“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

This compliance report begins with the 2023 Hiroshima Summit hosted by Japan on 19-21 May 2023. It assesses actions taken by the G7 members to fulfil 20 priority commitments of the 653 commitments made at Hiroshima during the period of 22 May 2023 to 3 December 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 Samraggi Hazra and Ambra Bisagni, co-chairs of summit studies, Tisya Raina, Sahar Fatima and Serena Honekin, 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, Britanney 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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Shreya Ravi Shankar
Summary

The G7 Research Group’s Interim Compliance Report on the 2023 Hiroshima Summit assesses the compliance of the G7 members with 20 priority commitments selected from the total of 653 made at the Hiroshima Summit on 19-21 May 2023. It evaluates members’ implementing actions taken only between 22 May 2023 and 3 December 2023 and offers a snapshot on progress as the presidency shifts from Japan for 2023 to Italy for 2024. A final compliance report will cover the full period between the Hiroshima Summit and the Apulia Summit and thus will be released just before the leaders on 13–15 June 2024. This selection of commitments reflects the breadth and focus of the Hiroshima Summit’s agenda, including macroeconomic stability in the midst of the global recession, promoting inclusive and meaningful food security and tackling the energy crisis to achieve net-zero emissions. The 2023 agenda also covered the usual issues addressed by the G7 alongside the pressing regional security concern regarding the conflict in Ukraine.

Table A lists the 20 Hiroshima commitments selected for monitoring.

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 22 May 2023 to 3 December 2023, average compliance for the 20 commitments assessed is +0.82 (91%). Compared to previous interim reports, it is higher than the interim scores for 2022 Elmau and 2021 Cornwall summits, which both had a score of +0.70 (85%) but lower than the interim score for the 2020 Virtual Summit of +0.85 (93%).

Table B contains the full breakdown of all the interim compliance scores by issue and by member for the 2023 Hiroshima Summit. Table C lists the scores by member and includes scores for the previous four summits.

Compliance by Member

The United States ranked first with an average compliance score of +0.95 (98%), followed by France at +0.90 (95%), and Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and the European Union each at +0.85 (93%). These members were followed by the 2024 host, Italy, and the 2023 host, Japan, at +0.65 (83%). This is a different configuration from the 2022 interim scores, when the United Kingdom and the United States ranked first with +0.85 (90%), followed by Germany and the European Union with +0.81 (90%), Canada with +0.76 (88%), France with 83%), Japan with +0.48 (74%) and Italy with +0.33 (67%).

Compliance by Commitment

Of the 20 commitments assessed, eight already had interim compliance scores of +1.00 (100%): one on emissions reductions policy, one on official development assistance, one on access to education, two on energy (clean energy technologies and the promotion of low carbon and renewable energy markets), one on food safety and sustainable production, one on fiscal sustainability and price stability, and one on a responsible nuclear supply chain. The three commitments with the lowest compliance scores at +0.50 (75%) were on the combat against synthetic drugs, forced labour and human rights, and job creation. See Table D for more information.

The Compliance Gap Between Members

These interim results from the 2023 Hiroshima Summit show a difference of 0.30 between the highest and lowest scoring 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 20 commitments for the period beginning immediately after the 2023 Hiroshima Summit on 22 May 2023 until 3 December 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: 2023 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 We are imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to</td>
<td>(2023-420)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 We commit to continuing our security assistance to Ukraine as it</td>
<td>(2023-429)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring our support to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine’s needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 We will promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain, in</td>
<td>(2023-487)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including the application of the [Additional Protocol].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 We reiterate our commitment made in Elmau last year to rapidly</td>
<td>(2023-94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving our NDC targets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 We support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing,</td>
<td>(2023-104)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emissions, and note that these could vary reflecting country-specific</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumstances.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 We will work to ensure that our regulations and investments will make</td>
<td>(2023-550)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean energy technologies more affordable for all nations and help drive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave no one behind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 We will enhance our efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent</td>
<td>(2023-172)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>based on reliable international standards and certification schemes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhering to environmental and social standards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 We stress our commitment to achieving the target of effectively</td>
<td>(2023-154)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserving and managing at least 30 percent of terrestrial and inland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water areas, … nationally and globally, according to national</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management of protected areas and other effective area-based</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservation measures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 [We commit to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe</td>
<td>(2023-618)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and nutritious foods through] … increasing the availability, affordability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 [We commit to] supporting adoption of the One Health approach to</td>
<td>(2023-646)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address food safety [and] sustainable food production.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 We commit to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in</td>
<td>(2023-267)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC [</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universal health coverage] by 2030 and accelerating progress toward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG [Sustainable Development Goal] 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 We reiterate our commitment to the effective abolition of all forms</td>
<td>(2023-277)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of forced and compulsory labor and child labor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 We commit to making progress for ensuring inclusive and equitable</td>
<td>(2023-282)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quality education, including vocational education.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 [We also work towards] … further improving gender equality in the</td>
<td>(2023-271)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labor market.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 We also work towards quality job creation.</td>
<td>(2023-269)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 We seek to increase trust across our digital ecosystem and to counter</td>
<td>(2023-303)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the influence of authoritarian approaches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 In striving for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, we</td>
<td>(2023-49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are committed to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. We [also recognize the significant public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs and] will strengthen our cooperation to address it, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector. (2023-371)

19. We underscore the need for continued efforts to scale up official development assistance (ODA) and expand its catalytic use including through innovative financing mechanisms, recognizing the importance of respective commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI [gross national income] target that some countries adopted. (2023-70)

20. We will enhance resilient supply chains through partnerships around the world, especially for critical goods such as critical minerals, semiconductors and batteries. (2023-501)

*For the full list of commitments, please contact the G7 Research Group at g7@utoronto.ca.
### Table B: 2023 G7 Hiroshima 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: Sanctions</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  Regional Security: Security Assistance for Ukraine</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Non-Proliferation: Responsible Nuclear Supply Chain</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Climate Change: Domestic Mitigation Measures</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  Climate Change: Emission Reduction Policies</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  Energy: Clean Energy Technologies</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  Energy: Low Carbon and Renewable Hydrogen Markets</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  Environment: Conservation Measures</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  Food and Agriculture: Healthy and Safe Diets</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Food and Agriculture: Food Safety &amp; Sustainable Production</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Health: Life Expectancy</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Human Rights: Forced Labour</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Education: Inclusivity and Equity</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Gender: Labour Markets</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Labour and Employment: Job Creation</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>+0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Digital Economy: Digital Ecosystem with Trust</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Macroeconomics: Fiscal Sustainability and Price Stability</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Crime and Corruption: Synthetic Drugs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Development: Official Development Assistance</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Trade: Resilient Supply Chains</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2023 Interim Compliance Average                                           | +0.85  | +0.90  | +0.85   | +0.65 | +0.65 | +0.85          | +0.95         | +0.85          | +0.82   | 91%    |

93% 95% 93% 83% 93% 98% 93%
Table C: 2023 G7 Hiroshima Interim Compliance Scores by Member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>+0.95 98%</td>
<td>+0.90 95%</td>
<td>+0.86 93%</td>
<td>+0.91 95%</td>
<td>+0.82 91%</td>
<td>+0.90 95%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>+0.95 98%</td>
<td>+0.90 95%</td>
<td>+0.86 93%</td>
<td>+0.76 88%</td>
<td>+0.48 74%</td>
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<td>+0.85 93%</td>
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<td>+0.82 91%</td>
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<td>+0.59 80%</td>
<td>+0.80 90%</td>
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<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.81</td>
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## Table D: 2023 G7 Hiroshima Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change: Emission Reduction Policies</td>
<td>+1.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development: Official Development Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: Inclusivity and Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy: Clean Energy Technologies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy: Low Carbon and Renewable Hydrogen Markets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture: Food Safety and Sustainable Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroeconomics: Fiscal Sustainability and Price Stability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Proliferation: Responsible Nuclear Supply Chain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Economy: Digital Ecosystem with Trust</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment: Conservation Measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture: Healthy and Safe Diets</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: Life Expectancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Security: Sanctions</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate Change: Domestic Mitigation Measures</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender: Labour Markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Security: Security Assistance for Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade: Resilient Supply Chains</td>
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<td>Crime and Corruption: Synthetic Drugs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights: Forced Labour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour and Employment: Job Creation</td>
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</table>
1. Regional Security: Sanctions

“We are imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.”

*G7 Leaders’ Statement on Ukraine*

### Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.88 (94%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Background

On 24 February 2022, Russia initiated an unlawful incursion into Ukraine, contravening established international norms, which has led to significant regional destabilization and profound global repercussions. G7 leaders met virtually and issued two statements condemning Russia’s actions.¹,² Russia’s motivations for this action are multifaceted, including historical ties, geopolitical concerns, and domestic politics. Historically, Russia has claimed a connection to Ukraine due to shared cultural and historical roots, as seen in its annexation of Crimea in 2014 to protect Russian-speaking populations. Geopolitically, Russia has been worried about Ukraine’s alignment with Western institutions such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union, which could threaten its strategic interests and create a buffer between Russia and NATO member states. Domestically, President Vladimir Putin’s government often uses external conflicts to bolster domestic support and project strength on the international stage.

In response to Russia’s actions, Ukraine has mobilized its armed forces and sought international support while persistently advocating for a peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict. However, the repercussions of this conflict have been extensive, with resounding condemnation from 141 United Nations member states, including all G7 members, who have unequivocally called for the immediate withdrawal of Russian military forces, emphasizing the importance of upholding international norms and peace.³ In reaction to Russia’s aggression, both the European Union and the United States have taken the lead in imposing a series of sanctions specifically targeted at the Russian government, its economy, and elements of the private sector. The G7 members remain steadfast in their commitment to sustaining economic pressure on Russia and any parties involved in supporting the ongoing conflict, utilizing sanctions as a tool to encourage Russia to withdraw its military forces from Ukraine and engage in diplomatic efforts to restore peace and stability to the region.

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In 2014, following Russia’s illegal annexation of the Crimean region, on 2 March, G7 leaders announced their suspension of preparatory activities related to the G8 summit Russia was scheduled to host in June in Sochi. On 12 March, they called on Russia to cease all efforts to hold a referendum in Crimea. On 24 March, they declared the relocation of the proposed G8 summit from Sochi to Brussels and the continued suspension of Russia from the group until its actions ceased. At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders issued a declaration that included repeated their condemnation of the illicit annexation of Crimea and the proposed referendum in that region.

In the leadup to the 2015 G7 Elmau Summit on 13 February G7 leaders issued a statement on the annexation of Crimea by Russia and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict. The G7 leaders condemned Russia’s actions and reaffirmed their commitment to Ukraine’s territorial integrity and sovereignty. At the Elmau Summit that June, G7 leaders stressed the significance of a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the conflict. They deliberated on the effectiveness of sanctions as a means to maintain economic and political pressure on Russia.

At the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit, the leaders continued to address the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the annexation of Crimea. They reiterated their firm stance against Russia’s actions in Crimea, emphasizing the necessity of a peaceful resolution to the ongoing crisis. Discussions revolved around the role of sanctions and the G7 nations’ commitment to maintaining these measures until Russia fully complied with international norms and withdrew its military forces from Ukraine. The summit also provided an opportunity for members to explore diplomatic channels to facilitate a resolution to the conflict.

At the 2017 G7 Taormina Summit, the leaders maintained their consistent stance on the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Crimea. They emphasized their unwavering commitment to Ukraine’s territorial integrity and sovereignty, reiterating their support for diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. The summit facilitated discussions on the effectiveness of existing sanctions against Russia and strategies to address ongoing challenges in the region. It also served as a platform for members to coordinate their diplomatic efforts in resolving the conflict.

At the 2018 G7 Charlevoix Summit, despite heightened tensions among members on various issues, the condemnation of Russia’s actions in Ukraine remained steadfast. G7 leaders expressed concerns about the ongoing conflict and reiterated their call for a diplomatic resolution and the restoration of Ukraine’s sovereignty. This summit underscored the importance of maintaining a united front on international issues, even amidst disagreements on other matters. Discussions focused on strategies to ensure Russia’s compliance with international norms and commitments.

7 G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 5 June 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html
8 Statement by G7 Leaders on Ukraine: G7 Summit 2015, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 February 2015. Access Date: 8 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/ukraine_150213.html
At the 2019 G7 Biarritz Summit, the leaders continued to address the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the situation in Crimea. They upheld their position on Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, reiterating their call for Russia to withdraw its military forces from Ukraine. While diplomatic efforts persisted, this summit highlighted the challenges of maintaining a unified stance among G7 members, given evolving geopolitical dynamics and differing national interests. The leaders explored various avenues for diplomatic engagement and continued to closely monitor the situation, emphasizing the importance of a peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict.

Following Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, at a virtual meeting on 24 February 2022, G7 leaders expressed their concerns and condemned Russia, emphasising the threat to international order and Ukrainian sovereignty. On 8 May, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky attended a virtual meeting where G7 leaders reiterated their support for Ukraine and committed to providing further financial support. At the 2022 Elmau Summit, President Zelensky participated virtually, discussing with G7 leaders the importance of increased cooperation and providing additional humanitarian, financial and military aid to Ukraine. Furthermore, G7 leaders outlined several economic measures to increase pressure on Russia at the summit, including target sanctions. G7 leaders continued to meet virtually throughout the year and issued several statements.

Marking one year since Russia’s attack on Ukraine, G7 leaders met with President Zelensky on 24 February 2023 to reiterate the necessity to continue to condemn and sanction Russia and to support Ukraine’s rebuilding efforts through increased humanitarian, financial and military aid. President Zelensky participated in-person at the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, where G7 leaders committed to continuing to reduce their reliance on Russian energy, tighten sanctions and increase assistance for Ukraine. G7 leaders emphasized the necessity to continue to freeze and seize assets of those sanctioned. On 6 December, G7 leaders met virtually with President Zelensky and reiterated their support for democratic processes and Ukrainian sovereignty. Furthermore, in addition to energy, G7 leaders committed to reducing Russian revenue in other sectors, such as through increased import restrictions on non-industrial diamonds.

Commitment Features

Definitions and Concepts

“Impose” is understood to mean to establish or apply by authority.

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“Sanction” is understood to mean an economic or military coercive measure adopted usually by several countries in concert for forcing a country violating international law to desist or yield to adjudication.\textsuperscript{22}

“Measures” is understood to mean an action taken that would result in a cost.\textsuperscript{23} An example of this could be travel restrictions on members of the Russian regime.

“Cost” is understood to mean a loss or penalty.\textsuperscript{24}

“Russia” is understood to mean the Russian Federation which is an independent country spanning Eastern Europe and Asia.\textsuperscript{25}

“Supporting” is understood to mean to assist or help, and to promote the interests of.\textsuperscript{26}

“War” is understood to mean the ongoing conflict in Ukraine.

“Effort” is understood to mean a strong or serious attempt that has an aim of achieving a particular end.\textsuperscript{27}

This commitment examines actions taken by G7 members in support of Ukraine and to punish Russia. This may include actions taken by members unilaterally, such as the US introducing sanctions through their Treasury Department. However, it could also include actions taken through alliances, economic groups, or other intergovernmental organizations.

General Interpretive Guidelines
At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders committed to “imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.”

This commitment has a breadth component regarding the number of actions that must be taken by G7 members. It can be understood to have four main elements, and scoring will reflect how many of those elements the member has taken action in. The first component is to impose economic sanctions on Russia. Economic sanctions could take the form of further banking restrictions, or the freezing of assets. The second component is the imposition of measures other than sanctions on Russia. These could take the form of incentives that would further punish Russia. The third component is to take actions that directly target Russia. Lastly, the fourth component is to take actions that indirectly target Russia, either through interactions with related states such as Belarus, or, to a lesser degree, major private sector enterprises.

This commitment also contains a depth component regarding the strength of an action. An example of a strong action could be one that clearly punishes Russia’s government, such as an economic or military sanction. Strong action could also take the form of aid that would directly help the people or government of Ukraine. An example of a weak action could be a statement that outlines a plan to do something but contains no tangible action.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take several strong actions across all four dimensions of the commitment. An example of this would be economic penalties in Russia, such as an embargo on Russian exports, while also providing financial aid to Ukraine. An additional example could be strong non-punitive rewards or incentives for other countries that would serve to further

\textsuperscript{22} Sanction, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sanction
\textsuperscript{24} Cost, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cost
\textsuperscript{25} Russia, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/russia
hinder Russia’s efforts in Ukraine. These actions must satisfy all four conditions, be concrete and have a direct impact on the regime to be considered full compliance.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take some strong or less than strong aspects across at least two, or half of the four aspects. An example of this would be the implementation of an economic penalty in Russia, but no financial aid to Ukraine, and vice versa.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned to G7 members that take action on less than two of the four dimensions of the commitment.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>Non-compliance will be assigned to G7 members that take action on one or none of the four dimensions of the commitment. This means that the G7 member does not impose sanctions or measures on Russia or on those that support their efforts in Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Partial compliance will be assigned to G7 members that impose some strong or less than strong aspects of two or three of the four dimensions. This could take the form of implementing sanctions or measures on Russia or on those that support their efforts in Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Full compliance will be given to G7 members that strongly satisfy all four conditions of this commitment by imposing sanctions or measures on Russia and on those that support their efforts in Ukraine, both state and non-state actors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Armaan Ahmad  
Lead Analyst: Antonette de los Reyes

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 18 May 2023, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include an additional 17 persons and 18 entities along with 30 persons and eight entities engaged in ongoing human rights abuses in Ukraine. The targets of these sanctions contribute technologies and know-how towards the Russian military apparatus.

On 10 June 2023, Foreign Minister Mélanie Joly, announced Canada’s imposition of added sanctions on 24 individuals and 17 entities in Ukraine under the Special Economic Measures (Ukraine) Regulations. These actions directly address Russia’s efforts to undermine Ukraine’s cultural heritage and identity.

On 19 July 2023, Global Affairs Canada once again amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to target 39 persons and 25 entities tied to the Russian military-industrial apparatus and the Russian nuclear sector. These amendments also forbid Canadians across the world from exporting, selling, supplying, or shipping military equipment to any actor related to Russia. These sanctions will continue to damage the Russian military capabilities, while also ensuring that Canadians cannot provide aid to Russia.

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On 17 August 2023, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include 15 persons and three entities within the Russian security and justice sectors. These measures will subject them to broad dealings ban and further hinder Russian efforts to prosecute Russian opposition leaders.

On 22 August 2023, Global Affairs Canada, in coordination with other G7 members, amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include four individuals and 29 entities tied to the Russian military-industrial apparatus. These sanctions will hinder the efforts of these sectors to support the Russian economy.

On 20 September 2023, Global Affairs Canada once again amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include a further 42 persons and 21 entities who are involved with the illegal forced movements of Ukrainian minors, along with Russian propaganda agencies and their nuclear sector. These sanctions will disrupt their efforts and hinder the transfer of these minors.

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The UK, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 12 October 2023, Global Affairs Canada along with its partners in the Price Cap Coalition sent an advisory to the maritime oil industry and related sectors to provide best practices for operations amid sanctions. This advisory will help countries develop strategies to conduct global trade that adheres to the sanctions efforts.

On 12 October 2023, Canada and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s short-term financial needs. The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 17 October 2023, Minister Joly announced sanctions against nine Moldovan individuals associated with influential oligarchs, including Vladimir Plahotniuc and Ilan Mironovich Shor, previously sanctioned by Canada. Some are also linked to Shor’s party, which Canada sanctioned in June 2023 for destabilizing Moldova’s democratically elected government in favor of Russia. Canada is also sanctioning six television stations that disseminate Russian disinformation justifying Russia’s aggression against Ukraine. These stations had their operating licenses revoked by Moldova’s Commission for Exceptional Situations. These actions

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31 Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 17 August 2023 Access Date: 15 November 2023. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russie-ruisse.aspx?lang=eng#a5

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underscore Canada’s determination to counteract propaganda efforts that seek to legitimize Russia’s aggression against Ukraine.

On 7 November 2023, Canada and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia’s withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not. This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 9 November 2023, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include nine persons and six entities involved in the Russian state sponsored propaganda and disinformation campaigns. These sanctions will hinder Russia’s efforts to control the narrative surrounding their illegal invasion.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong actions to impose economic sanctions indirectly on Russia through individuals and entities, and has also taken substantial measures to directly punish the Russian sovereign state through actions against its military capacities. Overall, Canada has demonstrated substantial action to deter Russia’s war efforts in Ukraine.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Blerta Ademaj**

### France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 31 May 2023, France, as a member of the European Union, attended the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council with the United States. At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia’s aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 9 June 2023, France supported the draft law presented by the Council of the EU finalizing its position on the harmonization of penalties for violations of sanctions instituted by the EU. The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member states. This will work towards ensuring that Russia feels the full extent of the sanctions which have been placed by the EU in retaliation for the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 9 June 2023, France released a statement condemning Russia’s decision to withdraw from the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, claiming that this action allows Russia to openly act without regard to arms

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control frameworks. France emphasized its commitment to ensure that this would not disrupt European security, reiterating its dedication to arms control.

On 13 June 2023, France announced that it had uncovered misinformation campaigns linked to Russia that would have allowed it to influence public opinion regarding the war in Ukraine. This discovery acts as a step to make Russia’s war more difficult.

On 23 June 2023, France supported the Council of the EU’s 11th sanctions package against Russia in support of Ukraine. The restrictive measure adds 71 individuals and 33 entities into the European Union’s sanctions list. It works to strengthen multilevel and international cooperation with third countries to ensure the enforcement of the sanctions while tightening restrictions on exports and prohibiting trade in which trade is transited through Russia.

On 9 July 2023, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna stated that France is prepared to support Ukraine through security guarantees, especially through the provision of equipment to Ukraine. Minister Colonna emphasized France’s determination to deter Russian war efforts in Ukraine, as was demonstrated by past sanctions on Russia and financial aid to Ukraine.

On 20 July 2023, France supported the sanctions imposed by the Council of the EU on Iran for its military support to Syria and Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine. This measure punishes a Russian ally to better support Ukraine against the Russian invasion.

On 26 July 2023, at the meeting of the United Nations Security Council called by Russia, Permanent Representative of France to the UN Nicolas de Rivière publicly condemned Russia propaganda through calling the meeting, stating that the meeting was an attempt for Russia to get the Security Council to “turn a blind eye to the atrocities Russia has been perpetrating in Ukraine.” This action increases the international pressure on Russia, raising the costs of its war efforts.

On 3 August 2023, France supported the European Commission’s amendment of Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to prohibit the circumvention of sanctions against Russia by means of Belarus. This measure will be implemented through an expansion of restrictions against exports to Belarus regarding any means that could serve as contributing factors to the enhancement of Belarus’s military or technological capacity. These restrictions will be aligned with the sanctions against Russia. This action serves to further increase the costs to Russia and Belarus of the continued attack against Ukraine.

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On 3 August 2023, France support decision by the Council of the EU to institute new sanctions against individuals in Belarus in response to Belarusian involvement and human rights abuses regarding the Russian campaign against Ukraine. This measure specifically targeted 38 individuals and three entities in addition to extending bans on industries related to military and technological enhancement. Subjects of the restrictions will have their assets frozen alongside the removal of any ability by companies or citizens of the EU to allocate funding. A travel ban will be further enacted.

On 24 August 2023, France, along with Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, reiterated the Quint’s commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia’s sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage. Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 2 October 2023, Minister Colonna took part in an informal meeting of EU foreign ministers with representatives of Ukraine, during which she pledged to emphasize the need for military support to Ukraine and helping with Ukrainian attempts to reform infrastructure as a way to deter Russian war efforts.

On 3 October 2023, Minister Colonna participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including Italy, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). France, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 12 October 2023, France and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s short-term financial needs. The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 20 October 2023, France began bilateral talks with Ukraine to sign an agreement on security arrangements. France claims it will provide support to Ukraine in every area as Ukraine deals with Russian aggression.

On 30 October 2023, France detained sanctioned Russian businessperson Alexei Kuzmichev on suspicion of money laundering, tax evasion and violation of international sanctions in connection with Russia’s war on Ukraine.


On 2 November 2023, France released a statement condemning Russia’s decision to withdraw from the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, denouncing the jeopardization this brings to the nuclear community and increasing international pressure on Russia for calling for it to reverse this decision.56

On 7 November 2023, France and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forced in Europe after the announcement of Russia’s withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.57 This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

France has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken direct and indirect actions against Russia. France has taken actions on its own that are non-exclusive in nature, including condemning Russia and pursuing military arrangements with Ukraine to increase the cost of the Russian offense. As an EU, France has also enacted strong economic sanctions against both Russia and its allies. As such, France has taken strong action across all four dimensions of the commitment.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Matias Wheeler Ness

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 31 May 2023, Germany, as a member of the European Union, attended the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council with the United States.58 At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia’s aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 9 June 2023, Germany supported the draft law presented by the Council of the European Union finalizing its position on the harmonization of penalties for violations of sanctions instituted by the European Union.59 The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member states. This will work towards ensuring that Russia feels the full extent of the sanctions which have been placed by the EU in retaliation for the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 23 June 2023, Germany supported the Council of the EU’s 11th sanctions package against Russia in support of Ukraine.60 The restrictive measure adds 71 individuals and 33 entities into the EU’s sanctions list. It works to strengthen multilevel and international cooperation with third countries to ensure the enforcement of the

sanctions while tightening restrictions on exports and prohibiting trade in which trade is transited through Russia.

On 20 July 2023, Germany supported the sanctions imposed by the Council of the EU on Iran for its military support to Syria and Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine.61 This measure punishes a Russian ally to better support Ukraine against the Russian invasion.

On 3 August 2023, Germany supported the European Commission’s amendment of Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to prohibit the circumvention of sanctions against Russia by means of Belarus.62 This measure will be implemented through an expansion of restrictions against exports to Belarus regarding any means that could serve as contributing factors to the enhancement of Belarus’s military or technological capacity. These restrictions will be aligned with the sanctions against Russia. This action serves to further increase the costs to Russia and Belarus of the continued attack against Ukraine.

On 3 August 2023, Germany support decision by the Council of the EU to institute new sanctions against individuals in Belarus in response to Belarusian involvement and human rights abuses regarding the Russian campaign against Ukraine.63 This measure specifically targeted 38 individuals and three entities in addition to extending bans on industries related to military and technological enhancement. Subjects of the restrictions will have their assets frozen alongside the removal of any ability by companies or citizens of the EU to allocate funding. A travel ban will be further enacted.

On 24 August 2023, Germany, along with France, Italy, United Kingdom and the United States, reiterated the Quint’s commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia’s sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage.64 Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 3 October 2023, Chancellor Olaf Scholz participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Italy, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).65 Germany alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 5 October 2023, at the European Political Community Summit, Chancellor Scholz condemned the Russian invasion on Ukraine, stating Germany’s determination to providing financial aid and weapons assistance to Ukraine in order to increase the costs of Russia’s war efforts.66

On 12 October 2023, Germany and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s

short-term financial needs. The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 7 November 2023, Chancellor Scholz announced an adaptive financing system worth EUR 1.75 billion to support Ukrainian refugees in Germany for the first half of 2024.

On 7 November 2023, Germany and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia’s withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not. This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 17 November 2023, Chancellor Scholz met with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, where, among other topics, they discussed the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Chancellor Scholz reiterated Germany’s determination that Russia not be allowed to forcibly extend its borders through force, including by expanding NATO through security alliances with new countries.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken non-economic measures against the war, such as by suspending the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and supporting Ukrainian efforts in order to increase the cost of the war for Russia. Moreover, as an EU member, Germany has enacted strong economic sanctions against both Russia and its allies. As such, Germany has taken strong action across all four dimensions of the commitment.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Blerta Ademaj

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 31 May 2023, Italy, as a member of the European Union, attended the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council with the United States. At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia’s aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 9 June 2023, Italy supported the draft law presented by the Council of the European Union finalizing its position on the harmonization of penalties for violations of sanctions instituted by the EU. The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member
states. This will work towards ensuring that Russia feels the full extent of the sanctions which have been placed by the European Union in retaliation for the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

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On 20 July 2023, Italy supported the sanctions imposed by the Council of the EU on Iran for its military support to Syria and Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine. This measure punishes a Russian ally to better support Ukraine against the Russian invasion.

On 3 August 2023, Italy supported the European Commission’s amendment of Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to prohibit the circumvention of sanctions against Russia by means of Belarus. This measure will be implemented through an expansion of restrictions against exports to Belarus regarding any means that could serve as contributing factors to the enhancement of Belarus’s military or technological capacity. These restrictions will be aligned with the sanctions against Russia. This action serves to further increase the costs to Russia and Belarus of the continued attack against Ukraine.

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On 24 August 2023, Italy, along with France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, reiterated the Quint’s commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia’s sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage. Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 13 September 2023, Pier Francesco Zazo, Ambassador to Ukraine, inaugurated the first Honorary Consulate of Italy in Ukraine. The Honorary Consulate will work to support both Italians within Ukraine, and Ukrainians alike through the reconstruction of the Transfiguration Cathedral, notably, alongside over 50

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alternate buildings within Ukraine. The consulate represents a physical element of Italy’s commitment to supporting Ukraine against Russia’s war of aggression.

On 2 October 2023, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani declared Italy’s commitment to an additional military aid package in support of Ukraine. Minister Tajani asserted that the Italian government intends to use this military aid package to support Ukraine’s infrastructure through the upcoming winter months. This action is in addition to prior commitments of weaponry, refugee protection, and materials. Italy’s primary focus is on the reconstructive aspect of Ukrainian support and the new declaration of additional arms will reaffirm Italy’s support going into its G7 Presidency in 2024.

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni participated in a joint call regarding support of Ukraine with leaders of the United States, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Poland, and Romania among other leaders in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union. Italy, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctioning. With this action, Prime Minister Meloni publicly reaffirmed Italy’s commitment to supporting Ukraine through any duration necessary to achieve sovereignty and peace.

On 12 October 2023, Italy and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s short-term financial needs. The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 7 November 2023, Italy and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia’s withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not. This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 28 November 2023, Italy began working on a bilateral security agreement with Ukraine. Alongside thirty other countries, this bilateral agreement intends to deter future Russian aggression and aid Ukraine in supporting itself against the current invasion. This action demonstrates Italy’s commitment to supporting Ukraine on a diplomatic and financial level.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong action towards imposing economic sanctions and other measures on Russia, both on its own and through its membership in the EU. It has also made efforts to indirectly increase the costs of this war through support to Ukraine. As such, Italy has taken actions across all four dimensions of the commitment.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ronnie Di Iorio*

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Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 12 July 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida participated in the summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and announced the contribution of USD30 million to provide non-lethal equipment in the strong support of Ukraine against Russia’s aggression.\(^{84}\) Japan will further promote partnerships with NATO to deter Russia’s war effort.

On 14 September 2023, National Security Secretariat Secretary General Takeo Akiba had a call with US National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan and South Korean National Security Office Director Tae-yong Cho to discuss the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula to prevent nuclear support from North Korea to Russia.\(^{85}\)

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Kishida participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.\(^{86}\) Japan, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 11 October 2023, Prime Minister Kishida strongly condemned Russia’s unjustifiable attacks on Ukrainian civilians at the G7 Leaders’ Video Conference.\(^{87}\) He confirmed the continuation of G7 members’ united support for Ukraine and imposition of sanctions on Russia.

On 12 October 2023, Minister of Finance Shunichi Suzuki and Central Bank Governor Kazuo Ueda, along with their G7 partners, attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s short-term financial needs.\(^{88}\) The ministers promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 16 November 2023, Prime Minister Kishida attended a meeting with US President Biden to discuss various issues of regional security.\(^{89}\) The two leaders concurred on continuing strict economic restrictions against Russia and robust support for Ukraine.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. Japan has taken strong actions to impose economic sanctions directly on Russia, and has also taken weak actions to indirectly punish Russia and use non-economic measures. As such, Japan has taken strong actions on two dimensions of the commitment, while taking weak actions in the others.


Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.

On 8 June 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) announced new sanctions measures against Belarus, including a ban on imports of Belarusian gold, cement, wood and rubber and a ban on exports of “banknotes and machinery, alongside goods, technologies and materials that could be used to produce chemical and biological weapons.” In addition, the FCDO announced measures to reduce the ability of Belarusian state media to spread propaganda in the UK and to “crack down on those circumventing sanctions.”

On 17 July 2023, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly announced 14 new sanctions against Russians involved in the “forced deportation of Ukrainian children” and erasure of Ukrainian identity. Those sanctioned included Russian Minister of Education Sergey Kravtsov, Commissioner for Children’s Rights in the Moscow Region Ksenia Mishonova and Russian Culture Minister Olga Lyubimova.

On 31 July 2023, the FCDO announced sanctions on six individuals involved in the trial of “opposition politician, journalist, and human rights activist” and dual British-Russian national Vladimir Kara-Murza. Kara-Murza is sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for treason and knowingly spreading false information. Secretary Cleverly stated the “bogus charges [highlight] the depravity of the Russian regime, and [its] complete disregard for human rights and freedom of expression.”

On 8 August 2023, the FCDO announced sanctions against companies and individuals in third countries believed to be selling military equipment to Russia and supporting Russia’s invasion. The sanctions especially target suppliers of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and microelectronics used by Russian forces.

On 24 August 2023, the United Kingdom, along with representatives of France, Germany, Italy and the United States, reiterated the Quint’s commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia’s sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage. Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

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On 29 September 2023, the Foreign Office announced sanctions on 1,600 officials involved in “sham elections” in Russian-occupied Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Luhansk.\(^95\) The FCDO rejected the legitimacy of those elections, which were condemned by the United Nations General Assembly, and calls them an “futile attempt to normalise Russia’s illegitimate control of sovereign Ukrainian territory.”

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Italy, Germany, Canada, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).\(^96\) The UK, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 12 October 2023, the United Kingdom and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s short-term financial needs.\(^97\) The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 7 November 2023, the United Kingdom and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia’s withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.\(^98\) This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 8 November 2023, the FCDO announced new sanctions on 29 persons and entities tied to Russia’s oil, gold, and strategic industries.\(^99\) These sanctions will impede these industries’ ability to contribute to the Russian economy and the military-industrial complex.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong actions across all four dimensions of the commitment. It has imposed sanctions on Russia and its associated private entities and allies, such as Belarus. It has also taken action to increase the cost of the war on Russia through pressure on the international stage.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives +1.

\(\text{Analyst: Matias Wheeler Næs}x\)

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.

On 31 May 2023, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo, and Trade Representative Katherine Tai joined their European Union partners at the fourth ministerial meeting of the


Trade and Technology Council. At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia’s aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 24 August 2023, National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan, along with the advisors of France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, reiterated the Quint’s commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia’s sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage. Moreover, the advisors also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 8 September 2023, Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen held a press briefing ahead of the G20 summit, stating that one of the priority areas for the US during the summit would be towards “extensive and strategic multilateral action in response to Russia’s war on Ukraine,” stating that the price cap on Russian crude oil and other sanctions were having the intended effect of raising the costs of the war for Russia. Secretary Yellen also reiterated American support towards Ukraine, including through supplemental funding.

On 14 September 2023, National Security Advisor Sullivan had a call with Japanese National Security Secretariat Secretary General Takeo Akiba and South Korean National Security Office Director Tae-yong Cho to discuss the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula to prevent nuclear support from North Korea to Russia.

On 21 September 2023, President Joe Biden, in a discussion with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, said that he had approved the next stage of American assistance to Ukraine, which includes more artillery, ammunition and anti-tank weapons, as well as the first American Abrams tanks. The US will allow help improved Ukrainian air defence capacities. All of these measures will deter Russian efforts in Ukraine, increasing the costs of war.

On 3 October 2023, President Biden convened a joint call with allies and partners including France, Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The US, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctioning. President Biden reaffirmed the US commitment to supporting Ukraine for as long as it takes to achieve sovereignty and peace.

On 12 October 2023, the United States and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting...
Ukraine’s short-term financial needs.\textsuperscript{106} The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 20 October 2023, President Biden released a statement declaring that the United States would continue to hold Russia and its allies, including Iran, accountable for the war effort in Ukraine, but that the US would not send in troops to fight against Russia.\textsuperscript{107}

On 2 November 2023, the Department of State declared Executive Order 14024 which imposes sanctions on individuals and corporations affiliated with Russia’s war effort and detrimental foreign activities.\textsuperscript{108} These sanctions block any transactions of funds, goods, and services with entities that operate in favour of the Russian economy. This blockage will further restrict Russia’s economy and isolate its resource network.

On 7 November 2023, the United States and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia’s withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.\textsuperscript{109} This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong actions to impose economic actions directly on Russia, and has also taken substantial actions to impose non-economic measures both on Russia and its allies. As such, the United States has taken substantial action across all four dimensions of the commitment.

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

\textit{Analyst: Yeji Kim}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.

On 25 May 2023, the Council of the European Union made the decision to renew its temporary trade liberalization measures regarding Ukraine until June 2024.\textsuperscript{110} This measure will reauthorize an additional year of full suspension on “customs duties, quotas and trade defence measures” on exports to the EU by Ukraine. This renewal represents the continued support of the European Union for the Ukrainian cause.

On 31 May 2023, the European Union met the United States at the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council. At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia’s aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 9 June 2023, the Council of the EU drafted a law finalizing its position on the harmonization of penalties for violations of sanctions instituted by the European Union. The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member states. This will work towards ensuring that Russia feels the full extent of the sanctions which have been placed by the European Union in retaliation for the Russian invasion of Ukraine. This action supports the European Union’s efforts to punish Russia’s government.

On 23 June 2023, the Council of the EU adopted its 11th sanctions package against Russia in support of Ukraine. The restrictive measure adds 71 individuals and 33 entities into the EU’s sanctions list. It works to strengthen multilevel and international cooperation with third countries to ensure the enforcement of the sanctions while tightening restrictions on exports and prohibiting trade in which trade is transited through Russia. This measure represents a continuation of the efforts of the EU to punish Russia on a financial level.

On 20 July 2023, the Council of the EU imposed sanctions on Iran for its military support to Syria and Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine. This measure punishes a Russian ally to better support Ukraine against the Russian invasion.

On 28 July 2023, the Council of the EU moved to halt information manipulation through the imposition of restrictive measures against the perpetrators of the Recent Reliable News (RRN), a propagandic digital information manipulation campaign. Restrictions were placed on seven Russian individuals and five entities. The RRN campaign has utilized fake digital news websites by usurping national media outlet identities in addition to creating fake social media accounts and government websites. The EU takes this action to halt the spread of misinformation and propaganda campaigns by the Russian government against the EU and member states.

On 3 August 2023, the European Commission amended Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to prohibit the circumvention of sanctions against Russia by means of Belarus. This measure will be implemented through an expansion of restrictions against exports to Belarus regarding any means that could serve as contributing factors to the enhancement of Belarus’s military or technological capacity. These restrictions will be aligned with the sanctions against Russia. This action serves to further increase the costs to Russia and Belarus of the continued attack against Ukraine.

On 3 August 2023, the Council of the EU instituted new sanctioning of individuals in Belarus in response to Belarusian involvement and human rights abuses regarding the Russian campaign against Ukraine. This measure specifically targeted 38 individuals and three entities in addition to extending bans on industries related to military and technological enhancement. Subjects of the restrictions will have their assets frozen alongside the removal of any ability by companies or citizens of the EU to allocate funding. A travel ban will be further enacted.

On 28 September 2023, EU ministers decided to extend the protection of Ukrainian refugees until 4 March 2025. This decision was formally adopted on 19 October 2023 and provides protection for those displaced from Ukraine and are unable to return. It continues to provide refugees with equal rights throughout the EU. This action represents continued support by the EU of the Ukrainian people.

On 3 October 2023, President Ursula von der Leyen and President Charles Michel participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Germany, Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The EU, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 12 October 2023, the EU and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s short-term financial needs. The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 27 October 2023, leaders of the European Council extended the protection scheme to March 2025, expressed their condemnation of the Russian invasion, and reiterated the necessity of support in ammunition, missiles, and air defense measures. These actions represent a continuation of support for the Ukrainian cause by the leadership of the EU. Verbal confirmation of continued dedication to Ukraine and condemnation of Russia coupled with the extension of the protection scheme demonstrates ongoing compliance.

On 28 November 2023, the European Council increased assistance measures under the European Peace Facility from EUR 194 million to EUR 255 million. Implemented by the EU military assistance mission Ukraine, this amendment will focus specifically on assisting capacity building for Ukrainian armed forces through supply, equipment, and service provisions.

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong actions across all four dimensions of

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the commitment. It has imposed strong economic measures both directly on Russia and indirectly through its allies, such as Iran and Belarus, and individuals and entities. The EU has also used non-economic measures to punish Russia.

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

*Analyst: Ronnie Di Iorio*
2. Regional Security: Security Assistance for Ukraine

“We commit to continuing our security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring our support to Ukraine’s needs.”

*G7 Leaders’ Statement on Ukraine*

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<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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**Background**

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the G7 has made efforts in subsequent summits to address regional stability and economic cooperation with the former Soviet states, especially Russia. The backdrop of the current Russia-Ukraine conflict first became evident in 2014, through Russia’s illegal annexation of Crimea and support of separatist groups in Ukraine. Currently, the G7 looks to support the implementation of the Minsk agreements and ensure Ukraine’s independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Russian Federation’s continued military aggression and violation of international agreements.

On the road to the originally scheduled G8’s 2014 Sochi Summit, G7 leaders called upon Russia to de-escalate the conflict in Crimea and abandon efforts to annex from Ukraine, withdraw its forces back to pre-crisis levels, and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine by engaging in direct diplomatic discussions with the government of Ukraine. G7 leaders affirmed their intention to take further action individually and collectively, including suspending Russia from G7 activities should Russia continue its violation of the constitution of Ukraine, as well as its obligations under the United Nations Charter and the Russian-Ukrainian 1997 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership, and the Russia-Ukraine 1997 basing agreement and commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and Budapest Memorandum of 1994. They withdrew from the preparations for the Sochi Summit and planned to meet at Brussels in June.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders expressed concern over Russia’s continued undermining of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, emphasizing the illegal annexation of Crimea and de-stabilization efforts in eastern Ukraine. In an effort to halt Russia’s support of separatists in eastern Ukraine and increasing “flow of weapons, equipment, and militants across the border,” G7 leaders announced additional coordinated sanctions on Russia’s key economic sectors. The G7 called for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Ukraine, with a swift and sustainable cease-fire and effective Russian border control to ensure the necessary conditions for de-escalation.

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125 G7: The Hague declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Access date: http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html
At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support for Ukrainian sovereignty and economic reform, along with continued non-recognition of Crimea’s annexation by Russia.127 The G7 leaders renewed calls for diplomacy and ceasefire in Ukraine, and highlighted their willingness to impose further restrictive measures, in addition to existing sanctions, with the condition of Russia cooperating to fulfill their commitments under the Minsk agreements.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their policy of non-recognition of the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia and sanctions against an uncooperative Russia.128 Regarding the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, the G7 urged all sides to fulfill their commitments under the Minsk agreements and respect Ukrainian sovereignty. The G7 leaders declared their full support towards Ukraine’s “comprehensive structural, governance and economic reforms” and the diplomatic work of the Normandy format and Trilateral Contact Group. Further, the G7 voiced the importance of maintaining dialogue with Russia in order to reach a “comprehensive, sustainable and peaceful solution” to the Ukrainian crisis.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their call for full implementation by all parties of the Minsk agreements, their policy of non-recognition concerning Russia’s annexation of Crimea and imposition of sanctions against Russia as well as support for Ukraine’s reform agenda, “independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty” and the de-escalation efforts of the Normandy Group.129

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders once again affirmed their condemnation of the illegal annexation of Crimea and enduring support for Ukrainian sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity through the continuation of sanctions against Russia.130 The G7 leaders maintained their commitment to assisting Ukrainian reform and “efforts within the Normandy Format and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for a solution to the conflict in Eastern Ukraine.”

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, the topic of Ukraine was brought up by the G7 leaders in which France and Germany were to organize a Normandy format summit “to achieve tangible results.”131 The subsequent Normandy Summit saw Ukraine and Russia agree to a new ceasefire and limited prisoner exchange.132

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their support for Ukrainian independence, sovereignty, democracy and territorial integrity as well as the Normandy Process’ work towards securing the implementation of the Minsk agreements. The G7 leaders demanded for Russia to comply with international obligations and the ceasefire and withdraw its military troops from Crimea and the eastern border of Ukraine.133

Over the course of the 2022 Elmau Summit cycle, the G7 leaders repeatedly expressed the strongest condemnation towards Russia’s “unjustifiable, unprovoked, and illegal aggression” and “war of choice against independent and sovereign Ukraine.”134 This included deliberate and comprehensive destruction of civilian and

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128 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html
129 G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html
130 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
public infrastructure.\textsuperscript{135} The G7 leaders reaffirmed over the course of various statements their full support for the government and people of Ukraine and demands for Russia to withdraw its military forces and equipment from the entire territory of Ukraine and comply with relevant international nuclear obligations. Additionally, the G7 leaders declared the strongest intentions to continue supporting Ukraine through military and defence assistance, cyber-network protection, the provision of humanitarian aid and bolstering of Ukraine’s democratic resilience.\textsuperscript{136} The G7 leaders also asserted their firm resolve in imposing escalating economic and financial measures and restrictions on Russia, banning investments in key sectors of the Russian economy and its participation from the global financial system, reducing reliance on Russian energy and elevating campaigns and sanctions against the financial elite supporting Putin’s war effort.\textsuperscript{137}

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their unwavering support for Ukraine and commitment to providing Ukraine with financial, military, humanitarian and diplomatic support.\textsuperscript{138,139} They increased the cost for Russia to continue its outrageous war of aggression through unprecedented and coordinated sanctions.\textsuperscript{140} The G7 leaders repeatedly condemned in the strongest terms Russia’s serious violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and international law, irresponsible nuclear rhetoric as well as destruction of critical and civilian infrastructure. Further, the G7 resolved to hold Russia responsible for all of the immense damage of the war.\textsuperscript{141} They called for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Russian troops and military equipment from Ukraine and restated their intention to coordinate with Ukraine, partner countries and international organizations to support Ukraine’s reconstruction and reform.\textsuperscript{142}

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders committed to “continuing [their] security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring [their] support to Ukraine’s needs.”\textsuperscript{143}

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Continuing” is understood to mean a reaffirmation of existing commitments. In the context of this commitment, it refers to “new actions” that are added to existing ones; however, it should not be understood to mean “no new allocations.”\textsuperscript{144} Continuing is understood to mean “need[ing] no renewal” or “enduring.”\textsuperscript{145} In the context of this commitment, it refers to the consistent reaffirmation of existing commitments to provide security support Ukraine. In addition to the reassertion of past commitments, the term “continuing” must also be interpreted to include new commitments. Thus, the term “continuing” will comprise both the reaffirmation

\textsuperscript{135} Statement by the G7 Development Ministers on the Global Effects of Russia’s War of Aggression against Ukraine, and the G7’s Comprehensive Support for Ukraine, Affected Neighbouring Countries as well as Countries of the Global South, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/dev/220519-ukraine.html

\textsuperscript{136} G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220324-statement.html

\textsuperscript{137} G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220407-statement.html

\textsuperscript{138} G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230224-statement.html

\textsuperscript{139} G7 Leaders’ Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-ukraine.html

\textsuperscript{140} G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230224-statement.html

\textsuperscript{141} G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html

\textsuperscript{142} G7 Leaders’ Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-ukraine.html

\textsuperscript{143} G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué - Executive Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html

\textsuperscript{144} Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 2 October 2023.

of past commitments as well as new commitments to provide security support to Ukraine. “Security” is understood to mean “measures taken to guard against espionage or sabotage, crime, attack.” It can also be interpreted as “the quality or state of being secure.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood as the Ukrainian effort to counter Russian aggression, including but not limited to the Ukrainian military counteroffensive.

