claire Coutinho and Korea’s Minister for Trade, Industry and Energy Bang Moon Kyu established the Clean Energy Partnership. The objective of this partnership is to solidify bilateral cooperation on decarbonization efforts through diversification of existing supply chains to green alternatives. This partnership invited British and Korean corporation cross-collaboration and involvement on shared projects.


On 22 November 2023, Secretary Coutinho and Korea’s Minister Bang signed a Framework for Semiconductor Cooperation. This framework strives to reinforce the bilateral cooperation between the two countries to fortify semiconductor trade. The framework serves as an affirmation of streamlining focus to global semiconductor supply chains and their enhancement.

On 22 November 2023, United Kingdom Export Finance helped SeAH Wind UK corporation to secure GBP367 million in financing to invest in a new wind monopile manufacturing facility in England. This investment allows for the United Kingdom to pursue a diversification of green energy sources, thus diversifying and enhancing the energy supply chain.

On 23 November 2023, the National Cyber Security Centre released a warning about supply chain intrusions and the potential for disruption. The National Cyber Security Centre indicated close monitoring of the software supply chain products, and the involvement of North Korea in active disruption of software supply chains.

On 26 November 2023, the Department of Business and Trade released the United Kingdom Battery Strategy which aims to establish an advanced battery supply chain. This plan involves a comprehensive framework to approach this task and validates British-international multilateral commitments to promote supply chain resilience through diversification and active construction of the supply chain.

On 26 November 2023, the Department of Business and Trade formally announced the Advanced Manufacturing Plan. The plan consolidates the United Kingdom’s objectives to increase supply chain manufacturing by streamlining investment to manufacturing, solidifying international relationships to enhance supply chains and inviting international investors.

On 27 November 2023, a UK delegation comprised of His Majesty’s Treasury, the Bank of England and the Financial Conduct Authority met with a Japanese delegation comprised of the Ministry of Finance and the Financial Services Agency for the Fifth Financial Dialogue and Financial Regulatory Forum in Tokyo, Japan. The forum involved a reaffirmation of bilateral commitment to the Partnership for Resilient and Inclusive Supply-chain Enhancement. Discussions included the diversification of supply chains to promote clean energy products through transmission of information platforms.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. The United Kingdom has taken action and initiative to pursue international trade relationships that ensure development projects maintain their focus on this commitment. They are active participants in public-private partnerships and foreign direct investment projects to promote supply chain resiliency within developing countries.

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

Analyst: Parami Epaarachchi

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment towards enhancing resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

On 22 May 2023, ministers from the United States National Security Council and Australia’s Department of Industry formed a task force to develop a plan by the year’s end to encourage stronger economic-industrial collaboration between the United States and Australia.2776 This plan includes the United States backing Australia’s critical mineral’s industry, including Lithium through coordinating investment and policies to encourage growth.

On 27 May 2023, Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo announced that trade ministers of 14 countries in the United States led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) talks substantially completed a deal to make supply chains more resilient and secure.2777 The deal helps IPEF members to be able to seek support and coordinate closer in a crisis with the United States to deal with supply chain disruptions, increasing their resilience.

On 8 June 2023, President Joe Biden and British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak announced the Atlantic Declaration.2778 In the Atlantic Declaration, both parties agreed to work together to decrease the United Kingdom’s reliance on Russian fuel through a nuclear energy partnership, cooperate on development of 5G/6G technologies and create a critical minerals agreement which would allow some UK firms to access tax credits available under the US Inflation Reduction Act.

On 27 June 2023, the first ever US-Mongolia-Korea Critical Minerals Dialogue was hosted by Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment Jose W. Fernandez.2779 Throughout the dialogue the three governments convened and exchanged important information on the critical minerals supply chain and highlighted the potential of Mongolia’s mineral resource sector and the role it could play in meeting the global demand for critical minerals.

On 30 June 2023, the State Department directed funding from the International Technology Security and Innovation (ITSI) fund towards supporting the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s work on expanding the semi-conductor supply chain globally through the Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Digital Economy Policy.2780

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On 13 July 2023, the Department of Energy announced a fund of USD32 million for projects to help build facilities to produce rare earth elements and other critical minerals from domestic resources. The fund aims to strengthen the supply of these resources.

On 14 July 2023, the State Department partnered with the Government of Costa Rica to aid the development of its semiconductor industry through the ITSI fund. This partnership aims to help build a more resilient, secure and sustainable global semiconductor supply chain, helping to diversify the global supply chain for critical infrastructure materials such as semiconductors.

On 20 July 2023, the State Department partnered with the Government of Panama to aid the development of its semiconductor industry through the ITSI fund. The partnership aims to diversify the global supply chain of semiconductors through the ITSI fund and improve global economic resilience.

On 21 August 2023, the Department of Energy announced a fund of up to USD30 million under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to lower the costs of domestic production of rare earth elements and critical minerals.

On 6 September 2023, the Department of Energy announced a fund of up to USD150 million under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to advance cost effective environmentally responsible processes to refine critical minerals and materials. This fund is intended help the US market meet the growing demand for critical minerals and materials.

On 9 September 2023, President Biden and the United States International Development Finance Corporation stated that they would support Angola, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to develop the open-access Lobito Atlantic Railway Corridor with USD250 million. Furthermore, the United States and European Union has also pledged to support the governments in launching pre-feasibility studies on this corridor. These efforts are intended to lower logistics costs for shipping critical minerals in the area and support diversified global suppliers in critical minerals to improve global supply chain resilience.