“Assistance” is understood to mean “the act of helping someone or the help supplied.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood as the provision of aid and military equipment with the aim of assisting Ukraine’s counteroffensive measures against Russia.

“Defends” is understood to mean “to drive danger or attack away from.” In the context of this commitment, it is understood to mean Ukraine’s defensive efforts against Russia.

“Aggression” is understood to mean “the practice of making attack or encroachments” particularly in the case of an “unprovoked violation by one country of the territorial integrity of another.” This would include the capture and occupation of cities and key infrastructure, including but not limited to military bases, civilian buildings, airports, and nuclear plants; unprovoked rocket and artillery strikes on civilian targets and infrastructure, including critical power infrastructure, hospitals, schools, water treatment plants, and bomb shelters; and the annexation, or recognition of independence, of territories belonging to another country. In the context of this commitment, “Russia’s aggression” is understood to mean the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War.

General Interpretive Guidelines
The strength of compliance with this commitment can be assessed based on the type of assistance provided to Ukraine, each of which has a corresponding strength. Compliance with this commitment will involve taking action to increase security assistance to Ukraine, and strength will be assessed on the basis of how directly it can be used to defend Ukraine against Russian aggression. Examples of strong action include providing training and technical support to Ukraine, providing equipment and weapons to the Ukrainian military effort and providing funding to build up Ukrainian infrastructure. Examples of weak, or less than strong actions, include verbal affirmations of the commitment and support for Ukraine, attending bilateral or multilateral talks regarding the Russian war effort and signing agreements without specific obligations to provide support to Ukraine.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that have taken several strong actions in continuing to provide security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian attacks, including tailoring their assistance to the specific needs of Ukraine. This includes supplying Ukraine with military land, air, and sea equipment, including but not limited to armoured fighting vehicles (such as tanks), arms, and long-range missiles; providing training to Ukrainian troops, such as the EU Military Assistance Missions in support of Ukraine; information sharing to support Ukraine’s intelligence networks; cybersecurity support; and defence research funding in accordance with the needs of Ukraine.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken weak action or few strong actions to continue providing security assistance to Ukraine. This includes but is not limited to providing humanitarian and refugee aid in place of military support; providing economic support for rebuilding; imposing sanctions on key Russian actors; and providing political support and advocating for peace on behalf of Ukraine. This is based on the interpretation of “security assistance” as assisting Ukraine to become “secure,” rather than providing Ukraine with assistance to defend against “espionage or sabotage, crime, and attack.” Weak actions

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will also include failing to abide by commitments to support Ukraine, attending meetings centred on supporting Ukraine that ultimately do not result in meaningful action, and committing to support Ukraine through insubstantial actions. The scoring is heavily affected by the extent to which a G7 member addresses the specific needs of Ukraine in defence of Russian aggression.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member has not taken action or has taken very little action to continue providing, or has never provided, security assistance to Ukraine as it defends against Russian aggression.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT continued providing or has provided very little security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken some strong or several less than strong actions to provide security assistance to Ukraine as it defends against Russian aggression according to Ukraine’s needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken several strong actions to continue providing assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression, according to Ukraine’s needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada:** +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 25 May 2023, Minister of National Defence Anita Anand announced military assistance for Ukraine at the Ukraine Defence Contact Group (UDCG).[^150] Minister Anand announced the increase of Canadian presence in Poland under operation UNIFIER, including additional Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) medical trainers to join the advanced medical skills training program for Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) medical forces. Minister Anand also announced that Canada would donate 43 AIM-9 missiles to Ukraine and as well as donations of small arms and ammunition that were announced in April.

On 10 June 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau visited Kyiv and reaffirmed Canada’s support for Ukraine for as long as necessary.[^151] In addition, Prime Minister Trudeau also announced new military assistance measures for Ukraine, including CAD500 million in funding to support the AFU. Prime Minister Trudeau also announced the extension of Operation UNIFER until 2026 to support Ukrainian training needs, the delivery of 288 AIM-7 missiles, 10,000 rounds of 105mm ammunition and 122 Roshel vehicles to aid in the AFU’s efforts. Furthermore, Prime Minister Trudeau announced further sanctions on Russian assets, as well as CAD10 million in new funding and the redirection of CAD37.5 million in previous funding as humanitarian assistance after the collapse of the Nova Kakhovka dam.

On 15 June 2023, Minister of National Defence Anita Anand participated in the 13th meeting of the UDCG where she provided updates on Canada’s military contributions to Ukraine. She reported that 200 Senator armoured vehicles had been produced, with 116 vehicles already being delivered.[^152] She also announced that

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6,750 assault rifles, 1.1 million rounds of 7.62mm ammunition, 250,000 rounds of 5.56mm ammunition and 70,000 rounds of sniper ammunition would be delivered in the following days.

On 11 July 2023, Minister Anand, along with the Ministers of Defence of Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement on establishing a joint coalition to train the Ukrainian Air Force in F-16 operations and maintenance. The ministers agreed to make relevant staff, trainers and equipment available for the Ukrainian Air Force to ensure it is fully functional in its F-16 capability.

On 12 July 2023, Canada, along with the other G7 leaders, released a joint declaration, emphasizing the members’ unwavering support for Ukraine against Russia’s illegal and unprovoked aggressions. The declaration outlined that the G7 leaders’ “intend, in accordance with [our] respective legal and constitutional requirements, to provide Ukraine with swift and sustained security assistance, modern military equipment across land, sea and air domains, and economic assistance, to impose economic and other costs on Russia, and to consult with Ukraine on its needs as it exercises its right self-defence enshrined in Article 51 of the UN Charter.”

On 14 August 2023, Operation UNIFIER, at the request of the Ukrainian government, deployed a team of technicians from the Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers to Poland to provide M777A2 howitzer maintenance training to the Armed Forces of Ukraine to improve the AFU’s combat effectiveness.

On 17 September 2023, Minister of National Defence Bill Blair announced Canada’s imminent contribution of CAD33 million to the United Kingdom partnership providing air defence equipment to Ukraine. The funds will help provide urgently needed air defence missiles to help Ukraine defend against Russian missile and drone attacks.

On 22 September 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau, alongside Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, reiterated Canada’s unwavering support for Ukraine and outlined the ways in which Canada would continue to support the nation. As part of this support, Prime Minister Trudeau announced CAD650 million, that would be directed towards supplying 50 armoured vehicles to Ukraine over the next three year in an effort to provide sustainable, “multi-year assistance.” The Prime Minister further resolved to provide Ukraine with instructors to the Joint Coalition F-16 and Leopard 2 tank maintenance, as well as small arms and ammunition and 35 drone cameras. Additionally, Prime Minister Trudeau affirmed that in order to support civil society, Canada will “help the Ukrainian Parliament to improve its cyber resilience.”

On 11 October 2023, Minister of National Defence Bill Blair participated in the sixteenth UDCG where he announced that Canada will donate CAD25 million worth of winter clothing and equipment to Ukraine, funded

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by the CAD500 million previously donated.\textsuperscript{158} The winter clothing includes boots, thermal layers and new uniforms for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He also announced the delivery of previously promised ammunition, bombs, artillery smoke and gas masks. Minister Blair also announced that Canada will provide new donations of artillery from the Canadian Armed Forces Inventory, including 2,000 additional rounds of 155mm ammunition, 955 rounds of 155mm artillery smoke and over 2,000 rounds of 81mm mortar smoke, 2,260 gas masks, 277 1,000-pound aircraft bombs and various types of 76mm naval ammunition.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. Canada has allocated substantial funds through loans and donations to safeguard Ukrainian well-being and society. Canada has consistently taken action to provide Ukraine’s military and government operations with equipment, technology, personnel and intelligence in order to ensure the nation’s functionality. Additionally, Canada has continued to express its unwavering support for Ukraine in verbal discussions with the Ukrainian president and G7 members.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Nousha Reaz}

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 1 June 2023, President Emmanuel Macron and the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky released a joint statement that reiterated France’s “support to air defence capabilities of Ukraine.”\textsuperscript{159} The ministers of defence of France, the United States, and other willing countries, at the request of Ukraine, were tasked with creating training programs for Ukrainian pilots and technical staff.

On 11 July 2023, President Macron announced that France would send SCALP long range cruise missiles to aid in Ukraine’s counter offensive.\textsuperscript{160} President Macron claimed that these missiles would help Ukraine defend itself against Russian threats “in depth” and stated that providing these missiles to Ukraine is “in coherence with our [France’s] doctrine.”

On 17 August 2023, Political Coordinator to the United Nations Isis Jaraud Darnault re-established France’s unwavering support for Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression.\textsuperscript{161} Political Coordinator Darnault announced that France has pledged itself alongside other nations to provide military assistance and aid in Ukraine’s counteroffensive for “as long as necessary.” Political Coordinator Darnault stated further that France views the Russian strikes on civilian infrastructure in Ukraine as a “flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.”

On 12 September 2023, United Nations Representative Nicola De Rivière released a statement announcing that France will legally supply Ukraine with equipment to bolster its defence system. This includes the transfer of air defence capabilities to Ukraine, to help it defend itself against Russia’s indiscriminate strikes against its


civilian infrastructure. Representative De Rivière stated that the “sole aim of this military aid is to enable the Ukrainians to stand up for themselves.”

On 5 October 2023, France released a statement condemning the Russian missile strike carried out in Ukraine. The Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Catherine Colonna, reemphasized France’s previous position in favour of Ukraine, and again stated France’s continued support for Ukraine in the International Criminal Court in order to bring Russian crimes to justice.

On 19 October 2023, France condemned the Russian strikes in Ukraine on 17-18 October 2023. Minister Colonna stated that France would continue to work closely with its partners to provide Ukraine with the help it needs to guarantee its legitimate defence. Minister Colonna also reiterated that France will work with the International Criminal Courts and Ukrainian courts to get justice for Russian crimes committed against Ukraine.

On 21 November 2023, France reaffirmed its unwavering support to Ukraine, as well as its intention to ensure Ukraine’s legitimate defence, and “integration into the European family.” France’s support was notably made on the Tenth anniversary of the “Revolution of Dignity” in which Ukrainians demonstrated a desire for a closer relationship with the European Union, and its underpinning values of freedom, democracy and the rule of law.

On 25 November 2023, France condemned the air strikes launched by Russia in Ukraine, majority of which were conducted by drones, and targeted Ukraine’s energy infrastructure. The airstrikes are the largest air attack by Russia since the Ukrainian invasion and Minister Colonna has said that Russia must be held accountable for such war crimes.

France has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. France has donated extensive military equipment and training consistently. It has also affirmed its support for Ukraine by restating its commitment on the international stage alongside other G7 members.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 13 May 2023, Germany announced a new comprehensive military aid package, including anti-air, artillery, ammunition and combat vehicles totalling over EUR2.7 billion. This package follows previous priorities and

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On 13 September 2023, Germany launched the “Skills4Recovery” project with the aim of supporting training in Ukrainian economic sectors. It will provide 20 educational services to strengthen quality of training, bring in vulnerable populations into the educational process and promote cooperation with employers.

On 19 September 2023, Germany announced a EUR400 million package, detailing air defence systems, ammunition and mine clearance systems at the Ramstein format, continuing previous commitments to support the Ukrainian Summer 2023 counteroffensive through artillery, air defence, ammunition and logistical support. The package also provides a second winter package, with additional winter equipment, spare parts and medical systems, as well as the continuation of military training under EUNAM.

On 10 October 2023, Minister Pistorius announced another EUR1.1 billion winter military aid package, which included an assortment of equipment, such as needed Patriot and Iris-T air defence systems, three more Gepard anti-aircraft tanks and ten Leopard 1A5 main battle tanks, anticipating further Russian attacks on Ukrainian infrastructure.

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170 This is how Germany is helping Ukraine in its Defensive Battles, Federal Ministry of Defense (Berlin) 6 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. https://www.bundeswehr.de/de/aktuelles/so-hilft-deutschland-der-ukraine-im-abwehrkampf-5539890


On 15 November 2023, Germany participated in a meeting of EU defence ministers, in which Ukrainian support was discussed. Minister Pistorius reiterated that Germany will support Ukraine “with everything that is possible.” Germany also reported that they are making progress in its initiative to train Ukrainian soldiers, and that over 8000 Ukrainian soldiers have been trained already.

On 15 November 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, along with the City of Leipzig, hosted the German-Ukrainian Municipal Partnerships Conference, where 600 representatives of German and Ukrainian cities discussed partnerships between the municipalities and continuing Germany’s support of these cities through funds dedicated towards generators, equipment, hospitals and medical devices.

On 23 November 2023, Germany, along with the other member states of the Ukrainian Defence Contact Group have continued military aid to Ukraine. The German contribution, known as the Ramstein format, includes a variety of support for Ukraine, including fire-units of the anti-aircraft system IRIS-T SLM with guided missiles, drones and drone defense systems, mine clearance vehicles, satellite communication, radar devices, warfare equipment, winter equipment, modern anti-tank directional mines, and more rounds of artillery ammunition.

On 1 December 2023, the KfW Development Bank signed an agreement with Ukrainian Minister of Finance Sergii Marchenko to provide Ukraine EUR50 million to finance the 5-7-9 program created by the Business Development Fund. This initiative helps provide financing to small- and medium-sized enterprises during the war. Germany’s funding adds on to the previous EUR150 million provided in 2022.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. It has supported Ukraine with needed equipment and ammunition to replenish Ukrainian stocks. In continuing commitments, Germany has officially designated the EUMAM as a German mission to support Ukraine militarily in leading the crucial training of Ukrainian military personnel as part of the European Union. Germany has continued to provide military aid packages that assists Ukraine in both their defensive and offensive capabilities against Russian aggression. The aid conforms to Ukrainian needs and meets previous German commitments made at the Ramstein format through the aid of artillery, air defence, armoured combat vehicles and logistical support to Ukraine.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Blair Shang*

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

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178 KfW on behalf of the German government provides EUR 50 million grant financing for 5-7-9 program, Deutsche Botschaft Kiew (Berlin) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. https://kiew.diplo.de/ua-de/-/2634062
On 4 July 2023, the Bank of Italy’s anti-money laundering unit stated in its annual report that Italy has frozen around EUR2.5 billion worth of Russian assets, including bank accounts, cars, luxury villas and yachts, as part of the European Union sanction against Russia due to its illegal invasion of Ukraine.179

On 13 July 2023, Italy and 16 members of the European Union pledged to gather a total funding of EUR383.3 million to support Ukraine’s agenda of recovery and reconstruction through the European Investment Bank.180 Italy alone has provided EUR100 million, which will be invested in public and private sectors to boost the economy and well-being of civilians. Italian Minister of Economy and Finance Giancarlo Giorgetti welcomed the success of the initiative, reinstating Italy’s support for Ukraine through its reconstruction which will positively impact the country and the world.

On 13 July 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni reiterated Italy’s support for Ukraine’s membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and restated Italy’s commitment to providing additional soldiers and weapons to Ukraine at the NATO summit in Vilnius, Lithuania.181 Prime Minister Meloni also pledged to spend two per cent of Italy’s gross domestic product on helping Ukraine as required by all NATO members.

On 13 September 2023, the Ambassador to Ukraine, Pier Francesco Zazo, inaugurated the first Honorary Consulate of Italy in Odessa, Ukraine, to support Italian nationals and businesses in Odessa in order to revive the local economy.182 The ceremony was attended by prominent Italian and Ukraine representatives from the business, cultural and scientific communities to discuss the future of Ukraine support. The objective of Italy is to extend its support to Ukraine in the face of Russian aggression.

On 2 October 2023, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani announced the eighth military aid package that will be delivered by the end of the year, and promised continued material support of weapons and civilian material to reiterate Italy’s support of Ukrainian resilience.183 The Foreign Minister stressed, “the Italian Government is strongly committed to Ukraine’s reconstruction and eventual accession to the European Union.”

On 5 October 2023, Prime Minister Meloni met Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy at the European Political Summit in Granada, Spain, to talk about methods to counter Russian aggression. They further discussed additional military support for Ukraine, including improving Ukraine’s air defence to protect the people and the grain infrastructure.184

On 11 October 2023, Ambassador to Ukraine Edmondo Cirielli announced Italy’s plan to investigate the contaminated mines in Ukraine which were affected by Russia’s aggression over the territory at the International Donor Conference on Humanitarian Demining in Ukraine co-organized by Croatia and Ukraine’s government. Italy plans to support this effort through funding organizations to work in the field in partnership with the

Ukrainian government. This initiative aims to provide economic and humanitarian aid to Ukraine through cleared productive lands and to recover Ukraine’s agricultural land to ensure global food security.\textsuperscript{185}

On 31 October 2023, the Italian government, along with the Government of Ukraine and two Italian cultural foundations, namely the Milan Triennale and the Museo nazionale delle arti del XXI secolo, launched the “Laboratory for Ukraine’s Reconstruction” with the goal of bringing together different countries, international organizations, international financial organizations and private sector representatives to help rebuild Ukrainian infrastructure.\textsuperscript{186}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. Italy has supplied military aid packages and has provided economic assistance to Ukraine. This includes rebuilding Odessa’s cathedral, participating in various conferences to talk about Ukraine’s future and supporting its membership into the European Union and NATO. While having taken some strong actions, Italy requires more actions to receive a full score.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Poornashree Surashetti Raju}

\textbf{Japan: 0}

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 24 May 2023, Vice Defence Minister Toshiro Ino hosted a ceremony at the Defence Ministry. The ceremony included the promise of a donation of transport vehicles to Ukrainian Ambassador to Japan Sergiy Korsunsky. The planned donation consists of a mix of three types of transport vehicles: half-ton trucks, high mobility vehicles and material handling vehicles.\textsuperscript{187}

On 4 June 2023, Defence Minister Yasukazu Hamada met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Oleksii Reznikov and affirmed the Japanese commitment made on 24 May 2023 to provide around 100 vehicles from the Japan Self-Defence Forces (SDF) to Ukraine.\textsuperscript{188}

On 23 June 2023, the Government of Japan promised to provide assistance to those impacted by the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{189} The humanitarian assistance provided by Japan directly mitigates the impact of the disaster and supports the thousands of Ukrainians facing severe consequences due to the destruction of critical infrastructure.\textsuperscript{190}

On 28 September 2023, the Government of Japan transferred two autotransformers to the Government of Ukraine in alignment with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) “Promotion of Human Security in


Ukraine through Responding to the Multidimensional Crisis Caused by the War” initiative. The autotransformers are an essential component of power infrastructure as they convert electricity from higher to lower voltages, which allows it to be distributed to the Ukrainian people. Autotransformers are of particular importance to Ukraine as they were targeted by Russian attacks in winter of 2022; the UNDP's Energy Damage Assessment found that the reduction in Ukraine’s power generation capacity made investments in energy a priority.

On 19 October 2023, Defence Minister Minoru Kihara met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Rustem Umerov over videoconference. In this videoconference, Minister Kihara promised that the Ministry of Defence would continue to support Ukraine “as much as possible,” including through the provision of SDF equipment and the treatment of Ukrainian soldiers at a Japanese military hospital.

On 8 November 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida met with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in a summit telephone talk. During this talk, Prime Minister Kishida reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to continued solidarity with Ukraine and sanctions against Russia and promised winterization assistance for Ukraine consisting of two autotransformers. Prime Minister Kishida and Ukrainian President Zelenskyy also agreed to hold the Japan-Ukraine Conference for Promotion of Economic Reconstruction in Tokyo on 19 February 2024.

On 20 November 2023, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Iwata Kazuchika and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsuji Kiyoto visited Ukraine with representatives from Japanese business sectors to exchange ideas surrounding recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine with Ukrainian Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal and representatives of Ukrainian business sectors. The visit was intended to ascertain Ukrainian needs and form ideas for projects that will be further developed during the upcoming Japan-Ukraine Conference for Promotion of Economic Reconstruction.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine in its defence against Russia’s aggression, tailoring support to Ukraine’s needs. Japan has taken weak action to provide security assistance to Ukraine. As the extent of Japan’s military support has consisted of SDF vehicles, primarily designed for transport as opposed to combat, and a vague promise of continued support, Japan has not meaningfully supported Ukraine’s capacity to undertake counteroffensive initiatives or defend against Russian espionage, crime or aggression. Japan’s contributions to Ukrainian security have primarily been humanitarian, as in the donation of funds and resources for flood mitigation, and economic, through sanctions, restrictions and support for reconstruction. These initiatives have been undertaken with Ukrainian needs in mind, but the lack of military assistance means that Japan’s efforts align with the definition of partial compliance.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Rachel Strathdee

192 日本基金財源の電気変圧器をウクライナに与える．日本時計 (Kyiv) 6 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2023/10/06/japan/ukraine-
193 UNDP and Japan deliver high-power autotransformers to Ukraine, ensure unbroken energy supplies to over half a million people, United Nations Development Programme (Kyiv) 5 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. https://www.undp.org/ukraine/press
United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 16 June 2023, Defence Secretary Ben Wallace announced the United Kingdom’s contribution of GBP60 million to the “Comprehensive Assistance Package” of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in order to assist Ukraine at the NATO defence ministers’ meeting in Brussels. The package consists of secure communications: combat rations, fuel and medical supplies; body armour; winter clothing and supplies to counter mines and chemical and biological threats.\textsuperscript{198} The objective of this assistance package is to “fund a wide range of capacity-building programmes focused on improving Ukrainian cyber and logistics.”

On 21 June 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak promised GBP3 billion to Ukraine through the World Bank loan guarantees to help rebuild Ukraine’s economy and prevent devastating humanitarian impacts on the people.\textsuperscript{199}

On 12 July 2023, Prime Minister Sunak met with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky during the NATO summit in Vilnius, Lithuania to show his support and pay tribute to the “unwavering courage” shown by the Ukrainian armed forces against Russia.\textsuperscript{200} Prime Minister Sunak introduced a new support package to be extended to Ukraine by the United Kingdom to safeguard Ukraine’s sovereignty and its people.

On 20 July 2023, the United Kingdom pledged to continue providing GBP347 million for humanitarian assistance to Ukraine to help their people and refugees receive medical supplies and other necessities until 2025, as well as a three-year aid of GBP100 million to support vulnerable parts of Ukraine’s economy.\textsuperscript{201}

On 20 September 2023, Deuty Prime Minister Oliver Dowden gave a speech at the United Nations Security Council meeting emphasizing the UK’s solidarity with Ukraine and reiterating the various principles of the United Nations that Russia has violated. The United Kingdom demonstrated an intention to punish Russia for its war crimes and further pledged to contribute GBP3 million to the “Grain from Ukraine” initiative.\textsuperscript{202}

On 28 September 2023, Secretary Wallace met Ukrainian President Zelensky to show further support for Ukraine by promising 300,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, hundreds of vehicles and weapons systems and personal protective equipment.\textsuperscript{203} The United Kingdom also set the goal of training more than 30,000 Ukrainian soldiers by the end of 2023, having already trained 26,500 soldiers to help Ukraine.

On 29 November 2023, Foreign Secretary David Cameron joined the meeting for foreign ministers and promised unwavering “moral, diplomatic, economic and military” support from the United Kingdom at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Ministerial Council.\textsuperscript{204} The Foreign Secretary condemned Russian actions as “indefensible,” highlighting Russia’s violation of the 10 principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

\textsuperscript{204} UK affirms support to Ukraine at OSCE foreign ministers meeting, GOV.UK (London) 29 November 2023. Access Date: 03 December 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-affirms-support-to-ukraine-at-osce-foreign-ministers-meeting
On 4 December 2023, the United Kingdom planned to impose additional duties on selected goods originating from Russia and Belarus. This duty prevents Russia and Belarus from benefiting from the UK’s “National Tariff Treatment.” The objective of this measure is to weaken both countries’ economies by increasing the cost of importing goods into the United Kingdom to show the United Kingdom’s solidarity for Ukraine.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. It has supported Ukraine by consistently providing humanitarian aid worth GBP347 million, imposing sanctions and freezing assets of Russia to weaken its economy and prevent Russia from further attacking Ukraine. The United Kingdom’s government has also taken actions to rebuild Ukraine’s economy through financing loans and taking personal projects to reconstruct Kyiv. The government recognizes Ukraine’s sovereignty and supports its admission into NATO and other organizations. UK fully supports the measures Ukraine needs to adopt to defend itself from Russia.

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

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 14 August 2023, the Department of Defence announced a security assistance package for Ukraine valued at USD200 million. Included in the package are munitions for Patriot air defence systems, ammunition for High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS), mine clearing equipment, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, 120mm tank ammunition, Tube-Launched, Optically Tracked, Wire-Guided (TOW) missiles, anti-armour systems and rockets, 37 tactical vehicles, 58 water trailers, demolitions munitions and more than 12 million rounds of small arms ammunition.

On 29 August 2023, the Department of Defence unveiled a military assistance round for Ukraine with aid valued at USD250 million. The package includes AIM-9M missiles, ammunition for HIMARS, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, mine clearing equipment, TOW missiles, anti-armour systems, Hydra-70 rockets, armoured medical treatment vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle ambulances, demolitions munitions and more than three million rounds of small arms ammunition.

On 6 September 2023, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken announced a comprehensive assistance package for Ukraine valued at over USD1 billion, with USD175 million devoted to a weapons package and over USD665 million in military and civilian security assistance. Included in the weapons package are 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, 81mm mortars systems and rounds, 120mm depleted uranium tank ammunition for Abrams tanks, TOW missiles, anti-armour systems, ammunition for HIMARS, equipment for Ukrainian air defence systems, tactical air navigation systems, demolitions munitions and tactical secure communications systems.

On 11 October 2023, Secretary of Defence Lloyd Austin announced a security assistance package worth USD200 million and the formation of new international coalitions focused on improving Ukraine’s defence
capabilities following a meeting of the Ukraine Defence Contact Group. Capabilities included in the package include Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems equipment, ammunition for HIMARS, AIM-9M missiles, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, precision aerial munitions, electronic warfare equipment, TOW missiles, AT-4 anti-armour systems, small arms and over 16 million rounds of small rounds ammunition and demolitions munitions.

On 26 October 2023, the Department of Defence announced a tranche of military aid for Ukraine from Department of Defence inventories valued at up to USD150 million. The package includes munitions for National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMS), ammunition for HIMARS, AIM-9M missiles, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin anti-armour systems, over 2 million rounds of small arms ammunition, demolitions munitions and night vision devices.

On 3 November 2023, Secretary Blinken announced a new military aid package of arms and equipment to support the people of Ukraine. The security assistance includes USD125 million of Department of Defence inventories, including munitions for NASAMS, ammunition for HIMARS, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems, over three million rounds of small arms ammunition and grenades, demolitions munitions, M18A1 Claymore anti-personnel munitions and 12 trucks for equipment transportation. An additional USD300 million will be drawn from the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, which allows arms to be purchased from industry instead of drawn from American weapons stocks, with the goal of strengthening Ukraine’s air defences through the provision of additional laser-guided munitions to counter Russian drones (Unmanned Aerial Systems).

On 20 November 2023, the Department of Defence announced a new security assistance package for Ukraine’s security and defence needs valued at up to USD100 million. The package includes Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, one HIMARS and additional ammunition, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems, over three million rounds of small arms ammunition, demolitions munitions for obstacle clearing, cold weather gear, spare parts, maintenance and other ancillary equipment.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. The Department of Defence has been a leader in military assistance for Ukraine since the end of the Hiroshima conference. The United States has provided millions of dollars’ worth of security assistance that supports diverse and varied military capabilities, from artillery to anti-drone to small arms equipment. The extensive and comprehensive aid provided by the United States is directly and strongly supportive of the Ukrainian capacity for security and defence against Russian aggression.

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

Analyst: Rachel Stratbdee

**European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 11 July 2023, Josep Borrell, High Representative for Foreign Affairs, outlined a EUR22 billion fund proposal to provide Ukraine with weapons, ammunition and military aid against Russian aggression through the European Peace Facility. However, difficulties arose following the summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at Vilnius, Lithuania, with Hungarian opposition to earmarked EUR556 million funds.

On 8 August 2023, High Representative Borrell proposed a new target of 40,000 Ukrainian soldiers to be trained as part of the European Union Military Assistance Mission (EUMAM) in the Toledo Infantry Academy, Toledo, Spain. This follows the previous commitments to train roughly 30,000 Ukrainian service personnel in weapons systems, military command and control and medical support by the end of 2024.

On 23 October 2023, the European Union made the current priority of aid to Ukraine to replace ammunition stocks and increase production and procurement to match Ukrainian and domestic needs by 2024. This includes a EUR2.1 billion investment for joint procurement and delivery of up to one million rounds of artillery ammunition and a further EUR535 million to urgently boost the EU defence industry in artillery ammunition production with the express purpose of delivering ammunition to Ukraine.

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. This includes the implementation of the EUMAM program to train Ukrainian military personnel. However, the European Union receives partial compliance due to the political impasse over continuing any future commitments with the proposed EUR22 billion funds and the shortage of ammunition stocks which complicate the provision of short-term support. There is subsequently a lack of new initiatives by the EU, such that the EU only maintains its existing projects, proposes new initiatives, but has yet to implement any new aid packages.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Blair Shang

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G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
3. Non-Proliferation: Responsible Nuclear Supply Chain

“We will promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain, in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation, including the application of the [Additional Protocol].”

G7 Leaders’ Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament

Assessment

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Background

The threat of nuclear war and its consequences has become a strong focus of attention for G7 members, especially since the enactment of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1970. Led by the United Nations, the Treaty includes 21 articles that outline three key commitments.

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. NNWS pledge not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and accept the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system to ensure the use or production of nuclear material is exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Disarmament: Each state commits to ensuring that there are provisions for international cooperation and disarmament negotiations. This includes the ability to conclude regional treaties to assure the absence of nuclear weapons from a given region.

Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy: Bilateral and international research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is encouraged.

The treaty aims towards an ultimate goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting global peace and cooperation in the realm of nuclear energy. The NPT launched in 1968 and entered into force in 1970, with 191 signatories currently. The NPT is reviewed every five years, the most recent being the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in August 2022.

Highlights of the G7’s governance of non-proliferation follow:

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At the 1996 Moscow Safety and Security Summit Declaration, G8 members committed to prioritising nuclear safety, and international adherence to the IAEA safety standards. They emphasised support for non-proliferation efforts, and responsible management of nuclear materials.223

At the 1997 Denver Summit of the Eight, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment of prioritising safe use of nuclear energy as per their previous meeting. They noted developments made in the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management with the aim to facilitate international safety cooperation.224

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitments made in the 1996 Moscow Summit, emphasising the importance for safe use of nuclear power.225

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders launched a new G8 Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. This was a 10-year, USD20 billion international security initiative aimed at supporting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Outlined were principles to prevent access to weapons of mass destruction from terrorists, and a commitment to expand cooperation to projects addressing non-proliferation. Finally, members agreed to establish a new G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group by the time of the next summit.226

At the 2003 Evian-les-Bains Summit, G8 leaders renewed their support for the IAEA and called for all States to establish procedures and standards for material storage and transportation to effectively prevent proliferation. In response to Iran’s advanced nuclear program and North Korea’s failure to comply with the IAEA, G8 members strongly urged dismantle of any nuclear weapons programs and implementation of IAEA Additional Protocols227

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 members strengthened their support for the IAEA safeguards, establishing a new Special Committee of the IAEA Board of Governors. The members emphasized their support for the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), and the Global Partnership Against Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. With concerns regarding North Korea’s withdrawal from the NPT and Iran’s nuclear program, the members emphasized a need for diplomatic solutions and compliance with international obligations.228

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 members reiterated their support for international cooperation in organizations such as the PSI, the Global Partnership, and the Global Threat Reduction Initiative. They supported the full implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).229

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 members reaffirmed their commitment and support for the Global Partnership. They urged states to accede to international treaties such as the NPT, the CWC, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).230

230 Statement on Non-Proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Access Date: 29 September 2023 http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/nonprolif.html

G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 members affirmed their support for the Global Partnership, as well as multilateral treaties such as the NTP, CWC and BTWC.\(^{231}\)

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the three pillars of the NPT: non-proliferation, peaceful users of nuclear energy, and disarmament. They noted support of the commencement of international negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material, and supported ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).\(^{232}\)

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 welcomed the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, and expressed concern regarding Iran’s nuclear activities, and restated their support for the IAEA and the Global Partnership.\(^{233}\)

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their support for the NPT and highlighted the importance of nuclear safety considering the Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan at the time. They express support with the Financial Action Task Force and the PSI.\(^{234}\)

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their support for the IAEA’s Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and pledged to work towards establishing a global nuclear liability regime based on international principles to ensure fair compensation for nuclear accident victims.\(^{235}\)

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members reaffirmed commitment of the G8 to prioritise non-proliferation and disarmament, and emphasised support for international treaties, such as the NPT, the CWC and BTWC.\(^{236}\)

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 reiterated its commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament. The G7 also expresses its deep concern over North Korea’s breaching of international law. The members call on North Korea to fully comply with UN Security Council Resolutions.\(^{237}\)

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 Nuclear Safety and Security Group met three times under the United Kingdom’s G7 presidency and were joined in nuclear safety and security policy discussions and exchange of experience by representatives from the IAEA, the Nuclear Energy Agency under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Institute for Nuclear Security, the European Commission, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.\(^{238}\)

\(^{231}\) Heiligendamm Statement on Non-Proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 16 January 2024. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.html


\(^{235}\) Group of Eight Declaration on Nonproliferation and Disarmament for 2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2012. Access Date: 16 January 2024. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-npt.html

\(^{236}\) G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 28 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html

\(^{237}\) G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 28 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, the G7 committed to strengthening the NPT, promote its expanded use and advance its implementation globally. In the context of Russia’s war on Ukraine, the G7 condemned Russia’s threats to use nuclear weapons and pledged to meet any use of nuclear weapons with severe consequences.239

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, the G7 condemned Russia’s threat or use of nuclear weapons against Ukraine and widely called for nuclear-weapon states to engage in dialogue on nuclear transparency. The members called for the entry of the CTBT.240

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima summit, leaders committed to “promot[ing] a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain, in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation, including the application of the [Additional Protocol].”241 The welfare target of this commitment is to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as countries continue to promote nuclear supply chains in low-carbon energy, science and technology fields.

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Promote” is understood to mean “support or renew old efforts or create new efforts in the area.”242

“Reliable” is understood to mean “able to be trusted to do or provide what is needed.”243

“Responsible,” in the context of supply chains is defined by the OECD as “support[ing] peace and development and not conflict.”244

“Supply chain” is understood to mean “the chain of processes, businesses etc. by which a commodity is produced and distributed.”245

“Nuclear supply chain” is understood to encompass, as defined by the IAEA “products and services to be able to produce nuclear energy”246 and “in all phases of a reactor’s lifecycle: design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning.”

“Application” is understood to mean “an act of putting something to use.”247

“Additional Protocol,” developed by the IAEA is “a protocol to a safeguard agreement that provides additional tools for verification.”248

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239 G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 16 January 2024. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communicique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communicique.html)
240 G7 Leaders’ Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 28 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-disarmament.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-disarmament.html)
241 G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 29 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communicique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communicique.html)
248 Additional Protocol, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 June 2016. Access Date: 4 October 2023. [https://www.iaea.org/topics/additional-protocol](https://www.iaea.org/topics/additional-protocol)
General Interpretive Guidelines

Reliable and responsible nuclear supply chains is understood broadly as the peaceful use and trade of nuclear energy for the purposes of energy, science and technology development, and in such fields as low-carbon energy, medicine or isotope hydrology, and in pursuit of the UN’s 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as identified in the G7’s communiqué where this commitment was found. The G7 must pursue these efforts while ensuring the highest standards for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This is understood to mean the NPT, which, according to the IAEA is the “centrepeice of global efforts to prevent spread of nuclear weapons, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.”

Compliance with the first part of the commitment, the promotion of a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain includes actions taken in accordance with the NPT. At the 2022 Elmau Summit, the G7 members committed to advancing the Treaty across three pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. For full compliance, the G7 member would promote reliable and responsible nuclear supply chains with a focus particularly on the third pillar as the commitment relates to the furthering of peaceful nuclear technology uses. Advancements in the low-carbon, energy, science and technology fields are of particular importance, as set in the welfare target.

Compliance with the second part of the commitment, the application of the Additional Protocol includes adherence to negotiated terms between the individual state and the IAEA. At minimum, terms include providing the IAEA information about and inspector access to all parts of the state’s nuclear fuel cycle, all buildings on the nuclear site and research and development activities. States must also accept IAEA inspector designations, issue multiple entry visas valid for one year accordingly, grant the right to use internationally established communications systems and allow for the collecting of environmental samples beyond declared locations when deemed necessary by the Agency. Full compliance requires full cooperation with the universal and specific terms laid out in the Additional Protocol in the pursuit of the responsible nuclear supply chain.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action in both areas of the commitment. Examples of strong actions with regards to the first part of the commitment include the sharing of research and development regarding peaceful uses of nuclear energy, furthering this research through investment, improved safety and preventative measures and active monitoring of market and environmental signals in order to pre-empt and prevent disruptions. Strong actions with regard to the second part of the commitment, for nuclear states include actively taking steps to adhere to additional protocols including: allowing for the collection of environmental samples, issuing IAEA inspector visas and actively cooperating to provide IAEA with the relevant access.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that takes weak action in the first part of the commitment. Examples of weak actions with regard to the first part of commitment include verbal reaffirmation of the commitment, bilateral or multilateral talks regarding nuclear research or supply chains without concrete action and attendance of meetings regarding improving the nuclear supply chain. Members cannot achieve a score of partial compliance if they do not comply with the second part of the commitment regarding cooperation with the IAEA to ensure non-proliferation in the pursuit of peaceful uses of nuclear technologies.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if the G7 member does not take any action to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain or to apply Additional Protocol or takes action that is antithetical to the commitment. Examples of actions antithetical to the first part of the commitment include safety incidents resulting from lack of due diligence, irresponsible procurement resulting in conflict or human rights violations and supply chain disruptions arising from preventable causes. Examples of actions antithetical to the second part of the commitment are any action of non-cooperation with the Additional Protocols and breaching of the

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In particular, the development of nuclear energy for non-peaceful uses and nuclear states sharing nuclear energy weapons or weapon research with non-nuclear states would be considered antithetical to the commitment.

### Scoring Guidelines

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has only taken weak action to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and has applied the Additional Protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.</td>
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**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 31 May 2023, Rumina Velshi, President of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), issued a statement reiterating Canada’s ongoing support to maintain safe and secure nuclear facilities within Ukraine. The CNSC also reiterated its stance of solidarity with the Ukrainian nuclear regulator, its operator, and the people of Ukraine.

On 26 June 2023, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conducted a comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Review of Canada’s capabilities related to nuclear incidents against the IAEA Safety Standards. The Director of the IAEA’s Incident and Emergency Centre, Carlos Torres Vidal, saluted Canada’s efforts towards the implementation of mature and complete nuclear energy programmes, particularly its radiation monitoring resources and compliance with operational guidelines.

On 13 July 2023, the G7 Foreign Ministers released a joint statement strongly denouncing North Korea’s successive launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles on 12 July 2023, 31 May 2023, and two ballistic missiles on 15 June 2023, all posing a significant threat as they landed within Japan’s Exclusive Economic Zone.

On 15 August 2023, the CNSC signed a memorandum with Ukraine’s State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate to bolster nuclear safety through collaborative efforts and information exchange, supporting Ukraine’s nuclear stability amidst conflict and potentially regulating small modular reactors.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023. The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea...

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253 G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html


completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 29 August 2023, James Larson, Australia’s Ambassador and Permanent Representative, delivered a joint statement on behalf of Canada and the Friends of the CTBT members, condemning the creation and promotion of nuclear testing and possession of nuclear weapons. The committee strongly urged defiant states, such as the North Korea, to take proactive steps that ensure the total, verifiable, and permanent dismantling of its nuclear weapons.

On 16 October 2023, Canada, the United Kingdom and Japan published joint recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy. The Agile Nations working group produced five recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities. The group recommends that fusion regulation should be proportionate to the hazards of fusion energy while remaining transparent and pro-innovation and nations should consider the public perceptions of fusion when considering regulation.

On 2 November 2023, Global Affairs Canada released a statement condemning the Russian Federation’s decision to revoke its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). Canada called upon the Russian Federation to reverse its decision and uphold the ban against nuclear testing.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament. They also denounced Russia’s revocation of its ratification of the CTBT, affirming their support of the IAEA’s continued presence and access to all of Ukraine’s civil nuclear sites. The Ministers also condemned North Korea’s possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. Lastly, they reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023. The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 28 November 2023, Natural Resources Canada released a joint statement between Canada and the French Republic emphasizing efforts to deepen cooperation in operating large nuclear power plants, advancing advanced nuclear reactors, bolstering nuclear supply chains, managing radioactive waste responsibly, ensuring

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safety, supporting workforce training and contemplating pathways for enhanced treaty relations in the nuclear energy domain.\textsuperscript{262}

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. More specifically, Canada has issued many verbal statements condemning states that violate the NPT tenets of disarmament and non-proliferation. In terms of strong actions, on the pillar of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Canada has forged international agreements with France and Ukraine to strengthen peaceful and responsible uses of nuclear energy.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Raneem Zaitoun}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 13 July 2023, the G7 Foreign Ministers released a joint statement strongly denouncing North Korea’s successive launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles on 12 July 2023, 31 May 2023, and two ballistic missiles on 15 June 2023, all posing a significant threat as they landed within Japan’s Exclusive Economic Zone.\textsuperscript{263}

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.\textsuperscript{264} The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers met in Tokyo and issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament.\textsuperscript{265} They also denounced Russia’s revocation of its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, affirming their support of the IAEA’s continued presence and access to all of Ukraine’s civil nuclear sites. They also condemned North Korea’s possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. They also reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.\textsuperscript{266} The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 28 November 2023, during the World Nuclear Exhibition in Paris, state-owned electric utility company, Électricité de France (EDF)’s chief executive officer Luc Remont announced the company’s ambition to


\textsuperscript{263} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html

\textsuperscript{264} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html

\textsuperscript{265} G7 Japan 2023 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231108-statement.html

\textsuperscript{266} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html
construct a minimum of one large reactor annually throughout the 2030s. EDF is currently engaged in the development of six new European pressurized reactor (EPR), two reactors in France, two additional EPRs at the Sizewell site in the United Kingdom, and projects in India, the Czech Republic, and Poland. Remont expressed the company’s plan to accelerate the construction capacity for large reactors, aiming to increase the rate from the current one or two per decade to eventually reach one or even one and a half reactors per year.

On 28 November 2023, EDF disclosed its plans to enter into a set of collaboration agreements with partners from Canada, the Czech Republic, India and France. The aim is to ensure the establishment of local supply chains and essential suppliers for upcoming nuclear projects. As part of this initiative, EDF signed a letter of intent with Ontario Power Group during the World Nuclear Exhibition in Paris. This agreement sets the stage for a joint assessment to explore the potential development of EPR technology in the province of Ontario and other regions in Canada.

On 28 November 2023, Rafael Grossi, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), met President Emmanuel Macron in order to discuss the Ukraine war, nuclear non-proliferation, and an increased momentum for nuclear power. President Macron expressed his support of the IAEA’s activities in Ukraine, where the Agency maintains a continued presence at all five nuclear power plants. The two leaders also discussed global non-proliferation issues, including the situation regarding Iran. President Macron and Director General Grossi agreed for the need to highlight nuclear power’s potential to mitigate climate change at the upcoming 28th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP28) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international climate conference where the IAEA, France and Belgium will also announce the first-ever energy nuclear summit to be held in Brussels next year.

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. Discussions regarding non-proliferation and responsible nuclear power management enforce France’s commitment to Additional protocols. With regards to the nuclear supply chain, the EDF has announced plans to establish nuclear reactors, supply chains and suppliers for upcoming nuclear projects.

Thus, France receives a score of +1

Analyst: Avishka Gautham

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile on July 12, 2023. The ministers called on all United Nations member states to fully implement all resolutions of the UN Security Council (UNSC) members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7’s commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023. The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC Members to follow through on their commitments.

On 11 October 2023, the Federal Foreign Office expressed support for the International Partnership for Verification of Nuclear Disarmament. This international partnership investigates verification efforts for nuclear disarmament in which Germany is currently participating in the development of a model verification system.

On 17 October 2023, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that Germany has implemented all six recommendations and 23 out of 25 suggestions from the prior evaluation of the country’s nuclear and radiological safety framework.

On 19 October 2023, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock presented a speech on the importance of nuclear non-proliferation and arms control at a side event of the 78th UN General Assembly. Minister Baerbock highlighted the dangerous nature of fissile materials and reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to starting negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty through resolutions at the General Assembly and at the Conference on Disarmament. Minister Baerbock also expressed Germany’s commitment to reducing nuclear risks and preserving the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

On 27 October 2023, Germany, together with Canada and the Netherlands, introduced resolution “L. 12” at the United Nations General Assembly. This draft resolution was passed along with 20 other resolutions on nuclear weapons. Resolution “L.12” aims to ban the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons through a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty and calls on States in possession of fissile material to engage in transparency measures.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers met in Tokyo and issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament. They also denounced Russia’s revocation of its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, affirming their support of the IAEA’s continued presence and access to all of Ukraine’s civil nuclear sites. They also condemned North Korea’s possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. They also reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

276 G7 Japan 2023 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231108-statement.html
On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023. The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. Germany has taken actions related to applying Additional protocol including confirming support of non-proliferation and introducing proposals to that end.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Italy: +1**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 6 June 2023, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani announced that Italy strongly condemns the bombing of the Kakhovka dam and will closely follow the developments in relation to the possible consequences on the safety of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant. Italy’s monitoring of the situation is a further step in actively monitoring environmental signals to prevent disruptions to the nuclear supply chain.

On 28 June 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni announced Italy’s following and support of the efforts of Rafael Mariano Grossi, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to guarantee nuclear safety in Ukraine. Prime Minister Meloni asserted that it is the duty of the international community to prevent the use of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear plant as an instrument of war.

On 6 July 2023, Minister Tajani met with the leader of the Belarusian opposition in exile, Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya, where he expressed concern about the announcement of the deployment of Russian tactical nuclear warheads in Belarus. He condemns this action as putting the entire architecture of disarmament of the Non-Proliferation Treaty at risk, thereby affirming Italy’s belief in the importance of nuclear disarmament.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on July 12, 2023. The ministers called on all United Nations members to fully implement all resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and urged its members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7’s commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

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279 President Meloni’s address to the Chamber of Deputies ahead of the European Council meeting on 29 and 30 June, Italian Government Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 28 June 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023.


On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023. The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 26 September 2023, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Giorgio Silli confirmed a voluntary Italian contribution to the IAEA of approximately EUR3 million for the Agency’s technical cooperation fund, which assists in improving radiation safety and nuclear security worldwide. The Undersecretary also called on Iran to fulfill its obligations under the Joint Plan of Action.

On 13 October 2023, the IAEA Integrated Review Service for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management, Decommissioning and Remediation review team released a statement confirming Italy had thoroughly prepared for the review mission, proactively shared relevant information and engaged in constructive discussions. The team identified areas for improvement such as formal approval for the national radioactive waste management programme and the development of a Research, Development and Demonstration programme, however they acknowledged Italy’s comprehensive training and development programmes for nuclear professionals as a good practice. The head of the IAEA’s Waste and Environmental Safety Section Anna Clarke further affirmed Italy’s commitment to the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.

On 18 October 2023, the Proliferation Security Initiative endorsing states, which includes Italy released a statement renewing their commitment to take all necessary measures to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer of ballistic missile-related items in the region of Iran and beyond. The States outlined a plan to achieve this, which included actions such as undertaking effective measures to prevent the transfer of missile-related materials to and from Iran; adopting streamlined procedures for rapid exchange of information on Iran’s proliferation activities; strengthening national legal authorities to address Iranian issues related to missile- and unstaffed aerial vehicles; and taking specific actions to support the prohibition of those vehicles and programs.

On 2 November 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement expressing Italy’s strong disappointment at the Russian Federation’s revocation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The Ministry confirmed that Italy will continue to work to promote widespread adoption of the CTBT.

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On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament. They also denounced Russia’s revocation of its ratification of the CTBT, affirming their support of the IAEA’s continued presence and access to all of Ukraine’s civil nuclear sites. The Ministers also condemned North Korea’s possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. Lastly, they reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 21 November 2023. The Ministers urged UNSC Members to follow through on their commitments and called on UN Member States to implement the relevant UNSC resolutions. They reiterated their condemnation on arms transfers from North Korea to Russia and urged North Korea and Russia to cease these activities immediately.

On 23 November 2023, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy Laura Boldrini criticized Italy’s decision not to participate as an observer in the second Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons. Boldrini also noted that Italy has not yet approved the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which has been signed by 92 states and ratified by 68 countries. She expressed her hope that the Government will at least confirm its commitment to classify the topic of nuclear disarmament as one of Italy’s priorities.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. Italy has taken action to monitor environmental changes which may impact the nuclear supply chain and provided voluntary financial support to the IAEA to ensure nuclear security while actively cooperating with all IAEA actions and investigations. Italy has also consistently committed itself to specific actions to enforce nuclear non-proliferation in certain regions such as Iran while continually issuing verbal support for nuclear non-proliferation and a global responsible nuclear supply chain.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Maggie Wang**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 13 July 2023, the G7 Foreign Ministers released a joint statement strongly denouncing North Korea’s successive launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles on 12 July 2023, 31 May 2023, and two ballistic missiles on 15 June 2023, all posing a significant threat as they landed within Japan’s Exclusive Economic Zone.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023. The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of
mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 18 September 2023, Foreign Minister Kamikawa Yoko met with Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Rafael Mariano Grossi, signed a memorandum of cooperation on IAEA monitoring and assessment activities concerning Advanced Liquid Processing System Treated Water Discharges at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station.293 Minister Yoko expressed Japan’s commitment to continue to share scientific research with the international community.

On 16 October 2023, Japan, the United Kingdom and Canada published joint recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy.294 The Agile Nations working group produced five recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities. The group recommends that fusion regulation should be proportionate to the hazards of fusion energy while remaining transparent and pro-innovation and nations should consider the public perceptions of fusion when considering regulation.

On 27 October 2023, the Committee on Disarmament and International Security approved a draft of 21 resolutions on Nuclear Weapons.295 Of these 21 resolutions, the Government of Japan submitted the draft resolution titled “Steps to building a common road map towards a world without nuclear weapons,” which was adopted. This resolution called for the implementation of measures found in the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, as well as transparent communication at international deliberations regarding the matter.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers met in Tokyo and issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament.296 They also denounced Russia’s revocation of its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, affirming their support of the IAEA’s continued presence and access to all of Ukraine’s civil nuclear sites. They also condemned North Korea’s possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. They also reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 9 November 2023, the second gathering of the Working Group within the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction was hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, acting as this year’s G7 President, in Nagasaki.297 Subsequently, a joint session unfolded involving the Global Partnership and the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors Group. During this collaborative session, participants engaged in a comprehensive exchange of perspectives on disarmament and non-proliferation.

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293 Meeting between Foreign Minister Kamikawa and H.E. Mr. Rafael Mariano Grossi, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and Signing Ceremony of Memorandum of Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 September 2023, Access Date: 10 December 2023, https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/inec/page1e_000769.html
296 G7 Japan 2023 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231108-statement.html
On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.\textsuperscript{298} The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. Japan has participated in discourse regarding non-proliferation and has signed agreements of international cooperation.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Avishka Gautham}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on July 12, 2023.\textsuperscript{299} The ministers called on all United Nations Member States to fully implement all the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and urged the UNSC members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7’s commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 18 July 2023, eight projects under Nuclear Fuel Fund received GBP22.3 million.\textsuperscript{300} Project Westinghouse UK whose goal is to support existing UK fuel capability at their Springfields site in Lancashire has received a direct award of over GBP10.5 million.

On 18 July 2023, the UK government announced a grant funding package up to GBP157 million.\textsuperscript{301} Up to GBP77.1 million of funding to for companies to accelerate advanced nuclear business development in the UK and to support advanced nuclear designs to enter UK regulation, maximizing the chance of small and advanced modular reactors being built during the next Parliament. Up to GBP58 million funding for the further development and design of a type of advanced modular reactor and next generation fuel.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.\textsuperscript{302} The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{298} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html
\textsuperscript{299} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html
\end{footnotesize}
On 29 August 2023, the US Air Force has secured funding for a project at RAF Lakenheath, Suffolk which could return American nuclear weapons to the UK.\(^{303}\) The UK’s nuclear force is currently submarine-launched Trident missiles, but the potential return of US nuclear weapons would make the UK a more likely target in any nuclear war.

On 14 September 2023, Germany, France, the US and the UK gave a joint statement to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).\(^{304}\) They stated that Iran has not adequately addressed outstanding safeguards issues, and unless it complies with the IAEA’s requirements, further actions may be taken by the Board to hold Iran accountable, potentially including a resolution. The statement also calls for transparency and cooperation from Iran to resolve these issues and commends the IAEA for its professional work on the matter.

On 7 September 2023, the UK rejoined European Union science research scheme Horizon, however, the UK will not be rejoining a nuclear research alliance known as Euratom R&D, but there is an agreement to cooperate specifically on nuclear fusion.\(^{305}\) Nuclear fusion research concerns nuclear safety, radiation protection and waste management. The UK will institute its own program focusing on nuclear fusion.

On 15 September 2023, UK Ambassador to the IAEA, Corinne Kitsell, gave a statement on behalf of Australia, the UK, and the US on the trilateral security partnership known as AUKUS.\(^{306}\) Statement to transfer of the nuclear materials in the context of AUKUS and its safeguards in all aspects under Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

On 15 September 2023, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States expressed their commitment to cooperating with IAEA on Australia’s naval nuclear propulsion program.\(^{307}\) They acknowledged that ongoing discussions are taking place, including the development of an Article 14 arrangement, to ensure the highest non-proliferation standards are met.

On 14 October 2023, the UK’s nuclear fusion site ended experiments after 40 years.\(^{308}\) The UK’s government decided to pursue a domestic fusion energy strategy instead of associating with the EU’s Euratom programme. The UK government has committed to spending GBP650 million on an alternative UK fusion programme between now and 2027. This includes a new prototype fusion energy plant in Nottinghamshire called STEP.

On 16 October 2023, the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada published joint recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy.\(^{309}\) The Agile Nations working group produced five recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities. The group

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recommends that fusion regulation should be proportionate to the hazards of fusion energy while remaining transparent and pro-innovation and nations should consider the public perceptions of fusion when considering regulation.

On 16 October 2023, 29th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference was held in London through the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA). The conference addressed the challenges and priorities of this new era in fusion energy, encompassing research, technology development, and preparation for industrial deployment.

On 16 October 2023, The UK’s Nuclear Minister Andrew Bowie outlined details of the country’s Fusion Futures Programme, which he said would see GBP650 million spent over the next five years on a package of measures, including the creation of 2200 training places, a new fuel cycle testing facility and funding to develop infrastructure for private fusion companies, notably at the UKAEA’s Culham campus.

On 16 November 2023, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) has raised concerns about development activities at RAF Lakenheath in Suffolk, fearing it may be intended for hosting nuclear weapons. CND argued that the US Air Force may be operating unlawfully by neglecting the risks associated with stationing nuclear weapons.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023. The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 27 November 2023, the UK government had lined up Mubadala, the Abu Dhabi fund run by Vice President Sheikh Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan to take a stake in the Sizewell C nuclear power plant project in Suffolk. The UK’s government aims to revitalize the nuclear power industry and has launched Great British Energy.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. The United Kingdom has verbally expressed its commitment to non-proliferation, attended international conferences to discuss nuclear issues, provided funding to nuclear research and has demonstrated support for the Additional Protocol by implementing IAEA recommendations.

Thus, United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 5 June 2023, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced plans to acquire high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU) and invited public comment on two proposed draft solicitations for HALEU supply chain

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services.\textsuperscript{315} HALEU is critical to the development and deployment of advanced reactors in the US and the DOE maintains that a domestic supply will contribute to a clean energy economy.

On 12 June 2023, the US hosted a delegation from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to review the progress in US chemical weapons destruction.\textsuperscript{316} The US also provided updates on its tour of the Department of Defense’s Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant in Richmond, Kentucky, and the status of the US stockpile destruction program.

On 15 June 2023, the DOE awarded USD56 million for 68 nuclear energy projects and student innovations in support of nuclear technology development.\textsuperscript{317} This money to US universities and a national laboratory will help fund critical nuclear research and increase access to nuclear energy.

On 26 June 2023, seven industry partners were awarded vouchers by the US government’s Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear initiative.\textsuperscript{318} These vouchers will advance nuclear industry projects toward commercialization and support the development of nuclear advanced technologies.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 12 July 2023.\textsuperscript{319} The ministers called on all United Nations Member States to fully implement all resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7’s commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 27 July 2023, the Department of State released a statement from Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Non-proliferation Ambassador Adam Scheinman emphasizing the US commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in anticipation of the 2023 NPT Preparatory Committee meeting in Vienna, Austria.\textsuperscript{320} Scheinman states that “the United States continues to work in good faith to advance all aspects of the treaty, to include the Article VI obligation to pursue good faith in negotiations on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament.” He highlights US involvement in the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and the Creating an Environment for Nuclear Disarmament initiative. Additionally, Scheinman states that the US insists on full compliance with NPT non-proliferation safeguards and on the inclusion of the Additional Protocol as the standard for NPT verification and nuclear supply.

On 27 July 2023, the US Working Group on strengthening the NPT review process put forward four recommendations to improve transparency and coordination among States Parties.\textsuperscript{321} These recommendations


\textsuperscript{319} G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html


to the Preparatory Committee signal US compliance with Article VIII.3 of the NPT or its participation in the treaty review process.

On 31 July 2023, the Department of State Spokesperson Matthew Miller reaffirmed the US commitment to the NPT in a press statement. This statement announced the US’s participation in the 2023 Preparatory Committee Meeting in Vienna and confirmed its commitment to upholding the three pillars of the NPT: non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and progress on disarmament.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023. The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC Members to follow through on their commitments.

On 29 August 2023, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Ambassador Bonnie Denise Jenkins commemorated and promoted the international day against nuclear tests in a statement at the high-level plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York. This statement reaffirmed US support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and a ban on all nuclear explosive tests.

On 30 August 2023, the Department of State released a statement on its export controls and continued participation in major multilateral export control regimes. These regimes include the Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

On 24 September 2023, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Ambassador Bonnie D. Jenkins participated in the 67th General Conference of the IAEA in Vienna, Austria. Jenkins discussed nuclear-related issues and emphasized the U.S.’s commitment to non-proliferation and countering weapons of mass destruction.

On 20 October 2023, the DOE hosted the 2023 US-Africa Nuclear Energy Summit in collaboration with the Nuclear Power Institute of the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission. This Summit allowed for the exchange of research and critical dialogues on nuclear energy issues, with its focus on international cooperation, innovative solutions, and shaping policies. The summit was the first-ever US organized Pan-African event on the future of nuclear power in Africa and aimed to enhance cooperation towards sustainable energy growth in the region.

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On 2 November 2023, Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken expressed US concern over Russia’s plans to withdraw from the CTBT. Blinken stated that the US will “continue to emphasize the irresponsibility of Russia’s recent rhetoric regarding nuclear weapon explosive testing and the CTBT” and reaffirmed the US’s commitment to CTBT ratification and their zero-yield nuclear explosive testing moratorium.

On 9 November 2023, the Department of State co-hosted the launch of the Project Phoenix Workshop with the Slovak Ministry of Economy in Bratislava. This project demonstrates US commitment to maintaining the global non-proliferation regime by providing feasibility studies and technical assistance to support European partner countries in meeting their energy security and climate goals.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023. The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 27 November 2023, the DOE announced that they would be spending USD275 million on seven projects to improve clean energy supply chains and accelerate domestic clean energy manufacturing across the country. These projects demonstrate the country’s commitment to clean energy by developing and building existing and emerging energy technologies.

On 1 December 2023, the US endorsed the Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy at the World Climate Action Summit of COP28. This declaration aims to triple nuclear energy capacity globally by 2050 in hopes of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero. It promotes the inclusion of nuclear energy in energy lending policies and recognizes the importance of nuclear science and technology in monitoring and addressing climate change. US endorsement means a commitment to take domestic actions towards safe and responsible nuclear power plant operation, mobilizing investments in nuclear power, supporting the development and construction of nuclear reactors, and encouraging commitments from the private sectors and financial institutions. Additionally, US endorsement reaffirms the country’s commitment to promoting a resilient nuclear supply chain under the highest standards of safety, sustainability, security, and non-proliferation.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. The US has taken efforts to verbally express its commitment to non-proliferation, has attended international conferences to discuss nuclear issues, funded efforts to encourage a responsible nuclear supply chain and has supported and applied Additional Protocol.

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

*Analyst: Akhila Sandhu*

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European Union: +1
The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 22 May 2023, the European Union and the Republic of Korea launched a Green Partnership, committing to cooperation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Together, they announced their intention to strengthen cooperation on the research and development of advanced technologies, safely operating nuclear power, safely disposing of radioactive waste and decommissioning nuclear power plants.

On 30 June 2023, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) announced the delivery on 29 June 2023 of five decontamination units for Ukraine’s State Emergency Services, procured with support from the EU. This delivery will aid in ensuring nuclear safety and security in Ukraine following the breach of the Kakhovka dam, and the ongoing threat to Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

On 12 July 2023, the IAEA released a statement confirming the delivery of information technology equipment, power supply systems, infrared sensors and portable tritium detectors to Ukraine’s Rivne and South Ukraine nuclear power plants, and the State Enterprise Eastern Mining and Processing Plant, which was procured with the support of the EU. This delivery will aid in improving the reliability of the nuclear supply chain in Ukraine.

On 13 July 2023, President Charles Michel condemned North Korea’s nuclear programme and missile tests. President Michel also affirmed that the EU and Japan are working together to bolster peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile on July 12, 2023. The ministers called on all United Nations Member States to fully implement all resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7’s commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 14 July 2023, Josep Borrell, High Representative for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the EU, released a statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 12 July 2023. He called on North Korea to abandon irreversibly all its nuclear weapons, programmes, and other weapons of mass destruction.

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destruction. He also called for the international community to unite in upholding the international non-proliferation architecture and to prevent North Korea from further escalating military tensions in the region.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023. The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC Members to follow through on their commitments.

On 10 October 2023, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the EU agreed to hold a regular and structured GCC-EU regional security dialogue and establish joint working groups when needed to coordinate efforts on nuclear, missile and drone proliferation. The EU and the GCC Ministers also reaffirmed their support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and renewed their call for Iran to immediately fulfil its nuclear obligations and commitments and fully cooperate with the IAEA.

On 11 October 2023, the IAEA released a statement confirming the completion of its 27th and 28th deliveries of equipment and other items designed to enhance nuclear safety and security in Ukraine, which was procured with funds provided by the EU, including the European Commission. Among the equipment was two Starlink terminals and a mobile helium leak detector which will support reliable communications to and from the site and increase safety of the Ukrainian nuclear power plants.

On 17 October 2023, the Council of the European Union confirmed their decision to maintain the restrictive measures under the EU non-proliferation regime on Iran past Transition Day on 18 October 2023. The Council also agreed to maintain sectoral and individual measures related to Iran nuclear proliferation, as well as arms and missile embargoes.

On 23 October 2023, EU Foreign Ministers including High Representative Borrell and Jutta Urpilainen, European Commissioner for International Partnerships, held the 19th EU-Central Asia Ministerial Meeting alongside the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Ministers reaffirmed their belief in the importance of a peaceful resolution of conflicts without the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and stressed the importance of the international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation architecture. The Ministers also highlighted their support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

On 27 October 2023, the IAEA released a statement confirming its 30th delivery of equipment to Ukraine, which was produced with financial contributions from Canada, the European Union, and the United Nations.

Kingdom. The delivered equipment, which consists of survey meters with a neutron detection capacity, portable dissolved hydrogen analyzers, vibro-analyzers, and related accessories, will support nuclear safety and security in the Ukraine.

On 2 November 2023, the Council of the EU released a statement condemning Russia’s revocation of its ratification of the CTBT. The Council called on Russia to continue to respect the object and purpose of the Treaty and called on all States to immediately sign and ratify the CTBT. The Council then reaffirmed its commitment to promoting the universal adoption of the CTBT and working towards a world free of nuclear testing.

On 14 November 2023, the Council of the EU released a statement announcing that projects under the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) are producing concrete deliverables in nuclear surveillance. The Council also confirmed that several PESCO projects have taken measures to rapidly increase the availability and effectiveness of their capabilities in the face of the challenges presented by Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023. The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 23 November 2023, the European Union released a statement condemning North Korea’s launch of a military satellite using ballistic missile technology on 21 November 2023. The EU urged North Korea to irreversibly abandon all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes and urged North Korea and Russia to refrain from any exchanges of missile technology. The EU also confirmed its readiness to work with relevant partners towards the complete denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. The EU has provided substantial financial assistance towards promoting a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain, particularly in Ukraine, and has committed to collaboration with other states on promoting nuclear non-proliferation. The EU has continually verbally supported international disarmament and non-proliferation architecture.

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

*Analyst: Maggie Wang*

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4. Climate Change: Domestic Mitigation Measures

“We reiterate our commitment made in Elmau last year to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving our Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.”

G7 Hiroshima G7 Leaders’ Communique

Assessment

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Background

On 21 May 2023, at the Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders “[reiterated their] commitment made in Elmau in 2015 to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving [their] Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets. Although G7 concerns regarding global climate change date back as early as the 1985 Bonn Summit, the specific focus on domestic mitigation efforts has been shaped by the adoption of more recent frameworks bringing together political, economic, and legal efforts to strengthen collective action.349 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change defines “mitigation” in terms of “human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases,” and serves a dual role alongside adaptation to climate change in contributing to the objectives of Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).350 The watershed development for focus on domestic mitigation measures has come in countries integrating them into their NDCs, short-to-medium term targets for greenhouse gas emissions required to be submitted by parties to the Paris Agreement every five years.351

At the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, the United Nations adopted the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, committing to knowledge development on greenhouse gas reduction to control global emission levels.352

At the 1997 G8 Denver Summit, G8 leaders announced their support for a strong agreement that is consistent with the Berlin Mandate at the Third Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto.353 The leaders committed to achieving meaningful and equitable targets that will result in emissions reductions by 2010.

At the 1997 Third Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC, the Parties adopted the Kyoto Protocol to require industrialized economies and transitioning economies to reduce dependency on greenhouse gases on the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities.” The Protocol required individual emissions reduction targets for countries in accordance with their national capabilities.

At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the United Nations adopted a Political Declaration and Implementation Plan, which included provisions to reduce emissions through technological development and implement the Kyoto Protocol.

At the 2009 G8 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders recognized that the global accelerated phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) mandated by the Montreal Protocol was leading to a corresponding increase in hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), themselves a damaging greenhouse gas. As such, the leaders committed to working with partners to achieve HFC emissions reductions.

At the 2009 COP15, Parties agreed to the Copenhagen Accord, which endorsed the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol and recognized the scientific need to reduce emissions, including through setting mitigation targets on developed economies.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 leaders agreed to join the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants. This initiative requires parties to develop strategies to reduce short term pollutants, such as methane, black carbon, and hydrofluorocarbons, to reduce global warming and improve health.

At the 2014 G7 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders committed to communicating their intentions for NDCs in advance of COP21 in the first quarter of 2015 in Paris. The leaders also welcomed the Green Climate Fund’s operating rules and incoming commencement of initial resource mobilization.

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the recently signed Paris Agreement, and welcomed the fact that all G7 members were signatories to the treaty. Recognizing the importance of mitigating short-lived pollutant emissions such as black carbon, HFCs, and methane, the G7

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358 Camp David Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 19 May 2012. Access Date: 8 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/index.html
359 G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 5 June 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html
leaders resolved to drive down their emissions, and supported the adoption of a Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down amendment in 2016.\textsuperscript{362}

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, including by decreasing collective emissions by half by 2030 and improving climate finance by 2025.\textsuperscript{363}

At the 2021 COP26, the Parties adopted the Glasgow Climate Pact, which aimed to reduce the use of excessive coal energy in order to move towards net-zero emissions.\textsuperscript{364}

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, the G7 leaders committed to stepping up their implementation of the Nature-based Solutions framework advanced by the United Nations Environment Assembly address the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution. Nature-based solutions would be incorporated into NDCs going forward.\textsuperscript{365}

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima summit, G7 leaders committed to “[reiterate their commitment made in Elmau last year to] rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving [their] Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.” This commitment therefore has one goal: to implement country-level NDCs, focusing on mitigation goals. It is therefore beyond the scope of this report to monitor implementation around adaptation or conservation; this report focuses on mitigation efforts and their rapid implementation.

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Rapidly” is understood to mean doing something very quickly.\textsuperscript{366}

“Implement” is understood to mean to give practical effect to and ensure actual fulfillment by concrete measures.\textsuperscript{367}

“Domestic” is understood to mean of, relating to, or originating within a country and especially one’s own country.\textsuperscript{368}

“Mitigation” is understood to mean the process or result of reducing harmful emissions and ensuring that there is a continuous plan in place for these goals.\textsuperscript{369}

“Measures” is understood to mean an action taken.\textsuperscript{370}


\textsuperscript{365} G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html


\textsuperscript{368} Domestic, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/domestic

\textsuperscript{369} Mitigation, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mitigation

\textsuperscript{370} Measure, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/measure
“Nationally Determined Contribution Targets” is understood to mean the objectives and goals set out by each member government to manage the effects of climate change, such as emission targets. Each signatory for the Paris Agreement outlined their NDCs that would allow them to pursue a 1.5°C emissions cap.

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

This commitment examines actions taken by G7 members domestically, meaning within their own jurisdictions. As such, any actions that take place internationally, such as treaties, agreements, foreign aid, does not count towards compliance. Further, actions solely focused on adaptation or conservation, or any action not explicitly for mitigation, also does not count towards compliance.

This report applies a depth analysis whereby member action is monitored on a strong to weak scale. Strong actions may include actions with a clear and short-term timetable, legislative bills that are tabled in parliament, policy mixes, or funding. Weaker, or less than strong, action can include would be a statement that outlines a plan to do something but contains no tangible action, verbal reiterations of support, or attending meetings.

This report also applies a breadth analysis, where members must take several strong actions for full compliance, a few strong or several less than strong for partial compliance, or only one or two actions for non-compliance.

All actions must be aligned with each G7 members’ most recent NDC and its component part on mitigation, as documented on the UNFCCC NDC registry.\(^\text{371}\)

Thus full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that implement several, strong measures on mitigation in accordance with their NDCs. Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that implement some less than strong measures on mitigation in accordance with their NDCs.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member does not implement measures on mitigation in accordance with their NDCs. This would mean that a member has not taken action to tackle emissions, and with that, has also not done so rapidly.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<td>Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that implement some less than strong mitigation measures in accordance with their NDCs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that implement several strong mitigation measures in accordance with their NDCs.</td>
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**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 20 June 2023, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard Joyce Murray and Minister of Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson announced the formal creation of the Task Force on Sustainable Tidal Energy Development in the Bay of Fundy.\(^\text{372}\) This Task Force will inquire into the efficacy of instituting tidal energy collection sources in Nova Scotia to reduce reliance on greenhouse gas emissions. This contributes to Canada’s domestic emissions mitigations by exploring alternatives to traditional sources of climate pollution.

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On 27 June 2023, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault released the National Adaptation Strategy to the public, which outlines the steps towards climate resilience that Canada is endeavoring to fulfill.³⁷³ The Strategy employs five key themes to structure its calls to action, including disaster resilience, health and wellbeing, nature and biodiversity, infrastructure and economy and workers. This Strategy is an important guideline for reifying positive climate action, since it provides specific insights into the targets of federal agencies in regard to emissions mitigation.

On 29 June 2023, Minister of Public Safety Marco Mendicino and Minister of Emergency Preparedness Bill Blair released the Public Safety Canada Departmental Plan 2023-24, which reaffirmed Public Safety Canada’s commitment to the National Adaptation Strategy on Climate Change.³⁷⁴ The National Adaptation Strategy calls for disaster resilience programs to be enacted at a federal level for domestic security purposes, using the Emergency Management Framework. Public Safety Canada is also undertaking a review of its disaster recovery programs in line with the completion of the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements Advisory Panel.

On 13 July 2023, the Government of Canada declared a CAD9 million investment towards three Ontario universities for the purpose of reducing localized carbon emissions.³⁷⁵ This investment was collected by federal pollution pricing, and it is now being used to endow Canadian institutions with the ability to develop emissions reduction capabilities. The projects being undertaken at these universities have an intended goal of reducing emissions by 35,000 tonnes by 2030.

On 24 July 2023, the Government of Canada released a report on its compliance with a G20 commitment to eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.³⁷⁶ This report clarified the terms of this agreement in 2009 and the scope and application of these guidelines. This demonstrates Canada’s adherence to emissions reductions measures in the medium term.

On 8 August 2023, Minister Guilbeault and Minister Wilkinson released “Powering Canada Forward: Building a Clean, Affordable, and Reliable Electricity System for Every Region in Canada.”³⁷⁷ This plan announced the dedication of CAD40 billion to clean electricity and emissions mitigation measures. Additionally, CAD1.5 billion is being provided to the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program which supports clean energy infrastructure. Clean Energy for Indigenous, Rural and Remote Communities program will receive an additional CAD500 million to reduce diesel pollution.

On 24 August 2023, the Government of Canada began to provide funding to Indigenous communities for self-determined climate action, which reaffirmed its 2022 Budget for the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan.³⁷⁸ Over the span of three years, the Government will distribute CAD29.6 million to First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities.

On 21 September 2023, Natural Resources Canada announced the Greener Homes Grant, which seeks to cover the costs associated with retrofitting Canadian homes with climate-resilient technology. Such technologies include home insulation, heat pumps and solar panels, all of which help Canadian homes achieve greater climate efficiency, thus reducing the carbon emissions of households incorporated in the program.

On 27 September 2023, Natural Resources Canada released “Canada’s Carbon Management Strategy,” which details different strategies, including decarbonizing heavy industry, low-carbon hydrogen production and carbon removal, for Canada to reduce its carbon emissions. This plan demonstrates Canada’s commitment to advancing federal carbon management technologies. Natural Resources Canada also announced its intention to continue investing in the development of new climate technologies, such as through the Canada Growth Fund which has CAD15 billion at its disposal.

On 1 November 2023, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) released its Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy 2023 to 2027 in which it announced its intention to adhere to the Government’s climate change reduction targets of diverting 75 per cent of non-hazardous operational waste from landfills, transitioning to a net zero economy and meeting climate-resilient operations by 2050. The CFIA released updated figures to track its compliance with these aforementioned goals. The CFIA has made strides on the first promise, reaching as far as 73 per cent to its target of 75 per cent waste diversion in laboratory operations. In line with its desire to reach climate-resilient operations, the CFIA is working towards 100 per cent clean electricity use on its premises, on which it has achieved 74 per cent fulfillment.

On 14 November 2023, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Francis Drouin launched the new Agricultural Methane Reduction Challenge, which provides CAD12 million in funding to projects dealing with procedures and technologies from innovators that will reduce methane emissions from cattle.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. Although it has instituted some important federal funding measures to reduce carbon emissions, most of these policies will be enacted in the medium- to long-term, and therefore do not meet the criterion of rapid implementation.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

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On 23 May 2023, Minister for Transport Clément Beaune decreed a ban on short-haul flights through specific routes of air traffic, banning flight connections between the cities of Nantes, Bordeaux, Lyon, and Paris-Orly.383

On 23 June 2023, the French government released their plans for their Carbon Capture Storage and Use Strategy with the following chronological goals: by 2030, 4 to 8.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide will be captured; by 2050, 15 to 20 million tonnes will be captured; and by 2050, a surplus of 10 million tonnes will be captured from non-industrial sectors.384

On 1 October 2023, the recently established Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) engaged with the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union, aiming to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 55 per cent, with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.385

On 23 November 2023, Minister of Agriculture Marc Fesneau chaired the High Council for Forest and Wood, along with Minister for Ecological Transition and Cohesion of the Territories Christophe Béchu and Minister Delegate for Industry Roland Lescure.386 The actions agreed upon at the meeting include knowledge development about forests, investments in processing companies, support for forest renewal, facilitation of contractual agreements between upstream and downstream actors and engagement in consultative efforts in territories concerning forestry issues. The ministers confirmed over EUR500 million in mobilization for 2024 for the forest-wood sector within ecological planning. These initiatives will be directed towards counteracting the weakening of carbon sinks.

On 13 December 2023, France announced its leadership role at 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai, where it helped bring about the United Arab Emirates Consensus to phase out fossil fuels by 2050 and maintain the 1.5°C temperature increase goal from the Paris Agreement.387

France has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. This is clearly demonstrated through the implementation of a ban on short-haul flights and the adoption of an ambitious Carbon Capture Storage and Use Strategy. The active engagement with the CBAM underscores a steadfast dedication to achieving broader climate objectives. These constitute strong actions towards mitigation.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Asena Firoozí

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Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 20 June 2023, Chancellor Olaf Scholz, along with several federal ministers, met with Chinese Premier Li Qiang at a press briefing to discuss, among other topics, the responsibility the two countries share as major producers of carbon, leading to their agreement on their shared goals to implement environmentally conscious industrial processes, to accelerate the transition to clean energy and to boost the circular economy. Chancellor Scholz noted at the press briefing that the leaders had discussed expanding wind and solar energy, as well as increasing the use of renewable energy and gradually reducing the dependency on coal power to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

On 26 July 2023, the German Government announced an update to its National Hydrogen Strategy in order to increase hydrogen production in the country to meet its 2045 target for carbon neutrality. Overall, the updated strategy will aim, among other objectives, to accelerate the expansion of the hydrogen market in Germany, ensuring that hydrogen is available to the general population and applying hydrogen use to industrial sectors. This strategy will help Germany move towards its goal of becoming the largest supplier of hydrogen technologies by 2030.

On 10 August 2023, Germany received EUR6.5 billion in aid from the European Commission for its scheme to provide partial compensation to energy-intensive companies in order to address carbon leakage from higher fuel prices as a result of the German fuel emission trading system.

On 14 September 2023, the Federal Government acknowledged that it is responsible for ensuring that ports are sustainable and efficient. The government has committed to the new German seaports in the coalition agreement. The new strategies are being discussed to increase investments and ensure fair competition between other European ports. These ports are key for the energy transition to achieve climate neutrality by 2024.

On 20 October 2023, the Bundestag adopted new toll regulations on trucks using federal highways to include carbon pricing. This regulation will be implemented from 1 December 2023, as an amendment to the Federal Highways Toll Act. The toll will charge EUR200 for every tonne of carbon surcharge.

On 23 October 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action co-hosted the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform with the Japanese Ministry of the Environment. This meeting was intended to discuss the adoption of carbon markets in order to reduce carbon emissions.

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On 1 December 2023, Chancellor Scholz, along with Chilean Foreign Minister Alberto van Klaveren, co-hosted the launch of the Climate Club at 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai. The Climate Club will work towards implementing a carbon-free industrial sector and was established under Germany’s 2022 G7 Presidency.\(^{396}\)

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective NDC targets. Germany has enacted legislation that will help reduce emissions in the near future. These constitute strong actions towards mitigation.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Shonita Srinivasan**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

In June 2023, Italy proposed the National Integrated Plan for Energy and Climate to the European Commission, with plans to achieve varying climate targets, including support for green investments and renewable energies for small- and medium-sized enterprises, support for transitioning supply chains to net-zero technologies and developing low-emission infrastructure.\(^ {397}\)

On 14 June 2023, Italy passed a new law that allows speed limits on highways and motorways in urban areas with high levels of air pollution to be reduced either temporarily or permanently to allow for reductions in emissions from traffic.\(^ {398}\)

On 3 July 2023, Italy sent a new energy and climate plan to the European Commission indicating its willingness to increase investments and other actions towards meeting the European Union’s 2030 target to reduce carbon emissions.\(^ {399}\) Among the steps outlined in this plan is the proposal to close down all coal-fired power plants in most of the country, except in Sardinia, where the move will be delayed for three years for infrastructural preparations. Italy also increased its goal for renewable energy usage from 55 per cent to 65 per cent of total electricity production, as well as from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of total energy consumption.

On 14 July 2023, the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy signed an agreement with De Nora Italy Hydrogen Technologies to provide EUR32.25 million in support of the organization’s proposed gigafactory, which would lead to increased low-emissions technology.\(^ {400}\)

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On 16 October 2023, Italy was among three European Union member states that opposed to the timelines set in a proposal to increase the European Union’s emission reduction target from 55 per cent to 57 per cent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, running contrary to its commitment towards emissions mitigation.401

On 15 November 2023, the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security and the Energy Department or General Directorate for Infrastructure and Security cooperated in establishing the measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification framework as a regulatory identification for the country’s reduction of methane gas emissions.402

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective NDC targets. It has proposed some plans towards reducing emissions, but has also voiced objections to others at the EU level. Moreover, Italy’s actions have primarily been long term in nature. As such, it has only taken weak actions towards this end.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Asena Firouzi

Japan: 0

Japan partially complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 28 September 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry held the Asia Zero Emissions Community International Conference in order to promote Japan’s Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and the creation of carbon markets.403 The JCM is intended to help achieve targets for emissions reductions by promoting decarbonization through Japanese technologies and infrastructures.404

On 2 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment announced a new financial framework to help businesses and industries successfully decarbonize their practice.405 This framework will be crucial in Japan’s efforts to incentivize corporations and industries to adhere to its NDC.

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced new Climate Transition Bonds which will help incentivize and support industries to switch to renewable energy sources.406 Further it will help the private sector conduct new research on renewable energy sources, which will help with future implementation. These bonds serve as an important measure for forcing the private sector to adhere to Japan’s NDC.

On 23 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment co-hosted the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action.407 This meeting was intended to discuss the adoption of carbon markets in order to reduce carbon emissions.

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401 EU backtracks on pledge to increase emissions reduction target, Financial Times (Luxembourg) 17 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://www.ft.com/content/bee17b41-d178-4e3e-9479-6d3b4c55f6ad
On 1 December 2023, Prime Minister Kishida attended the 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai where he outlined several new initiatives that Japan will implement in the near future. These include a carbon pricing scheme, a comprehensive switch to renewable energy, and ending the new construction of coal power plants.

On 7 December 2023, Prime Minister Kishida and Norwegian Prime Minister Jonas Gahr held a bilateral meeting where Prime Minister Kishida reiterated the urgency to address the climate crisis. They discussed implementing a decarbonization pathway for shipping, aiding an industrial green transition, alongside their existing Asia Zero Emission Community Platform. These talks reaffirm the importance of this issue, while also laying the foundation for future action.

Japan has complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. It has primarily acted on the international front, but its actions will have the effect of Japan taking domestic actions towards mitigations. However, Japan has not yet laid down concrete plans for reducing emissions and has therefore only taken weak actions.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 20 June 2023, Industry Minister Nusrat Ghani declared that GBP218 million would be directed towards developing sophisticated green aviation technologies. Greener air travel will allow the UK to make progress on its commitment of achieving net zero aviation by 2050 and develop greener innovations in the air travel industry. Air travel is a significant contributor to domestic carbon emissions; this new investment will provide the UK with the ability to make progress on its long-term carbon emissions commitments.

On 12 July 2023, Environment Secretary Thérèse Coffey repealed the previous ceiling of GBP250,000 on environmental penalties, thereby allowing authorities to impose higher fines upon offending parties. The fines accrued from this new policy will be reinvested in the Water Restoration Fund to support clean waterways. By preventing a cap on fines and penalties, polluters will be disincentivized to defy current legislation. For domestic climate change mitigation, this action will permit polluters to be held to account on an immediate basis.

On 14 September 2023, Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero Claire Coutinho publicly announced that the Great British Insulation Scheme would allow 300,000 families across the UK to upgrade critical insulation technologies at home. This energy efficiency will result in diminishing demand for fossil

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fuels and increased savings on energy bills. This mitigates domestic reliance on fossil fuels, which has deleterious impacts on the UK’s per capita carbon consumption.

On 20 September 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak announced the UK’s success on its achievement of its historical climate change targets, with reference to its ambitious goal of reducing carbon emissions by 68 per cent by 2030.\(^{413}\) The accomplishment of these goals demonstrates the UK’s commitment towards accomplishing its NDC.

On 28 September 2023, the Government announced its new guidelines to achieve zero emissions vehicles by 2035, thus including the target of 80 per cent of new cars to be zero emission by 2030.\(^{414}\) A GBP 2 billion government investment will be dedicated to promoting green jobs in the process. Other internal statistics demonstrated that in August 2023, 20 per cent of new cars were zero emissions. Although the achievement of this guideline is set for 2035, there is rapid progress being made yearly, thus contributing to the success of its NDC targets.

On 9 October 2023, Minister for Industry and Economic Security Nusrat Ghani unveiled a GBP89 million investment directed towards funding net zero vehicle advancement and innovation.\(^{415}\) 20 projects will be supported by this investment, including ones seeking to improve net zero tractors, electric vehicle battery systems and offroad vehicles. Over the next decade, this could prevent 65 million tonnes of carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere. This aligns with NDC targets and will be implemented rapidly.

On 19 October 2023, Under Secretary of State for Roads and Local Transport Richard Holden announced a GBP200 million investment into a fleet of dozens of zero emission trucks.\(^{416}\) Heavy goods vehicles are responsible for a 20 per cent proportion of domestic transport emissions. This will factor into the “percentage of new zero-emission cars and vans that manufacturers will be required to produce each year up to 2030 as part of a new pragmatic and realistic pathway to 100 [per cent] zero-emission vehicle sales from 2035.”

On 26 October 2023, the Government published its response to the Climate Change Committee’s ‘Annual Progress Report to Parliament, which was released in June 2023.\(^{417}\) The response noted the UK’s commitment to a target of 1.5°C, as well as its ratification of the Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework. These are strong demonstrations of the UK’s commitment to reducing domestic carbon emissions.

On 31 October 2023, the Environment Agency released the Climate Change Agreements Biennial Progress Report for 2021 and 2022.\(^{418}\) This report tracked the progress made on voluntary commitments during the target period of 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022. Ultimately, the report found that “the net over-performance against targets was 1.6 million tonnes” of carbon dioxide equivalent. Further, half of the parties met their targets

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\(^{415}\) £89 million of funding to develop cutting edge new electric vehicle technology, Department for Business and Trade (London) 9 October 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/89-million-of-funding-to-develop-cutting-edge-new-electric-vehicle-technology


for the period in question. While this demonstrates compliance to domestic climate change mitigation, half of the active sectors and sub-sectors abrogated their duty to comply with commitments they had brokered.

On 29 November 2023, Prime Minister Sunak announced the government’s intention to develop 34 new landscape recovery initiatives alongside the commencement of a new search for a National Park. The former will target 200,000 hectares of land to specifically demarcate as land necessitating recovery and protection. This combination of measures will work towards the United Kingdom’s NDC targets by revitalizing natural territory and preventing further climate change damage to the environment.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. By implementing several measures, along with developing new plans, the United Kingdom is on track to meet its NDC targets in a rapid fashion.

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

Analyst: Lauren Thomas

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 30 June 2023, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Energy announced USD1 billion in funding from the Investing in America Agenda to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas industry.

On 6 July 2023, the EPA proposed amendments to reporting requirements for petroleum and natural gas systems under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting System, requiring greater accuracy in reports, especially regarding methane emissions.

On 26 July 2023, the Biden administration hosted the first White House Methane Summit to address climate pollution and create a proper climate infrastructure. These efforts outline a path forward to tackle the climate crisis, while also signaling its importance.

On 2 August 2023, the EPA announced USD115 million in grant funding to be available for projects that will reduce emissions from the current national fleet of older diesel engines.
On 21 September 2023, President Joe Biden directed agencies to consider the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gas (SC−GHG) protocol (a global standard framework to measure greenhouse emissions) in their budgets going forward. President Biden also requires them to consider the SC−GHG during the federal procurement processes. Integrating this metric into the procurement process can reduce emissions while saving short- and long-term money with reduced consumption.

On 28 September 2023, the EPA announced at least USD500 million in available funding from the Clean School Bus rebate competition to improve national bus fleets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

On 10 October 2023, the EPA announced a loan of USD330 million from the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act to the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District in Missouri to help reduce air emissions from wastewater treatment by 90 per cent. The funding will be directed towards energy-efficient, upgraded equipment that will help reduce pollutants and emissions.

On 19 October 2023, the Department of Housing and Urban Development announced USD 103.4 million in loans to help households decarbonize and transition to renewable energy. These loans are aligned with the Biden administration’s goal of making this transition feasible for Americans. This will help the US meet its NDC targets.

On 14 November 2023, the EPA announced USD4 million in climate pollution reduction grants to eleven Indigenous tribes in the Mountains and Plains states in order to help their plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

On 17 November 2023, the EPA announced USD15 million in available grant funding through the Investing in America agenda for projects that promote the reclamation and destruction of hydrofluorocarbons.

On 2 December 2023, the EPA announced a new standard to reduce methane and other air pollutants from the oil and natural gas industry, leveraging cost-effective technologies and other proven solutions to prevent approximately 58 tonnes of methane emissions from 2024 to 2038.

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428 Regional Tribes receive over $4M in EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grants, Environmental Protection Agency (Denver) 14 November 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/regional-tribes-receive-over-4m-epa-climate-pollution-reduction-grants

G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
On 8 December 2023, Brenda Mallory, chair of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, attended the 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai and shared American progress towards accomplishing its NDCs. This includes 100 per cent zero-emission vehicle acquisitions, carbon-free electricity use and a target of 50 per cent emissions reduction by 2032.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. It has taken several measures to promote immediate efforts towards emissions reductions, including through funding and legislative standards. These constitute strong measures towards emissions reductions in the near future.

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

Analyst: Shonita Srinivasan

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 28 July 2023, the European Commission approved EUR246 million in aid to the Netherlands to provide support for the country's production of renewable hydrogen in line with the goals of the EU Hydrogen Strategy.

On 10 August 2023, the European Commission approved EUR6.5 billion in aid to Germany to provide partial compensation to energy-intensive companies in order to address carbon leakage from higher fuel prices as a result of the German fuel emission trading system.

On 5 October 2023, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union reached a provisional agreement on stronger rules to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from fluorinated gases and ozone-depleting substances, which will result in approximately 500 million tonnes of additional emissions reduced by 2050, helping to make Europe climate-neutral by 2050.

On 6 October 2023, the European Commission approved EUR2.5 billion in aid to Czechia to help the manufacturing industry decarbonize the production process and improve energy efficiency in order to promote net-zero economy in accordance with the Commission's Green Deal Industrial Plan.

On 9 October 2023, the European Commission adopted the Renewable Energy Directive and ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, ensuring that there are legally binding climate targets that comprise every key sector of the economy.
Some key features of this legislation include boosting natural carbon sinks, implementing prices on pollution, support for citizens and small businesses undergoing a green transition and ensuring that imported goods pay an equivalent carbon price in accordance with the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. These measures represent a strong action that will help the European Union accomplish their NDCs, but perhaps even do so quicker than anticipated.

On 16 October 2023, the European Union failed to pass a proposal to increase the EU’s emission reduction target from 55 per cent to 57 per cent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels after opposition from the Environment Ministers of Italy, Hungary and Poland.\(^{437}\)

On 31 October 2023, the European Commission approved EUR2.4 billion in aid to Czechia to support the creation of new or converted sustainable biomethane production plants in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, specifically Russian fossil fuels.\(^{438}\)

On 15 November 2023, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union reached a provisional agreement on a new EU Regulation to reduce methane emissions from the energy sector in Europe and its global supply chains.\(^{439}\) This includes requiring regular reports from operators and routine inspections on equipment to detect and repair methane leaks.

On 23 November 2023, the European Commission announced a record EUR4 billion budget for the Innovation Fund’s 2023 call for proposals for innovative decarbonization technologies.\(^{440}\)

On 28 November 2023, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union reached a provisional agreement towards an updated law to promote industrial investments towards a carbon-neutral economy by 2050.\(^{441}\) Upon adoption, this law will provide more effective limitations on emissions.

On 2 December 2023, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen launched the Global Pledge on Renewables and Energy Efficiency at the 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai, an initiative initially proposed by the EU at the Major Economies Forum in April 2023.\(^{442}\) This initiative aims to decarbonize the energy system and eventually phase out fossil fuel usage.