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On 11 September 2023, the State Department partnered with the Government of Vietnam to aid the development of its semiconductor industry through the ITSI fund. The partnership aims to diversify the global supply chain of semiconductors through the ITSI fund and improve global economic resilience.

On 22 September 2023, the Department of Commerce released the final rule implementing the national security guardrails of the bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act. This rule acts as a guardrail to increase the semiconductor supply chain’s resilience by regulating the location of CHIPS recipient’s manufacturing facilities.

On 5 October 2023, the United States, along with the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and Canada, created a coalition to advance security priorities regarding telecommunications. This coalition, titled the Global Coalition on Telecommunications, will strive to ensure supply chain resiliency by concentrating efforts on strengthening and protecting critical communications networks. This move indicates the correlation of supply chain resiliency to telecommunications and technological advancement. Further, the United Kingdom’s participation aims to broaden the global telecoms supply chains and trade supply chains by British telecommunications networks.

From 11-17 November 2023, the United States hosted a meeting of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders under the theme of “Creating a Resilient and Sustainable Future for All,” where the leaders committed to addressing supply chain disruptions and improving resilience, in order to create an interconnected Asia-Pacific region.

On 27 November 2023, President Biden announced 30 new actions to strengthen supply chains critical to the United States’ economic resiliency. Among these actions, there are commitments to semiconductor and critical minerals supply chain resilience as well as a USD275 million investment in a grant concerning critical minerals and batteries and a USD3.5 billion investment to boost production of batteries and battery materials.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment towards enhancing resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. Internationally, the United States has undertaken multiple initiatives to strengthen global economic resilience and supply chains through investment, bilateral agreements, summits and technological cooperation.

Thus, United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ngai Chung Chan

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European Union: 0
The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries.

On 31 May 2023, the European Union and the United States engaged in discussions at the fourth meeting of the Trade and Technology Council, where they shared their commitment to semiconductor innovation and creating a resilient chip supply chain industry. Both members create a joint warning mechanism to ensure transparency in the semiconductor field and agree to share information from each respective member. This pairing aligns with the goal of combating supply chain shortages through communication and prevention while also ensuring transparent action is taken.

On 15 June 2023, the US-EU Trade and Technology Council was announced by President Biden, European Commission President von der Leyen and European Council President Charles Michel. The members express commitment towards rebalancing semiconductor supply chains through design, production and research from all members.

On 3 July 2023, the European Commission and the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on semiconductors at the first Japan-EU Digital Partnership Council meeting. The scope of this Memorandum includes semiconductor research, development, supply chain risk management and risk mitigation efforts. Moreover, the Memorandum between the members also aligns with the goal to create and maintain strategic partnerships in the industry.

On 6 July 2023, the European Commission and the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security signed the Administrative Arrangement. This agreement reinforces the EU and Japan cooperation on critical raw materials supply chains. The EU and Japan have arranged annual meetings to take further action and review progress on the act.

On 11 July 2023, the European Parliament and the European Council adopted new legislation to respond to supply chain shortages of chips and semiconductors. Members of the European Parliament secured EUR3.3 million towards chip research and innovation. This funding will be put towards a network of competence centres tasked with further research, development and production.

On 14 September 2023, the European Parliament adopted draft legislation to reduce red tape, boosting innovation and developing alternative material by partnering with other countries on critical raw materials. The European Parliament committed to adopting full legislation by the end of 2023.
On 14 September 2023, the French start-up Verkor fundraised more than EUR2 billion to contribute to the construction of an electric battery factory in Dunkirk.\textsuperscript{2798} The French government alongside the European Investment Bank will further subsidize the project to solidify France’s national contributions to the “European electric car industry.” This public-private sector partnership highlights the state-corporation relationships in France to collaborate to progress supply chain diversification and resilience.

On 13 November 2023, the European Council and European Parliament agreed on proposed regulations that establish a framework ensuring the sustainable critical minerals supply chain.\textsuperscript{2799} Dubbed the Critical Raw Materials Act, is yet to be formally adopted by either institution but the advanced progress of the deal has resulted in strengthened definition and objective clauses. This act provides clarity, risk mitigation, project planning and sourcing to relevant stakeholders in raw materials.

On 24 November 2023, the EU-India Trade and Technology Council agreed on a Memorandum of Understanding between the members on semiconductors.\textsuperscript{2800} Along with the overall ecosystem, this Memorandum outlines a framework on supply chain innovation and strategy.

On 30 November 2023, the European Commission launched the Chips Joint Undertaking.\textsuperscript{2801} This act allocates EUR1.67 billion of EU funding to be put towards semiconductor innovation, research and industry. Moreover, this act will continue to generate funding from Member States at EUR3.3 billion. This act will establish testing facilities, pilot projects and develop resources for quantum chips while establishing a network of competence centres in this field.

On 30 November 2023, the Government of Greenland and the European Union signed a Memorandum of Understanding towards a strategic partnership for the members to develop sustainable raw material value chains.\textsuperscript{2802} This Memorandum outlines several components including methods to build resilience in critical raw materials and cooperation on research.

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships with a focus on critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. While the European Union has taken strong action with regards to resilient supply chains and created several partnerships relating to critical minerals and semiconductors, it has not addressed battery supply chains.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Jasleen Badwal}

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\textsuperscript{2800} Commission and India sign agreement on semiconductors, European Commission (Brussels) 24 November 2023. Access Date: 3 December 2023 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_23_4380