\(^{437}\) EU backtracks on pledge to increase emissions reduction target, Financial Times (Luxembourg) 17 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://www.ft.com/content/bee17b41-d178-4e3e-9479-6d3b4c55f6ad


The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. The European Union has provided funding and approved and proposed legislation to bring about reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in the near future.

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

*Analyst: Armaan Ahmad*
5. Climate Change: Emission Reduction Policies

“We support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions, and note that these could vary reflecting country-specific circumstances.”

*G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué*

### Assessment

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### Background

The 1994 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) radically changed the discourse surrounding climate action. It set the foundations for G7 members to commit to and engage in tackling the climate crisis, with a focus on reducing greenhouse emissions. By 2016, the need for strengthened emission reduction policies was reinforced as the 2016 Paris Agreement aimed to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Since then, G7 members have reaffirmed their commitment to past climate accords and set ambitious goals for achieving net-zero gas emissions by 2050, emphasizing the urgent need to transition to sustainable energy systems.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 leaders underscored the vital role of international cooperation in developing novel technologies and approaches to complement energy conservation in the endeavour to reduce carbon emissions. Their endorsement extended to expediting scientific and economic research to identify viable responses to climate change, fostering this pursuit across developing and developed nations.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders underscored the urgency of addressing climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. They collectively pledged to support the reduction of GHG emissions by strengthening and implementing national programs, as well as by actively promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources.

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders did not discuss policy mixes to reduce emissions, but at the Environment Ministerial Meeting in Banff, G8 Environment Ministers committed to collaborating with governments and various partners to implement impactful measures in the energy sector. These measures...

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encompassed enhancing energy efficiency, refining energy resources, advancing new technologies, and advocating for the widespread adoption of renewable energy sources.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 committed to addressing climate change and pushing for clean energy.448 They also pledged to implement policies which would stimulate the growth of markets for clean energy technologies, making them more accessible in developing countries. Additionally, these leaders affirmed their support for vulnerable communities in adapting to the climate crisis.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders committed to advocating for the adoption of low-carbon technologies, including renewable energy sources.449 Additionally, these leaders committed to collaborating with organizations such as the International Energy Agency and international financial institutions to provide technical support for the deployment of renewable energy solutions in Ukraine and various European countries.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders pledged their support for the adoption of renewable energy sources.450 They emphasized that their aim in embracing renewables was to decrease greenhouse gas emissions within their energy systems.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders pledged to allocate investments in energy sectors, notably renewable energy sources and other low-carbon technologies, with the aim of fostering economic growth while minimizing carbon emissions.451 Leaders reiterated their commitment to bolstering collaboration in energy technology innovation, research, development, and implementation, all geared towards expediting advancements in clean energy, including the adoption of renewable energy sources.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders emphasized their advancements in the field of renewable energy, encompassing technologies such as solar and wind power.452 They underscored these achievements in light of the imperative to diminish greenhouse gas emissions and enhance the sustainability of energy systems.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders did not discuss policy mixes to reduce emissions but at their meeting in Metz, G7 Energy Ministers committed to promoting efficient technologies, including renewable energy sources, and upholding the highest standard policies aimed at boosting energy efficiency.453 These ministers stressed the significance of energy efficiency as a crucial component for building a global economy with low emissions that makes sustainable use of natural resources.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders pledged to expedite the adoption of zero-emission energy sources and to curtail wasteful consumption.454 The promotion of renewable energy alternatives was framed as the Build Back Better World strategy to bounce back from the Covid-19 pandemic, aligning with the blueprint outlined by the International Energy Agency and the commitments set forth in the Paris Agreement.

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At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, the G7 committed to accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), recognizing the interconnected nature of poverty and the climate crisis. As such, member states stated that they will engage with emerging and developing nations to accelerate emission reduction targets by supporting the transition to green, circular, and resilient economies.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders made the following commitment: “We support appropriate policy mix including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions, and note that these could vary reflecting country-specific circumstances.” There are three dimensions of this commitment that must be fulfilled to achieve full compliance, supporting policy mixes that include: 1) carbon pricing, 2) non-pricing mechanisms, and 3) incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Policy mixes” can be defined as “aligning monetary policy and adopting fiscal policies” to manage a country’s economy. In the context of this commitment, policy mixes refer to policies that “enable reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but also ensure that the transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient future is affordable, inclusive, and politically feasible.”

“Carbon pricing” is understood to mean an instrument to curb production of GHG emissions by “placing a fee on emitting and/or offering an incentive for emitting less.”

“Non-pricing mechanisms” refers to measures that do not involve significant financial costs or engage with monetary aspects of policy. In the context of the commitment, it refers to actions that are taken to effectively reduce GHG emissions without significant costs. These measures may be more effective and favored as alternatives for member states, as well as complementary and supportive to carbon pricing measures.

“Effectively” should be interpreted to mean operating in a way that produces the intended result. It does not mean any effort, especially thoughtless ones.

“Emissions” refers to the “act of producing or sending out something (such as energy or gas) from a source.” Carbon dioxide (CO2) makes up most greenhouse gas emissions from the sector, but smaller amounts of methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) are also emitted. These gases are released during the “combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas” which contribute to climate change.
“Circumstances” can be defined as a condition, fact, or event accompanying, conditioning, or determining another.465

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, is awarded to G7 members who demonstrate strong action towards reducing emissions through relevant policy action in all three pillars. The three pillars of emission reduction involve: carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. Examples of strong actions regarding emissions reduction policy include, but are not limited to, investment subsidies, supporting or introducing climate funds, decarbonizing research, funding the implementation of clean and renewable energy systems, investing in zero emissions buildings and infrastructure, implementing carbon taxes, and supporting the transition to climate-smart policies.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, is awarded to G7 members who demonstrate weaker action towards reducing emissions through relevant policy mixes by taking less than strong action in at least two of the three pillars of cooperation, or strong action in one pillar and less than strong in another. Examples of weak action include actions that are less substantial, like verbal reaffirmations of existing policies, only implementing either fiscal or monetary policies, etc. Partial compliance is also awarded when a member only takes strong action in one pillar of cooperation but fails to fulfill the two needed to achieve full compliance.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, is awarded to those members who demonstrate little or no action towards supporting policy mixes through carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, or incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<td>The G7 member has taken little, none or directly antithetical action towards supporting appropriate policy mixes in any of the following: 1) carbon pricing, 2) non-pricing mechanisms, or 3) incentives that effectively reduce emissions within country-specific circumstances.</td>
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<td>The G7 member has taken less than strong action towards supporting appropriate policy mixes in at least two of the following: 1) carbon pricing, 2) non-pricing mechanisms, or 3) incentives that effectively reduce emissions within country-specific circumstances or has taken strong action in one pillar and less than strong action in another.</td>
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<td>The G7 member has taken strong action towards supporting appropriate policy mixes in all three of the following: 1) carbon pricing, 2) non-pricing mechanisms, or 3) incentives that effectively reduce emissions within country-specific circumstances.</td>
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*Compliance Director: Eisha Khan  
Lead Analyst: Spencer Lambert*

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including, carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

On 30 June 2023, the Government of Canada invested up to CAD$62.7 million to transition to cleaner energy in New Brunswick, promoting cleaner energy solutions.466 This shows support towards effective policy mixes to reduce emissions.

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On 30 June 2023, the Government of Canada committed CAD101.7 million to switch to cleaner energy in Nova Scotia, aligning with its goals to reduce pollution and improve affordability. The funds allow for infrastructure development and the integration of renewable energy technologies.

On 7 July 2023, Canada, as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Ships, which sets new targets in order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions from international shipping by approximately 2050.

On 12 July 2023, the Government of Canada announced a CAD450 million contribution to the Green Climate Fund in support of global climate action. This investment demonstrates Canada’s commitment to international climate efforts related to clean energy transitions.

On 13 July 2023, the Government of Canada declared a CAD9 million investment collected from carbon pricing towards three Ontario universities to reduce localized carbon emissions. These projects are estimated to reduce emissions by 35,000 tonnes by 2030.

On 8 August 2023, the Government of Canada introduced draft clean electricity regulations to promote clean, affordable, and reliable electricity, furthering Canada’s green energy initiatives. These regulations move Canada toward achieving the targets of the Paris Agreement and represent Canada’s commitment to using policy mixes to effectively reduce emissions.

On 24 August 2023, the Government of Canada began to provide funding to Indigenous communities in accordance with the 2022 Budget for the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan. Over the next three years, the Government will distribute CAD29.6 million to First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities.

On 11 September 2023, the Government of Canada invested in initiatives aimed at reducing landfill emissions, contributing to cleaner air and a healthier environment. Thus, contributing to its commitment to reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

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On 27 September 2023, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson released Canada’s Carbon Management Strategy, outlining the country’s approach to managing carbon emissions and promoting a sustainable future.\(^{474}\)

On 4 October 2023, the Government of Canada committed CAD12.5 million in funding to support environmental literacy projects, furthering environmental awareness and sustainability.\(^{475}\) This investment reflects a dedication to enhancing public awareness and knowledge about environmental issues, demonstrating Canada’s use of policy mixes to reduce emissions.

On 25 October 2023, the Government of Canada announced a CAD2.5 million investment to enhance the Lac Mégantic microgrid capacity, contributing to reliable and clean energy solutions.\(^{476}\) The aim of this investment is to facilitate a carbon neutral transition for Canada’s energy sector.

On 14 November 2023, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Francis Drouin launched the Agricultural Methane Reduction Challenge, which provides CAD12 million in funding to projects dealing with procedures and technologies from innovators that will reduce methane emissions from cattle.\(^{477}\)

On 4 December 2023, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault announced a published draft that will strengthen oil and gas methane regulations at the Global Methane Pledge Ministerial in Dubai.\(^{478}\) The aim of these regulations is to cut greenhouse gas emissions, aligned with global pledges to cut oil and gas methane emissions by 2030.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. Canada has taken strong actions to reduce emissions by investing in several funds and projects that support the transition to clean energy alternatives and the development of emission reduction technology. Furthermore, it presented draft clean energy regulations and draft plans to cap pollution and hosted discussions regarding carbon pricing, demonstrating its commitment to support policy mixes and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Arnav Tandon}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

On 22 June 2023, France announced its partnership with the International Partners Group to launch the Just Energy Transition Partnership to support Senegal’s efforts to achieve universal access to energy and consolidate

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a low-carbon, resilient and sustainable energy system.\textsuperscript{479} Through this collaboration, France will provide financial support to Senegal with the aim of facilitating the expansion of renewable and lower sector emissions in the country.

On 7 July 2023, France, as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Ships, which sets new targets in order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions from international shipping by approximately 2050.\textsuperscript{480}

On 20 July 2023, the National Biodiversity Committee presented its National Biodiversity Strategy in conjunction with the Government of France.\textsuperscript{481} The strategy is composed of four goals which are to “reduce pressure, restore degraded ecosystems, mobilize all stakeholders, and have the means to achieve these ambitions.” Within each of the four goals are a variety of projects that address environmental issues such as addressing the fight against plastic pollution and accelerating agroecological transition. These projects will help to reduce emissions by transitioning certain sectors towards green energy.

On 11 October 2023, France passed the Green Industry Bill with the aim to make France the leader in green technologies necessary for decarbonization.\textsuperscript{482} The creation of green industries consists of establishing new industries that allow for the decarbonization of the economy. This will be accomplished by using carbon capture technologies to produce green hydrogen and bio-methane, which are suitable alternative to carbon production. The decarbonization plan will work to transform industries in various sectors and sizes, supporting France’s commitment to effectively reduce emissions through non-pricing mechanisms.

On 12 October 2023, the Government of France strengthened its MaPrimeRénov’ aid to encourage energy renovation projects for homes by individuals.\textsuperscript{483} This aid is intended to help France to meet its national climate objectives by 2030.

On 13 October 2023, France unveiled the fourth edition of its Green Budget 2024. The Green budget is a finance bill that provides government expenditures for environmental targets.\textsuperscript{484} The 2024 budget includes an increase to the annual budget by EUR7 billion for ecological planning purposes. Additionally, it allows for the increased reporting on ecological planning such as identifying areas of expenditure that are harmful to the environment.

On 24 October 2023, France launched the “Every Gesture Counts” campaign. The aim of this campaign is to encourage daily energy saving and promote effective ecological actions.\textsuperscript{485} It promotes eco-friendly actions for

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households to adopt such as running the washing machine at night, turning off all devices when they are not in use, and carpooling.

On 31 October 2023, France announced EUR200 million to implement new charging stations in line with its plan to establish a new charging infrastructure across the country.\(^{486}\) The program plans to have 400,000 terminals operating by 2030 as part of its commitment to ecological planning.

France has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. France has taken strong actions to reduce emissions such as changing its ecological bonus criteria for electric vehicles purchasers to better consider the production criteria of the vehicle and the environmental impact caused. Furthermore, France provided additional funding for deployment of charging stations, passed the Green Industry Bill that establishes and expands new industries that provide goods and services allowing the decarbonization of the economy.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\[\text{Analyst: Divvy Gupta}\]

\[\text{Germany: +1}\]

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

On 7 July 2023, Germany, as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Ships, which sets new targets in order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions from international shipping by approximately 2050.\(^{487}\)

On 26 July 2023, the Federal Government of Germany updated its National Hydrogen Strategy, originally adopted in June 2020.\(^{488}\) This revision aims to harness hydrogen technology as a means of reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the transportation and energy sector while also exploring new green markets. The strategy outlines key action areas such as increasing the availability and accessibility of low-carbon hydrogen, promoting clean hydrogen imports, and developing financial incentives.

On 10 August 2023, Germany received EUR6.5 billion from the European Commission to support its strategy to provide partial compensation to energy-intensive companies in order to address carbon leakage from higher fuel prices as a result of the German fuel emission trading system.\(^{489}\)

On 4 October 2023, the Federal Cabinet adopted Germany’s 2023 Climate Action Programme in efforts to put the country on track to reach 2030 greenhouse gas reduction targets as mandated by the Climate Action Law.\(^{490}\) Under the Climate Action Programme 2030 and the Climate Change Act, the Federal Government has...


committed to a binding reduction of 55 per cent in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. It also aims to increase the share of renewable energies in gross German electricity consumption to 65 per cent by 2030.

On 20 October 2023, the Bundestag adopted new toll regulations on trucks using federal highways to include a new carbon pricing element. This regulation will be implemented from 1 December 2023 as an amendment to the Federal Highways Toll Act. The toll will charge EUR200 for every tonne of carbon that is additionally emitted.

On 23 October 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action co-hosted the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform with the Japanese Ministry of the Environment to discuss the potential for carbon markets as a method of reducing carbon emissions.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. By incorporating measures such as promoting clean hydrogen, developing financial incentives, and committing to a binding reduction of 55 per cent in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, Germany has taken various steps to accelerate the clean energy transition and reduce emissions. Furthermore, Germany has implemented toll regulations on trucks and hosted discussions on possible market-orientated policy solutions, demonstrating its commitment to support policy mixes to reduce emissions.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ananya Gaur

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

On 25 May 2023, the Council of Ministers issued a press release approving the bill for reducing black carbon. They approved the ratification and execution of the 1979 Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution for the Reduction of Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. This demonstrates the implementation of effective policy mixes to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds to meet national emission reduction targets.

In June 2023, Italy proposed the National Integrated Plan for Energy and Climate to the European Commission, with plans to achieve varying climate targets, including support for green investments and renewable energies for small- and medium-sized enterprises, support for transitioning supply chains to net-zero technologies and developing low-emission infrastructure.

On 7 July 2023, Italy, as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Ships, which sets new targets in order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions from international shipping by approximately 2050.

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On 7 August 2023, Italy submitted a modified version of its national Recovery and Resilience Plan to the European Commission with five new reforms, including new procedures for renewable energy, addressing subsidies that harm the environment and promoting green skills.\textsuperscript{497} Investments outlined including transitioning production processes to be environmentally friendly, incentives to promote investments in green transitions and a financial instrument to renovate energy systems in public and social housing.

On 12 September 2023, the Minister of the Environment and Energy Security Gilberto Pichetto debated on a panel for climate prospects urging to reallocate funds to the Forest Stewardship Council.\textsuperscript{498} He recalled the government’s previous commitment to decarbonize and extend Special Economic Zones, urging to move funds from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan towards decarbonization to support non-pricing mechanisms in budgetary policy.

On 4 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security announced the commencement of the first transitional phase of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).\textsuperscript{499} CBAM will set a price for producing carbon-intensive goods to reduce carbon leakage. The transition period is to collect data on greenhouse gas emissions and to refine the methodology.

On 9 October 2023, Italy’s Net Zero scheme was approved for funding by the European Commission, with the goal of reducing fuel dependency and increase decarbonization processes in industry production.\textsuperscript{500} The direct EUR100 billion grants will allow Italy to diversify their energy sources, reduce energy prices, and decrease its carbon footprint under the aid of The Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework. The funding shows support for the decarbonization processes in industrial production, contributing to a decrease in Italy’s carbon emissions.

On 22 November 2023, Italy’s EUR5.7 billion scheme to support the production of renewable electricity was approved by the European Commission.\textsuperscript{501} This scheme aims to support the construction of renewable power plants and expand existing facilities as a part of Italy’s modified Recover and Resilience Plan.

On 27 November 2023, the Council of Ministers approved a fund to support the construction of renewable energy plants and to provide incentives to companies to encourage them to decarbonize their operations.\textsuperscript{502}

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. Italy has taken strong action to support policy mixes across all three pillars, including the promotion of the CBAM and the IMO GHG Reductions Strategy for carbon pricing, approving funds to provide incentives for decarbonization and


proposing new legislation to the European Commission and passing new legislation of its own for the reduction of black carbon as non-pricing mechanisms.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Preksha Khemka

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

On 26 May 2023, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment jointly unveiled a guide with the aim to assist companies in addressing and implementing carbon footprint-related initiatives. This includes calculation, indication, and emission reduction. The guide stems from the results of the Product Carbon Footprint Calculations and Verification for Supply Chain-Wide Carbon Neutrality, a program that aims to reduce emissions across supply chains and achieve carbon neutrality by assessing current carbon pricing mechanisms.

On 6 June 2023, the Japanese Cabinet revised the Basic Hydrogen Strategy that was first established in 2017. The updated strategy outlines a target to use 12 million tons of hydrogen per year by 2040 to increase clean energy supply. This investment in clean hydrogen will allow Japan to accelerate the transition toward a hydrogen/ammonia-based society, shifting away from carbon emissions.

On 7 July 2023, Japan, as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Ships, which sets new targets in order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions from international shipping by approximately 2050.

On 28 September 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry held the Asia Zero Emissions Community International Conference to promote Japan’s Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and the creation of carbon markets. The JCM will help Japan achieve its targets for emissions reductions by promoting low-carbon measures through Japanese technologies and infrastructures.

On 2 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment announced a new financial framework to help businesses and industries successfully decarbonize their practice.

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced new Climate Transition Bonds to incentivize industries to switch to renewable energy sources, thereby reducing their emissions.

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On 11 October 2023, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Tokyo Stock Exchange initiated the Pro-Growth Carbon Pricing Concept and carbon credit market.\textsuperscript{510} The aim of these programs is to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 with a 46% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The carbon credit market aims to incentivise greenhouse gas emissions reduction through the use of financial instruments, establishing a system which rewards companies that reduce their carbon emissions.

On 23 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment co-hosted the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action to discuss the potential for carbon markets as a method of reducing carbon emissions.\textsuperscript{511}

On 1 December 2023, Prime Minister Kishida attended the 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai, where he outlined several new initiatives that Japan will implement in the near future.\textsuperscript{512} These include a carbon pricing scheme and ending the new construction of coal power plants.

Japan has fully complied with its commitments to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. Japan has taken steps to address carbon reduction efforts and encouraged shifts away from carbon through different non-pricing mechanisms and incentives. Japan announced new financial frameworks and systems such as the carbon credit market and introduced incentives for companies to reduce carbon emissions.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Ananya Gaur**

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**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

On 7 July 2023, the United Kingdom, as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Ships, which sets new targets in order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions from international shipping by approximately 2050.\textsuperscript{513}

On 14 September 2023, Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero Claire Coutinho publicly announced that the Great British Insulation Scheme would allow 300,000 families across the UK to upgrade critical insulation technologies at home.\textsuperscript{514} This will reduce household emissions.

On 28 September 2023, the UK Government announced a new mandate regarding zero emission vehicles, requiring that 80 per cent of new cars and 70 per cent of new vans sold must be zero emission by 2030.\textsuperscript{515}
UK required target for 2024 is 22 per cent of new vehicles sold, aiming to then reach 100 per cent of vehicles sold by 2035. To support the production of these vehicles, GBP6 billion has been invested into charging points.

On 26 October 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) committed to reducing methane emissions in livestock in England.516 Under the guidelines of the Environment Improvement Plan and the Net Zero Growth Plan, DEFRA aims to find innovative solutions to reduce cattle emissions by 2030 which shows support towards emission-reducing policies.

On 26 October 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero announced new energy legislation to lower energy-efficient costs.517 The Energy Act 2023 aims to increase competition in the electricity networks and protect consumers by incentivizing heating industry investments in low-carbon heat pumps. This shows support for non-pricing mechanisms and incentives to reduce emissions.

On 29 November 2023, the UK Emissions Trading Scheme updated the carbon prices set for civil penalties in 2024.518 Calculated as the average end-of-day settlement price over the relevant period, the carbon price for 2024 is GBP64.90. Additionally, the scheme will limit the cap on carbon allowance for companies to buy to 12.4 per cent below 2023 levels in 2024.519 These carbon pricing policies aim to incentivise decarbonisation on the path to net zero emissions.

On 5 December 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero Minister Graham Stuart announced a GBP140 million aid for developing countries to reach net zero emissions.520 This aid is predicted to open over 25,000 jobs in the clean energy sector and reduce carbon emissions by 800,000 tonnes.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. Through a variety of efforts to address emission reduction targets, there is clear support towards both policy mixes and non-pricing mechanisms. Clarity in their carbon pricing policies alongside initiatives to decarbonise in every sector demonstrates full compliance.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with commitments to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

On 5 June 2023, the United States released the National Clean Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap, a framework for accelerating the production and effective use of clean hydrogen.521 This will allow for the productive and

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economically efficient shift away from carbon emissions, in line with the United States’ aim to transition into a fully green economy.

On 22 June 2023, the Department of Energy’s Office of Technology Transitions announced more than USD21 million in funding 30 projects across 16 National Laboratories to propel clean energy solutions. This will support the implementation of alternative energy which will help to reduce carbon emissions.

On 7 July 2023, the United States, as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), adopted the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Ships, which sets new targets in order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions from international shipping by approximately 2050.

On 10 July 2023, the Department of Energy announced the funding of various projects to create and expand effective carbon management technologies. The aim of these projects is to provide locally tailored assistance with carbon management industries to foster the advancement of carbon capture across the United States. These projects are set to receive over USD23.4 million in financial support.

On 24 July 2023, the Department of Energy announced USD100 million to support local governments and public companies in purchasing products that come from converted carbon emissions. The goal of this funding is to incentivize the adaptation of carbon management technologies and expand a sustainable fuel market that does not rely on carbon production.

On 16 August 2023, the United States passed the Inflation Reduction Act, a guide which consists of a variety of tax provisions enforcing clean energy mechanisms. These provisions will save families money on energy bills as well as accelerate the deployment of clean energy. This acts as an incentive to shift households and public utilities towards green energy infrastructure.

On 17 August 2023, the Department of Energy announced nearly USD34 million in funding to various industry and university-led projects. These projects will advance research to make clean hydrogen a more accessible fuel for electricity production and industrial decarbonization.

On 20 September 2023, the United States announced USD4.6 billion in grants to fund a variety of state programs that will cut climate pollution, advance environmental justice, and deploy clean energy solutions across the country. This grant is a part of President Joe Biden’s Climate Pollution Reduction Grants, which aim to move forward on America’s clean energy transition through state-focused actions.

On 21 September 2023, the United States launched the American Climate Corps, a workforce training initiative that aims to address the impact of a clean energy transition on the labour force.\textsuperscript{529} It will provide training for careers in the clean energy economy within the public and private sector, including “the conservation of lands and waters, implementing energy efficient technologies, and advancing environmental justice.” This will create a variety of incentives for climate resilient employment and energy efficient economies.

On 21 September 2023, President Biden endorsed recommendations from the Interagency Working Group on identifying the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases (SC-GHG), which measures the known damages that greenhouse gas emissions cause in society.\textsuperscript{530} The SC-GHG allows for improved assessments of the financial implications of greenhouse gasses and thus, can inform policy that effectively reduces carbon emissions.

On 28 September 2023, the Department of Energy announced USD47.7 million in funding for 16 research projects that assist in the development and demonstration of clean hydrogen technologies.\textsuperscript{531} This includes lowering technology costs and improving infrastructure to ensure that the implementation of clean hydrogen fuel is cost-effective for commercial-scale businesses.

On 12 October 2023, the United States announced the launch of the Affordable Home Energy Shot.\textsuperscript{532} The goal of this plan is to improve on the research and implementation of cleaner energy solutions, with the aim to decarbonize and deliver energy to American households in a cost-effective manner.

On 26 October 2023, the Department of Energy announced USD36 million for 11 projects that will accelerate the production and research of marine carbon dioxide removal technologies.\textsuperscript{533} These projects will support efforts to make marine carbon removal solutions cost-effective and energy efficient.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. The United States has taken strong action to reduce emissions such as providing funding for carbon management, clean hydrogen, and clean energy technology. The United States financing for marine carbon removal solutions and the Affordable Home Energy Shot campaign highlights the United States’ commitment to sustainable alternatives. Furthermore, the United States has taken strong action to accelerate the development of clean energy, clean vehicles, and clean manufacturing through a variety of pricing and non-pricing mechanisms.

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

\textit{Analyst: Divvy Gupta}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions.

On 9 June 2023, the European Commission approved a state aid scheme of EUR150 million in Slovenia to support the deployment of renewable energy.\(^{534}\) The scheme aims to encourage businesses and individuals to transition toward clean energy, enabling for reductions in carbon emissions. The state aid scheme aligns with the EU’s goals of reducing carbon emissions and achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

On 9 June 2023, the European Union launched a call for evidence and a public consultation on industrial carbon management under the European Green Deal.\(^{535}\) The consultation collaborated with both citizens and policymakers to develop the new EU strategy for carbon capture, utilisation and storage and considered the public’s emission reduction policy recommendations. This process helps to inform sustainable practices and technologies, contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions.

On 25 July 2023, the European Union adopted the Energy Efficiency Directive as part of the European Green Deal.\(^{536}\) This directive is a component of the EU’s efforts to achieve its Fit for 55 goals. The Energy Efficiency Directive aims to enhance energy performance, encouraging the reduction of carbon emissions and transition to clean energy.

On 3 August 2023, the three Baltic states agreed to synchronize their electricity grids with the European grid by early 2025.\(^{537}\) Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania agreed that synchronizing electricity grids with the European grid can enhance energy security and sustainability, reducing overall emissions.

On 10 August 2023, the European Commission approved EUR6.5 billion in aid to Germany to provide partial compensation to energy-intensive companies in order to address carbon leakage from higher fuel prices as a result of the German fuel emission trading system.\(^{538}\)

On 31 August 2023, the European Union improved the EU Building Stock Observatory, a web tool which monitors energy performances of buildings across Europe.\(^{539}\) By monitoring performance, the web tool helps stakeholders implement sustainable alternatives and operational choices, reducing emissions.

On 21 September 2023, the European Commission approved a state aid scheme, amounting to EUR233 million in Austria to compensate energy-intensive companies.\(^{540}\) By supporting these businesses, the scheme helps to prevent relocations of energy companies to regions with lower environmental standards.

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On 6 October 2023, the European Commission approved EUR2.5 billion in aid to Czechia to help the manufacturing industry decarbonize the production process and improve energy efficiency in order to promote net-zero economy in accordance with the Commission’s Green Deal Industrial Plan.\(^{541}\)

On 9 October 2023, the European Commission approved funding for Italy’s Net Zero scheme to reduce fuel dependency and increase decarbonization processes in industry production.\(^{542}\) The direct EUR100 million grants will allow Italy to diversify their energy sources, reduce energy prices, and decrease its carbon footprint under the aid of The Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework. The funding shows support for the decarbonization processes in industrial production, contributing to a decrease in Italy’s carbon emissions.

On 9 October 2023, the European Commission established the final two pillars of the “Fit for 55” legislative package by adopting the Energy Directive and the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, which will set legally binding climate goals for all key sectors of the EU economy.\(^{543}\) This includes emissions reduction targets, goals to promote natural carbon sinks and an improved emissions trading system that will limit carbon emissions, increase the costs of pollution and create funds for green transitions.

On 9 October 2023, the European Commission established the final two pillars of the “Fit for 55” legislative package by adopting the Energy Directive and the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, which will set legally binding climate goals for all key sectors of the EU economy.\(^{543}\) This includes emissions reduction targets, goals to promote natural carbon sinks and an improved emissions trading system that will limit carbon emissions, increase the costs of pollution and create funds for green transitions.

On 23 October 2023, the European Parliament backed carbon dioxide emissions reduction targets for trucks and buses.\(^{544}\) This includes the implementation of recharging infrastructure that is cost-efficient, as well as fast-tracking on benchmarks to accelerate the green transition. These targets align with the EU’s climate neutrality by 2050 target, encouraging carbon emission reduction in the transportation sector.

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to support appropriate policy mixes including carbon pricing, non-pricing mechanisms, and incentives that effectively reduce emissions. The EU has taken strong action to reduce emissions such as by providing support for various state schemes and introducing incentives that support a clean energy transition. Utilizing both pricing and non-pricing policies, the EU has supporting policy mixes to effectively reduce emissions.

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

*Analyst: Arnav Tandon*

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6. Energy: Clean Energy Technologies

“We will work to ensure that our regulations and investments will make clean energy technologies more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.”

_G7 Clean Energy Economy Action Plan_

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<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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Background

The recent publication of the 2023 Synthesis Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has highlighted the urgency of climate action to attain net zero emissions by 2050 and keep global warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.\(^{545}\) With the Russo-Ukrainian war resulting in an unprecedented global energy crisis, it is crucial that the G7 leaders develop a joint approach to address the challenges posed by the global energy transition. The leaders of the G7 have then committed to take concrete steps to “drive the transition to clean energy economies of the future cooperation within and beyond the G7.”\(^{546}\) To achieve carbon neutrality no later than 2050, there is a need for an urgent shift toward clean energy globally. The G7 leaders have recognised that to fulfil this commitment, public and private investment in industries is necessary “to fill the investment gap for the clean energy transition to lower the cost of the energy transition worldwide.”\(^ {547}\)

At the 1976 San Juan Summit, G7 leaders stated the intention to develop, conserve and use a diverse array of energy resources rationally in addition to supporting the energy development goals of developing nations.\(^ {548}\)

At the 1977 London Summit, G7 leaders agreed on the need for diversified energy production to reduce the dependence on oil.\(^ {549}\) The need for an increase in nuclear energy to meet the world’s energy requirements was also acknowledged.

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At the 1979 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the significance of advancing clean technology.\textsuperscript{550} It marked the initial recognition of the urgent necessity to stabilize atmospheric carbon dioxide levels and establish ethical and normative guidelines for addressing climate change in future summits.

At the 1981 Ottawa Summit, considering the 1979-80 oil price increase, G7 leaders expressed the intent to develop the “fullest possible extent sources of renewable energy such as solar, geothermal and biomass energy.”\textsuperscript{551}

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 leaders recognized the vital role of global collaboration in advancing innovative technologies and approaches to supplement energy conservation efforts in reducing carbon emissions.\textsuperscript{552} They endorsed the acceleration of scientific and economic research aimed at identifying effective climate change mitigation strategies, both in developing and developed nations.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 leaders committed themselves to the development of efficient energy markets to provide “reliable, economic, safe and environmentally sound energy supplies to meet the projected increase in demand.”\textsuperscript{553} To achieve this, G7 leaders have highlighted the importance of international cooperation and working within the framework and principles of the Energy Charter Treaty.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders committed to addressing climate change and advocating for the adoption of clean energy solutions.\textsuperscript{554} They have also pledged to implement measures aimed at cultivating markets for clean energy technologies, making them more accessible in developing countries, and providing support for vulnerable communities in adapting to the effects of climate change.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their past commitments related to energy made at previous summits.\textsuperscript{555} The St. Petersburg Plan of Action was adopted to achieve enhanced global energy security. Actions in the plan included improving investments in the energy sector, diversifying energy mix, reducing energy poverty etc.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders restated their commitment to the utilization of low carbon and renewable energy sources.\textsuperscript{556} They further urged the International Energy Agency (IEA) to establish an international platform for low-carbon technologies with the aim of accelerating their development and deployment.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, considering the crisis in Ukraine, G7 leaders committed to enact specific domestic policies within their respective governments to construct a more competitive, diversified, resilient and low-carbon energy system.\textsuperscript{557}

\textsuperscript{550} Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html

\textsuperscript{551} Declaration of the Ottawa Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 July 1981. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1981ottawa/communique/index.html

\textsuperscript{552} Houston Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 July 1990. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1990houston/declaration.html

\textsuperscript{553} Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 May 1998. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1998birmingham/finalcom.htm

\textsuperscript{554} Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html

\textsuperscript{555} Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 2006. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html

\textsuperscript{556} Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html

\textsuperscript{557} G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html
At the 2015 Energy Ministerial Meeting in Hamburg, G7 Energy Ministers affirmed their dedication to endorsing the adoption of renewable energy sources. The objective is to decrease greenhouse gas emissions in their energy systems, while also acknowledging the continued importance of fossil fuels as a component of the energy mix in the foreseeable future. Moreover, the G7 leaders have committed to enhancing the research, development and demonstration efforts with an emphasis on renewable energy and other technologies with low carbon emissions.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders stated their determination to work towards accelerated energy transformation to bring about the decarbonization of the international economy. G7 Energy Ministers affirmed at Kitakyushu that “improving energy efficiency is key to decarbonisation of our economies, enhancing energy security and fostering economic growth.”

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to accelerating the adoption of zero-emissions energy and curtailing excessive and wasteful consumption. The promotion of renewable energy alternatives was also a way to “build back better” from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, aligning with the roadmap devised by the International Energy Agency and to adhere to the target from the Paris Agreement.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, considering the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 leaders committed to working closely together to counter the risks caused to the global energy supply by the war. G7 leaders also reiterated their support to reach net zero by 2050 and reduce fossil fuel dependency to remain consistent with a 1.5 °C warming limit.

Commitment Features

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that our regulations and investments will make clean energy technologies more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.”

Definitions and Concepts

“Ensure” indicates that the leaders will make certain that the commitment’s objective is achieved.

“Regulations” are rules made by authority to control an organization or system.

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560 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 9 January 2024. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#energy
562 Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html
564 G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 20 May 2023. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html
“Investments” are acts that put “money, effort, time … into something to make a profit or get an advantage.”\(^567\). This indicates that G7 members ought to invest in projects and programs that will advance the clean energy transition.

“Clean energy technologies” is any “process, product, or service that reduces negative environmental impacts.” In the context of this commitment, clean technology includes any innovation that either supports “energy efficiency improvements, the sustainable use of resources, or environmental protection activities.”\(^568\)

“Drive” refers to action(s) that “propel or carry along by force in a specified direction.”\(^569\) In this context, G7 members must initiate actions that advance the clean energy transition.

“Just” in this context refers to behaviour that is in accordance with morally ethical and fair principle.\(^570\) This indicates that the G7 members ought to ensure that the benefits of the clean energy transition are disseminated and shared in line with the just transition.

“Transition” refers to a process of change or transformation.\(^571\) In the context of this commitment, it refers to the shift from a high-emission, carbon economy to a net-zero carbon economy.

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action towards all four parts of this commitment, ensuring that: 1) regulations and 2) investments in the clean energy transition are 3) affordable to all countries and 4) include workers and communities. This report notes that there is a strong international focus of this commitment. As such, domestic action should take into account its impact on other countries, i.e. in line with ensuring actions ensure affordability “to all nations.”

Examples of strong actions include clean energy regulations and investments via investing in clean energy industries through government funds and tax credits; partnering with low-income countries to invest in clean energy technology development; working with the World Trade Organization to promote fair, free, and sustainable trade between countries; and eliminating green protectionist trade barriers. For both regulatory and investments, actions must ensure both affordability and inclusivity for workers and communities.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take less strong action within the compliance period to accelerate an affordable and inclusive clean energy transition for all countries. This could include taking regulatory and investment actions but failing to ensure affordability or inclusivity for workers and communities, or some of both. Examples of less than strong action include actions that are neither regulatory or investments, such as public awareness campaigns, participate in clean energy knowledge sharing networks, diplomatic efforts, and reiterations of support for the commitment.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member that makes little to no effort towards an affordable, for all countries, and just, for workers and communities, clean energy transition or implements policies that make clean energy technology dissemination substantially more difficult.

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\(^{569}\) Drive, Oxford Languages (Oxfordshire) n.d. Access Date: 28 September 2023. [https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/drive_1](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/drive_1)

\(^{570}\) Just, Oxford Languages (Oxfordshire) n.d. Access Date: 28 September 2023. [https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/just_1](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/just_1)

\(^{571}\) Transform, Oxford Languages (Oxfordshire) n.d. Access Date: 28 September 2023. [https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/transform](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/transform)
Scoring Guidelines

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<td>The G7 member has taken little to no action to ensure that its regulations or investments in clean energy technologies are more affordable for all countries or include workers and communities.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in one or two areas or less than strong action in more than two areas to ensure that its regulations and its investments in clean energy technologies are affordable for all countries and include workers and communities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action in more than three or more areas to ensure that its regulations and its investments in clean energy technologies are affordable for all countries and include workers and communities.</td>
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Compliance Director: Chiara Barsanti
Lead Analyst: Ysabel Atienza

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments in clean energy technologies are more affordable for all countries and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.

On 25 May 2023, Parliamentary Secretary Julie Dabrusin announced a new call funded by Canada’s Energy Innovation Program to support research, development and demonstration (RD&D) projects.572 Such projects will help lower or eliminate emissions from the transportation sector.

On 29 May 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced over CAD90,000 through the Green Municipal Fund’s (GMF) Community Buildings Retrofit initiative for six feasibility studies, helping Ontario cities’ municipally owned buildings find the best approach to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.573

On 29 May 2023, Parliamentary Secretary Dabrusin announced that CAD1.3 million will be funded to the Canadian Home Builders’ Association over five years.574 The aim of the commitment is to expedite the adoption of innovative technologies in both new housing and the renovation of existing homes.

On 30 May 2023, Minister Wilkinson in partnership with the Governments of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, introduced amendments to expand the mandates of the two historic Atlantic Accord Acts.575 These changes will establish the legislative framework for offshore renewable energy, empowering Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia to leverage their current capabilities and expedite the development of offshore wind projects along Canada’s East Coast.

On 2 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced CAD650,000 in funding for QUEST Canada to evolve its Accelerating Implementation of Renewable Energy (AIRE) for Indigenous Communities project to expand

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knowledge of local energy systems and accelerating clean energy opportunities in their community.\textsuperscript{576} Indigenous AIRE will provide an entry point for Indigenous communities to work with QUEST on identifying and pursuing clean energy opportunities.

On 12 June 2023, Minister Champagne announced the signing of a partnership agreement with Rio Tinto, outlining an agenda for the company to fortify its leadership in green aluminium production.\textsuperscript{577} This includes the production of aluminum with among the lowest global carbon emissions and the ongoing commitment to decarbonize the production of essential minerals and metals.

On 13 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD230,000 investment into the Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development through their Energy Innovation Program. The funding goes towards the Pembina Energy Policy Simulator, which facilitates a comprehensive technical and stakeholder consultation for Pembina’s existing Energy Policy Simulator and gives analysts, academics, and general audiences access to explore different energy futures to better understand possible futures that can support Canada’s progress towards a net-zero transition.\textsuperscript{578}

On 13 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD327,535 investment into the Trottier Energy Institute of Polytechnique Montreal through their Energy Innovation Program.\textsuperscript{579} The funding goes towards the Canada Energy Outlook Pathways Explorer, which aims to create a net-zero energy system modelling platform and online visualization tool to analyze Canada’s different cost-optimized net-zero pathways.

On 13 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced over CAD3.6 million in funding for International Paper Company in collaboration with Via Separations Inc., for the implementation of filtration technology aimed at reducing the energy intensity and carbon emissions associated with the kraft pulping process.\textsuperscript{580}

On 13 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a combined total investment of over CAD960,000 for three energy-modelling projects, which will support reducing emissions and clean technology by analyzing the most cost-effective ways to achieve net-zero.\textsuperscript{581}

On 14 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson met with Minister of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic Jozef Sikela to discuss the significance of international collaboration on global energy security and the transition to


\textsuperscript{578} Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 September 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146

\textsuperscript{579} Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 September 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146


net zero.\textsuperscript{582} The discussion was centred on strengthening cooperation between Europe, the Czech Republic and Canada to ensure a more resilient and sustainable energy policy, bolster critical mineral supply chains, and combat climate change through the adoption of clean technology and sustainable practices.

On 19 June 2023, Chief Executive Officer of Canada Energy Regulator Gitane De Silva released a report titled Canada’s Energy Future 2023, illustrating different energy futures for Canada that could achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.\textsuperscript{583} The report identifies actions and policies the Government of Canada could take in regards to investing in clean energy technology research and development, providing financial incentives for adopting sustainable energy practices, and removing regulatory barriers in the industry.

On 19 June 2023, Minister of Transport Omar Alghabra concluded a trip representing Canada at the G7 Transport Ministers’ Meeting in Ise-Shima, Japan.\textsuperscript{584} He highlighted initiatives to build sustainable supply chains and reduce pollution through increasing sustainable aviation fuels and establishing green shipping corridors.

On 20 June 2023, Minister Alghabra introduced B-52, the Enhancing Transparency and Accountability in the Transportation System Act.\textsuperscript{585} This enacts the Air Transportation Accountability Act which requires airports to publish and report on their pollution reduction plans to help achieve net-zero goals.

On 20 June 2023, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard Joyce Murray and Minister Wilkinson announced the creation of a task force tasked with exploring challenges and possibilities of proposed tidal energy projects in the Bay of Fundy.\textsuperscript{586} The task force will define the criteria needed to protect fishes and marine life, as well as mechanisms for streamlining processing time for regulatory decisions related to tidal energy projects in the Bay of Fundy.

On 27 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson, British Columbia (BC) Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation Josie Osborne, Political Executive of the First Nations Summit Robert Phillips, and Chief Don Tom of the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, announced the British Columbia Regional Energy and Resource Table: Framework for Collaboration on the Path to Net Zero identifying six strategic areas of opportunity which have potential to contribute significantly to building a prosperous economy: clean fuels/hydrogen, electrification, critical minerals, forest sector, carbon management technology and systems, and regulatory efficiency.\textsuperscript{587}


On 28 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced over CAD7 million in investments, which is provided through the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways program, for four projects.588 These investments aim to assist the development and implementation of renewable energy projects in co-operation with Indigenous communities.

On 29 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson launched a combined call for proposals to provide funding through the Clean Fuels Awareness and Zero-Emission Vehicle Awareness Initiative.589 The call will fund projects that aim to increase awareness while boosting public and industry confidence to implement change through adopting zero-emission vehicles and clean fuels.

On 5 July 2023, Minister Wilkinson and Minister of Sport and Minister responsible for Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions Pascale St-Onge announced a total contribution of CAD10.5 million to CABONITY for its project transforming wood residues into value-added biochar products that sequester carbon.590

On 12 July 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced over CAD160 million in federal funding for nine Indigenous-led solar energy projects across Alberta that will create jobs while producing and storing clean electricity.591

On 18 July 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a second call for proposals for the Critical Minerals Research Development and Demonstration Program.592 It will make CAD40 million available to support developing technology and pilot demonstration projects on critical minerals value chains, contributing to Canada’s goal of becoming net-zero by 2050.

On 18 July 2023, Member of Parliament Sean Casey announced a CAD1.8 million investment supporting two projects in Prince Edward Island (PEI) through the GMF.593 The funding will go towards upgrading energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction plans.

On 2 August 2023, Minister Wilkinson and Scott Pearce, President of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), announced an investment of up to CAD500,000 towards a home retrofitting pilot program executed...
by the HomeZero Collective Society in Vernon, BC. The project will retrofit 10-15 homes in Vernon and measures are expected to reduce home emissions by 85-99 per cent.

On 3 August 2023, Minister Wilkinson and FCM President Pearce announced an investment of around CAD1 million for five projects across southwestern Ontario. The funding will support deep retrofits and energy-efficient, low-carbon infrastructure, while creating jobs and saving consumers money.

On 8 August 2023, Minister Wilkinson released Powering Canada Forward, a vision to decarbonize grids by 2035 and ensure household energy cost affordability to transform Canada’s electricity sector. This paper emphasizes the importance of decarbonization to achieve net-zero emissions and invites Canadians to help inform the development of Canada’s Clean Electricity Strategy set to be released in 2024.

On 10 August 2023, Minister Guilbeault and Minister Wilkinson announced draft Clean Electricity Regulations. The regulations will guide Canada towards achieving a net-zero electricity grid by 2035. Maintaining household affordability remains a priority in the draft regulations, and a 75-day consultation period with Canadian groups and individuals will help inform final regulations.

On 11 August 2023, Leader of the Government in the House of Commons and Member of Parliament for Burlington Karina Gould announced a joint investment of CAD462,500 to support planning activities for the transition to zero emission buses.

On 19 August 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced up to CAD74 million in federal funding for SMR development in Saskatchewan, a non-emitting form of energy, to help deliver clean, reliable, and affordable power. This funding will support pre-engineering work, technical studies, environmental assessments, regulatory studies, and community and Indigenous engagement.

On 30 August 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD1.3 million investment into Hydro-Quebec through their Energy Innovation Program. The funding goes towards a research project on diesel, solar and battery microgrids for remote communities.

600 Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 30 August 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146
On 30 August 2023, Minister Wilkinson concluded a zero-emissions vehicle tour and announced almost CAD30 million in federal investment for over 1,500 EV chargers across Quebec.\(^{601}\)

On 31 August 2023, Minister of Transport Pablo Rodriguez announced an investment of nearly CAD3 million under the Zero-Emission Trucking Program. CAD1.5 million will go towards a Zero-Emission Testbed in Montreal, and two investments totally over CAD1.3 million will support British Columbia and Nova Scotia projects on zero emission truck performance and safe deployment of zero emission trucking technologies.\(^{602}\) A call for proposals under the program also allows projects to receive up to CAD1 million to advance efforts towards zero-emissions trucking.

On 8 September 2023, Minister of Housing, Infrastructure, and Communities Fraser announced up to CAD25 million for the Weavers Mountain Wind Energy Project.\(^{603}\) This project will supply zero-emissions power by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and provide clean energy to Nova Scotia’s electricity grid while delivering low and stable prices.

On 15 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced over CAD15.2 million for four projects that aim to reduce emissions and increase the sustainability of buildings in Ontario.\(^{604}\)

On 19 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson and Sebastian Burjuda, Minister of Energy of Romania, announced Canada’s support of Romanian energy security and climate action through CAD3 billion in export financing to the national operator of the Cernavoda Nuclear Generating Station.\(^{605}\) The investment will also support Canadian jobs and business in Romania’s nuclear sector.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson released Canada’s Carbon Management Strategy at the International Energy Agency in Paris, France.\(^{606}\) The strategy highlights priority areas for the Government of Canada to promote a competitive and robust carbon management industry and describes how carbon management will help Canada achieve a net-zero economy.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD1.7 million investment into K+S Potash Canada through their Energy Innovation Program.\(^{607}\) The funding goes towards a study on heat integrated carbon

\(^{607}\) Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Saskatoon) 27 September 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146
capture, storage, and utilization at a potash mine to increase technological readiness to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Canada.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD7 million investment into Canada Natural on behalf of Pathways Alliance through their Energy Innovation Program. The funding goes towards a carbon capture and sequestration in oil sands project to support future carbon capture and sequestration developments in Alberta and lead to the creation of carbon dioxide capture facilities at oil sands assets.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD4 million investment into Suncor Energy Inc. through their Energy Innovation Program. The funding goes towards a study of Svante’s carbon dioxide capture technology, and will support the scale up and commercialization of carbon dioxide capture technology.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD5.3 million investment into Vault 44.01 Ltd. through their Energy Innovation Program. The funding goes towards a study on Hinton pulp bioenergy carbon capture and storage project for negative emissions, and contributes to investment decisions for carbon-capturing projects.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD5 million investment into Enhance Energy Inc. through their Energy Innovation Program. The funding goes towards a technical feasibility assessment of Alberta’s carbon sequestration hub and will allow multiple sectors to leverage common infrastructure for effective emissions management.

On 27 September 2023, Wilkinson announced a CAD3 million investment into Cenovus Energy Inc. through their Energy Innovation Program. The funding goes towards an ethanol plant carbon sequestration project for Minnedosa which will support future carbon capture and sequestration developments and create jobs in Manitoba.

On 28 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson and Minister Pannier-Runacher announced a Canada-France Bilateral Dialogue on Critical Minerals. The dialogue will focus on deepening Canada-France cooperation on promoting ESG standards, securing critical minerals supplies, promoting investment, and collaborating in research and development.

On 29 September 2023, Minister Wilkinson met with business leaders and international partners in Europe to strengthen energy cooperation and attract investment to Canada in critical minerals and clean energy.

608 Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 29 September 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146

609 Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 September 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146

610 Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 September 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146

611 Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 September 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146

612 Canada’s investment in energy innovation is an important part of building our clean economy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 September 2023. Access Date: 23 October 2023. https://natural-resources.canada.ca/science-and-data/funding-partnerships/opportunities/current-investments/21146


Wilkinson led discussions on transparent, sustainable, and responsible supply chains at the first Critical Minerals and Clean Energy Summit hosted by the International Energy Agency.

On 29 September 2023, the Government of Canada announced up to CAD19 million for Maritime Electric Company’s Sustainable Electrification initiative. The project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide for the efficient use of renewable energy sources located on PEI by creating a more efficient and resilient electricity grid system.

On 3 October 2023, Minister Wilkinson and FCM President Pearce announced an investment of CAD335,000 through the GMF. This funding will go towards two feasibility studies to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the City of Hamilton.


On 5 October 2023, Minister Champagne and Deputy Prime Minister of Sweden Ebba Busch made a statement on their commitment to collaborating and leveraging strategic assets like critical minerals, clean energy, and talent, to foster economic growth and a green future.

On 12 October 2023, Canada and its Price Cap Coalition partners issued an advisory for the maritime oil industry and related sectors to promote responsible practices in the industry and enhance compliance with the price caps on crude oil and petroleum products of Russian Federation origin put in place by the Coalition. The Price Cap Coalition is a group formed by the G7, the European Union and Australia.

On 13 October 2023, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland attended the G7 and G20 Finance Minister meetings, Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings in Marrakech, Morocco. Minister Freeland announced an investment of CAD5 million to Japan’s Resilient and Inclusive Supply-chain Enhancement Partnership in collaboration with the World Bank. This investment aims to accelerate clean economic growth in low- and middle-income countries while fostering the development of shared clean energy and critical minerals supply chain.


On 16 October 2023, Minister Wilkinson met with several Maritime ministers to discuss phasing-out coal-fired electricity generation by 2030 and driving net-zero electricity by 2035 and a net-zero economy by 2050 in an affordable manner for Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers.621

On 29 October 2023, Minister of Export Promotion Mary Ng participated in the G7 Trade Ministers’ Meeting in Osaka, Japan.622 At this meeting, Minister Ng reiterated Canada’s role as an international leader in the critical mineral industry, demonstrating its achievement as one of the world’s largest producers of minerals and metals supporting the transition to clean energy.

On 2 November 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced the creation of a carbon capture and storage (CCS) demonstration project in New Brunswick.623

On 2 December 2023, at COP28 Canada was among the participants that launched the Coal Transition Accelerator to “share expertise, design new policies including through best practices and lessons learned, and unlock new sources of public and private financing to facilitate just transitions from coal to clean energy.”624

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind. To respond to the need for cleaner and more efficient technology, Canada has made multiple investments at the domestic scale to upgrade existing energy technologies and develop innovative solutions. Moreover, Canada has partnered with other nations to share knowledge and leverage resources.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.

On 9 June 2023, the ministers of Higher Education and Research, Energy Transition and Education and Professional Training presented actions to develop more innovative nuclear technologies.625 France is devoting USD1 billion to enable more players to partake in this development, to allow heavy emitting sectors, such as professional training.

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agriculture to reduce their carbon dioxide emissions. Of this is part of the existing 3NC (New Nuclear, New Skills) project, which supports nuclear innovation and worker upskilling to join France’s nuclear industry.

On 19 June 2023, Secretary-General for Europe and Foreign Affairs Anne-Marie Descotes and Chairman of the Executive Affairs Authority for United Arab Emirates (UAE) Khaldoon Khalifa Al Mubarak met in Paris for the 15th session of the UAE-France Strategic Dialogue. This discussion welcomed cooperation between both nations on their nuclear energy programs to support a low carbon future.

On 19-23 June 2023, Minister for Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher hosted a series of conferences in Paris. These conferences addressed topics of raising capital for clean technologies, relaunching nuclear power in Europe and sustainable development in Colombia.

On 22 June 2023, France, as a part of the International Partners Group, comprising Germany, France, United Kingdom and Canada launched the Just Energy Transition Partnership. This partnership is aimed to finance and support Senegal’s pursuit of increasing renewable energy to 40 per cent of the country’s energy mix.

On 22 and 23 June 2023, President Emmanuel Macron organised a summit and hosted 300 high level international government officials to construct a financial architecture to support vulnerable populations from Climate Change. In addition to discussing the prevention of other impacts of climate change, the discussion stressed the need for green energy transition and resilience.

On 27 June 2023, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait Sheikh Salem al-Sabah had a meeting in Paris. During this meeting, both countries signed an extended agreement to fight climate change and arranged for a more comprehensive discussion.

On 3 July 2023, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion arranged the “Green Fund: everyday ecology” event. During this event, ministers addressed private and public partners to discuss 2000 new projects aimed at ecological transformations supported by the ‘Green Fund.’


On 8 July 2023, Minister Pannier-Runacher met with the government of Saudi Arabia and announced a joint press release regarding France and Saudi Arabia’s cooperation on energy issues.\textsuperscript{633} Both countries agreed to work together to devise efficient and safe solutions for hydrogen and nuclear energy production and storage.

On 28 July 2023, Minister of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion Christophe Bechu travelled to Chennai, India to participate in the G20 Environment and Climate Ministers meeting.\textsuperscript{634} This entailed a technical discussion between G20 climate ministers on topics regarding resource efficiency and climate change.

On 20 September 2023, Ministers Bruno Le Maire, Minister Colonna and Minister Pannier-Runacher, as well as Secretary of State Chrysoula Zacharopoulou attended the United Nations Secretary-General’s Climate Action Summit in New York.\textsuperscript{635} During this summit, France expressed their willingness to pursue meaningful international partnerships for a just energy transition through the French Development Agency and the Green Climate Fund.

On 12 October 2023, Minister Pannier-Runacher made an official announcement on France’s plans to reducing the combined consumption of electricity and gas by 12 per cent.\textsuperscript{636} These plans include the continued mobilization of France’s largest companies, enable a ‘Thermostat Plan’ for the public which would result 15 per cent of energy savings, enforce regulations on light pollution within offices, promote clean mobility amongst businesses and promote energy savings in conjunction with energy suppliers. Through these measures, France aspires to reduce their dependance on fossil fuels, through uses of nuclear, and other renewable energies.

On 27 October 2023, the Interministerial Committee of Cities doubled the share for green funds invested in neighbourhoods to 15 per cent.\textsuperscript{637} This target is part of a larger ‘Resilient Neighbourhoods’ initiative which aims to reduce fossil fuel use, better manage water resources, and promote a circular economy.

On 26 September 2023, President Macron took measures to freeze the price of fuel to curb inflationary fuel and retail good prices.\textsuperscript{638} This measure is coupled with a transparent auditing of gas production and distribution costs and margins. Additionally, a EUR10 million fund is in place to allow for an ecological transition of this polluting sector.


On 10 October 2023, an ecological subsidy for French residents switching to more sustainable or ecological cars became active, offering an amount up to EUR7000 for this change. The eligibility criteria accounts for the car’s material, manufacturing emissions, battery production, assembly and distribution.

On 23 October 2023, Minister of Higher Education Sylvie Retailleau attended the third meeting of the France-Singapore Joint Committee for Science and Innovation (COSIMIX) in Singapore. This meeting established new agreements and partnerships that aim to create collaborative master’s and doctoral programs, along with research initiatives focusing on women’s health, the circular economy, fusion energy and quantum research.

On 27 November 2023, President Macron met with Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Rafael Grossi at the World Nuclear Exhibition. During their conversation, France extended its support for the peaceful use of nuclear sciences and technologies in order to combat climate change and improve economic development worldwide.

On 1-2 December 2023, President Macron visited Dubai for the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. At the conference, President Macron represented France’s position on energy matters, including France’s intent to triple nuclear energy production capacity between 2020 and 2050, and to enable the gradual yet swift move away from fossil fuels entirely.

On 2 December 2023, participants led by France launched the Coal Transition Accelerator to “share expertise, design new policies including through best practices and lessons learned, and unlock new sources of public and private financing to facilitate just transitions from coal to clean energy.”

On 2 December 2023, at COP28 France was one of the signatories to a pledge to triple nuclear power. The declaration cites the benefits of nuclear energy, such as low greenhouse gas emissions, combatting climate change, and the intent to scale this technology globally.

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On 3 December 2023, the Democratic Republic of Congo and France, in addition to Germany, the US and the Bezos Earth Fund and Country Package Seed Fund announced a partnership to support Congo’s New Climate Economy. Together, the partnership has announced an initial USD62 million to support this initiative.

France has fully complied with their commitment towards clean energy technologies through their extensive collaborations internationally to promote the discourse and development of carbon reducing technologies. Internally, France is taking measures to reduce usage of fossil fuels through policies, and by increasing ambitions of increasing renewable energy within France’s energy mix.

Thus, France receives a score of +1

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.

On 24 May 2023, the Federal Cabinet established regulations on the legal and regulatory framework for a future hydrogen core network in Germany with the current amendment to the Energy Industry Act. Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection (BMWK) Robert Habeck emphasized their goal to expediently ramp up the hydrogen market to promote decarbonization. In the first stage, the hydrogen core network will include hydrogen infrastructure scheduled to be operational by 2032.

On 1 June 2023, Minister Habeck opened the second day of the Global NDC [Nationally Determined Contribution] Conference in Berlin, focusing on ambitious climate protection in emerging and developing countries. Minister Habeck announced that Germany and its partners in the Mitigation Action Facility will provide EUR100 million for a decarbonization funding competition project in developing and emerging countries.

On 1 June 2023, EU Energy Commissioner Kadri Simson and Minister Habeck decided to link the new European Hydrogen Bank with the H2Global instrument developed by Germany for the market ramp-up during a bilateral meeting. The agreed collaboration will help ensure hydrogen needs in Germany and Europe are met.

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On 1 June 2023, Minister Habeck signed the German-Danish offshore project “Bornholm Energy Island” with his Danish counterpart Energy Minister Lars Aagaard.650 This is the first legally binding cooperation agreement in Europe on a joint offshore project under the EU Renewable Energy Directive. At least three gigawatts of offshore wind power generation capacity will be connected on Danish territory by the early 2030s.

On 7 June 2023, the federal government approved the Seventh Federal Report for Energy Research 2023, outlining the federal government’s funding policy.651 This program supports the innovation of climate-friendly, and highly efficient energy technologies.

On 7 June 2023, KfW Capital announced the provision of EUR100 million for investments in venture capital funds to acquire investments in environmental and climate technology start-ups through the new Green Transition Facility.652

On 13 June 2023, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection Dr. Franziska Brantner agreed with the Minister for Economy, Innovation and Energy of Quebec, Canada, Pierre Fitzgibbon on closer cooperation in promoting innovative projects by medium-sized companies in Germany and Quebec. Both sides reaffirmed their shared interest in combating climate change, transitioning to clean energy by developing decarbonization technologies.653 This preceded the first call for proposals for joint German-Quebec innovation projects by start-ups, small, and medium-sized companies and research institutions aimed at clean energy innovation.

On 16 June 2023, Federal Development Minister Svenja Schulze, Minister Habeck, Federal Environment Minister Steffi Lemke, Minister of State in the Foreign Office Anna Lührmann, and Colombian Foreign Minister Álvaro Leyva Durán signed a “Partnership for Climate and a Fair Energy Transition” in Berlin to formalize their climate and energy partnership.654 Minister Schulze promised additional financial support of up to EUR200 million for the implementation of Columbia’s national climate goals.

On 20 June 2023, Minister of Transport and Digital Infrastructure Volker Wissing announced the third round of funding available to make buses climate-friendly.655 He stated that their funding goal was to produce 5,000 clean buses each year such that, by 2030, half of the city busses will be electric.

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On 20 June 2023, the German and Chinese governments signed a declaration of intent on the establishment of a dialogue and cooperation mechanism on climate change and green transformation, including the expansion of renewable energy technology.\textsuperscript{656}

On 27 June 2023, Minister Habeck and Minister for Electricity in the Presidential Office of South Africa Dr. Kgosietsho Ramokgopa signed a declaration of intent on the sidelines of the binational commission between Germany and South Africa to expand cooperation on green hydrogen and Power-to-X products.\textsuperscript{657} The agreement demonstrates the willingness of both countries to cooperate on the production, processing, application and transport of green hydrogen as well as the associated synthetic fuels and ammonia. The aim is to improve intergovernmental exchanges, make access to markets easier, and promote joint project development and dialogue between politics, research, and science.

On 27 June 2023, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure announced their support of 21 projects working to reduce ship emissions in sea and inland ports as part of its “BordstromTech” funding guidelines.\textsuperscript{658} The funding totals almost EUR9 million, and the projects are expected to reduce up to 11,900 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions and up to 205 tonnes of air pollutant emissions annually in ports.

On 28 June 2023, the Federal Cabinet improved funding for electricity from renewable energies for EVs.\textsuperscript{659}

On 29 June 2023, the BMWK announced EUR80 million of funding will be available for research directed at improving electromobility and environmental compatibility.\textsuperscript{660}

On 3 July 2023, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Michael Kellner engaged in a dialogue and work process with over 50 small and medium businesses, advising on measures to switch to new climate-neutral energy sources.\textsuperscript{661}

On 7 July 2023, the Federal Council adapted the LNG Acceleration Act, focusing on the adoption of forward-looking regulations for energy supply and designing sustainable, climate-neutral conversions of liquefied natural gas terminals.\textsuperscript{662}


On 10 July 2023, Minister Habeck, Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Winfried Kretschmann, the Baden-Württemberg Environment Minister Thekla Walker and the Bavarian State Minister Melanie Huml delivered a funding notice of approximately EUR161 million for a hydrogen project at the Bosch research campus.663 This project is part of a large joint European hydrogen project and Bosch will move towards large-scale production of stationary fuel cells.

On 12 July 2023, Minister Lemke reaffirmed that the Federal Ministry for the Environment and Consumer Protection would continue to work “to ensure that predominately synthetic fuels from renewable energies are used in order to make maritime transport climate-neutral.”664 His comment was in light of the EU’s approval of the Maritim Fuel Regulation, which applies to ships with a gross tonnage of over 5000 and involves a shore power requirement and renewable energies for shipping.

On 18 July 2023, Minister Wissing announced the first funding call for the Ground Power Directive, a fund for investment grants targeting the procurement of mobile or stationary environmentally friendly ground power systems to supply aircraft, as well as the charging and refuelling infrastructure required for operation.665

On 19 July 2023, Minister Habeck reaffirmed Germany’s partnership with India and desire for deeper cooperation on renewable energies and green hydrogen.666

On 20 July 2023, the European Commission approved the largest decarbonization project in Germany to date, granting state aid approval for the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection to promote the decarbonization of steel production at ThyssenKrupp Steel Europe.667 The BMWK will support the project with the state of North Rhine-Westphalia through around EUR2 billion, and the project is expected to help avoid 2.5 million tonnes of carbon emissions annually.

On 26 July 2023, the Federal Cabinet updated the National Hydrogen Strategy with more ambitious goals for 2030.668

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G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
On 9 August 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved the draft economic plan of the Climate and Transformation Fund (KTF) for 2024 and financial plan up to 2027, with a funding focus on the energy-efficient renovation of buildings. The KTF is projected to also support the development of a hydrogen economy in the future.

On 16 August 2023, the federal government approved the solar package presented by the BMWK with measures to triple the pace of solar expansion and achieve an annual expansion of 22 GW by 2026.

On 16 August 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved the draft law on heat planning and the decarbonization of heat networks submitted by the Federal Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Construction and the Federal Ministry of Economics and Climate Protection. The aim of the draft law is to have heat planning in all of Germany’s approximately 11,000 municipalities so that citizens, but also businesses, know which energy source and supply they can count on locally, as well as generate half of the pipe-bound heat in a climate-neutral manner by 2030. By 2030, 30 per cent of heating networks will be supplied with heat from renewable energies or unavoidable waste heat and by 2040, 80 per cent of the heat will be supplied.

On 30 August 2023, the Cabinet approved the expansion of the German Recovery and Resilience Plan presented by the Federal Ministry of Finance, increasing support for measures that support the construction of refueling and charging infrastructure, and funding for efficient heating networks. This approval aims to strengthen Germany’s transition to a climate-neutral energy supply.

On 30 August 2023, Minister Habeck and State Minister for Economic Affairs Martin Dulig delivered a funding notice of EUR162 million to Sunfire GmbH which is working to produce electrolysers that can be used to create large quantities of hydrogen from renewable energy.

On 31 August 2023, a new funding focus of EUR30 million within the Maritime Research Program of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection was released with the intention to specifically help create the technological basis for the decarbonization of shipping and shipbuilding. The goal is to achieve climate neutrality in maritime transport by 2050.

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672 Cabinet decides to expand the German recovery and resilience plan, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 30 August 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2023/08/2023-08-30-deutscher-aufbau-und-resilienzplan.html


On 4 September 2023, Minister Wissing announced a funding program of up to EUR500 million for projects which promote the self-generation and use of solar power for EVs in residential buildings.\(^{675}\)

On 8 September 2023, Minister Habeck met with his Israeli counterpart Nir Barkat to reaffirm the German-Israeli energy partnership promoting innovative startups, networking young technology companies, and building up a climate-neutral energy supply.\(^{676}\) The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action also welcomed delegations from Germany, Israel, and the United Arab Emirates for a trilateral dialogue on sustainable urban development, decarbonization of the building sector, energy efficiency, and smart buildings.

On 8 September 2023, the Bundestag passed an amendment to the Building Energy Act, initiating a modernization of Germany’s heat supply with more efficient, economical, and climate-friendly heating technology.\(^{677}\) With the new regulations, renewable energies will become the standard in the building sector and gradually replace climate-damaging heating systems based on natural gas or crude oil. From 1 January 2024, all newly installed heating systems in new development areas must use at least 65 per cent renewable energy.

On 13 September 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved the draft ordinance presented by the BMWK to amend the Electrotechnical Properties Verification Ordinance, which aims to accelerate the connection of renewable systems to the grid.\(^{678}\) The largest expansion is expected in renewable systems, and the regulation will modernize the verification process for minimum technical requirements of electricity generation and storage systems.

On 14 September 2023, Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz acknowledged the need to boost port capacity and sustainability in his opening speech at the 13th National Maritime Conference in Bremen, announcing the National Ports Strategy through which the federal government wants to make ports efficient and sustainable.\(^{679}\) Central to the energy transition, he emphasized the International Maritime Organization’s goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

On 19 September 2023, the BMWK announced their EUR16 million funding measure for “Training Cluster 4.0 in the lignite regions,” which strengthens the dual training of skilled workers in the last three German coal mining areas as a result of the upcoming coal phase-out.\(^{680}\) To advance the structural change in coal regions, climate-friendly energy industries are replacing the careers of young workers. The mission statement for this program includes carbon-neutral energy supply, and securing skilled workers in innovation, sustainability, digitalization, and education.

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\(^{675}\) https://bundeskanzler.de/bkinnen/netzanschluessen

\(^{676}\) https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2023/09/20230919-energien-fuer-maritime-energy.html

\(^{677}\) https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2023/09/20230908-energien-fuer-maritime-energy.html

\(^{678}\) https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2023/09/20230908-landesausbaubereit.html

\(^{679}\) https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2023/09/20230908-landesausbaubereit.html

\(^{680}\) https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2023/09/20230908-landesausbaubereit.html
On 21 September 2023, the German Bundestag passed the Energy Efficiency Act with clear efficiency goals, including concrete efficiency measures for the public sector and companies, and energy efficiency standard definitions for data centers.681

On 27 September 2023, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure awarded contracts to 10 companies who will build and operate almost 8,000 new ultra-fast charging points at around 900 locations for electric vehicles.682 Locations cover rural, urban and suburban areas and makes the use of electric cars on medium and long-haul routes more attractive.

On 2 October 2023, State Secretary and Special Representative for International Climate Policy in the Federal Foreign Office Jennifer Morgan and the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection Stefan Wenzel emphasized their commitment to a global expansion target for renewable energies in the run-up to the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change during the International Climate and Energy Summit in Madrid.683

On 4 October 2023, the Federal Environment Ministry announced EUR800,000 in funding for a new facility from E-Lyte Innovations GmbH to produce electrolyte solutions for innovative battery and other energy storage technologies and promote the resource-efficient production of electrolytes for energy storage.684 The project is projected to save 100 cubic meters of water, 20 tonnes of cleaning waste, and 6,000 cubic meters of nitrogen annually, with eight tons of carbon emissions avoided.

On 4 October 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved the 2023 climate protection program.685 It amended the Building Energy Act to expedite the heat transition away from fossil fuels. The emergency energy measures package also includes an onshore wind energy law, offshore wind energy law, and the amendment to the Energy Industry Act.

On 4 October 2023, Minister Wissing presented over EUR31 million in funding to five shipping companies for modernization and decarbonization of coastal ships.686

On 11 October 2023, the Sixth Franco-German Energy Forum took place virtually, organized by the Franco-German Office for the Energy Transition together with the BMWK, the Foreign Office and the French Office for the Energy Transition. On 11 October 2023, the Sixth Franco-German Energy Forum took place virtually, organized by the Franco-German Office for the Energy Transition together with the BMWK, the Foreign Office and the French Office for the Energy Transition. On 11 October 2023, the Sixth Franco-German Energy Forum took place virtually, organized by the Franco-German Office for the Energy Transition together with the BMWK, the Foreign Office and the French Office for the Energy Transition.

Ministry for Energy Transition. They discussed ways to improve the regulatory framework for hydrogen in various sectors across their countries.

On 13 October 2023, State Secretary Michael Kellner delivered a funding notice for a research project on swam-capable shuttle vehicles that explores “individualized public transport” in the NeMo.bil funding project, aiming to promote electrified, ultralight, climate-friendly transportation. The project is funded as part of the future investment program for vehicle manufacturers and the supplier industry “New Vehicle and System Technologies,” running until June 2026.

On 23 October 2023, Parliamentary State Secretary of the BMWK Stefan Wenzel and Algerian Minister for Energy and Mining Mohamed Arkab opened the 5th German-Algerian Energy Day in Algiers as a part of the German-Algerian Energy Partnership. They discussed converting the gas pipeline corridor which runs from Algeria through Central Europe to Germany into green hydrogen. There was also a focus on promoting solar energy in Algeria.

On 2 November 2023, Minister Habeck participated in bilateral discussions with his British counterparts on economic, trade, climate, and energy policy issues. They reaffirmed their collaborative efforts in the areas of hydrogen, energy security, and renewable energies.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind. Acknowledging the integral role of clean energy in future innovation, Germany has invested in multiple renewable energy projects to transform the car, ship, and air travel sector, while strengthening partnerships with countries on decarbonization strategies and continuing to fund research and development projects.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Annabelle Liao**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.

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On 6 June 2023, Minister of the Environment and Energy Security Gilberto Fratin attended the International Energy Agency Conference in Paris. During the meeting, Minister Fratin spoke on the importance of market incentives and the mobilization of private entities in clean energy transition.

On 19 June 2023, Minister Fratin met with the Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council of the European Union. He highlighted the importance of a new market design for the electricity market system, one that prioritizes sustaining natural gas capacity in addition to deploying new renewable energy.

On 21 June 2023, Minister Fratin expressed his opposition to increasing the 2030 emission reduction target for vehicles from 30 per cent to 45 per cent during a debate at the EU Council. He promoted an approach focusing on complementing combustion vehicles with low-emission fuels and clean energy technologies.

On 30 June 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (MEES) submitted its proposed Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan to EU regulatory authorities. The plan prioritizes increasing the adoption of renewables and meets almost all EU environmental and climate targets.

On 5 July 2023, Minister Fratin issued a memorandum to the Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks, and the Environment instructing it to diversify national energy production. The new organization plan focuses on the transition to renewables by phasing out electricity production from oil-fueled power plants and keeping lower emission-producing coal-fired plants running at minimum levels.

On 6 July 2023, the MEES signed a memorandum of understanding with the National Council for Economics and Labour. This memorandum signals a partnership between the two organizations on collaborating towards a just and economically pragmatic clean energy transition.

On 10 July 2023, the MEES announced the winning projects for a government competition for the construction of 46 new biomethane production plants. This action helps advance the biomethane industry in Italy and the transition towards clean biofuels.
On 20 July 2023, the MEES issued a decree launching the Guarantees of Origin system. This decree promotes transparency and helps ensure that customers will be able to see which portions of their energy come from clean renewable sources.

On 2 August 2023, Minister Fratìn voted against the EU Nature Restoration Regulation during a meeting of the EU council. During his speech, he noted the regulation’s exemptions for renewable energy plants as a significant reason for his opposition.

On 21 August 2023, Minister Fratìn issued a decree establishing a EUR200 million fund for 2024-2025 to deploy solar power systems for families living in economic hardship. This measure aims to provide impoverished families with access to energy that is consistent, affordable, and clean.

On 9 September 2023, Italy joined the Global Alliance for Biofuels. This international partnership aims to promote the supply and usage of biofuels as a clean energy alternative to traditional fuel sources.

On 21 September 2023, the MEES hosted the first National Platform for Sustainable Nuclear Energy. The meeting assembled researchers, non-government organizations, and private companies to collaborate on a plan for the reintroduction of nuclear energy in Italy.

On 28 September 2023, Minister Frastìn spoke at an International Energy Agency meeting on the importance of ensuring supply chains of critical minerals. He emphasized Italy’s efforts to ensure a supply of raw materials through recycling and innovations in sustainable energy technologies.

On 10 October 2023, Italy received approval for their plan to use EUR100 million in EU funds to deploy electrolysers, which are crucial for the production of clean hydrogen.

On 23 October 2023, Italy attended the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform in Tokyo. The discussions centered on “market integrity, enhancing integrity in voluntary carbon markets and enhancing transparency for carbon markets.” Participants mentioned the need for an increase in transparency for carbon markets.

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704 Energia: ok Commissione a sostegno italiano per 100 milioni a elettrolizzatori, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Roma) 10 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 November 2023. https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/energia-ok-commissione-sostegno-italiano-100-milioni-elettrolizzatori

On 26 October 2023, the MEES launched a subsidization program for companies and professionals to install electric vehicle chargers. This initiative aims to hasten the clean energy transition by increasing the accessibility and availability of necessary infrastructure for electric vehicles.

On 31 October 2023, the MEES launched the project selection process for a EUR100 million hydrogen fuel investment program. This program aims to advance clean hydrogen fuel usage and innovation in Italy.

On 13 November 2023, the MEES initiated an investment selection process with funds totaling EUR100 million for projects aiming to expand domestic electrolyser production. This program seeks to bolster domestic clean hydrogen fuel production to meet growing local demand.

On 17 November 2023, the MEES allocated EUR502 million in funding towards the research and development of clean energy technologies during the 2024-2026 period.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind. Domestically, Italy has taken action by ensuring that its clean energy movements benefit many industries and to also consider the needs low-income communities. Internationally, Italy has partnered with other countries to improve clean energy access for all.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sara Cai

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.

On 17 July 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida visited Emirati President Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan in Abu Dhabi to focus on promoting green technology. The two countries agreed on developing a new program which would accelerate energy security in both regions, but the two countries continued to ensure Japan’s access to Emirati oil.

On 31 August 2023, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the U.S. Department of Energy, National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) hosted the US-Japan Carbon Recycling Working Group in Pittsburgh. The discussions centred on the collaboration between NETL’s National Carbon Capture Center and NEDO’s base

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for carbon recycling at Osaki-Kamijima. Japan and the US agreed to expanding clean energy technologies to the Asia-Pacific region.

On 27 September 2023, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN [Association for South East Asian Nations] and East Asia (ERIA) hosted the CCUS Network Forum in Hiroshima. The discussions were held regarding advancing energy transition in Asia, including enhanced oil recovery and enhanced gas recovery for increased energy security. The participants recognized the potential of Recycled Carbon Fuels in reducing carbon emissions which would provide increased energy security through supply chains.

On 27 September 2023, the Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Nishimura Yasutoshi signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on Transboundary Transport and Storage of Carbon Dioxide with the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security and PETRONAS, the Malaysia national oil company at the third CCUS Network Forum held in Hiroshima. This memorandum centred on launching a Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage project in collaboration between the two countries. Malaysia was identified as having suitable land for geological storage of carbon emitted from Japanese industry and thus being able to help lower Japan’s emissions.

On 28 September 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry co-hosted the Asia Zero Emission Committee conference to develop carbon markets and the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). The conference involved collaboration between member countries of AZEC including Australia, Brunei, Malaysia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam. This conference allowed participants to exchange information of JCM and discuss developing carbon markets, thereby implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

On 29 September 2023, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Clean Fuel Ammonia Association held the Third International Conference on Fuel Ammonia in Tokyo with the aim to develop stable ammonia markets and supply chains. At the conference, both public and private sectors shared strategies in technology of fuel ammonia development.

On 3 October 2023, the Ministry of Environment selected projects for the city-to-city collaboration program to support decarbonization efforts by overseas subnational governments. The city-to-city collaboration program involves working with private sectors and research institutions as well as the government. These parties identify projects and conduct studies regarding the introduction of decarbonization technologies domestically. This program is a part of the Clean Cities Partnership Program launched by the Ministry of Education.

On 5 October 2023, Ambassador for Climate Change Toshihiro Kitamura represented Japan at the High-Level Pledging Conference for the Second Replenishment of the Green Climate Fund in Bonn, Germany. At this conference...
conference, the Government of Japan intends to contribute JPY165 billion to the Green Climate Fund to address impacts of climate change in developing nations.

On 13 October 2023, Maiko Uga from the Office of Market Mechanisms within the Ministry of the Environment, Senior Planning Officer Yuji Mizuno from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senior Negotiator for Climate Change, Norihiro Kimura from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry attended the first Joint Committee of the Joint Crediting Mechanism between the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Japan in Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.719 Japan’s promotion of the JCM in Sri Lanka aims to reduce green-house gas emissions through decarbonization technology in Sri Lanka.

On 23 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment co-hosted the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform in Tokyo with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action.720 It was attended by the officials of the G7 members. The discussions centred on “market integrity, enhancing integrity in voluntary carbon markets and enhancing article 6 of the Paris Agreement implementation.” Participants mentioned the need for an increase in transparency for carbon markets.

On 30 October 2023, Ambassador Jun Yamada signed the Memorandum of Cooperation on the Joint Crediting Mechanism in Kazakhstan.721 This makes Kazakhstan the 28th partner country in the Joint Crediting Mechanism. In this agreement, Japan will implement projects to reduce emissions and contribute to global decarbonization as outlined by the Paris Agreement in Kazakhstan.

On 30 October 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Environment of Japan Asahi Kentaro attended the preparatory meeting for the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Abu Dhabi, where Asahi stated that goods and services tax should be used to accelerate climate actions.722 He affirmed that global greenhouse gas emissions must peak by 2025 at the latest to be consistent with the 1.5°C goal.

On 17 November 2023, Prime Minister Fumio attended a summit with the President of the Republic of Korea Yoon Suk Yeol at Stanford University where he discussed relations with the Republic of Korea in terms of trade and technology.723 This discussion included partnering to develop technologies that assist with decarbonization and clean energy.

On 23 November 2023, the Ministry of the Environment published its proposal, Strategic Program for ASEAN Climate and Environment (SPACE), which aims to help ASEAN Member States address climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution as well as the global energy crisis.724 SPACE consists of the three pillars, Climate Change, Pollution and Biodiversity, with each activity being facilitated directly between each ASEAN Member State and Japan. Regarding decarbonization, the Ministry of the Environment proposed financing support for projects which reduce methane emissions in ASEAN Member States. Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment emphasized the need for the dissemination of decarbonization technologies such as carbon capture and storage to ASEAN Member States.

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723 Prime Minister Kishida attends a Japan-ROK event at Stanford University, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 November 2023. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/na/kr/page1e_000812.html
On 23 November 2023, the Ministry of Environment outlined the goals of LD-Tech which will help Japan achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through its ability to reduce energy-derived carbon dioxide emissions.\(^7\) The LD-Tech certification system has equipment that is effective for decarbonization efforts, and the Ministry of Japan is proactively disseminating information on certified products. The goal is that by publishing the Ministry of Environment’s LD-Tech list, manufacturers and research institutes can refer to the development status of decarbonization technology and use it for decision-making in their future development. By using this technology, the Ministry of Environment hopes by guiding manufacturers and users, greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced by 46 per cent in 2030.

On 2 December 2023, at COP28 in Dubai, Japan was one of the signatories to a pledge to triple nuclear power.\(^7\) The declaration cites the benefits of nuclear energy, such as low greenhouse gas emissions, combating climate change, and the intent to scale this technology globally.

On 1 December 2023, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies organized a seminar with domestic governments to discuss the zero-carbon transition where the mayors of Tokyo 23 wards declared their initiatives towards zero-carbon efforts.\(^7\) Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment announced its decision to create 100 “decarbonization areas” which will aim to achieve zero carbon emissions by 2030.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind. Japanese representatives have attended international conferences regarding clean energy technologies, made agreements on JCMs with developing countries and are working on implementing their LD-Tech certification system which will help ensure decarbonization and carbon neutrality by 2050 in alignment with the Paris Agreement.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Madeline Hirons}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.

On 26 May 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) launched the Ukraine Resilience and Energy Security Programme (URES) which aims to support Ukraine in its transition to more efficient energy use and decrease reliance on hydrocarbons.\(^7\) GBP62 million will be provided to support Ukraine’s energy security using expertise from the United Kingdom. The program will increase investment and development of green energy in Ukraine.

On 5 June 2023, the Transforming Energy Access Learning Programme (TEA-LP), an organization under UK Aid, held a four-day workshop to educate people about improving energy access education in master’s programs

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\(^7\) 環境省LD-\text{Tech認証制度の概要 及び前年度からの変更点}, Ministry of Environment (Tokyo) 23 November 2023 Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.env.go.jp/content/000169573.pdf


and was aimed at 23 new partner universities in the Indo-Pacific region. The program aimed to equip 31 universities in the Global South on how to deliver effective master’s programs regarding energy access.

On 12 June 2023, Energy Catalyst, a British program funded by the FCDO, and the TEA Platform sent representatives to the Sankalp West Africa Summit to discuss alternatives to diesel, focusing on the development of technology and innovation in the West Africa Region.

On 14 June 2023, GBP15 million was spent by the FCDO on URES to assist with delivering generators and green innovations to Ukraine.

On 15 July 2023, the Transforming Energy Access platform sponsored 30 Chevening scholarships which aim to help leaders in the clean energy sector to emerge in the Global South as part of Work Youth Skills Day. TEA also increased spending on the project by GBP2.5 million to go towards helping youth gain employment in the field of energy.

On 4 September 2023, the Climate Compatible Growth program, funded by the FCDO, launched applications for the Energy Modelling Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean conference taking place in early 2024. This conference will contribute to creating investment cases for the transition to clean energy in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean and coach local businesses in energy planning.

On 18 September 2023, the Brilho program carried out training sessions for credit management of companies that supply solar products in Mozambique. This training, funded by the FCDO aims to address the issues purchasers of solar products in Mozambique face and assist with increasing the presence of clean energy in Mozambique.

On 26 September 2023, the UK and the US signed the Memorandum of Understanding on trade cooperation and clean energy. This memorandum supports global decarbonization by phasing out coal power and helping communities reliant on fossil fuel economies transition in energy use.

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On 28 September 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero backed the launch of the Inclusive Smart Solutions program. This program aims to help low-income consumers participate in the UK’s smart energy system and will be carried out between September 2023 and March 2025. The first phase of the program took place from 28 September to 29 October 2023 and aimed to research existing barriers faced by low-income consumers to draft effective solutions.

On 23 October 2023, the UK attended the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform in Tokyo. The discussions centred on “market integrity, enhancing integrity in voluntary carbon markets and enhancing article 6 of the Paris Agreement implementation.” Participants mentioned the need for an increase in transparency for carbon markets.

On 26 October 2023, the House of Commons gave the Energy Act 2023 Royal Assent status which will increase competition in Great Britain’s electricity networks and aims to strengthen energy security, which will help the government deliver net zero by 2050. In this act, the government also introduced a licensing framework for carbon transport and storage for carbon capture sites, the first in the UK. This act will lead to legislation for fusion regulation and commercial arrangements for carbon capture and storage, hydrogen production, low carbon heat schemes and carbon dioxide transport and storage.

On 3 November 2023, Energy Security Secretary Claire Coutinho and German Vice Chancellor Robert Habeck signed a partnership on their commitment to net zero and energy. This commitment involves the collaboration of expertise to improve the development of carbon capture, utilization and storage.

On 14 November 2023, the Department for Business and Trade published the Enhanced Trade Partnership Arrangement between Taiwan and the UK which aims to strengthen trade relations between the two countries and support efforts to address Climate Change, prioritizing driving decarbonization forward in the two countries by developing energy infrastructure and wind energy models.

On 22 November 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero launched the Climate Change Agreements Consultation, which seeks proposals from energy suppliers, trade associations, and nongovernment organizations to add three new target periods to provide further reduction pledges prior to the 2050 deadline.

On 27 November 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak pledged GBP29.5 billion at the Global Investment Summit which will go to multiple sectors, including funding the renewable energy sector and clean energy efforts.

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On 1 December 2023, Prime Minister Sunak announced GBP1.6 billion for renewable energy and forest conservation at the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai.744 Prime Minister Sunak also announced the joint investment of GBP11 billion towards the UK’s new windfarm to boost British renewables and energy security.

On 2 December 2023, at COP28, the UK was one of the signatories to a pledge to triple nuclear power.745 The declaration cites the benefits of nuclear energy, such as low greenhouse gas emissions, combatting climate change, and the intent to scale this technology globally.

On 1 December 2023, Energy Security Secretary Coutinho announced GBP85 million at COP28 for forest conservation and cutting methane emissions. Secretary Coutinho also announced the UK government’s intent to sign partnerships with Brazil on facilitating decarbonization through research and technology development.746 This pledge of GBP85 million includes up to GBP40 million to go to funding the UK’s Climate Finance Accelerator which aims to aid countries finance their climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.

On 1 December 2023, the FCDO spent over GBP15 million on URES to assist with delivering generators and green innovations to Ukraine.747

On 2 December 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero published the Net Zero Government Initiative: UK Roadmap to Net Zero Government Emissions, which will lay the framework for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.748 In this report, the UK government aims to reduce all direct emissions from public sector buildings by 50 per cent by 2032 and to be completely net zero by 2050 through renewable energy plans and frameworks.

On 2 December 2023, at COP28 in Dubai, the UK was among the participants that launched the Coal Transition Accelerator to “share expertise, design new policies including through best practices and lessons learned, and unlock new sources of public and private financing to facilitate just transitions from coal to clean energy.”749

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind. The United Kingdom has assisted with increasing clean energy practices in Mozambique, Ukraine, West Africa, the Indo-Pacific region as well as Latin America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, the United Kingdom House of Commons has given the Energy Act 2023 the status of Royal Assent and has collaborated with the United States and Germany by signing agreements regarding commitments to clean energy.

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

Analyst: Madeline Hirons

United States: +1

The United has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.

On 22 May 2023, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced an investment of USD150 million into the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.\(^750\) This funding will go towards modernizing lab infrastructure in support of cutting-edge research and development on clean energy technologies.

On 22 May 2023, the DOE announced nearly USD42 million in funding for multiple clean hydrogen technology projects.\(^751\) This investment supports various initiatives to develop clean fuel-sources and achieve decarbonization.

On 22 May 2023, the DOE invested USD17.8 million towards the establishment of a North American research consortium.\(^752\) This consortium includes universities from the US, Mexico, and Canada, and aims to aid regional governments and institutions in improving energy grid decarbonization and resilience.

On 23 May 2023, the DOE announced USD34 million in funding to deploy clean energy technology in 18 native communities.\(^753\) This money will go towards strengthening access to solar power, increasing grid resilience, and ensuring all community buildings have access to electricity.

On 24 May 2023, the DOE launched the Clean Fuels and Products Shot initiative.\(^754\) This program aims to contribute towards meeting net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 goals through developing sustainable sources of carbon resources across various sectors.

On 31 May 2023, the DOE announced USD46 million total in research funding to eight companies.\(^755\) This investment will go towards advancing research into the field and developing plans for a pilot fusion power plant.

On 7 June 2023, the DOE announced USD80 million in grant funding for small and medium manufacturing firms.\(^756\) This grant aims to aid firms in transitioning to clean energy and adopting DOE recommendations for the lowering of energy usage and carbon emissions.


On 12 June 2023, the DOE announced USD192 million in funding for the recycling of batteries from consumer products.\textsuperscript{757} This money will go towards launching a new research and development consortium for battery recycling technology and supporting previously launched battery recycling programs.

On 13 June 2023, the DOE invested USD13.5 million across 12 projects to grow the workforce for the solar energy industry.\textsuperscript{758} These projects will contribute to fostering the workforce growth necessary to meet government decarbonization goals.

On 15 June 2023, the DOE announced USD135 million in funding across 40 projects to reduce carbon emissions from the industrial sector.\textsuperscript{759} This funding will go towards various initiatives to foster a transition towards clean energy through use of new transformational technologies and innovations.

On 22 June 2023, the DOE allocated more than USD21 million in funding for 30 projects to promote commercialization of clean energy.\textsuperscript{760} These projects aim to advance adoption of clean energy technology and solutions by businesses and the market.

On 6 July 2023, the DOE invested USD45 million to boost manufacturing for the domestic solar power industry.\textsuperscript{761} These boosts to the domestic supply chain were deemed necessary by the DOE to meet planned green energy transition goals.

On 10 July 2023, the DOE invested USD23.4 million across 16 projects to foster carbon management deployment among local industries and facilities.\textsuperscript{762} This funding goes towards supporting various organizations in providing technical assistance and education on carbon management to stakeholders.

On 10 July 2023, the DOE awarded USD72 million in grants across 296 projects supporting small business research and development projects on clean energy and climate.\textsuperscript{763} This investment supports clean energy innovation and solutions advancement in the US.

On 13 July 2023, the DOE announced USD32 million investment into strengthening supply chains for critical minerals and rare earth metals.\textsuperscript{764} These materials are a critical component of most clean energy technologies and boosting their availability is an important step in green transition.


On 18 July 2023, Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm met with Indian Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Hardeep Singh Puri. This meeting was the third of the US-India Strategic Clean Energy Partnership and is part of ongoing bilateral cooperation towards facilitating clean energy transition and trade.

On 21 July 2023, Secretary Granholm met with Brazil’s Minister of Mines and Energy Alexandre Silveira. The two issued a joint statement highlighting their commitment to clean energy cooperation, particularly through the mobilization of local communities and the private sectors. This meeting is a continuation of the bilateral partnership through the U.S.-Brazil Energy Forum (USBEF) in accordance with the USBEF Action Plan 2023-2024.

On 21 July 2023, the DOE announced a USD20 million funding opportunity for projects optimizing the recycling of solar energy systems and end of lifespan processes. The chosen projects will work with the government on developing solutions towards improving material recovery and lowering the costs of solar power systems.

On 22 July 2023, Secretary Granholm attended the G20 Energy Ministerial, meeting with energy ministers from other G20 members. The members discussed and collaborated on international efforts to bring about the clean energy transition and made various commitments dedicated to advancing towards sustainable development and net-emissions goals.

On 24 July 2023, the DOE provided USD100 million in funding for lower levels of government to purchase goods sustainably derived from carbon pollution. This action works towards boosting the market for clean products recycled from carbon emissions and further promotes the green economy.

On 26 July 2023, the DOE announced USD33 million in research funding across 14 projects. This funding helps advance climate and energy technology research and development.

On 28 July 2023, the DOE launched the “Cleanup to Clean Energy” initiative to repurpose DOE lands for clean energy generation. Deploying renewable sources in these areas helps to increase clean electricity generation through new sources.

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On 31 July 2023, the DOE issued USD453.5 million from the Puerto Rico Energy Resilience Fund towards deploying rooftop solar energy installations for residents. These rooftop solar systems will provide residents with access to consistent power and bolster sustainable electricity generation in the region.

On 15 August 2023, Secretary Granholm hosted the first Net Zero World Ministerial in Seattle, attended by delegations from eight countries and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The goal of the ministerial was to share knowledge on clean energy technologies in order to foster international collaboration on development and implementation.

On 15 August 2023, Secretary Granholm hosted 21 energy ministers from the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group for an Energy Ministerial Meeting lasting until August 16. During the meeting, work began on establishing a Just Energy Transition Initiative to accelerate domestic green energy transitions among present countries. Additionally, the US issued a joint statement with 10 other countries expressing their commitment to reduce methane emissions in the fossil energy sectors. This is a direct reaffirmation of goals set by the international community at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, particularly the Global Methane Pledge.

On 17 August 2023, the US awarded USD34 million to 19 research projects across universities and the private sector. These projects focus on developing solutions to bolster the availability and affordability of clean hydrogen as an alternative to traditional polluting fuel sources.

On 21 August 2023, the DOE invested USD30 million into lowering the costs of critical mineral production. This helps to bolster the critical mineral supply line which is essential for the building of most clean energy technologies.

On 25 August 2023, the DOE awarded USD126 million to 90 small businesses with projects addressing key DOE interests. Among other DOE priorities, chosen projects included those that focused on clean energy and fusion energy research and development.

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On 30 August 2023, the US provided USD350 million in funding to the oil and gas sector to help reduce methane emissions.\textsuperscript{781} These grants will help oil and gas producers identify and apply means of reducing methane emissions from their operations, thus lowering the climate change effects of energy produced from these fuel sources.

On 31 August 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration announced USD15.5 billion in funding to transition the domestic automotive industry towards electric vehicles.\textsuperscript{782} This money will help ensure a measured and just transition towards clean energy technology while safeguarding the industry and prospects of workers.

On 6 September 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration invested USD13 million across seven hydropower research and development projects.\textsuperscript{783} This funding supports continued innovation in the hydropower sector and advancements in affordability, accessibility, and effectiveness.

On 6 September 2023, the DOE announced USD150 million towards supporting sustainable cost-effective domestic production of critical minerals.\textsuperscript{784} This is meant to bolster supply chains in an environmentally friendly way to match the demand needs of clean energy technology production.

On 9 September 2023, President Joe Biden joined other global leaders to launch the Global Biofuels Alliance.\textsuperscript{785} This partnership aims to ensure the supply and promote the deployment of biofuels as a clean energy alternative to traditional polluting fuel sources.

On 14 September 2023, the DOE announced USD25 million in funding through the Clean Energy to Communities Partnerships Program.\textsuperscript{786} This program works closely with communities to research, model, and deploy clean energy systems that are suitable for local conditions and needs.

On 20 September 2023, the DOE announced USD47.7 million for 16 clean hydrogen technology projects.\textsuperscript{787} This will support research and development in this field, helping transition to alternative clean fuel sources.


\textsuperscript{782} Biden-Harris Administration Announces $15.5 Billion to Support a Strong and Just Transition to Electric Vehicles, Retooling Existing Plants, and Rehiring Existing Workers, United States Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 31 August 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-announces-155-billion-support-strong-and-just-transition


On 21 September 2023, the DOE provided USD72 million for projects accelerating the manufacturing and deployment of hydro and wind energy technologies.\textsuperscript{788} This funding will support these research and development initiatives in advancing these clean energy fields through innovation.

On 28 September 2023, the DOE invested USD38 million for 13 projects advancing clean energy technology deployment in Native American communities.\textsuperscript{789} These projects will bolster the clean energy transition by providing accessibility to previously disconnected communities.

On 29 September 2023, the DOE issued USD264 million for 29 projects to develop solutions for the Energy Earthshots Initiative.\textsuperscript{790} Funded research and development projects will help address scientific challenges and advance clean energy technology such to support DOE climate and clean energy goals.

On 11 October 2023, the DOE gave 66 hydro facilities a total of more than USD38 million to support hydroelectric power generation.\textsuperscript{791} This investment will help these facilities sustain and expand their operations and clean energy production.

On 12 October 2023, President Biden announced the Affordable Home Energy Shot initiative.\textsuperscript{792} This Earth shot advances innovation in clean energy solutions for the housing sector.

On 13 October 2023, President Biden announced the investment of USD7 billion to launch seven Clean Hydrogen Hubs.\textsuperscript{793} These deployments will accelerate the clean energy transition by allowing for commercial-scale introduction of clean hydrogen fuel.

On 19 October 2023, President Biden opened applications for the Low-Income Communities Bonus Credit Program.\textsuperscript{794} This program offers a tax incentive for solar and wind projects serving low-income communities across America, thus furthering the transition toward clean energy deployment.

On 23 October 2023, the US attended the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform in Tokyo. The discussions centred on “market integrity, enhancing integrity in voluntary carbon markets and enhancing


article 6 of the Paris Agreement implementation.\textsuperscript{795} Participants mentioned the need for an increase in transparency for carbon markets.

On 26 October 2023, the DOE announced USD36 million across eleven projects supporting marine carbon dioxide removal through capture and storage technologies.\textsuperscript{796} This funding will help advance decarbonization through clean energy technologies.

On 2 November 2023, the DOE provided various solar companies and non-profits a total of USD440 million to install rooftop solar systems in Puerto Rico.\textsuperscript{797} This initiative will support clean energy use in the region and ensure vulnerable households have access to consistent sustainable electricity.

On 14 November 2023, the DOE announced the provision of over USD444 million into 16 projects bolstering the carbon management industry.\textsuperscript{798} These projects aim to expand the deployment of clean energy technology infrastructure needed to reduce emissions from industrial operations.

On 15 November 2023, the DOE invested USD3.5 billion into boosting domestic battery production.\textsuperscript{799} This money will go towards expanding the production of critical minerals and battery components to support growing battery demand from clean energy technologies.

On 16 November 2023, the DOE selected 27 training and assessment centers to be awarded USD40.8 million to foster clean energy workforce development.\textsuperscript{800} Supporting these programs improves accessibility to clean energy career pathways and helps to meet the demand for technical knowledge and jobs in the clean energy economy.

On 27 November 2023, the DOE announced the provision of USD275 million across seven projects to expand clean energy supply chains and manufacturing.\textsuperscript{801} This funding will help accelerate clean energy transition while ensuring the health of domestic industries and economies.

On 29 November 2023, the DOE selected a slate of local partners to receive USD13.85 million for the deployment of residential solar systems in Puerto Rico.\textsuperscript{802} This action helps to expand clean energy infrastructure to help vulnerable households and accelerate the use of renewable energy.


\textsuperscript{797} DOE Announces Up to $440 Million to Install Rooftop Solar and Batteries in Puerto Rico’s Most Vulnerable Communities, United States Department of Energy (San Juan) 2 November 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023.


On 30 November 2023, the DOE provided USD3 million in funding to transition two tribal community colleges to clean energy.\(^803\) These projects help provide access to clean energy to traditionally disadvantaged communities.

On 2 December 2023, at the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai, the US was one of the signatories to a pledge to triple nuclear power.\(^804\) The declaration cites the benefits of nuclear energy, such as low greenhouse gas emissions, combating climate change, and the intent to scale this technology globally.

On 2 December 2023, at COP28 the US was among the participants that launched the Coal Transition Accelerator to “share expertise, design new policies including through best practices and lessons learned, and unlock new sources of public and private financing to facilitate just transitions from coal to clean energy.”\(^805\)

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind. The United States has taken steps to invest in the production of critical minerals, thus securing supply chains. Moreover, through numerous initiatives, it has funded the research, development, and deployment of various forms of clean energy technologies. Lastly, the United States has taken to fostering international cooperation and collaboration on clean energy trade, transition, and technology.

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

**Analyst: Sara Cai**

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind.

On 17 July 2023, the EU and Argentina established cooperation on areas on renewable energy, hydrogen and methane emissions abatement at the EU-CELAC (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) Summit in Brussels.\(^806\) Both the EU and Argentina have agreed to work together to ensure a just transition of these energy sources into communities, and to reduce leakages in operations.

On 17 July 2023, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs held a hearing on “Future-proof jobs and skills training for the digital and green transitions.”\(^807\) During this discussion, members discussed the merits of ensuring that the current and future generations possess the skills required to reap the benefits of green and digital transitions.


On 21 September 2023, a loan of EUR175 million by the European Investment Bank (EIB) to Germany and potentially other EU countries to develop low carbon energy infrastructure was signed.\(^{808}\) The loan will finance a series of renewable energy generation plants including onshore wind and solar PV located in Germany and other EU countries.

In October 2023, the EU released a budget for EUR22 million to support the government of Vietnam, and the EU Vietnam Sustainability Energy Transition Programme.\(^{809}\) This is part of a larger EUR142 million grant by the EU to Vietnam to support clean energy transitions, and to help them achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

In October 2023, the EU Council adopted new rules for the REPowerEU plan, which seeks to reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuel imports and facilitate the development of renewable energy supplements.\(^{810}\) The plan’s overall commitments commit to the goal of reducing the EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 per cent by 2023, and recent negotiations ensure the focus on this goal, despite international energy market disruptions.

On 5 October 2023, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) reassessed the EU’s resources to continue developments in clean energy, in the wake of inflationary shocks caused by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.\(^{811}\) The discussion revealed new financing solutions including: “corporate tax-based own resources, the financial transaction tax, a new fair border mechanism, a tax on crypto-assets, green own resources and national contributions based on statistics.” These changes will be formalised in 2024.

On 9 October 2023, the EU council adopted the new Renewables Energy Directive to raise the share of renewable energy consumption to 42.5 per cent by 2030.\(^{812}\) An additional 2.5 per cent indicated top-up was introduced as well to facilitate reaching the target of 45 per cent. This aims to increase the uptake of renewable energy by all member states through ambitious sector-specific targets across transport, industry, buildings, district heating and cooling.\(^{813}\)

On 25 October 2023, the Industry Committee voted in favour of the “Net-Zero Industry Act.”\(^{814}\) The act sets a target for 40 per cent of net-zero technologies based on National Energy and Climate Plans and to capture 25 per cent of the global market value for these technologies, which include nuclear fission of fusion technologies, sustainable aviation fuels and specific industrial technologies.

On 25 October 2023, a loan of EUR350 million by the EIB to Bangladesh’s Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources was signed to support Bangladesh’s climate actions.\(^{815}\) Through the loan, a Renewable

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Energy Facility will be built and it would allow the Bangladeshi government to develop renewable and other long term energy projects.

On 26 October 2023, a loan by the EIB to Spain to finance the construction of Solar panels, with an approximate capacity of 227MW was under appraisal.\textsuperscript{816} This loan reflects the EU commitment to adopt greater renewable energy and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.\textsuperscript{817}

On 9 November 2023, MEPs passed the new regulation for type-approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles (Euro 7).\textsuperscript{818} The new regulation will revise existing thresholds for exhaust emissions and will implement new measures to decrease emissions originating from tires and brakes, while also enhancing battery durability.

On 16 November 2023, the Deputy Head of the EU Delegation to Uganda, Minister Guillaume Chartrain, spoke at the 2023 Renewable Energy Conference in Uganda affirmed the EU’s transition towards clean and sustainable energy.\textsuperscript{819} During the conference, the EU Delegation organised a panel to display EU’s ongoing and planned support towards Uganda’s energy sector. Delegation Head of Cooperation Caroline Adriaensen expressed that the EU will support the Ugandan private sector by providing financial support to bridge the gap between green start-ups and investors.

On 21 November 2023, the EU Parliament adopted a new negotiation position to demand stronger carbon dioxide reduction from medium and heavy trucks.\textsuperscript{820} The aspired targets are 45 per cent for 2030-2034, 65 per cent for 2035-2039 and 90 per cent as of 2040. Additional measures discussed include only allowing zero-emission new urban busses from 2030 and proposing a temporary exception for urban busses fueled by biomethane under strict conditions, until 2035.

On 21 November 2023, MEPs voted in favour to demand an end to all direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies at the national, EU and global level.\textsuperscript{821} The resolution constituted the mandate for Parliament’s delegation, who attended the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai shortly after.

On 21 November 2023, the EU Parliament adopted a position to reinforce the need for decarbonisation using Europe’s manufacturing output in technologies, to remain in line with the “Net Zero Industry Act”, which aims to produce 40 per cent of Europe’s annual deployment needs in net-zero technologies by 2030 and capture 25 per cent market share for these technologies.\textsuperscript{822} The new amendments increased the scope of legislation to ‘encompass the entire supply chain, including components, materials, and machinery for producing net-zero technologies’ and to include a broader range of technologies.

\textsuperscript{816} CADIZ REPOWEREU SOLAR ENERGY, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 26 October 2023. Access Date: 8 November 2023. https://www.eib.org/en/projects/pipelines/all/20220648

\textsuperscript{817} CADIZ REPOWER EU SOLAR ENERGY, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 26 October 2023. Access Date: 8 November 2023. https://www.eib.org/en/projects/pipelines/all/20220648


On 28 November 2023, MEPs and the Spanish Presidency agreed on plans to catalyse the uptake of renewable and low-carbon gasses, including hydrogen into the EU gas market.\textsuperscript{823} A quote extracted from this discussion discloses that sectors that are difficult to decarbonise, such as steel and chemicals will be at the centre of developing Europe’s hydrogen market, enabling the phasing out of fossil fuels and preserving competitiveness in the green job market.

On 1 and 2 December 2023, during COP28, President von der Leyen attended the World Climate Action Summit.\textsuperscript{824} At the EU Pavilion, she hosted a panel on the Paris Agreement’s aligned carbon markets, with the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and World Trade Organisation, and a launch event for the ‘Just Energy Transition Partnership’ with Vietnam. She also launched the Global Pledge on Renewables and Energy Efficiency, aimed at increasing installed renewable capacity and efficiency by 2030.

On 2 December 2023, at COP28 the European Commission was among the participants that launched the Coal Transition Accelerator to “share expertise, design new policies including through best practices and lessons learned, and unlock new sources of public and private financing to facilitate just transitions from coal to clean energy.”\textsuperscript{825}

On 2 December 2023, the EIB announced that building partnerships with other countries to advance clean energy technologies was one of its main goals at COP28.\textsuperscript{826}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that both its regulations and investments towards clean energy technologies are more affordable for all nations and help drive a global, just energy transition for workers and communities that will leave no one behind. This has been achieved by their internal investments to achieve a greater adoption of renewable energy within the internal energy mix, and foreign investments to increase uses of renewable energy sources through funding, and collaborations for research and transitions. While these actions be motivated by the European Union’s attempt to isolate Russia’s fossil fuel exports, they aim to pave way for a low carbon future overall.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1

\textit{Analyst: Kaavya Punn}

\textsuperscript{825} Global Leaders Gather at COP28 to Launch a New Initiative to Support Acceleration of Just Coal Transitions, Elysee (Paris) 2 December 2023. Access Date: 5 December 2023. https://www.elysee.fr/admin/upload/default/0001/15/5887a8f79e48ee44de83f61dc0ad3157b22dec30.pdf
7. Energy: Low Carbon and Renewable Hydrogen Markets

“We will enhance our efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.”

Hiroshima G7 Leaders Communiqué

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<th>Partial Compliance</th>
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Background

In the ongoing global effort to address climate change and transition to more sustainable energy sources, G7 members have played a pivotal role in advancing the development and adoption of low carbon and renewable hydrogen markets. These commitments represent a key component of the G7 leaders’ broader strategy to combat climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), and promote energy security. While the G7 members’ interest in low carbon and renewable energy has gained greater prominence in recent years due to increasing concerns about climate change and the need to reduce GHGs, including hydrogen energy. Highlights of this on the G7’s agenda follow:

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the need to explore alternatives to imported oil, particularly considering the oil crisis.827 It was during this summit that the importance of investing in research and development (R&D) initiatives for renewable energy alternatives was first highlighted. Emphasis was placed on reducing dependency on imported oils and recognizing the long-term significance of coal as an energy source.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 members recognized the importance of cooperatively developing new technologies and processes to reduce carbon dioxide and other GHG emissions.828 Leaders also agreed to prioritize the development of alternative energy sources, such as nuclear energy, to protect health and the environment.

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders reemphasized the seriousness of threats such as global warming and climate change and expressed their commitment to aiding countries in developing more efficient energy policies.829

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At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G7 leaders committed to transforming the way they used energy and managing the impact of climate change.\textsuperscript{830} To this end, they indicated a commitment to support the development of clean energy technologies and frameworks through the collaboration of the public and private sectors. Although there was no direct mention of hydrogen technologies, the summer paved the way for future developments in the space.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, combatting climate change was addressed as one of the major challenges for humankind, and energy efficiency and technological cooperation were discussed as solution pathways.\textsuperscript{831}

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, the G7 emphasized the importance of decarbonizing the global economy and supporting renewable energy sources.\textsuperscript{832} Leaders committed to “decarbonize the global economy over the course of this century” and “to achieve a low-carbon global economy in the long-term including developing and deploying innovative technologies striving for a transformation of the energy sectors by 2050,” indicating a long-term commitment to reducing carbon emissions using low carbon technologies. At the summit, the G7 leaders expressed their support for the Hamburg Initiative, which targeted “performance and reduction of the cost of technologies such as smart grids, systems optimization, energy storage, electric vehicles, offshore wind energy.”\textsuperscript{833}

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing climate change and energy security by accelerating the transition to a decarbonized economy.\textsuperscript{834} Leaders acknowledged the role of energy efficiency and the importance of renewable energy technologies in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by committing to further investments into innovating technologies with low GHG emissions.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, discussions included topics on energy security and sustainability.\textsuperscript{835} Leaders affirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change, which includes efforts to reduce carbon emissions and promote renewable energy.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, members focused on reducing inequality and addressing climate change.\textsuperscript{836} Various aspects of climate action were discussed, including transitioning to clean and sustainable energy sources.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, leaders committed to accelerating the shift away from unabated coal capacity and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2021.\textsuperscript{837} They also pledged to support the development and deployment of hydrogen as a clean energy source, marking the first time that hydrogen was specifically targeted as an avenue to achieve net-zero by the G7.

\textsuperscript{831} Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 08 June 2007. Access Date: 08 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.html
\textsuperscript{832} Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 08 June 2015. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html
\textsuperscript{833} G7 Hamburg Initiative for Sustainable Energy Security, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 May 2015. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/energy/150512-hamburg.html
\textsuperscript{834} G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html
\textsuperscript{835} G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html
\textsuperscript{836} G7 Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-of-leaders.html
\textsuperscript{837} Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html
At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 members reaffirmed their commitment towards the Paris Agreement.\textsuperscript{838} G7 leaders committed to pursuing trade policies that drive emissions reduction and overall decarbonization, recognizing that carbon leakage can increase with divergent trade and climate policy. Leaders also pledged to help combat climate change by leveraging the World Trade Organization to mobilize additional funding for clean energy initiatives.

Commitment Features
At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders committed to “enhance [their] efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.”\textsuperscript{839} This commitment has two dimensions for G7 members to receive full compliance: a) developing low carbon and renewable hydrogen supply chains and b) developing the global market for hydrogen based upon international standards and certification schemes. Both dimensions must adhere to environmental and social standards.

Definitions and Concepts
“Enhance” is understood to mean heighten or intensify.\textsuperscript{840} “Develop” is understood to mean to make active or promote the growth of.\textsuperscript{841} “Rule-based” in the context of the commitment, refers to markets and supply chains operating according to the “rule-of-law” which is understood to mean “a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private … are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated.”\textsuperscript{842} “Transparent global markets and supply chains” is understood to mean traceability through the production, sale, and use process.\textsuperscript{843} The Organization for Economic Cooperation and development defines traceability as the process by which enterprises track materials and products and the conditions in which they were produced throughout the supply chain.\textsuperscript{844} In the context of the commitment, transparency and traceability refer to calculating carbon content and intensity through the supply chain including inputs, production, and use.\textsuperscript{845} “Low carbon hydrogen” refers to hydrogen produced from a) “abated fossil hydrogen production, in which hydrogen is produced using natural gas, steam methane reforming and a form of carbon capture and sequestration (commonly known as blue hydrogen)” or b) “pyrolysis of natural gas, in which hydrogen and a solid carbon black product are produced (such hydrogen is commonly known as turquoise hydrogen).”\textsuperscript{846}

“Renewable hydrogen” refers to hydrogen derived via the electrolysis of water powered by renewable sources such as hydro, solar, and wind.\(^{847}\) “Renewable hydrogen may also be produced through the reforming of biogas (instead of natural gas) or biochemical conversion of biomass, if in compliance with sustainability requirements.”

“Reliable” is understood to mean able to be trusted.\(^{848}\) In the context of international standards and certification schemes, “reliable” is understood to mean standards or certifications developed by a G7 member body or an organization to which a G7 member is a party.

“International standards and certification schemes” refer to voluntary common conditions that can create certainty for cross-border trade.\(^{849}\) Existing examples include the Green Hydrogen Organisation’s Green Hydrogen Standard and the EU’s CertifHy.

“Environmental and social standards” refers to “strengthening the social and environmental outcomes of markets and supply chains, avoiding adverse impacts to people and the environment, and minimizing, mitigating, and managing adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible.”\(^{850}\) The following principles govern the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) Social and Environmental Standards (SES): leave no one behind, human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability.\(^{851}\) The SES covers standards for biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management, climate change and disaster risks, community health, safety and security, cultural heritage displacement and resettlement, indigenous peoples’ labour and working conditions, pollution prevention and resource efficiency. The UNDP also identifies the following as management system requirements: quality assurance and risk management screening, categorization assessment and management, stakeholder engagement and response mechanisms, access to information, monitoring, reporting and compliance.

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong actions to develop low carbon and renewable hydrogen supply chains, and to develop the global market for hydrogen based upon international standards and certification schemes while also ensuring that those supply chains and global market rules adhere to environmental and social standards.

Examples of strong actions include, but are not limited to, establishment and/or modernization and/or sharing of codes and standards to define types of hydrogen, account for emission thresholds/carbon intensity, and related accountability metrics. It may also comprise hydrogen policy and regulatory framework supports. Strong action can include national hydrogen strategies and inclusion of hydrogen in clean energy pathway maps. Fiscal supports including funds, subsidies, tax credits and/or loans for research and development, scale up of manufacturing processes, investment in infrastructure such as hydrogen pipelines, liquefaction plants, and refuelling stations all entail strong actions. G7 members’ national hydrogen strategies endorse the inclusion of corollary policies including regulations, carbon pricing, clean fuel standards, zero emission standards, and other market signals to reflect GHG emissions in baseline fuel costs and de-risk investments in fossil-fuel alternatives.

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as crucial actions towards developing hydrogen supply chains. For compliance, these corollary policies must explicitly state a goal to advance hydrogen or alternative fuels of which hydrogen is one. G7 members’ strategies also identify R&D investments as necessary to reduce costs and enable scale up. Similarly, efforts to attract domestic businesses that can apply hydrogen use, as well as securing agreements with international governments and businesses constitute strong actions.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong action in one or weak action towards both a) developing low carbon and renewable hydrogen supply chains or b) developing the global market for hydrogen based upon international standards and certification schemes. Supply chain and global market actions must adhere to environmental and social standards. Weaker actions include verbal statements of support, government studies on hydrogen supply chains, diplomatic meetings, and organization of forums that advance the commitment. Further, it is not enough for the country to take domestic action, given the international nature of the commitment and its focus on international standards and supply chains.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member demonstrates little to no effort on this commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

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<thead>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken little to no action to develop rules-based, transparent, and reliable low carbon and renewable hydrogen supply chains or to develop the global market for hydrogen based upon international standards and certification schemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken weak actions towards both or strong actions towards one of developing low carbon and renewable hydrogen supply chains or developing the global market for hydrogen based upon international standards and certification schemes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken several strong actions to develop both low carbon and renewable hydrogen supply chains and to develop the global market for hydrogen based upon international standards and certification schemes while also ensuring that supply chains and global market rules adhere to environmental and social standards.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Jacob Rudolph
Lead Analyst: Sujit Magesh

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.

On 25 May 2023, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Natural Resources and to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Julie Dabrusin announced a new call for proposals for research, development and demonstration projects aimed at eliminating carbon emissions from Canada’s transportation sector. The selected projects will help improve vehicle energy efficiency through implementing technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells to address the transportation sector’s carbon footprint, particularly in medium and heavy-duty vehicles. Under Canada’s Energy Innovation Program, successful research and development

proposals receive up to 75 per cent of project costs to a maximum of CAD1.5 million and accepted demonstration projects receive up to 50 per cent of projects costs to a maximum of CAD5 million.

On 30 May 2023, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson and provincial partners expanded the regulatory framework for Nova Scotia’s and Newfoundland and Labrador’s offshore energy regulators, with the new mandates including the mandate over developing offshore clean energy infrastructure.855 The Minister explained that the amendments help the provinces pursue the opportunity to develop, oversee, and implement offshore clean energy generation infrastructure, which includes infrastructure for producing clean hydrogen.

On 31 May 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD150,000 investment to launch a local awareness campaign into local hydrogen production.856 The campaign aims to close many Canadians’ knowledge gap on clean energy and its use in the economy. The Minister also spoke about the Newfoundland and Labrador Collaboration Framework, identifying hydrogen and carbon capture utilization and storage as areas for the province to excel in developing a low-carbon economy.

On 14 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson discussed Canada’s continued partnership on issues of common interest, such as hydrogen, with the Czech Minister of Industry and Trade, Jozef Síkela.857 The Ministers pledged to strengthen cooperation to create a more resilient green, sustainable, and low-carbon global economy and reaffirmed shared interest in understanding the renewable hydrogen’s role as a clean energy source for the future. The discussion also involved the prospects of exporting clean and renewable hydrogen to the Czech Republic to satisfy its electricity demand through low-carbon means.

On 26 June 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau underscored Canada’s interest and commitment towards partnering with the Nordic countries to develop advanced technologies in carbon capture and storage, and clean hydrogen to transition toward a low-carbon economy.858

On 27 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson pledged to invest over CAD100 million to advance and develop British Columbia’s low-carbon economy, and announced the Collaboration Framework for Accelerating a Low-Carbon Economy, identifying clean hydrogen and carbon management systems as one of key opportunity areas.859 The investment includes almost CAD48.7 million for feasibility studies related to hydrogen as a clean fuel source and CAD15 million to further hydrogen fuel cell technologies development.

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On 29 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson issued a call for funding proposals to promote clean fuels and zero-emission vehicle awareness. Natural Resources Canada will share up to 75 per cent of accepted proposal costs from not-for-profits and up to 50 per cent of costs from for-profit organizations. This funding advances the market for clean fuels including hydrogen.

On 29 June 2023, Minister Wilkinson announced installation funding for a Kelowna hydrogen refuelling station off the Trans-Canada Highway, enhancing the hydrogen supply chain.

On 1 July 2023, the Canadian government’s Clean Fuel Standards regulations took effect. The regulation creates a credit system that incentivizes renewable emission reductions including by investment in hydrogen fuel cell vehicles and stations.

On 6 July 2023, Parliamentary Secretary Dabrusin participated in an event announcing the first public hydrogen refueling station for light and heavy-duty vehicles in Ontario which builds the hydrogen supply-chain out to consumers.

On 18 July 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau, in his speech at the Australia-Canada Economic Leadership Forum, reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to building a clean world economy through global partnerships to develop low-carbon sources such as hydrogen.

On 22 July 2023, Minister Wilkinson and the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “support acceleration of production, utilization, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes.” The Ministers also agreed to high level steps needed to achieve their commitment including collaboration on national standards development for low carbon hydrogen and movement towards global harmonization, free trade advancement, research and development cooperation for technological innovation, finance activation to support the entire supply chain, as well as voluntary information exchanges.

On 22 July 2023, Canada, along with Australia, Brazil, Chile, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Korea, the Netherlands, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union jointly launched the International Hydrogen Trade Forum to

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866 Outcome Document and Chair’ Summary, G20 Information Centre (Goa) 22 July 2023. Access Date: 10 November 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230722-energy.html#annex1
advance the global hydrogen market.\textsuperscript{867} The Forum aims to connect importers and exporters and reduce barriers to trade and bolsters the global market for hydrogen.

On 24 July 2023, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault released the Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies Government of Canada Self-Review Assessment Framework and the Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies Government of Canada Guidelines which phase out fossil fuel subsidies.\textsuperscript{868} Removing fossil fuel subsidies moves the energy market toward better reflecting baseline costs and helps cleaner fuels including hydrogen to compete.

On 10 August 2023, Ministers Guibeault and Wilkinson announced draft Clean Electricity Regulations to move Canada towards a net-zero electrical grid by 2035.\textsuperscript{869} Clean electricity forms a necessary component of renewable hydrogen supply chains.\textsuperscript{870}

On 7 September 2023, the Minister responsible for the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario Filomena Tassi announced that Canada will invest CAD3.5 million for a green hydrogen-producing plant to adopt new manufacturing techniques and expand its capacity fivefold.\textsuperscript{871}

On 25 September 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau held a meeting with the Premier of British Columbia, David Eby, where the two leaders discussed joint efforts to foster clean economic growth in the province.\textsuperscript{872} The discussion also included increasing investments in the clean economy and nurturing partnerships with indigenous communities to open new areas of growth for clean hydrogen.

On 15 October 2023, the Canadian government issued payments to Canadians living in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island where the federal carbon pollution pricing system operates.\textsuperscript{873} The Climate Action Incentive Payment aims to facilitate the transition to cleaner fuels including hydrogen by helping households offset federal carbon pollution pricing costs through payments occurring quarterly.

On 30 October 2023, Parliamentary Secretary Dabrusin and Minister Wilkinson announced a call for proposals for projects set to improve Canada’s smart grid system and address the barriers of scaling small-scale pilot projects.


\textsuperscript{873} Climate action incentive payment, Canada Revenue Agency (Ottawa) 5 October 2023. Access Date: 7 November 2023. https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/child-family-benefits/cai-payment.html
projects into large-scale grid deployments. The move aims to improve the overall grid reliability, energy efficiency, and make it easier for pilot projects, such as hydrogen-generating plants, to deploy on a macro-scale.

On 2 November 2023, Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development Mary Ng attended a tour of liquefied hydrogen terminal and storage facility in Osaka, where she promoted Canada as a reliable investment destination and energy security partner in clean energy.

On 9 November 2023, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland and Manitoba Premier Wab Kinew announced a joint CAD475.6 million investment into Manitoba’s energy grid to support clean energy. A strong renewable electricity supply chain forms part of the hydrogen supply chain. This investment will service Manitoba’s hydrogen plants, like H2MB, and support future hydrogen production development projects.

On 14 November 2023, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly and the other ministers participating in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum released a statement that included the goal to identify best practices and frameworks for producing hydrogen from zero to low emissions technologies in the APEC region.

On 16 November 2023, Minister of Emergency Preparedness and Minister Responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency Harjit Sajan announced over CAD1.1 million to grow the clean energy sector in Burnaby, British Columbia. The investment aims to improve the development and production of clean energy equipment including hydrogen fuel cells.

On 17 November 2023, Parliamentary Secretary Dabrusin on behalf of Minister Guibeault announced the launch applications for a CAD170 million Low Carbon Challenge in an effort to generate green growth. Eligible projects would bring forward innovative solutions to reduce emissions and cut energy costs, which includes hydrogen energy-related submissions.

On 21 November 2023, Minister Freeland outlined the implementation timetable for the Clean Hydrogen Tax Credit and introduced Carbon Contracts for Difference as part of the Fall 2023 Economic Statement. Consultations on draft legislation will commence in Fall 2023. Subject to consultation results, legislation for the
Clean Hydrogen Tax Credit will be introduced in Parliament early in 2024. The tax credit will be backdated to take effect 28 March 2023. To achieve the maximum tax credit, projects must pay prevailing union wages and offer apprenticeship opportunities. The companion legislation to implement these labour requirements will be introduced during Fall 2023 based on consultations which ended 8 September 2023. Further tax credits to support clean electricity will support a renewable energy supply for hydrogen; these tax credits will follow Summer 2024 consultations and Fall 2024 legislation but will also be effective 28 March 2023. In the statement, Minister Freeland also announced Carbon Contracts for Difference as a new tool in the Canada Growth Fund’s financial offerings suite. Carbon Contracts for Difference represent a means to backstop future carbon prices and to ensure predictability for businesses making large-scale investments in emissions reduction projects; Carbon Contracts for Difference will also facilitate robust carbon credit markets and encourage alternative energy production such as hydrogen. The Canada Growth Fund will allocate up to CAD7 billion of its current CAD15 billion in capital for Carbon Contracts for Difference as well as Offtake Agreements.

On 29 November 2023, Minister of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Sean Fraser announced CAD125 million debt financing to support the development of a clean energy hub by EverWind in Nova Scotia. The loan is designed to support electricity generation through clean hydrogen production, intended for domestic consumption and exports to foreign markets such as Germany.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards. Canada advanced strong actions to develop the supply chain for low carbon and renewable hydrogen through funding, tax credits, and loans for hydrogen production plants, supply chain supportive funding for fuel cell technologies, zero-emission vehicles, and renewable electricity access for hydrogen production facilities, investments in research and development, legal framework amendments to empower hydrogen infrastructure deployment, and regulatory incentives for fuel-switching and de-risking hydrogen investments. Canada supported the development of the rule-based global market for hydrogen, with strong actions, by jointly establishing an organization dedicated to facilitating hydrogen trade. Canada’s Clean Hydrogen Tax Credit creates eligibility requirements around labour standards and demonstrates their commitment for hydrogen to adhere to social standards.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Giorgi Kaikatsishvili

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.

On 25 May 2023, Minister for the Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion Christophe Bechu and Minister for Energy Transition Clément Beaune called proposals for decarbonization roadmap proposals in the development, building and transportation sectors. The ministers emphasized that electrification will not be

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sufficient to facilitate a clean energy transition in the transportation industry, indicating a potential role for hydrogen energy, especially in heavy duty vehicles where electrification is challenging. Overall, the shift in roadmap toward decarbonization can pave the way for enhanced hydrogen production and use.

On 20 June 2023, the Transport Innovation Agency organized a seminar featuring innovative companies such as EnHyWhere, which develops hydrogen refueling stations.885

On 22 June 2023, the Senate passed the Green Industry Act.886 The Act aims to make France a leader in green industry and green technologies by creating and accelerating green industries and decarbonizing existing industries.887 The Act lists green hydrogen as an example of a major decarbonization technology to be accelerated.

On 6 July 2023, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion and the Ministry of Energy Transition announced a revision to the multiannual energy programme for Corsica to set objectives for renewable energy and hydrogen development in Corsican territory.888

On 8 July 2023, the National Assembly committed the military to analyze its needs for hydrogen and biofuels.889

On 8 July 2023, Minister for Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher announced a joint statement between France and Saudi Arabia indicating low carbon hydrogen’s importance in decarbonizing energy.890 France and Saudi Arabia agreed on a roadmap for cooperation in hydrogen with three main pillars: technological development, commercial cooperation and policies and regulations.

On 21 July 2023, the National Assembly passed amendments to the Green Industry Act.891 The Act aims to make France a leader in green industry and green technologies by creating and accelerating green industries and decarbonizing existing industries.892 The Act lists green hydrogen as an example of a major decarbonization technology earmarked for acceleration.

On 22 July 2023, Minister Pannier-Runacher and the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “support acceleration of production, utilization, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing

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voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes. The Ministers also agreed to high level steps needed to achieve their commitment including collaboration on national standards development for low carbon hydrogen and movement towards global harmonization, free trade advancement, research and development cooperation for technological innovation, finance activation to support the entire supply chain, as well as voluntary information exchanges.

On 25 July 2023, President Emmanuel Macron and other members of the European Council approved the ‘Fit for 55’ legislative package, including the Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation. The adopted legislation dictates required targets for hydrogen refuelling infrastructure.

On 28 July 2023, the Ministry for Energy transition released a report on strategies for supply chains highlighting the hydrogen’s role in decarbonization.

On 28 August 2023, the Government of France announced EUR4 billion in subsidies to support the low-carbon hydrogen development. The funding aims to support annual production of 140,000 tons.

On 30 August 2023, Minister Pannier-Runacher visited a low-carbon hydrogen production site and the first European electrolyser Gigafactory on a trip to promote hydrogen.

On 19 September 2023, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion and the Ministry of Energy Transition opened a consultation on the mechanisms to support decarbonized hydrogen production.

On 27 September 2023, Minister for Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire and Minister Delegate for Public Accounts Thomas Cazenave tabled the draft Finance Bill 2024 in the National Assembly.

The draft bill allocates EUR700 million to support low carbon hydrogen production in France in 2024.

On 2 October 2023, Minister Le Maire, and Minister Pannier-Raucher announced the implementation of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).\footnote{Mise en œuvre du Mécanisme d’ajustement carbone aux frontières (MACF) au 1er octobre 2023, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 2 October 2023. Access Date: 6 December 2023. https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/mise-en-oeuvre-du-mecanisme-dajustement-carbone-aux-frontieres-macf-au-1er-octobre-2023} The CBAM aims to reduce carbon leakage, will enter a transitional phase that lasts until the end of 2025. During this phase, reporting will be required from six sectors including hydrogen.


cost differential to fossil-fuel-based hydrogen. The Bill allocates EUR700 million to support low carbon hydrogen production in France in 2024. On 11 November 2023, Minister Le Maire presented a draft law laying down provisions for adaptation to European Union law, and specifically introduces a definition into French law for renewable and low-carbon hydrogen. On 13 November 2023, France and Ireland signed a joint declaration of intent on energy transition cooperation, which included recognizing the role played by hydrogen production through electrolysis. On 15 November 2023, the National Assembly passed the Public Finance Programming for the years 2023-2027 Act that allocates nearly EUR30 billion over 2024-2027 to commercialize small nuclear reactors, green hydrogen, and French industry decarbonization. France has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards. France advanced strong actions to develop the supply chain for low carbon and renewable hydrogen through legislation designed to increase hydrogen fuelling infrastructure, funding to support hydrogen production, and tax exemptions for hydrogen powered vehicles. France supported the development of the rule-based global market for hydrogen, with strong actions, by enforcing hydrogen reporting requirements, implementing hydrogen origin certifications, and jointly establishing a hydrogen governance body to support market development. Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Sarah Wileczynski**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.

On 26 May 2023, Germany’s National Development Bank (KfW) announced its USD325 million contribution towards financing the world’s largest green hydrogen project in Saudi Arabia. This investment aims to help achieve global climate neutrality and successful energy transition through promoting reliable and large-scale green hydrogen production.

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On 31 May 2023, Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck and European Commissioner for Energy Kadri Simson released a joint statement detailing plans to link the European Hydrogen Bank with Germany’s H2Global to enhance hydrogen standards and markets.915

On 8 June 2023, Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz and Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni announced an agreement to build a new hydrogen pipeline between Italy and Germany.916 The pipeline will have the capacity to transport around four million tons of green hydrogen per year and aims to enhance German and European hydrogen infrastructure capacity.917

On 13 June 2023, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Franziska Brantner announced an agreement with the Government of Quebec to provide joint funding for innovation projects by startups, enterprises, and research societies in green hydrogen and energy transition technologies.918 The agreement aims to deepen Germany’s partnership with Quebec on innovation and decarbonization.

On 14 June 2023, the KfW, the Head of Division for the Latin American and Caribbean Public Sector for the European Investment Bank (EIB) Kristin Lang, Executive Vice-President José Miguel Benavente of the Product Development Corporation, and Chilean Minister of Finance Mario Marcell Cullell signed a statement of intent establishing the Team Europe Renewable Hydrogen Funding Platform for Chile.919 The agreement allows for up to EUR200 million in financing and a grant of EUR16.5 million from the EU Latin America and Caribbean Investment Facility and aims to support Chile’s renewable hydrogen industry. The initiative advances Chile’s goals of achieving 100 per cent clean energy by 2050, promoting economic decarbonization, creating green jobs, and fostering business opportunities for both Chilean and European companies.

On 20 June 2023, Chancellor Scholz signed the German-Chinese Memorandum of Understanding on electric and hydrogen mobility with the intention to continue information exchanges regarding safety, regulation, and standardization of its use.920

On 26 June 2023, Minister Habeck and South Africa’s Minister of Electricity Kgosietsho Ramokgopa signed a cooperation agreement to further expand partnership on green hydrogen and its production, processing, and transport.921 The deal aims to increase the supply of low-carbon energy in South Africa through green hydrogen, while securing its reliable, diversified supply to Germany.

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On 5 July 2023, the Federal Cabinet adopted the Act Adopting the Federal Budget for the 2024 Fiscal Year and Fiscal Plan to 2027. The budget supports additional measures for future technologies and climate action via the almost EUR250 billion Climate and Transformation Fund 2023-2027. Examples include financing for the hydrogen strategy, industrial decarbonization and initiatives under the Renewable Energy Sources Act.

On 7 July 2023, the Bundestag passed amendments to the Liquified Natural Gas Acceleration Act, stating that land-based Liquified Natural Gas terminals will need to be retrofitted to show a proof of green readiness, or the ability to operate on green hydrogen. The amendment promotes sustainable investments into new gas terminals allowing for greater hydrogen infrastructure.

On 19 July 2023, Minister Habeck emphasized the importance of Germany’s closer cooperation with India on issues like green hydrogen, decarbonizing the economy, and mitigating the climate crisis.

On 20 July 2023, the representatives from the KfW discussed the importance of collaboration with other leading European development banks to jointly contribute to transforming the European Union’s energy sector to a low-carbon model through green hydrogen initiatives.

On 21 July 2023, Minister Habeck and Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura discussed bilateral cooperation on hydrogen at the 14th Clean Energy Ministerial and 8th Mission Innovation Ministerial.

On 22 July 2023, Minister Habeck and the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “support acceleration of production, utilization, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes.” The Ministers also agreed to high level steps needed to achieve their commitment including collaboration on national standards development for low carbon hydrogen and movement towards global harmonization, free trade advancement, research and development cooperation for technological innovation, finance activation to support the entire supply chain, as well as voluntary information exchanges.

On 22 July 2023, Germany, along with Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Korea, the Netherlands, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union jointly launched the International Hydrogen Trade Forum to...
advance the global hydrogen market. The Forum aims to connect importers and exporters and reduce barriers to trade and bolsters the global market for hydrogen.

On 25 July 2023, Chancellor Scholz and other members of the European Council approved the ‘Fit for 55’ legislative package, including the Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation. The adopted legislation dictates required targets for hydrogen refuelling infrastructure.

On 26 July 2023, Minister Habeck presented the updated National Hydrogen Strategy which sets development plans for hydrogen infrastructure across Germany. Minister Habeck also underlined progress in funding distribution to create hydrogen-capable power plants in Germany’s electricity sector. The presentation emphasized that, before green hydrogen becomes fully available, priority would be given to utilizing other low-carbon techniques below like blue and turquoise hydrogen with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions below unabated fossil fuel use. According to the federal government’s plans, Germany will have a capacity of at least ten gigawatts for domestic electrolysis by 2030 and a new hydrogen import strategy.

On 1 August 2023, Minister Habeck concluded discussions between Germany and the European Commission with the regards to the framework conditions for future hydrogen plants and converting existing plants towards hydrogen capability. The framework now moves to the consultation phase. The Minister outlined that Germany intends to tender hydrogen power plants with generating capacity up to 15 gigawatts of electricity by 2035 that are currently operating with natural gas.

On 9 August 2023, Chancellor Scholz announced that the federal government will invest in German mechanical engineering and heavy industry to promote the production of green steel using carbon-neutral or low-carbon hydrogen.

On 9 August 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved the draft for the Special Climate and Transformation Fund for 2024 to achieve Germany’s goal of creating a climate-neutral economy and includes EUR3.7 billion for boosting the hydrogen economy.
On 5 September 2023, Chancellor Scholz announced that a part of the EUR58 billion from the Climate and Transformation Fund would be used for ramping up hydrogen energy utilization and development.935

On 15 September 2023, the Ministry of Finance submitted a payment application to the European Commission through the Recovery and Resilience Plan including for hydrogen projects, electromobility, digitalization, and public administration efficiency.936

On 25 September 2023, Chancellor Scholz reiterated Germany’s commitment to replace fossil fuels like coal, gas and oil with hydrogen and announced further developments of hydrogen-capable infrastructure in the country.937

On 26 September 2023, State Secretary for Energy Phillip Nimmerman and United Kingdom Minister for Energy Efficiency and Green Finance John Callanan announced a new agreement between the UK and Germany to assist in accelerating international hydrogen industry development.938 Germany and the UK committed to assist in establishing regulations to aid hydrogen trade and include low-carbon hydrogen into their nations’ energy mix and to work together to advance renewable hydrogen technologies through research and innovation.

On 27 September 2023, Chancellor Scholz emphasized the importance of developing a hydrogen-based economy at the annual reception of the German Society for International Collaboration.939

On 4 October 2023, Minister Habeck announced the adoption of Germany’s 2023 Climate Action Programme.940 The Minister cites that the further expansion of the hydrogen network as crucial for work towards climate neutrality.

On 9 October 2023, Chancellor Scholz and other members of the European Council granted final approval of two pillars of the ‘Fit for 55’ legislative package the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, and the revised Renewable Energy Directive.941 The updated directives outline GHG emission reductions of 14.5 per cent in the transport sector. The regulation increases the quota for renewable fuels, including hydrogen. The approval ensures fair competition among European companies through the implementation of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism.

On 11 October 2023, State Secretary Nimmermann delivered a speech at the sixth German-French Energy Forum, with a particular focus on hydrogen as a means to decarbonize the economy. Both sides acknowledged the importance of European hydrogen infrastructure and a common regulatory framework for hydrogen in areas like mobility, manufacturing, and electricity.

On 11 October 2023, Minister for Education and Research Bettina Stark-Watzinger and Italian Minister of University and Research Anna Maria Bernini hosted the Green Hydrogen Generation, Transport and Application: German-Italian Perspectives on the Energy Transition and Hydrogen Economy workshop. The event facilitated hydrogen discussions on national strategies, projects underway, plans for a hydrogen corridor and proposed solutions to market barriers.

On 23 October 2023, at the Fifth German-Algerian Energy Day, Parliamentary State Secretary of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection Stefan Wenzel held discussions with the Algerian Minister for Energy and Mining Mohamed Arkab over the conversion and expansion of gas pipelines between two countries to be hydrogen-capable, especially as Algeria increases green hydrogen production.

On 7 November 2023, the KfW announced an agreement with the Industrial Development Corporation, South Africa’s state-owned promotional bank, pledging EUR23.1 million for a programme to promote sustainable economy development by financing projects for large scale green hydrogen production and use.

On 3 November 2023, Germany and the United Kingdom issued a joint declaration of cooperation on energy and climate change with hydrogen as a key area for cooperation.

On 3 November 2023, Minister Habeck met British Minister for Energy Security and Net Zero Claire Coutinho to discuss energy cooperation. In a joint agreement, both ministers reaffirmed their commitment to cooperation in hydrogen energy.

On 11 November 2023, the Bundestag passed a law to adapt energy regulations to comply with European Union law and otherwise amend energy regulations. The law further ensures the security and affordability of energy and the expansion of the hydrogen network.

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On 13 November 2023, the KfW released its Climate Financing Roadmap. The roadmap outlines a framework for developing and producing clean energy solutions to combat climate change, including hydrogen energy, through investments and funding opportunities for developers. These investments will serve to catalyze hydrogen supply chains.

On 14 November 2023, representatives from the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection and the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy signed two joint declarations of intent on cooperation in the field of hydrogen between Germany and Netherlands. Countries pledged to cooperate on accelerating the expansion of hydrogen infrastructure and joint green hydrogen imports under the newly established H2Global instrument.

On 15 November 2023, the German Federal Cabinet passed an amendment to the Energy Industry Act to create a comprehensive network of hydrogen-capable infrastructure across the country. The plan sets off a process to rapidly develop the hydrogen infrastructure and connect central hydrogen locations, central to reaching large hydrogen consumption and production capabilities.

On 20 November 2023, Chancellor Scholz attended the Compact with Africa Conference. Chancellor Scholz called for greater business cooperation with Africa, including more private investment in the field of hydrogen energy. He highlighted the competitive conditions in Africa for hydrogen production and encouraged it as a potential pathway to a climate-friendly energy supply chain based on green energy.

On 21 November 2023, the Bundestag released a Small Inquiry on Franco-German energy and hydrogen cooperation for Europe. The Inquiry emphasized the use of clean, low-emission hydrogen as key to achieving both climate goals and geopolitical independence in the European energy sphere in context of global threats.

On 22 November 2023, Chancellor Scholz emphasized, via video at the G20, the importance of developing a southern corridor for hydrogen to increase energy supply security for Italy and Germany across the Alps in the context of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East.

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Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards. Germany advanced strong actions to develop the supply chain for low carbon and renewable hydrogen through funding for domestic and international hydrogen production projects, pipeline development and retrofitting, research, development and scaleup investments, legislation designed to increase hydrogen fuelling infrastructure, updates to the hydrogen strategy, and funding for hydrogen solutions to industry abatement. Germany supported the development of the rule-based global market for hydrogen, with strong actions, by enforcing hydrogen reporting requirements and jointly establishing a hydrogen governance body to support market development. Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Giorgi Kaikatsishvili}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen.


On 22 July 2023, Minister of the Environment and Energy Security Gilberto Pichetto and the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “support acceleration of production, utilization, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes.”961 The Ministers also agreed to high level steps needed to achieve their commitment including collaboration on national standards development for low carbon hydrogen and movement towards global harmonization, free trade advancement, research and development cooperation for technological innovation, finance activation to support the entire supply chain, as well as voluntary information exchanges.

On 25 July 2023, Prime Minister Meloni and other members of the European Council approved the ‘Fit for 55’ legislative package, including the Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation.962 The adopted legislation dictates required targets for hydrogen refuelling infrastructure.963

On 7 August 2023, Italy informed the European Commission about a EUR100 million project under the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework to produce electrolysers to accelerate and promote hydrogen production.964

On 28 August 2023, Minister of Business and Made in Italy Adolfo Urso approved an innovation agreement including EUR2.8 million in government funding to construct two pilot plants for fuel cells and flow batteries.965 Fuel cells form a part of the hydrogen supply chain, especially for electricity production.966

On 5 September 2023, the Ministry of Business and Made in Italy allocated EUR300 million from the ‘Fund to support industrial transition’ to assist companies in their environmental protection investment programs.967 Qualifying projects include hydrogen production. The government plans to cover expenses ranging between EUR3 million to EUR20 million for eligible programs.

On 3 October 2023, Ferrovie Nord Milano (FNM) and Alstom jointly unveiled the Coradia Stream, a EUR160 million hydrogen-powered train.968 Ferrovie Dello Stato, the Italian state-owned rail company owns 14.74 per

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961 Outcome Document and Chair’ Summary, G20 Information Centre (Goa) 22 July 2023. Access Date: 10 November 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230722-energy.html#annex1
965 Energia green, Urso autorizza accordo per l’innovazione per lo sviluppo di materiale per celle a combustibile e batterie a flusso, Ministero delle Imprese e del Made in Italy (Rome) 28 August 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 December 2023 https://www.mimit.gov.it/it/notizie-stampa/energia-green-urso-autorizza-accordo-per-l-innovazione-per-lo-sviluppo-di-materiale-per-celle-a-combustibile-e-batterie-a-flusso
967 Transizione green, stanziati 300 milioni per i programmi di investimento delle imprese, Ministero delle Imprese e del Made in Italy (Rome) 5 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 December 2023 https://www.mimit.gov.it/it/notizie-stampa/transizione-green-stanziati-300-milioni-per-i-programmi-di-investimento-delle-imprese
cent of FNM.969 FNM plans for the Coradia to begin operating commercially in Valcamonica between late 2024 and early 2025.970 This initiative forms part of the H2iseO project, which aims to establish Italy’s first Hydrogen Valley in the Brescia region. The Coradia Stream aligns with European environmental objectives and entails renewable hydrogen because it produces zero direct carbon emissions using hydrogen fuel cells.

On 4 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy security announced the implementation of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).971 The CBAM, meant to reduce carbon leakage, enters a transitional phase to the end of 2025, requiring reporting from six sectors, including hydrogen.

On 9 October 2023, Prime Minister Meloni and other members of the European Council granted final approval of two pillars of the ‘Fit for 55’ legislative package the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, and the revised Renewable Energy Directive.972 The updated directives outline GHG emission reductions of 14.5 per cent in the transport sector. The regulation increases the quota for renewable fuels, including hydrogen. The approval ensures fair competition among European companies through the implementation of the CBAM.

On 11 October 2023, Minister of University and Research Anna Maria Bernini and German Minister for Education and Research Bettina Stark-Watzinger hosted the Green Hydrogen Generation, Transport and Application: German-Italian Perspectives on the Energy Transition and Hydrogen Economy workshop.973 The event facilitated hydrogen discussions on national strategies, projects underway, plans for a hydrogen corridor and proposed solutions to market barriers.

On 16 October 2023, Minister of Economy and Finance Giancarlo Giorgetti, tabled the 2024 Draft Budget Plan with the Cabinet; its main measures comprise growing the national economy with a focus on the green energy transition including hydrogen, while maintaining sound public finances.974 The REPowerEU chapter for Italy represented in the budget plan consists of EUR2.76 billion for investments in energy networks, the green transition & energy efficiency, and green energy supply chains. Measures to support the green transition and energy efficiency include tax credits, non-repayable contributions, subsidized loans, and instruments like development contracts. Types of projects favoured comprise renewable energy production, self-production facilities, hydrogen production especially in disused areas, and R&D related to hydrogen. Energy supply chain development focuses on strategic, sustainable & circular, safe supplies of critical materials, parts, and technologies.

On 18 October 2023, Minister Urso and President of the National Association for the Automotive Industry Roberto Vavassori, signed a Memorandum of Understanding, outlining keys to address Italy’s ecological

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969 La holding FNM è una società per azioni quotata in Borsa, Ferrovie Nord Milano (Milan) 19 July 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 13 November 2023.
971 Parte il meccanismo di adeguamento del carbonio alle frontiere (CBAM), avviata prima fase transitoria, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 4 October 2023. Access Date: 16 December 2023.
972 Final adoption of ReFuelEU Aviation completes ‘Fit for 55’ legislation, putting EU on track to exceed 2030 targets, European Commission Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (Brussels) 9 October 2023. Access Date: 8 December 2023.
transition within the automotive supply chain by 2030.\textsuperscript{975} The Memorandum supports market policy adoption to encourage hydrogen utilization.

On 31 October 2023, the Council of Ministers published the Decree No. 145 and introduced Senate Act No. 926, the Budget Law 2024, approved in Cabinet on 18 October 2023.\textsuperscript{976} The 2024 Budget recognizes the main upcoming European deadlines (Milestones and Targets) for the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE).\textsuperscript{977} MASE will follow up on the timetable of reforms, including awarding and starting projects related to production and consumption of green hydrogen together with the completion of the related regulatory framework. The budget strategy differentiates energy sources and favors the development of renewables, biofuels, biomethane and hydrogen as part of Component 2 Implementation (M2C2) through specific incentive policies. The budget also focuses on sustainable mobility as a key contributor to the “Fit for 55” targets through various technologies driven by research and development (R&D) and market arrangements; these include electric transport, with widespread charging stations, biofuels, and hydrogen. To contribute to various energy objectives, including implementation of M2C2, the budget plan provides for a tax credit up to 80 per cent of costs incurred until 31 December 2024 for system investments powered by renewable sources with power exceeding 20 kW. The overall spending envelope for the tax credit allocates EUR20 million for 2024 and EUR50 million for 2025. In total, for all national investments within the scope of the Recovery and Resilience Plan’s implementation, including hydrogen, the Budget Plan authorizes EUR200 million euros for 2024, 2025 and 2026 as well as for financing specific experimental projects connected to the progressive increase in zero-emission mobility through the replacement or conversion of diesel-powered trains with electrically powered, as well as hybrid or hydrogen-powered trains. The Estimates of the Minister of Infrastructure and Transport section creates a fund with an initial allocation of EUR50 million for each of 2024 to 2026, for the purchase of railway rolling stock hydrogen. An amount up to EUR10 million per year can be allocated to the financing of experimental projects linked to the use of hydrogen in rail transport. The Budget Plan establishes a second fund called the “Mediterranean Project” for a range of projects to develop Italy’s economy from the sea, such as R&D for electric and hydrogen powered boats. The plan authorizes EUR100 million from 2024.

On 13 November 2023, Minister Pichetto opened a call for electrolyser proposals with EUR100 million in funding available.\textsuperscript{978} The funding aims to achieve one gigawatt in annual electrolyser production by 2026 to fill part of the supply chain for demand renewable hydrogen.

On 14 November 2023, Minister Pichetto addressed the Merita Foundation on hydrogen.\textsuperscript{979} He reiterated Italy’s commitment to hydrogen as a decarbonization solution especially for difficult to abate sectors. Pichetto also signaled Italy’s intention to use existing and in-development pipelines for hydrogen transportation in Europe and with North African countries.

\textsuperscript{975} MIMIT e ANFIA siglano accordo strategico per la transizione del settore automotive, Ministero delle Imprese e del Made in Italy (Rome) 18 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 December 2023
On 17 November 2023, Minister Pichetto announced EUR118 million for hydrogen R&D to support cost reductions and uptake.\(^{980}\)

On 20 November 2023, Minister Pichetto delivered a speech to the Proxigas assembly where he declared hydrogen “a path of the future” for Italy.\(^{981}\) His remarks show investors across gas supply chains Italy’s commitment to market certainty and support for hydrogen.

On 26 November 2023, Minister Urso and Qatari Minister of Trade and Industry Mohammed Al Thani discussed commercial cooperation including for renewable and low carbon hydrogen.\(^{982}\) Minister Urso presented hydrogen trade opportunities centered around the Port of Trieste.

On 27 November 2023, Minister Urso and Saudi President of the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbou Khalid al Saalem discussed investment implementation for green technology and hydrogen.\(^{983}\)

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards. Italy advanced strong actions to develop the supply chain for low carbon and renewable hydrogen through funding and tax credits for hydrogen production projects, research and development investments, hydrogen powered rail infrastructure, pipeline development agreements, legislation designed to increase hydrogen fuelling infrastructure, supply-chain supportive funding for fuel cell technologies and electrolysers. Italy supported the development of the rule-based global market for hydrogen, with strong actions, by enforcing hydrogen reporting requirements and jointly establishing a hydrogen governance body to support market development.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Minabil Syed**

### Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.

On 25 May 2023, the Ministry of the Environment announced the successful applicants from its City-to-City Collaboration Program that advances global decarbonization, and approved 5 projects that advance hydrogen.\(^{984}, 985\)

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On 28 May 2023, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura and participants at the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework Ministerial Meeting voted in favor of hydrogen cooperation led by Japan and Singapore.

On 30 May 2023, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Fusae Ota and David Eby, Premier of British Columbia in Canada, discussed cooperation. This discussion emphasised strengthening energy security and achieving carbon neutrality through diverse technologies and energy sources, including renewable energy, energy conservation, hydrogen, and carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS).

On 6 June 2023, the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy released its updated Overview of Basic Hydrogen Strategy. The updated strategy indicates a Japanese policy to provide immediate funding for up to YEN20 trillion in support of green hydrogen transformation and decarbonization. Japan aims to increase consumption of hydrogen from anticipated 3 million tons per year by 2030, to about 20 million tons per year by 2050. The main aims of the initiative include increasing hydrogen competitiveness, increasing production capacities, and increasing Japanese hydrogen’s international presence. The updated strategy also includes measures to build a safety regulation system which covers the entire Japanese hydrogen supply chain to promote safe use of hydrogen.

On 12 June 2023, Minister Nishimura and United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan announced their commitment to strengthening cooperation and economic ties between Japan and the UAE, particularly in the hydrogen industry.

On 26 June 2023, Deputy Commissioner Minami and Deputy Commissioner for International Affairs Izuru Kobayashi participated in the first Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) Senior Officials Meeting in Jakarta. AZEC participants agreed to create action plans addressing hydrogen, CCUS standards, and Japan’s Joint Credit Mechanism (JCM) for carbon emissions.

On 28 June 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Environment Isato Kunisada and Mongolian Vice-Minister of Environment and Tourism Ganbaatar Myagmarjav conducted the 15th Japan-Mongolia Environmental Policy Dialogue in Mongolia. The two countries agreed to continue cooperation and introduce advanced decarbonizing technologies, including green hydrogen.

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987 METI Minister Nishimura Visits Detroit, the United States, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Detroit) 28 May 2023.


On 30 June 2023, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) launched a safety portal website for the Hydrogen Safety Strategy. The portal aims to facilitate safe hydrogen utilization across the supply chain and contribute to the development of a hydrogen society.

On 6 July 2023, Ambassador of Japan Hideki Goda and Kyrgyz Deputy Minister of Natural Resources Ecology and Technical Supervision Azamat Temirkulov signed a Memorandum of Cooperation to establish the JCM between Japan and the Kyrgyz Republic. Japan’s JCM system creates incentives for uptake of decarbonization technologies including hydrogen.

On 10 July 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Ryuji Satomi and Chilean Minister of Energy Diego Gonzalo Pardow, discussed sharing expertise and fostering cooperation between the countries’ hydrogen industries.

On 12 July 2023, Vice-Minister Satomi and Colombian Vice-Minister of Trade, Industry, and Tourism Luis Filipe Quintero discussed the Japanese interest in Colombian hydrogen development.

On 16 July 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman agreed to deepen cooperation in clean energy, including hydrogen and critical minerals. The meeting emphasized support for the green transformation, industrial diversification, and human development.


On 22 July 2023, Minister Nishimura and the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “support acceleration of production, utilization, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes.” The Ministers also agreed to high level steps needed to achieve their commitment including collaboration on national standards development for low carbon hydrogen and movement towards

1000 Outcome Document and Chair’ Summary, G20 Information Centre (Goa) 22 July 2023. Access Date: 10 November 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230722-energy.html#annex1
global harmonization, free trade advancement, research and development cooperation for technological innovation, finance activation to support the entire supply chain, as well as voluntary information exchanges.

On 22 July 2023, Japan, along with Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Korea, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union, jointly launched the International Hydrogen Trade Forum to advance the global hydrogen market.\footnote{LAUNCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROGEN TRADE FORUM TO ACCELERATE GLOBAL COLLABORATION, Clean Energy Ministerial (Goa) 22 July 2023. Access Date: 15 December 2023. https://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/launch-of-the-international-hydrogen-trade-forum-to-accelerate-global-collaboration/} The Forum aims to connect importers and exporters and reduce barriers to trade and bolsters the global market for hydrogen.


On 26 July 2023, Minister Nishimura and Australian Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Chris Bowen discussed shared concerns related to decarbonization, energy security, and economic growth.\footnote{Minister Nishimura Holds Meeting with Mr. Chris Bowen, Minister for Climate Change and Energy of Australia, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 26 July 2023. Access Date: 5 December 2023. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2023/0726_003.html} Japan and Australia have collaborated closely in the fields of hydrogen and fuel ammonia. Future energy cooperation plans were discussed, aligning with the Asia Zero Emissions Community concept.


On 31 August 2023, METI hosted the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework Japan week.\textsuperscript{1008} The four-day program focused on the clean economy and covered topics such as hydrogen and ammonia, which accelerating negotiations and promoting cooperation.

On 6 September 2023, Minister Nishimura and UK Secretary of State for Business and Trade Kemi Badenoch held the first Japan-UK Strategic Economic Policy and Trade Dialogue in London.\textsuperscript{1009} The Ministers committed to cooperation in the deployment of clean energy technologies including Hydrogen and Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage technology.

On 9 September 2023, Prime Minister Kishida conducted a meeting with Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese at the G20 Summit.\textsuperscript{1010} The leaders specifically, they agreed to collaborate on decarbonization in Asia through the AZEC initiative. They also emphasized cooperation in the hydrogen and ammonia sectors.

On 12 September 2023, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Shinichi Nakatani and a delegation of the hydrogen taskforce of the Movement of Enterprises of France (MEDEF) led by Frederic Sanchez discussed economic relations between Japan and France with a particular focus on cooperation in the field of hydrogen.\textsuperscript{1011} State Minister Nakatani and the MEDEF delegation explored potential support measures to enhance collaboration between the industrial communities of both countries.

On 25 September 2023, the METI and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Agency jointly hosted the Sixth Hydrogen Energy Ministerial meeting.\textsuperscript{1012} The meeting discussed a global hydrogen demand target, industry and job creation, setting carbon intensity based international standards and certifications, and advancing fiscal supports for emerging economies.

On 27 September 2023, the METI signed a memorandum of cooperation to advance CCUS projects with the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Strategy and the Malaysian national oil company, Petronas.\textsuperscript{1013} The collaborative venture envisions transporting carbon from Japanese industries to Malaysia for storage and abating emissions from blue and grey hydrogen as highlighted in Japan’s hydrogen strategy.\textsuperscript{1014}

On 27 September 2023, the METI and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization jointly held the Fifth International Conference on Carbon Recycling.\textsuperscript{1015} This conference released a summary statement that emphasized the pivotal role of carbon-recycled fuels in achieving carbon neutrality including as a part of the hydrogen supply-chain. The conference called for the establishment of a system to measure and evaluate the environmental value of carbon recycling, fostering a global market for such products.

\textsuperscript{1010} Japan-Australia Leaders’ meeting (Summary), Prime Minister’s Office of Japan (New Delhi) 9 September 2023. Access Date: 5 December 2023. https://www.japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/diplomatic/202309/09australia.html
On 28 September 2023, Minister Nishismura discussed hydrogen promotion with counterparts at the International Energy Agency summit. During the summit, he exchanged views with Polish Minister of Climate and Environment Anna Moskwa, Korean Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy, Kyu Bang Moon and French Minister for Energy Transition, Agnes Pannier-Runacher. The meetings discussed fostering greater cooperation among companies to realize the widespread use of hydrogen and fortifying bilateral cooperation in various energy sectors, encompassing ammonia, hydrogen, and offshore wind power generation.

On 6 October 2023, State Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Kazuchika Iwata attended the opening ceremony for the Abu Dhabi International Petroleum Exhibition and Conference. Japan’s delegation showcased decarbonization technologies including hydrogen production, transportation, and utilization. Minister Iwata reiterated Japan’s commitment to continued cooperation with the United Arab Emirates in hydrogen and other clean energy deployment and production.

On 16 October 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister Yoshida and Basque President Iñigo Urkullu emphasized the need for further hydrogen collaboration during the Business Leaders’ Summit in Spain.

On 17 October 2023, Director-General for Energy and Environmental Policy for the METI Kihara Shinichi, Deputy Director General and Deputy Assistant Minister to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Taketani Atsushi and Assistant Secretary for Energy Resources for the US Department of State Geoffrey Pyatt issued a joint statement emphasizing their collective commitment to advancing efforts in clean energy, technologies and mineral resource supply chains. The statement included a shared commitment to collaborate on regulations and standards for hydrogen including carbon-content measurement.

On 17 October 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of METI Taku Ishii and Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic held a meeting that solidified their commitment to strengthen bilateral ties in the energy sector. The meeting discussed the ongoing cooperating in the field of nuclear power and hydrogen. Additionally, the meeting discussed Japan’s plans regarding the discharge of treated water into the sea.

On 24 October 2023, Minister Nishimura and Danish Minister of Climate Energy and Utilities Lars Aagaard signed a memorandum on cooperation on hydrogen and its derivatives. The memorandum details personnel exchanges, technology and cost reduction collaboration, alignment of regulations and international market development among other areas of cooperation.

On 30 October 2023, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Kazakhstan, Jun Yamada and Minister of Ecology and Natural of the Republic of Kazakhstan Yerlan Nyssanbayev signed a Memorandum of

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Cooperation to establish Kazakhstan as a party to Japan’s JCM. Japan’s JCM system creates incentives for uptake of decarbonization technologies, including hydrogen. On 31 October 2023, Japan and Sri Lanka adopted rules and guidelines for promoting decarbonization technologies including hydrogen at the first Joint Crediting Mechanism meeting in Sri Lanka.

On 14 November 2023, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoko Kamikawa met with United States Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo in San Francisco for the second ministerial meeting of the Japan-US Economic Policy Consultative Committee. Both countries reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen supply chains for clean hydrogen production by investing in research and development.

On 14 November 2023, Minister Kamikawa, Minister Nishimiura and the other ministers participating in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum released a statement that included the goal to identify best practices and frameworks for producing hydrogen from zero to low emissions technologies in the APEC region.

On 14 November 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Nobuhiro Yoshida spoke with Governor of the State of Hawaii, Josh Green on continuing cooperation in clean energy fields, including hydrogen.

On 16 November 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Ishii Taku spoke with German Minister for Tourism, Agriculture, and Forestry Sven Schulze on future economic cooperation, specifically in the field of hydrogen.

On 1 December 2023, Minister Nishimura met with European Commissioner for Energy Kadri Simson to welcome the progress of the Japan-EU Green Alliance and to discuss energy cooperation including on hydrogen.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards. Japan advanced strong actions to develop the supply chain for low carbon and renewable hydrogen through funding for hydrogen projects and updates.

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to the hydrogen strategy. Japan supported the development of the rule-based global market for hydrogen, with strong actions, by jointly establishing an organization dedicated to facilitating hydrogen trade.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ritika Roy Chowdary*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.

On 31 May 2023, the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) released advice for shoppers on green home heating, highlighting the potential for greenwashing of marketing boilers as hydrogen-ready given the non-availability currently of hydrogen fuel for home heating.\(^{1031}\) The CMA endorsed quality assurance schemes that will help develop a rule-based transparent market for heating fuels including hydrogen.

On 7 June 2023, Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net-Zero Grant Shapps and Saudi Minister of Commerce Majid Al Qassabi released a joint statement, as co-chairs, on behalf of the United Kingdom and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Strategic Partnership Council: Economic and Social Pillar.\(^{1032}\) The co-chairs agreed to strengthen collaboration in several areas including sharing and development of best practices on new technologies such as hydrogen, carbon capture and decarbonization and expanding commercial partnerships in clean energy.

On 9 June 2023, Minister for Investment Dominic Johnson announced government backing for the Northern Ireland-based bus manufacturer Wrightbus with GBP50 million in financing.\(^{1033}\) This funding by the UK Export Finance will support Wrightbus in delivering hydrogen powered buses to new markets.

On 13 June 2023, the Prime Minister’s Trade Envoy Richard Faulkner and Taiwan’s Representative to the UK Kelly Hsieh opened the 5th UK-Taiwan Energy Dialogue in London.\(^{1034}\) The Dialogue concentrated on challenges and opportunities on greening the economy, energy security and included discussions and sessions about low carbon hydrogen.

On 28 June 2023, Minister for Energy Security and Net Zero Graham Stuart announced GBP82.9 million in government funding for businesses in the United Kingdom to reduce carbon emissions and switch to cleaner energy alternatives such as hydrogen.\(^{1035}\)

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On 3 July 2023, the UK Emissions Trading Scheme Authority announced tighter caps on industrial, power, and aviation emissions beginning in 2024.\textsuperscript{1036} The emissions cap scheme induces fuel-switching creating incentives for hydrogen adoption.

On 5 July 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero released a report on the future of hydrogen in industry.\textsuperscript{1037} The report featured seven industrial sites to understand the switch from natural gas to 100 per cent hydrogen for use on these sites. The report aims to discover the impacts, costs, feasibility, and safety of switching from natural gas to hydrogen for heating and to share the findings with other industrial sites and industry considering hydrogen as an option to decrease carbon emissions.

On 17 July 2023, the Department of Science, Innovation, and Technology sponsored the release of a report by the Regulatory Horizons Council, an independent expert committee, regarding the regulation of hydrogen fuel in maritime vessels.\textsuperscript{1038} In their report, the Regulatory Horizons Council made recommendations on how the United Kingdom can support the transition to net-zero by changing the regulatory system to promote the use of hydrogen fuel in the domestic maritime sector.

On 22 July 2023, Secretary Shapps and the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “support acceleration of production, utilization, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes.”\textsuperscript{1039} The Ministers also agreed to high level steps needed to achieve their commitment including collaboration on national standards development for low carbon hydrogen and movement towards global harmonization, free trade advancement, research and development cooperation for technological innovation, finance activation to support the entire supply chain, as well as voluntary information exchanges.

On 22 July 2023, the United Kingdom, along with Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Korea, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Uruguay and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union, jointly launched the International Hydrogen Trade Forum to advance the global hydrogen market.\textsuperscript{1040} The Forum aims to connect importers and exporters and reduce barriers to trade and bolsters the global market for hydrogen.

On 2 August 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero updated the UK Hydrogen strategy with a summary of recent hydrogen policy development and schemes.\textsuperscript{1041} On 2 August 2023, Transport Secretary Mark Harper announced GBP8 million for hydrogen transport for airport vehicles and supermarket delivery trucks.\textsuperscript{1042} The funding aims to support construction of four new

\begin{itemize}
\item Outcome Document and Chair’ Summary, G20 Information Centre (Goa) 22 July 2023. Access Date: 10 November 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230722-energy.html#annex1
\end{itemize}
hydrogen refuelling stations and allocates GBP300,000 to Tees Valley area colleges to upskill the local workforce needed to support hydrogen supply-chains.

On 2 August 2023, Secretary Shapps met with corporate energy firms who highlighted the importance of hydrogen during the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero’s Energy Week. On 21 August 2023, the Ministry of Defence and Strategic Command announced the launch of the first of three hydrogen-fuelled charging facilities to power front-line command electric fleet vehicles. On 24 August 2023, the UK Government commenced its first Clean Energy Trade Mission to Australia with hydrogen company Hydrasun. On 4 September 2023, Chancellor of the Exchequer Jeremy Hunt, Minister for Industry and Economic Security Nusrat Ghani, and Decarbonisation and Technology Minister Jesse Norman announced over GBP50 million to cutting edge manufacturing projects for products such as hydrogen fueled farm tractors, and hydrogen fuel-cell coaches.

On 6 September 2023, Secretary of State for Business and Trade Kemi Badenoch and Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura held the first Japan-UK Strategic Economic Policy and Trade Dialogue in London. The Ministers committed to discussions and to cooperation when deploying clean energy technologies including Hydrogen and carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS).

On 6 September 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero published summary of responses and government response to the Offshore Hydrogen regulation Consultation. On 13 September 2023, Minister for Energy Consumers and Affordability Amanda Solloway announced GBP45.7M in funding for new government-backed projects to reduce carbon emissions. The Red Diesel Replacement Competition awarded over GBP6 million for Catagen’s green hydrogen industrial vehicle initiative. The Industrial Hydrogen Accelerator Competition awarded over GBP6 million to the Bay Hydrogen Hub and over GBP900,000 to the Hydrogen for the decarbonization of Sheffield Steel project.

On 15 September 2023, Minister for Energy Efficiency and Green Finance John Callanan launched a consultation pursuing a process for blending increased amounts of hydrogen in the UK gas network.\(^{1050}\)

On 21 September 2023, Minister Stuart announced GBP160 million in funding at the UN Climate Ambitions Summit in New York to help developing countries accelerate the use and development of green technologies and reduce their emissions.\(^{1051}\) The funding will help energy-intensive industries cut their emissions by utilizing clean technologies such as hydrogen-based fuels for steel production.

On 22 September 2023, Trade Envoy Faulkner attended the 19th UK-Taiwan Renewable Energy Conference to discuss goals of reaching net-zero targets by 2050 and opportunities for collaboration on renewable energy development.\(^{1052}\) Taiwan’s Chief Secretary of Ministry of Economic Affairs Yu-Ling Chen and Trade Envoy Faulkner discussed the importance of the UK and Taiwan developing renewable energy such as hydrogen and CCUS.

On 26 September 2023, Minister Callanan and German State Secretary for Energy Phillip Nimmerman announced a new agreement between the United Kingdom and Germany to assist in accelerating international hydrogen industry development.\(^{1053}\) The United Kingdom and Germany committed to assist in establishing regulations to aid hydrogen trade and include low-carbon hydrogen into their nations’ energy mix and to work together to advance renewable hydrogen technologies through research and innovation.

On 9 October 2023, Minister of State for International Trade Nigel Huddleston met with Colombian Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Germán Umaña to discuss UK-Colombia trade.\(^{1054}\) The ministers discussed renewable energy and agreed to co-ordinate strategies for the development of hydrogen regulations in Colombia to assist in developing the renewable energy market.

On 9 October 2023, Minister for Industry and Economic Security Nusrat Ghani announced GBP42.5 million in government funding for 20 net-zero technology projects including hydrogen-powered offroad vehicles.\(^{1055}\)

On 13 October 2023, Minister Nigel Huddleston and Peruvian Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism Juan Carlos Mathews Salazar released a joint statement on the importance of continuing partnership to reduce emissions and address climate change.\(^{1056}\) Minister Huddleston stated the UK will support Peru in their energy transition, including in the green hydrogen sector.

On 19 October 2023, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Roads and Local Transport Richard Holden announced GBP200 million in funding to rollout up to 370 zero emission trucks, 57 refueling and electric

\(^{1050}\) Industry to have their say on increasing role of hydrogen in energy system, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 15 September 2023. Access Date: 6 December 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/industry-to-have-their-say-on-increasing-role-of-hydrogen-in-energy-system


charging stations, and other critical infrastructure. The freight decarbonization investments include projects like Protium’s Hydrogen Aggregated Logistics.

On 23 October 2023, Minister of State at the Department for Science, Innovation, and Technology George Freeman announced GBP75 million in funding for eight innovation launchpads across the country. The Net-Zero Launchpad located at Tees Valley focuses on hydrogen production, CCUS, and offshore wind.

On 24 October 2023, Consul General for the United Kingdom in Houston Richard Hyde and Oklahoma Secretary of Energy and the Environment Ken McQueen jointly chaired the first working group meeting after the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on trade in April 2023. The working group discussed opportunities for knowledge exchange specifically on carbon sequestration and hydrogen fuel innovation.

On 25 October 2023, the UK and Oklahoma held their inaugural working group meeting where they highlighted opportunities for further work and knowledge exchange on several areas including hydrogen fuel innovation.

On 26 October 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom passed the Energy Act 2023. The Energy Act 2023 overhauls the energy system to support the delivery of net-zero commitments and ensure energy security. The Act provides wide support for technologies such as carbon capture and storage and hydrogen while establishing a new independent body, the Future System Operator, to help ensure policy goals are met while maintaining customer affordability.

On 27 October 2023, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero responded to the consultation of the UK Low Carbon Hydrogen Certification Scheme and revised its impact assessment.

On 30 October 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero published a report on Hydrogen production and industrial carbon capture business models containing the outcome and government response to the public consultation on revenue support regulations for hydrogen. Based on consultation responses,

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the report recommends that compliance with the UK Low Carbon Hydrogen Standard determine eligibility for public funding.\textsuperscript{1064}

On 3 November 2023, the UK and Germany issued a joint declaration of cooperation on energy and climate change with hydrogen as a key area for cooperation.\textsuperscript{1065}

On 6 November 2023, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State in the Wales Office James Davies visited a research vessel being retrofitted with a hydrogen propulsion system and funded by the government.\textsuperscript{1066} He reiterated the UK’s commitment to decarbonizing the marine industry including through hydrogen fuel.

On 15 November 2023, the Subsidy Advice Unit of the Competition and Markets Authority published a report providing advice to the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero concerning the proposed net-zero hydrogen subsidy scheme.\textsuperscript{1067}

On 16 November 2023, the Minister of State for the Middle East and North Africa Tariq Ahmad and Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad held the second session of the UK-Algeria Strategic Dialogue and launched the joint higher education committee to strengthen collaboration in fields including green hydrogen.\textsuperscript{1068}

On 16 November 2023, the Department for Transport announced the launch of the Transport Decarbonisation Demonstrators programme.\textsuperscript{1069} The program aims to encourage business to help develop transport schemes that cut long-term emissions. UK business will be eligible to apply for up to GBP500,000 in grants for successful schemes. Hydrogen focused schemes meet eligibility requirements and won funding in previous rounds.\textsuperscript{1070}

On 17 November 2023, Secretary Harper announced six winning projects awarded a total of over GBP27 million to convert carbon dioxide and green hydrogen into aviation fuel.\textsuperscript{1071}

On 20 November 2023, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Affairs David Cameron and Austrian Minister for European and International Affairs Alexander Schallenberg released a joint

\textsuperscript{1070} Transport Research Innovation Grant (TRIG): funding winners, Publishing Service for the Government of the United Kingdom (London) n.d. Access Date: 16 December 2023. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/647dc477103ca60013039919/trig-funding-winners.csv

On 22 November 2023, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Jeremy Hunt, delivered the Autumn 2023 Economic Statement and outlined financial vehicles and investments to develop supply chains and leverage global market potential for hydrogen and CCUS, and other clean technology sectors.1074 First, the Statement makes full write-off of expenses for qualifying plant and machinery investments in the year of investment permanent to encourage investment. Second, new solar and offshore wind projects decided upon after the Statement’s date will be exempted from the Electricity Generator Levy to bring on renewable supply to fuel hydrogen and other projects as well as to service the power grid. The government intends to introduce legislation to provide the Crown Estate with borrowing and wider investment capacity to unlock 20-30 GW of new seabed rights by 2030. The Crown Estate will consider enhancements to floating wind projects in the Celtic Sea in the order of 12GW by 2030. Measures will also be taken to reduce barriers to investment such as quicker connections to the power grid within six months and reforms to the planning process including updates to the National Networks and National Energy Policy Statements. In addition, the government will extend the critical national priority designation to nationally significant low carbon energy projects. Further, the 2023 Statement sets out the revised parameters for the next auction round of Carbon Contracts for Difference to increase the maximum price allowed to de-risk and encourage investment in hydrogen and other alternatives. Finally, Chancellor Hunt announced a GBP960 million Green Industries Growth Accelerator to support manufacturing investments in the green energy sectors where the UK has leading opportunities such as hydrogen and CCUS, nuclear, offshore wind, and electricity networks. The extension of the regional investment zone program from five to ten years further supports hydrogen project decisions as does the creation of the new East Midlands Investment Zone with its focus on green industries. This decision doubles the size of the funding envelope and tax relief available to GBP160 million and partners these funds with a new five-year GBP150 million Investment Opportunity Fund.

On 23 November 2023, Secretary Clare Coutinho announced a GBP960 million government investment to the Green Industries Growth Accelerator, which includes hydrogen development.1075

On 27 November 2023, Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology Michelle Donelan announced regulatory framework reforms for emerging technologies including hydrogen-based aviation fuel.1076

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On 28 November 2023, the British High Commission Singapore announced that it was seeking pilot project proposals under the UK-Singapore Green Economy Framework including hydrogen technology and green transport.\(^{1077}\)

On 3 December 2023, Secretary Coutinho and Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Alexandre Silveira announced the Brazil-UK Hydrogen Hub to facilitate knowledge sharing, bilateral, and international cooperation. The Hub aims to develop the Hydrogen market in Brazil and increase competitiveness of low carbon hydrogen as an energy source.\(^{1078}\)

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards. The United Kingdom advanced strong actions to develop the supply chain for low carbon and renewable hydrogen through funding hydrogen powered transit, heavy transport, aviation and refuelling infrastructure, regulatory incentives for fuel-switching and de-risking hydrogen investments, legislated priority designations, innovation investments, and funding for hydrogen solutions to industry abatement. The United Kingdom supported the development of the rule-based global market for hydrogen, with strong actions, by advancing low carbon hydrogen standards and jointly establishing an organization dedicated to facilitating hydrogen trade.

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

**Analyst: Sarah Wilezynski**

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.

On 22 May 2023, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced a USD42 million project to invest in 22 projects to advance technologies for the production, storage, and deployment of clean hydrogen.\(^{1079}\) The projects aspire to develop solar fuel technologies, higher-density and lower-pressure hydrogen storage methods, cost-effective hydrogen fuel cells, and improved emissions detection and monitoring. The DOE has also allocated USD17.8 million to establish a North American University Research consortium, led by Stanford University, focusing on grid resilience and decarbonization programs. The consortium will help states, tribes, and regions in developing data, modelling tools, a workforce, and methods to achieve the aforementioned goals.

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On 23 May 2023, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed five actions under section 111 of the Clean Air Act to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from fossil-fueled electric generating units.\textsuperscript{1080} This includes performance standards for hydrogen co-firing and emissions.

On 24 May 2023, the DOE launched the Clean Fuel and Products Shot – its seventh DOE Energy Earthshot initiative.\textsuperscript{1081} The program aims to decarbonize transportation and heavy industry with targets to achieve at least an 85 per cent GHG emission reductions by 2035. The initiative plans to leverage clean hydrogen as part of carbon efficient conversions to advance decarbonization in hard to abate sectors.\textsuperscript{1082}

On 31 May 2023, the Internal Revenue Service released supplementary eligibility for the Qualifying Advanced Energy Project tax credit program.\textsuperscript{1083} The new guidelines list hydrogen fuel cells and hydrogen storage technologies as eligible for the tax credit. The requirements stipulate that the hydrogen must be derived from renewables.

On 5 June 2023, the Department of Energy unveiled the National Clean Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap. The framework outlines how clean hydrogen can help the country achieve its decarbonization goals across sectors.\textsuperscript{1084} The framework provides insights into the current state of hydrogen production, transportation, storage, and utilization, and outlines a plan to enhance clean hydrogen production and use by 2030, 2040, and 2050. The roadmap aims to facilitate a 50 to 52 per cent reduction in GHG emissions from 2005 levels by 2030, achieve 100 per cent carbon pollution-free electricity by 2035, and reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2050.

On 8 June 2023, Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade Marisa Ligo and Singapore Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry Gabriel Lim agreed to cooperate to further Singapore’s National Hydrogen Strategy.\textsuperscript{1085}

On 5 July 2023, the DOE released a Notice of Intent and Request for Information to invest upwards to USD1 billion in an initiative to support the Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs (H2Hubs).\textsuperscript{1086} The funding originates from broader energy sections of the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act but now specifically allocates investments to advance renewable hydrogen. The funding aims to establish a national clean hydrogen network to reduce emissions from energy-intensive sectors. The plan aspires to address market uncertainties and help producers and end users have the support necessary to unlock private investment and realize the potential of


clean hydrogen. The mechanism outlined within the Notice of Assessment aims to connect H2Hubs with prospective purchasers.

On 10 July 2023, the DOE announced USD72 million R&D grants to support small businesses. The selected projects include EvolOH which develops technology to reduce the water purity needed to produce hydrogen through electrolysis, thereby reducing costs in the supply chain.\(^{1087}\)

On 18 July 2023, Secretary of Energy Jennifer M. Granholm and Indian Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Hardeep Singh Guri resolved to deepen collaboration in hydrogen deployment and scaling at the third ministerial meeting of the U.S.-India Strategic Clean Partnership.\(^{1088}\)

On 21 July 2023, Secretary Granholm and Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy, Alexandre Silveira, announced their joint commitment for clean hydrogen cooperation through the Clean Energy Industry Dialogue.\(^{1089}\)

On 21 July 2023, Secretary Granholm and Japanese Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura discussed bilateral cooperation on hydrogen at the at the 14th Clean Energy Ministerial and 8th Mission Innovation Ministerial.\(^{1090}\)

On 22 July 2023, Secretary Granholm and the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “support acceleration of production, utilization, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes.”\(^{1091}\) The Ministers also agreed to high level steps needed to achieve their commitment including collaboration on national standards development for low carbon hydrogen and movement towards global harmonization, free trade advancement, in research and development (R&D) cooperation for technological innovation, finance activation to support the entire supply chain, as well as voluntary information exchanges.

On 22 July 2023, the United States, along with Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Korea, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union, jointly launched the International Hydrogen Trade Forum to advance the global hydrogen market.\(^{1092}\) The Forum aims to connect importers and exporters and reduce barriers to trade and bolsters the global market for hydrogen.

On 17 August 2023, the DOE awarded USD34 million to 19 projects that increase clean hydrogen availability and affordability for industrial and transport decarbonization.\(^{1093}\) The selected projects are centred around cost

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\(^{1091}\) Outcome Document and Chair’ Summary, G20 Information Centre (Goa) 22 July 2023. Access Date: 10 November 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230722-energy.html#annex1


and energy reduction in clean hydrogen production, the use of abated biomass and other waste, and the transportation and storage of hydrogen.

On 18 August 2023, Department of Energy Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Office Director Sunita Satyapal announced the creation of the Hydrogen Interagency Task Force during a stakeholder webinar concerning the National Clean Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap. The Hydrogen Interagency Task Force comprises various government agencies working in tandem to support the National Clean Hydrogen Strategy. The task force’s principal goal comprises fostering the development of a sustainable market for clean hydrogen, creating viable jobs, and promoting domestic supply chains.

On 25 August 2023, the DOE awarded USD126 million in R&D grants to small businesses including for hydrogen and fuel cell technology.

On 31 August 2023, the DOE in coordination with the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) hosted the US-Japan CCUS/Carbon Recycling Working Group. Participants in the working group agreed on the need to expand collaboration projects and deploy technologies in various regions, including the Asia-Pacific. Notably, the importance of ongoing collaboration between NETL’s National Carbon Capture Center (NCCC) and NEDO’s R&D and Demonstration base for Carbon Recycling at Osaki-Kamijima was emphasized. Carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS) represents a crucial element in the low carbon hydrogen supply chain.

On 20 September 2023, the DOE announced USD47.7 million in funding for 16 research, development, and demonstration projects to foster clean hydrogen technologies. The projects aspire to lower technology costs, enhance hydrogen infrastructure, and improve fuel cell performance. The selected projects will focus on numerous aspects of the clean hydrogen supply chain, including hydrogen delivery, storage technologies, and durable fuel cells. The investment advances the DOE’s goal to reduce the cost of clean hydrogen to USD1 dollar per kilogram within 10 years.

On 29 September 2023, the DOE allocated USD264 million towards 29 projects aimed at developing solutions for clean energy technologies. Among selected projects are The Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, which focus on advancing clean hydrogen production through electrolysis and research into achieving net-negative carbon emissions and creating innovative methods for hydrogen production respectively.

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On 13 October 2023, the Biden-Harris administration announced a USD7 billion investment to create seven Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs. The hubs aim to accelerate large-scale use of low-cost clean hydrogen. Funding for this initiative comes from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Department of Energy’s Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations will be responsible for its management. The Hub strategy seeks to create a network of hydrogen producers, users, and infrastructure, to produce three million metric tons of hydrogen annually.

On 17 October 2023, Assistant Secretary for Energy Resources for the Department of State Geoffrey Pyatt, Director-General for Energy and Environmental Policy for the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Kihara Shinichi, and Deputy Director General and Deputy Assistant Minister to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Taketani Atsushi issued a joint statement emphasizing their collective commitment to advancing efforts in clean energy, technologies and mineral resource supply chains. The statement included a shared commitment to collaborate on regulations and standards for hydrogen including carbon-content measurement.

On 14 November 2023, Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo met with Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoko Kamikawa in San Francisco for the second ministerial meeting of the Japan-US Economic Policy Consultative Committee. Both countries reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen supply chains for clean hydrogen production by investing in research and development.

On 14 November 2023, Secretary Blinken and Deputy Trade Representative Katherine Tai and the other ministers participating in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum released a statement that included the goal to identify best practices and frameworks for producing hydrogen from zero to low emissions technologies in the APEC region.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards. The United States advanced strong actions to develop the supply chain for low carbon and renewable hydrogen through full hydrogen lifecycle funding including for transport and heavy industry, R&D investments to lower costs, and a hydrogen strategy. The United States supported the development of the rule-based global market for hydrogen, with strong actions, by jointly establishing an organization dedicated to facilitating hydrogen trade. The United States advanced standards by establishing renewable derived requirements for hydrogen tax credits. Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Minabil Syed

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European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards.

On 22 May 2023, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and Korean President Suk Yeol Yoon announced the EU-Korea Green Partnership at the EU-Korea Summit in Seoul. This partnership affirmed their commitment to achieving their respective 2030 goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increased cooperation on the clean and fair energy transition, focusing on low-carbon hydrogen, green mobility, and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), and transitioning away from unabated coal-fired power generation.

On 24 May 2023, European Commissioner for Transport Adina Vălean announced the Commission’s support for the development of sustainable aviation fuels through the International Civil Aviation Organization’s Capacity-building and Training for Sustainable Aviation Fuels programme. The project allocates EUR4 million to selected partner countries for feasibility study completion and fuel certification and is aligned with the European Green Deal commitment. The majority of feasibility studies published by the programme focus on hydrogen as a potential fuel.

On 25 May 2023, European Commissioner for Energy Kadri Simson delivered the keynote address at the Estonian Hydrogen Days in Tartu, demonstrating the EU’s commitment to hydrogen and bolstering market certainty as proposed delegated acts move through the European Parliament.

On 31 May 2023, European Commissioner for Energy Kadri Simson and German Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck released a joint statement on linking the European Hydrogen Bank with Germany’s H2Global to enhance hydrogen standards and markets.

On 6 June 2023, the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) selected sixteen projects under the Innovation Fund. These projects received around EUR60 million from Emission Trading System revenues in grants to bring low-carbon technologies to the market in energy-intensive industries, including the hydrogen, energy storage, and renewable energy sectors.

On 7 June 2023, President von der Leyen and High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell adopted a Joint Communication for a New Agenda for Relations between the

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EU and Latin America and the Caribbean (EU-LAC). This partnership launched the EU-LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda with green hydrogen as a key focus.

On 11 June 2023, President von der Leyen, Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte and Tunisian President Kais Saied released a press statement on EU-Tunisia relations. The statement proposed to modernize the trade agreement and focus on digital and energy sectors for investment. The parties committed to organizing an investment forum as a way to inject funds into Tunisia’s renewables industries, including hydrogen.

On 12 June 2023, Commissioner Simson gave a speech at the 9th Energy Infrastructure Forum declaring hydrogen as the Commission’s long-term energy focus. The speech highlighted the revised TEN-E regulation as the framework for hydrogen infrastructure development signals adherence to regulatory frameworks for sustainable energy solutions.

On 13 June 2023, President von der Leyen announced EUR10 billion in Global Gateway investments in the Caribbean and Latin America and EUR2 billion to boost Brazil’s green hydrogen production and improve energy efficiency in its industries. This action highlights the EU’s commitment to clean energy, and to addressing hydrogen production as a crucial component of sustainable development and environmental compliance in both regions.

On 14 June 2023, the Head of Division for the Latin American and Caribbean Public Sector for the European Investment Bank (EIB) Kristin Lang, Executive Vice-President José Miguel Benavente of the Product Development Corporation, Chilean Minister of Finance Mario Marcell Cullell, and the KfW Development Bank signed a statement of intent establishing the Team Europe Renewable Hydrogen Funding Platform for Chile. The agreement allows for up to EUR200 million in financing and a grant of EUR16.5 million from the EU Latin America and Caribbean Investment Facility and aims to support Chile’s renewable hydrogen industry. The initiative advances Chile’s goals of achieving 100 per cent clean energy by 2050, promoting economic decarbonization, creating green jobs, and fostering business opportunities for both Chilean and European companies.

On 20 June 2023, the European Commission published two delegated acts specifying detailed rules on the EU definition of renewable hydrogen. The first act details requirements for categorizing hydrogen, hydrogen-based fuels, or other energy carriers as renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs). The second act standardises calculation methodology for life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions for RFNBOs. The regulations ensure legal certainty and develops the rules-based, transparent global market for low-carbon and renewable hydrogen.

On 22 June 2023, the European Commission approved a EUR280 million Belgian measure to support ArcelorMittal Belgium with its goal of partially decarbonizing its steel production processes through hydrogen. The plant plans to use the financing to phase out natural gas, replacing it with renewable hydrogen.

On 26 June 2023, the European Union approved France’s revised EUR40.3 billion recovery and resilience plan, which includes a REPowerEU chapter that plans to support industrial applications for hydrogen.

On 26 June 2023, CINEA Acting Director Paloma Aba Garotte announced EUR144.6 million in grants for the Antwerp@C CO2 Export Hub for CCUS. Decarbonizing the Port of Antwerp-Bruges which houses the hydrogen-committed Fluxys pipeline advances renewable and low carbon hydrogen supply chains and enhances their adherence to environmental standards.

On 4 July 2023, European Commission Executive Vice President and Commissioner for Climate Action Frans Timmermans and Vice Premier of the People’s Republic of China Xuexiang Ding released a joint statement on cooperation in implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework during the fourth EU-China High Level Dialogue on Environment and Climate in Beijing. Both sides identified hydrogen as a key area for cooperation.

On 6 July 2023, Commissioner Simson visited pioneering projects in the decarbonization technology field, including several projects for renewable hydrogen production and carbon capture utilization and storage at the Port of Antwerp-Bruges. These projects included the Fluxys pipeline which will transition from transporting natural gas to hydrogen. The commissioner collected input from stakeholders and citizens to inform the development of a new EU strategy for carbon capture, utilization, and storage deployment.

On 6 July 2023, Commissioner Simson delivered the keynote at the Eurogas First European Renewable Gas Conference where she encouraged the adoption of regulatory frameworks for fossil-fuel alternatives including hydrogen. Adopting the Commission’s proposed legislation across the EU aims to advance the rules-based, transparent market for hydrogen.

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On 10 July 2023, CINEA selected CICERONEGreenNH3stud to receive an EUR3.4 million grant as part of a project to build international green hydrogen supply-chains.1124

On 10 July 2023, the European Commission modified the Netherlands state aid scheme and approved EUR30 billion to support a variety of projects, encompassing renewable electricity and heat, low carbon and renewable gas and transport fuels.1125

On 11 July 2023, the European Parliament approved new rules on alternative fuel stations for cars and trucks.1126 EU members will deploy hydrogen refuelling stations along the core TEN-T network every 200 km.

On 11 July 2023, European Union Commissioner Adina Vălean presented the CountEmissionsEU regulation, introducing a standardized formula for calculating emissions in the transport sector based on an International Organization of Standardization.1127 The CountEmissionsEU regulation introduces a standardized formula for calculating emissions, fostering transparency, and standardizing reporting to enhance efficiency.

On 12 July 2023, EIB Group announced an additional EUR45 billion in clean energy financing and extended support for manufacturing in state-of-the-art Strategic Net-Zero Technologies.1128 Funding allocation eligibility aligns with the EU’s Green Industrial Plan and its emphasis on hydrogen.1129

On 13 July 2023, the EU invested EUR3.6 billion in 41 clean tech projects, financed through Emissions Trading System (ETS) revenues.1130 These projects cover a wide range of industries, including wind and solar energy, and renewable hydrogen. The selected projects span 15 EU Member States.

On 14 July 2023, EIB and the European Union-Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) Summit of Heads of State and Government announced financing of EUR800 million, aiming to support the renewable hydrogen industry as part of the European Union’s Global Gateway initiative.1131

On 17 July 2023, President von der Leyen and Argentinian President Alberto Fernandez signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) at the summit of the EU and Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in

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The MoU enhanced EU and Argentina’s energy collaboration on key areas including renewable energy, hydrogen utilization, and methane emissions reduction. The MoU emphasized the need to ensure that future investments adhere to pertinent environmental legislation.

On 17 July 2023, the EIB, under the Team Europe Renewable Hydrogen Funding Platform for Chile, approved an EUR100 million loan for Chile’s renewable hydrogen industry.1133

On 18 July 2023, Commissioner Simson and Uruguay’s Minister for Foreign Affairs Francisco Bustillo signed a Memorandum of Understanding to collaborate on renewable energy, energy efficiency and renewable hydrogen.1134 The Memorandum stressed that investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and renewable hydrogen adhere to pertinent environmental legislation in both the EU and Uruguay.

On 19 July 2023, Commissioner Simson and Japanese Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura discussed bilateral cooperation on hydrogen at the at the 14th Clean Energy Ministerial and 8th Mission Innovation Ministerial.1135

On 21 July 2023, Commissioner Simson addressed the Joint Ministerial Plenary of the 14th Clean Energy Ministerial and 8th Mission Innovation Ministerial, where she emphasized hydrogen’s role in the energy transition and called for its mass commercialization.1136

On 22 July 2023, Commissioner Simson delivered a speech at the G20 Energy Transitions Ministerial Meeting.1137 The speech urged the G20 to adopt transparent, rules-based global hydrogen markets with reliable international standards and certification schemes.

On 22 July 2023, Commissioner Simson and the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “support acceleration of production, utilization, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes.”1138 The Ministers also agreed to high level steps needed to achieve their commitment including collaboration on national standards development for low carbon hydrogen and movement towards global harmonization, free trade advancement, research and development (R&D) cooperation for technological innovation, finance activation to support the entire supply chain, as well as voluntary information exchanges.

On 22 July 2023, the European Commission, along with Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Korea, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States and

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1133 Chile: EIB to finance climate action projects in Chile with more than €300 million including its first green mortgage loan outside Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 17 July 2023. Access Date: 8 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_23_3864
1138 Outcome Document and Chair’ Summary, G20 Information Centre (Goa) 22 July 2023. Access Date: 10 November 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230722-energy.html#annex1
Uruguay, jointly launched the International Hydrogen Trade Forum to advance the global hydrogen market.\textsuperscript{1139} The Forum aims to connect importers and exporters and reduce barriers to trade and bolsters the global market for hydrogen.

On 25 July 2023, the European Council approved the ‘Fit for 55’ legislative package, including the Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation.\textsuperscript{1140} The adopted legislation dictates required targets for hydrogen refuelling infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1141}

On 27 July 2023, the European Commission approved a EUR40 million German support measure for the construction and operation of an onshore Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal in Brunsbüttel.\textsuperscript{1142} The construction of the LNG terminal will adhere to requirements allowing for future conversion to renewable hydrogen.

On 28 July 2023, the European Commission granted EUR246 million in funding for renewable hydrogen production in the Netherlands.\textsuperscript{1143} The funding, along with the Dutch government scheme, supports at least 60MW in electrolysis capacity construction.

On 28 July 2023, the European Commission approved a Hungarian scheme of EUR2.36 billion under the State aid Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework to advance investments, facilitating the transition to a net-zero economy.\textsuperscript{1144} This will aid investments in crucial sectors, encompassing the production of renewable hydrogen, solar panels, wind turbines, equipment for carbon capture usage and storage.

On 1 August 2023, the European Commission and Germany represented by Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck concluded discussions with the regards to the framework conditions for future hydrogen plants and converting existing plants towards hydrogen capability.\textsuperscript{1145} The framework now moves to the consultation phase.

On 10 August 2023, the European Commission approved a EUR6.5 billion German initiative to combat the carbon leakage risk from the German fuel emission trading system.\textsuperscript{1146} Reducing carbon-leakage and enhancing


\textsuperscript{1145} Rahmen für die Kraftwerksstrategie steht – wichtige Fortschritte in Gesprächen mit EU-Kommission zu Wasserstoffkraftwerken erzielt, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 1 August 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 December, https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2023/08/20230801-rahmen-fuer-die-kraftwerksstrategie-steh.html

emission transparency develops the rule-based, transparent market for hydrogen and incentivizes the use of fossil-fuel alternatives including hydrogen.

On 17 August 2023, the European Commission adopted disclosure regulations for the transitional phase of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The regulations contribute to the rule-based, transparent global market for hydrogen and incentivize the use of fossil-fuel alternatives including hydrogen.

On 30 August 2023, the European Commission published the Terms and Conditions for the EU Hydrogen Bank pilot auction. The auction opens hydrogen investment opportunities, and its creation of common standards advances the global market for hydrogen.

On 1 September 2023, the North Adriatic Hydrogen Valley project commenced with EUR25 million in Commission backing. The project aims to build and enhance European hydrogen markets and supply chains, especially in sectors where abatement progress lags.

On 11 September 2023, the European Commission announced EUR352 million in funding for the implementation of alternative fuels infrastructure. The chosen initiatives facilitate the broad adoption of low- and zero-emission vehicles across all modes of transportation. Projects earmarked for funding include eighteen hydrogen refuelling stations.

On 12 September 2023, the European Parliament voted to enhance the deployment of renewable energy including hydrogen. The updated Renewable Energy Directives outline greenhouse gas emission reductions of 14.5 per cent in the transport sector. This initiative increases the quota for renewable fuels, including hydrogen.

On 28 September 2023, Commissioner Simson announced the EU’s intention to hold the first joint renewable hydrogen import auction through the European Hydrogen Bank before June 2024. Joint auctions common criteria aim to enhance rule-based hydrogen market development.

On 1 October 2023, the European Commission Directorate-General Taxation and Customs Union began implementing the CBAM. The CBAM, meant to reduce carbon leakage, enters a transitional phase to the end of 2025, requiring reporting from six sectors, including hydrogen.

On 5 October 2023, Commissioner Simson and Algerian Minister of Energy and Mines Mohamed Arkab discussed enhancing energy ties between the EU and Algeria at the fifth annual EU-Algeria High Level Energy

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Dialogue in Brussels.\textsuperscript{1154} The meeting discussed energy cooperation between the EU and Algeria with a focus in areas such as renewable hydrogen.

On 9 October 2023, the European Council granted final approval of two pillars of the ‘Fit for 55’ legislative package the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, and the revised Renewable Energy Directive.\textsuperscript{1155} The updated directives outline emission reductions of 14.5 per cent in the transport sector. The regulation increases the quota for renewable fuels, including hydrogen. The approval ensures fair competition among European companies through the implementation of the CBAM.

On 10 October 2023, Executive Vice-President for Interinstitutional Relations Maroš Šefčovič hosted the Clean Transition Dialogue on Hydrogen.\textsuperscript{1156} The Dialogue engages stakeholders to promote the EU renewable hydrogen import auction system and to develop the rule-based hydrogen market.

On 11 October 2023, Battolyser Systems signed a EUR40 million agreement with European Investment Bank to produce green hydrogen.\textsuperscript{1157} This financing will enable the company to scale its production facility in Rotterdam towards mass production of its combined electricity storage and electrolyser stack system.

On 17 October 2023, the Directorate-General for Climate Action of the European Commission announced the adoption of a new Auctioning Regulation for ‘Fit for 55’ and REPowerEU plan.\textsuperscript{1158} The Regulation expands the scope of the ETS to include the maritime industry and extends auctioning allowances for road transport creating incentives for lower carbon fuels like hydrogen.

On 20 October 2023, the European Commission adopted a revised Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan. The SET Plan now reflects the European Green Deal, the REPowerEU Plan, and the Green Deal Industrial Plan, incorporating the Net-Zero Industry Act.\textsuperscript{1159} The approach establishes a dedicated workstream on hydrogen to implement the European Research Area pilot on Green Hydrogen and fosters collaboration between the European Technology and Innovation Platforms and the Clean Hydrogen Alliance.

On 24 October 2023, President Von der Leyen and Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Ghazouani announced a new Team Europe initiative to support green hydrogen development in Mauritania.\textsuperscript{1160} The initiative includes infrastructure development to increase production and the legal and fiscal frameworks that contribute to a rule-based global hydrogen market according to environmental and social standards.

On 24 October 2023, Commissioner Simson and Norwegian Minister of Petroleum and Energy Terje Aasland, co-chaired the EU-Norway Energy Dialogue in Brussels.\textsuperscript{1161} This dialogue included panels on hydrogen and addressed policies within the EU’s Fit for 55 package and the Net-Zero Industry Act.

On 24 October 2023, President von der Leyen and President of Namibia Hage Geingob agreed to a strategic partnership for sustainable raw materials value chains and renewable hydrogen at the Global Gateway Forum held in Brussels.\textsuperscript{1162} This collaboration, supported by EUR1 billion in investments from the EU, its member states, and European financial institutions, aimed to enhance economic development and integration in the region. The Namibian Ports Authority will receive support for operational excellence to establish the Port of Walvis Bay as a regional hub for the green hydrogen and derivatives economy. The partnership roadmap includes harmonization efforts for environmental and social standards in addition to green fuel certification adherence.

On 24 October 2023, the European Parliament Environment Committee adopted proposals to enhance emission standards for new heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs), encompassing buses, trucks, and trailers.\textsuperscript{1163} The emission reduction timelines and targets develop the demand side of the market for hydrogen. The proposals also call on the commission to organize annual forums on zero emission HDVs.

On 25 October 2023, the European Commission hosted the Global Gateway Forum which included dialogues on the green energy transition and renewable hydrogen.\textsuperscript{1164} This event fosters leader discussion in developing a rule-based global market for hydrogen based on international standards and certification schemes.

On 25 October 2023, the European Commission adopted a Delegated Regulation amending the Registry Regulation 2019/1122 in line with the revised ETS Directive within the Fit for 55 legislative package.\textsuperscript{1165} The Regulation expands the scope of the ETS to include the maritime industry and extends auctioning allowances for road transport creating incentives for lower carbon fuels like hydrogen.

On 26 October 2023, the EIB strengthened its collaboration with Hrvatske Autoceste, concentrating on projects related to the environmental sustainability of Croatia's motorway network.\textsuperscript{1166} The EIB will provide advisory services on the development of a multiyear plan for the decarbonization of the bus fleet and for hydrogen refuelling stations along highways.


On 15 November 2023, EIB Board of Directors approved EUR3.1 billion for research and development including solid-oxide electrolysers, part of the hydrogen supply chain.\textsuperscript{1167}

On 16 November 2023, the European Commission approved Belgium’s modified recovery and resilience plan, worth EUR5.26 billion.\textsuperscript{1168} The funds include a REPowerEU chapter which supports increasing the production and deployment of renewable hydrogen and decarbonizing industry and transport.

On 20 November 2023, European Commission Vice-President for Interinstitutional Relations and the European Green Deal Maroš Šefčovič delivered the keynote speech to kick off the European Hydrogen Week 2023.\textsuperscript{1169} The European Hydrogen Week provides a forum for stakeholders to develop hydrogen industry.

On 21 November 2023, the European Commission approved Greece’s modified recovery and resilience plan, worth EUR35.95 billion.\textsuperscript{1170} The funds include a REPowerEU chapter to boost renewable hydrogen production and promote energy sharing.

On 21 November 2023, the European Commission approved Finland’s modified recovery and resilience plan, worth EUR1.95 billion.\textsuperscript{1171} The reforms include a REPowerEU chapter aiming to accelerate renewable hydrogen deployment and invest in the net-zero industry value chain.

On 21 November 2023, the European Commission approved Croatia’s modified recovery and resilience plan, worth EUR10 billion.\textsuperscript{1172} The funds include a REPowerEU chapter aiming to increase the production and deployment of renewable hydrogen and addressing bottlenecks in zero-emission energy transport.

On 23 November 2023, the European Commission approved Hungary’s modified recovery and resilience plan, worth EUR10.4 billion.\textsuperscript{1173} The funds include a REPowerEU chapter to boost renewable energy production and integration, including hydrogen energy.

On 23 November 2023, the European Commission opened the EUR4 billion Innovation Fund’s call for proposals to support the development of decarbonization technologies, including cleantech manufacturing and hydrogen production.\textsuperscript{1174}

On 23 November 2023, the European Commission held the inaugural European Hydrogen Bank auction with EUR800 million in Innovation Fund subsidies bid on through a per kilogram premium price.\(^{1175}\) The Commission also allows the member states to fund additional projects not chosen at auction. The auction develops a market for low carbon and renewable hydrogen while providing investment and production incentives. Provisions for member states to fund additional projects based on the auction process encourages certification and standard diffusion and safeguards an integrated market.

On 23 November 2023, Commissioner Simson and the representatives of South Africa's Presidency met to discuss energy investments, with specific focus on wind generation, electricity grids, and hydrogen.\(^{1176}\) The discussion led to an information and idea exchange on South Africa's energy landscape and transition initiatives.

On 24 November 2023, the European Commission approved Italy's modified recovery and resilience plan, worth EUR194.4 billion.\(^{1177}\) The plan funds an increase in hydrogen production and contributes to Italy's zero-emission rail and bus network.

On 27 November 2023, The EIB and IVECO Group signed a financial agreement, granting up to EUR500 million in loans to support various initiatives including hydrogen fuel cell production.\(^{1178}\) The financing aims to support the decarbonization of the transport sector by developing advanced electrification, efficiency, and safety technologies, which may include hydrogen.

On 28 November 2023, the European Commission released an action plan for decarbonizing the energy grid.\(^{1179}\) The plan also outlined the kickstart of low-carbon hydrogen production as one of its key value drivers. The plan also includes provisions for the disbursement of public funding into hydrogen storage, distribution, and infrastructure.

On 28 November 2023, the European Commission adopted the first list of Projects of Common Interest and Projects of Mutual Interest.\(^{1180}\) Of the 166 selected projects, 65 focus on hydrogen and electrolyzers.

On 29 November 2023, the European Commission announced a new tool to map renewable energy projects, infrastructure, and other data.\(^{1181}\) The mapping tool can be used to identify areas for renewable energy investment and development, including hydrogen energy.


On 30 November 2023, Executive Vice President Maroš Šefčovič spoke at the Clean Transition Dialogue. Šefčovič emphasized the need to scale up renewables by investing in energy storage solutions and hydrogen to accelerate the green transition.

On 1 December 2023, Commissioner Simson met with Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura to welcome the progress of the Japan-EU Green Alliance and to discuss energy cooperation in hydrogen and other areas.

On 2 December 2023, EIB Vice-President Ambroise Fayolle and President of the Brazilian Development Bank Alozio Mercandante signed a Memorandum of Understanding on co-financing clean and renewable energy projects at COP28 in Dubai. The Memorandum enhanced coordination, engaged in potential credit line discussions, and advanced renewable energy collaboration, including on hydrogen energy.

On 4 December 2023, the EIB granted Ørsted EUR400 in loans to accelerate new offshore wind farm construction. Ørsted directly utilizes offshore wind electricity to power renewable hydrogen plants in nine projects across the EU. The funding aims to expedite the rollout of wind energy and plans to cover projects along the Polish coast and Germany’s North Sea coast.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enhance efforts to develop the rule-based, transparent global market and supply chains for low carbon and renewable hydrogen based on reliable international standards and certification schemes adhering to environmental and social standards. The European Union advanced strong actions to develop the supply chain for low carbon and renewable hydrogen through funding for domestic and international hydrogen production projects, international feasibility studies, hydrogen solutions to industry and transportation abatement, supply chain decarbonization, legislation designed to increase hydrogen fuelling infrastructure, pipeline and port development and retrofitting, and loans for fuel cell technology innovation and renewable electricity access for hydrogen production facilities. The European Union supported the development of the rule-based global market for hydrogen, with strong actions, by developing a transparent, rule-based auction system for hydrogen including subsidies, legislating standard carbon content calculation methodology, creating and enforcing hydrogen reporting requirements jointly establishing an organization dedicated to facilitating hydrogen trade, and jointly establishing a hydrogen governance body to support market development. The European Union forged agreements to ensure developing international supply chains adhere closely to the bloc’s environmental and social standards.

Thus, European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ritika Roy Chowdhury

8. Environment: Conservation Measures

“We stress our commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, … nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.”

G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

The Paris Agreement, adopted at the United Nations Climate Conference in Paris on 12 December 2015, was a critical turning point for global conservation policy.1187 Under Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, parties, including the G7 members, were encouraged to act towards conservation efforts. While The Paris Agreement is one example of contemporary push toward environmental protection, the issue of conservation has long been a priority matter amongst G7 leaders. Highlights follow:

At the 1981 Ottawa Summit, G7 leaders pledged to preserve the environment through long-term economic policies.1188

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 leaders pledged to “preserve a healthy environment and to pass it on to future generations.”1189 Additionally, the G7 stated that the main environmental problems identified in expert reports should receive full attention.

At the 1988 Toronto Summit, G7 leaders agreed that “the protection and enhancement of the environment is essential.”1190 G7 leaders endorsed the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development which stressed that environmental considerations must be implemented in all areas of economic policymaking.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 leaders stated that there is a necessity to preserve the global ecological balance.1191 G7 leaders agreed that “decisive action is urgently needed to understand and protect the earth’s ecological

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balance.” Additionally, G7 leaders gave their support to the International Tropical Timber Organization to ensure the conservation of forests.

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the conservation of forests. Additionally G7 leaders stated that they remain concerned about the destruction of tropical rainforests and that they welcome progress made towards the development of a pilot program for the conservation of Brazilian rainforests.

At the 1993 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders stated that environmental issues remain a high priority. The G7 leaders pledged to “continue to seek appropriate internationally agreed arrangements on the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests.”

At the 1997 Denver Summit G8 leaders stated that they were “determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations.” Additionally G8 leaders stated that the United Nations confirm the role of and strengthen its environmental institutions.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 Leaders affirmed “the crucial importance of global cooperation, and of better and more effective frameworks and practical efforts designed to sustainably manage and conserve forests.” G8 leaders also showed support for the United Nations’ work regarding forest conservation.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders committed to “preserve a clean and sound environment for our children and grandchildren.”

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards the protection of the environment and sustainable development.

During Germany’s 2007 G8 presidency the leaders did not address conservation at the Heiligendamm Summit. However, on 17 March 2007, environmental ministers created the Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, which highlighted the need for effective conservation.

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, G8 leaders recognized the crucial importance of conservation, stating that they will “promote a co-benefits approach that will lead to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.” In addition, on 26 May 2008, environment ministers created the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity, which reaffirmed G8 support for conservation and laid out plans to strengthen conservation efforts.

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At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 leaders recognized the importance of innovation in environmental protection. Additionally, G8 leaders expressed deep concern over the desertification and degradation in drylands stating that “we will work with developing country partners to integrate effective Sustainable Land Management.”

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 leaders stated that “green growth is an essential element to ensuring sustainable global growth, notably to promote resource efficiency and sound water management, fight climate change and conserve biodiversity.”

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to the protection of the marine environment from harmful effects such as deep-sea mining. Additionally, G7 leaders committed to improving resource efficiency for the protection of the environment.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders gave their support to scientific work that enhances “global ocean observation and assessment for the science-based management, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.”

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitments to conservation. Additionally, G7 leaders welcomed the aim of the IUCN World Conservation Congress and underlined the importance of the United Nations Treaty for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdictions. Furthermore, G7 leaders committed to the Metz Charter on Biodiversity, which had been released by their environment ministers earlier. The charter reaffirmed the G7 members’ commitments towards the conservation of the environment.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders pledged to conserve global biodiversity and to increase “investment in the protection, conservation and restoration of nature.” Additionally, G7 leaders committed to the G7 2030 Nature Compact. The compact states that the G7 members “commit to the global mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.”

During Germany’s 2022 G7 presidency, the leaders did not address conservation at their Elmau Summit. However, at their meeting in Berlin G7 environment ministers committed to the G7 Ocean Deal, which reaffirmed their commitment to the conservation of the global ocean. They called for the conclusion of negotiations for an internationally legally binding instrument to ensure the effective conservation of global oceans.

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1204 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#climate
1205 Biarritz Chair's Summary on Climate, Biodiversity and Oceans, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/chairs-summary-climate.html
1209 G7 Ocean Deal, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-ocean-deal.html
At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to fulfill the goal of the “30 by 30” initiative to conserve 30% of marine and coastal areas and 30% of terrestrial and inland water areas by 2030.\textsuperscript{1210} This pledge builds upon the Kunming-Montreal Global Diversity Framework, which was adopted at the Hiroshima summit and calls to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima summit, leaders committed to “achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 percent of terrestrial and inland water areas, … nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.”\textsuperscript{1211} There are three dimensions to this commitment for G7 members to receive full compliance: G7 members must 1) take action to achieve the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, 2) take action nationally and globally and 3) take action through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

**Definitions and Guidelines**

“Effectively” is understood to mean “operating in a way that produces the intended result. It does not mean any effort, especially thoughtless ones.”\textsuperscript{1212}

“Conserving” is understood to mean “to keep in a safe or sound state” and “to avoid the wasteful or destructive use of” something, in this case, terrestrial and inland water areas.\textsuperscript{1213}

“Terrestrial” refers to things “relating to land, as distinct from air or water.”\textsuperscript{1214} Terrestrial waters refers to lakes, rivers and groundwater. “Inland water areas” are understood to mean “aquatic-influenced environments located within land boundaries.”\textsuperscript{1215} Examples of inland waters are “lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, groundwater, springs, cave waters, floodplains, as well as bogs, marshes and swamps, which are traditionally grouped as inland wetlands.”

According to the Convention on Biological Diversity, “protected areas” are defined as geographic areas “designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.”\textsuperscript{1216}

According to the Convention on Biological Diversity, “other effective area-based conservation measures” are understood to mean geographic areas aside from protected areas, “which [are] governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services.”\textsuperscript{1217}

\textsuperscript{1210} G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 28 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html

\textsuperscript{1211} G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html


General Interpretive Guidelines

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that have taken strong action during the compliance period to effectively conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas nationally AND globally and have done so with actions that include promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Strong actions include allocating funding to designate and manage protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, establishing a new governmental department to handle environmental conservation and management, changes in domestic legislation to allocate protected areas, signing an international declaration with a plan for national implementation, and establishing international initiatives that use funding to support the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas nationally and globally.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members have taken strong action during the compliance period to effectively conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas either nationally OR globally OR some of both/weaker AND may or may not have included measures to promote the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Weak actions for this commitment include verbally reaffirming to designate protected areas, attending a meeting regarding conservation and management or signing an international declaration without a plan for national implementation.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member has only taken weak actions nationally OR globally to effectively conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas AND has not taken actions to promote the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures OR has not taken any actions to address the commitment OR has taken actions antithetical to the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

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<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to effectively conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas either nationally or globally or some of both and may or may not have included measures to promote the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.</td>
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<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to effectively conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas nationally and globally and has done so with actions that include promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.</td>
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Compliance Director: Mahek Kaur
Lead Analyst: Ilya Gobeen

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

On 2 June 2023, Minister of Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson and Mayor of the City of Leduc Bob Young announced CAD363,000 in federal funding for Leduc’s Urban Tree Canopy Expansion project, as part of the
Government of Canada’s Two Billion Trees Program. The funding will be used to plant 20,000 trees in Leduc’s urban areas and “around restored wetland areas” to support biodiversity and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

On 5 July 2023, Member of Parliament for Winnipeg South and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Terry Duguid, on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, Manitoba’s Minister of Natural Resources and Northern Development Greg Nesbitt and Manitoba’s Minister of Environment and Climate Kevin Klein announced a joint agreement between the federal and Manitoba governments to plant one million trees annually. The federal government will contribute CAD8.85 million in funding under the Two Billion Trees Program to support this nine-year initiative.

On 24 July 2023, the Government of Canada and Mayor of Edmonton Amarjeet Sohi announced a joint initiative between the federal and municipal governments to plant 1.5 million trees in Edmonton. The federal government will provide CAD47.8 million in funding from the Two Billion Trees Program to support this initiative.

On 8 August 2023, Environment and Climate Change Canada announced CAD6.7 million in funding to support 22 Canadian environmental projects, in part to restore and manage over 1,029 hectares of habitat and monitor over 19 million hectares of habitat. Notable projects include the Kawartha Region Conservation Authority which aims to restore Ontario’s Durham East Cross Conservation Area and Ciel et Terre which plans to improve “ecological function” in Quebec’s Massé Stream.

On 16 August 2023, President of Nunatsiavut Johannes Lampe, Minister of Environment and Climate Change and Minister responsible for Parks Canada Steven Guilbeault, Minister of Northern Affairs and Minister responsible for PrairiesCan and CanNor Dan Vandal and Member of Parliament for Labrador Yvonne Jones announced over CAD3 million for “Inuit-led conservation and climate adaptation in Nunatsiavut, Newfoundland, and Labrador.” Funding will be directed towards four initiatives which aim to combine “Indigenous knowledge [and] science-based climate information” to establish conservation measures and work towards the goal of effectively conserving and managing 30 per cent of land and water by 2030. On 22 August 2023, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Julie Dabrusin, on behalf of Minister Guilbeault, announced CAD4.8 million in funding from Canada’s Enhanced Nature Legacy to support nature conservation in southern Ontario. Funding will be divided between a number of organizations including the Nature Conservancy of Canada, the University of Waterloo and Long Point


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Biosphere Region which contribute to the conservation and management of terrestrial and inland water habitats.

On 22 August 2023, Minister Wilkinson and Prince Edward Island's Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Action Steven Myers announced nearly CAD3 million to plant 300,000 trees in Prince Edward Island (PEI).1224 Of this, the federal government will provide CAD1.7 million dollars under the Two Billion Trees Program. This initiative aims to permanently expand urban and rural forest habitats in PEI.

On 24 August 2023, Minister of International Development Ahmed Hussen announced CAD200 million in funding to support the launch of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF).1225 The GBFF, which aims to support nature restoration “and grow resilient economies,” will allocate up to 20 per cent of its funds towards “Indigenous and local action to protect and conserve biodiversity.”

On 24 August 2023, Minister Hussen announced an additional CAD22.8 million for the Global Environment Facility Assembly’s Eight Replenishment to address issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.1226 This announcement was made in light of the seventh Global Environment Facility Assembly which was co-hosted and chaired by Minister Hussen in Vancouver between 22 and 26 August 2023.

On 5 September 2023, Minister Guilbeault announced CAD2.19 million in funding for the Appalachian Corridor over the next three years, under the Community-Nominated Priority Places program.1227 This initiative aims to reduce threats to 26 at-risk species by protecting and conserving habitats in the Northern Green Mountains region in southern Quebec.

On 6 September 2023, Minister of the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario Filomena Tassi announced the start of the Randle Reef Contaminated Sediment Remediation Project’s third stage.1228 Stage three aims to continue sustainably restoring and protecting the Great Lakes which provide clean drinking water to millions of Canadians and are crucial to the region’s economic prosperity. Milestone Environmental Contracting Inc. was awarded a contract of CAD29.2 million for the first phase of stage three which entails “the installation of a multi-layered environmental cap” to isolate contaminated sediment.

On 15 September 2023, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations Gary Anandasangaree announced a joint investment of over CAD1.1 million between the Canadian government and Friends of Rouge Watershed to plant 31,500 native trees in the Greater Toronto Area.1229 The project aims to restore forest habitats between

“the Oak Ridges Moraine and Lake Ontario,” in part by engaging 6,000 youth and community volunteers. The Government of Canada’s contribution to this project will be provided under the Two Billion Trees Program.

On 28 September 2023, Minister Guilbeault announced over CAD2.7 million in funding to support “24 projects that will advance Great Lakes priorities under the Freshwater Action Plan.” These projects will focus on restoring water quality and improving ecosystems in the Great Lakes Area of Concern.

On 10 October 2023, Minister of Indigenous Services Patty Hajdu announced CAD663,500 in funding under the Freshwater Action Plan to support the Thunder Bay Project. Funding will be divided between six projects focused on restoring water quality and improving ecosystems in the region.

On 10 October 2023, Member of Parliament for Halifax West Lena Metlege Diab and Minister of Environment and Climate Change for Nova Scotia Timothy Halman announced CAD28.5 million in federal funding as part of the Canada-Nova Scotia Nature Agreement. The three-year investment will help conserve and protect biodiversity, habitat and species at risk in Nova Scotia. The government expects that this agreement will allow for an additional 82,500 hectares of land to be conserved and protected in Nova Scotia by March 2026.

On 13 October 2023, Environment and Climate Change Canada announced the Northwest Territories Project Finance for Permanence which aims to double land conservation in the Northwest Territories. This initiative is expected to significantly contribute to Canada’s goal of conserving and managing 30 per cent of land and water by 2030. While final contributions have yet to be announced, the Government of Canada “made an initial floor commitment” of CAD100 million to support this project.

On 14 October 2023, Member of Parliament for Milton Adam van Keverden, the Halton Region Conservation Authority and Trees for Halton Hills announced a joint investment of CAD1.6 million to plant over 122,000 trees in terrestrial and inland water areas in the Halton region. The Government of Canada’s contribution to this initiative is part of the Two Billion Trees Program.

On 20 October 2023, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard Diane Lebouthillier announced CAD55.5 million to construct the Near-Shore Fishery Research Vessel in Gaspé. The vessel, which is expected to be active in 2027, will conduct critical research to guide future decisions regarding sustainable fisheries and healthy ecosystems in the St. Lawrence River and Gulf region.

On 3 November 2023, the Governments of Canada and British Columbia (BC) and the First Nations Leadership council signed the Tripartite Framework Agreement on Nature Conservation to support the protection and conservation of ecosystems in BC. The federal government will invest up to CAD500 million to support this initiative. Of this, CAD104 million will be provided under the Two Billion Trees Program for the restoration of habitats housing at-risk species and to manage wildfires and watershed areas.

On 10 November 2023, the government announced up to CAD8 million to conserve green areas in Montréal-Est. The selected area includes woodlands and other areas that can be converted into green spaces.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. This is evident through several government actions including investments in major reforestation projects in multiple provinces and multimillion-dollar investments to support the conservation of the Great Lakes.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

On 25 August 2023, Minister of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion Christophe Béchu, Secretary of State for the Sea Hervé Berville and Secretary of State to the Minister of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, responsible for Biodiversity Sarah El Hairy inaugurated the expansion of the Sept-Îles national nature reserve. This expansion of the total area from 280 hectares to 19,700 hectares will support the preservation of biodiversity in the area which hosts over a thousand underwater species and 122 plant species.

On 29 September 2023, Minister of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty Marc Fesneau and Secretary El Hairy announced the “hedge pact” which aims to preserve and develop hedges which are key for biodiversity and provide various environmental benefits, such as supporting critical pollinators and reducing soil erosion. The government will provide EUR110 million for the pact beginning in 2024.

On 29 September 2023, Minister of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty Marc Fesneau and Secretary El Hairy announced the “hedge pact” which aims to preserve and develop hedges which are key for biodiversity and provide various environmental benefits, such as supporting critical pollinators and reducing soil erosion. The government will provide EUR110 million for the pact beginning in 2024.

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On 12 October 2023, the government announced France’s 2024 green budget which includes an increase of EUR7 billion in payment credits for ecological transition and an overall budget of EUR10 billion. Of this, EUR1.2 billion in payment credits and an additional EUR2.1 billion will be devoted to the preservation of biodiversity and forests.

On 27 November 2023, Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne presented the new National Biodiversity Strategy, SNB 2030. While the first version of the SNB was presented during a national committee at the Ministry of Ecological Transition on 20 July 2023, an updated and final version of it has now been published to include 40 measures which directly address objectives such as reducing pressure on ecosystems, restoring degraded ecosystems, mobilizing all stakeholders and providing the means to achieve these goals. This new strategy for biodiversity and nature conservation includes elaborate ecological planning with concrete objectives that contribute to the overall goal of conserving and restoring 30 per cent of land and water areas by 2030.

France has fully complied to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. France took strong action toward the conservation and management of terrestrial and inland water areas nationally including through funding to preserve biodiversity and the expansion of a nature reserve.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Therese Angeline Reyes

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

On 12 June 2023, the government announced the launch of the “Connecting habitats – Erzgebirgskreis large-scale nature conservation project,” which aims to preserve and protect biodiversity in the Ore Mountains, which hosts meadows, wetlands and mixed mountain forests. The Federal Environment Ministry will provide EUR1.3 million between 2023 and 2025 to help fund this project.

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On 17 July 2023, the Federal Environment Ministry and Federal Agency for Nature Conservation announced the “Grassland Diversity” project in the Ise lowlands in Lower Saxony. The project will receive EUR1.2 million in funding through the Federal Biological Diversity Program. The project is a joint initiative with the nature conservation organization Aktion Fischotterschutz e. V. and is intended to promote soil nutrients, maintain water and carbon reservoirs, and promote biodiversity in grasslands.

On 25 July 2023, Minister of Environment Steffi Lemke announced the launch of a forest conservation project in partnership with four Indian states. The Federal Environment Ministry will provide EUR17.5 million from the International Climate Initiative fund for the protection and restoration of forest landscapes. These funds will contribute to the “Restore, Conserve and Protect Forest and Tree Cover for NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions) Implementation in India,” project headed by the Deutsch Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. The objective is to restore 400,000 hectares of forests and forest landscapes in the four participating Indian states.

On 27 July 2023, the Federal Environment Ministry and Federal Agency for Nature Conservation announced approximately EUR1 million in funding, as part of the Federal Biological Diversity Program, for the North Rhine-Westphalia project. The project aims to support the protection and renaturation of moorland habitats in the Lower Rhine Bay.

On 8 September 2023, Minister Lemke announced the funding of EUR578,000 provided by the Federal Environment Ministry and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in support of the Federal Biological Diversity Program’s project “Bavaria’s Rarest Dry Habitat Species.” The State association for Bird Protection will facilitate the project in Bavaria until 2029 with the aim of protecting and connecting endangered dry locations and their typical habitat species.

On 20 September 2023, Minister Lemke announced a EUR40 million contribution to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to support the international protection and conservation of nature, in accordance with the commitment to effectively conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas by 2030.

On 29 September 2023, the government announced the Wispertaunus nature conservation project which aims to create natural forests to support biodiversity. The project will receive approximately EUR1.2 million in

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funding by the Federal Environment Ministry, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, the State of Hesse and the Frankfurt Zoological Society.

On 29 September 2023, the Federal Environment Ministry announced a call for municipal applications for funding related to “measures to adapt to the consequences of climate change.” Municipalities as well as other actors can apply for funding to develop nature-based solutions to protect, restore, conserve and sustainably use natural ecosystems such as forests, unsealed soils, natural bodies of water or green spaces within a city. The Federal Ministry for the Environment has committed EUR65 million from the Natural Climate Protection Action Program to be awarded for development projects.

On 5 October 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Foreign Office pledged a EUR2 billion investment to the Green Climate Fund at the conference for replenishment hosted in Bonn. The pledge contributes to the 228 supporting efforts of the Global Climate Fund to invest in coastal protection, reforestation, and other climate measures in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the islands of the Caribbean and Pacific.

On 5 October 2023, Federal Environment Minister Steffi Lemke opened the Competence Center for Natural Climate Protection. Under the supervision of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and in partnership with Zukunft-Umwelt-Gesellschaft gGmbH, the center is aims to implement the Natural Climate Protection Action Program by providing advice, information, and funding opportunities for environmental issues such as the protection of forests, floodplains, moors, and other natural areas.

On 26 October 2023 Federal Environment Minister granted EUR6.9 million from the Natural Climate Protection Action Program of the Federal Environment Ministry for the “Auenland Elbmarshe” project. The funding has been granted to Dr. Elisabeth Klock for the development of 100 hectares of floodplain habitats in the southern Elbe meadows and the ecological conversion of dike foreland at the Geesthache weir in the Elbmarsch joint municipality.

On 14 November 2023, Minister Lemke awarded several companies for supporting biodiversity and nature conservation. Of note, PERÚ PURO received the audience award for focusing on biodiversity through organic farming, protecting the rainforest and pursuing agroforestry on degraded lands.

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On 20 November 2023, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection launched project “Forestguard.” The pilot project aims to utilize artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, and geographic information systems to develop transparent supply chains to reduce deforestation.

Germany has fully complied with achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Germany has entered into bilateral agreements with other states and contributed to international funds to promote terrestrial and inland waters and other area-based conservation measures globally. Germany has also launched national conservation projects to achieve these targets on a national level.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 1.

**Analyst: Eliana Tiritilli**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

On 6 June 2023, Minister of the Environment and Energy Security Gilberto Pichetto Fratin, in partnership with the Minister of Environment Quality Authority of Palestine, signed the new Memorandum of Understanding to renew collaboration in environmental protection and sustainable development. The memorandum aims to improve monitorization and strengthen the legal and institutional framework for environmental defense and protection. It outlines 13 joint initiatives, including the promotion of sustainable forest management, protection of biodiversity and reduction of environmental degradation and pollution prevention and control. The memorandum establishes a joint committee to promote coordination, submit project proposals, and determine future funding.

On 3 August 2023, Minister of Environment and Energy Security Gilberto Pichetto Fratin signed into effect a ministerial decree adopting the National Biodiversity Strategy 2030. The strategy sees the implementation of 18 actions, supporting the objective of protecting 30 per cent of terrestrial and marine areas.

On 21 November 2023, Minister Pichetto participated in a tree planting initiative called “A Tree for the Future.” As part of this initiative, Minister Pichetto and youth from various schools planted 2,000 trees to support reforestation and the management of terrestrial habitats.

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On 3 December 2023, the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security announced that it is signing on as a member of the Amazon Bioeconomy and Forest Management Fund with a EUR5 million accession contribution. The Amazon Fund aims to support sustainable development and the protection of forests, biodiversity, and soil in the Amazon region.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Italy has taken strong action to fulfill its commitment on a national level through the National Biodiversity Strategy and internationally, by signing a memorandum to renew cooperation with Palestine and becoming a member of the Amazon Fund.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Eliana Tiritilli

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to effectively conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally.

On 28 June 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and the Mongolian Ministry of Environment and Tourism discussed cooperation on climate change, air pollution and fluorocarbon countermeasures and on biodiversity conservation at the 15th Japan-Mongolia Environmental Policy Dialogue. Regarding the commitment to biodiversity conservation, Japan and Mongolia agreed to work together to adopt the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and take joint action to conserve and restore Zag shrubs.

On 8 July 2023, the Ministry of the Environment hosted the ninth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the SATOYAMA initiative. The Satoyama initiative is focused on nature conservation and sustainable environmental use. The conference was used to share details about this initiative and its support for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and discuss possible actions and initiatives for a new framework.

On 18 July 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and Indonesia’s Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment held the seventh Joint Committee on Waste Treatment. The parties discussed a number of topics including waste and mangrove management and marine plastic pollution. Japan discussed the Japan International Cooperation Agency’s mangrove conservation efforts in Indonesia and both countries agreed to continue cooperating in this regard.

On 31 August 2023, Minister Nishimura and the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Dang Quoc Khanh signed a letter of intent on cooperation in marine litter management. Alongside the Association of South East Asian Nations, China, and the Republic of Korea,

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Japan aims to reduce marine plastic debris through cooperative activities including the development of projects addressing marine litter around Vietnam, the collaboration to develop a marine litter management manual and the sharing of monitoring data of marine litter.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Japan has taken weak actions to indicate its support of this commitment, through verbal affirmations for conservation measures and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. However, Japan has not taken concrete actions, nationally or globally, to conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Max Phan

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

On 25 May 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced a GBP40 million biodiversity research program to support projects worldwide that conserve biodiversity and increase ecosystem resilience.1266

On 30 June 2023, The British Government launched the Special Survival Fund, whose budget of GBP25 million is dedicated toward funding new projects that support the conservation of wildlife habitats to reduce habitat loss, protect vulnerable ecosystems and create or connect high-biodiversity areas such as wetlands and grasslands.1267

On 20 July 2023, The British Government announced six joint projects with Natural England, supported by a GBP7.4 million budget, to restore natural landscapes.1268 Spanning 176,000 hectares across England, the projects connect wildlife habitats and are designed to increase carbon storage, reduce flooding and increase the resilience of biodiverse ecosystems.

On 24 August 2023, Minister and Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Trudy Harrison pledged a contribution of GBP10 million to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund.1269 In accordance with the commitment to effectively conserve and manage at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, the UK supports the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to increase the protection of species and ecosystems and the sustainable management of the environment.

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On 19 October 2023, The British Government announced the creation of a National Nature Reserve encompassing 31 existing nature reserves and 400 hectares of new land.\textsuperscript{1270} The reserve is dedicated to conservation management, aiming to foster biodiversity in the area and increase public access to nature.

On 27 November 2023, the government announced an upcoming competition for communities to suggest local areas that should become a national forest.\textsuperscript{1271} The winning forest will receive up to GBP10 million in support of this initiative.

On 29 November 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs shared measures to help restore nature.\textsuperscript{1272} Measures include plans to establish a new National Park and recover temperate rainforests in England. The government will provide GBP10 million to support National Parks and National Landscapes in 2024, while GBP5 million will be provided in 2023 for Protected Landscapes. The government will also be advancing 34 landscape recovery projects with each receiving approximately GBP25 million to support efforts to conserve peatland, woodlands and temperate forests.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The United Kingdom has taken strong action to fulfill its commitment on a national level by funding of nature reserves and restoration projects and internationally by investing in the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and global conservation research programs.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 1.

\textit{Analyst: Emily Hospedales}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

On 28 June 2023, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced USD52 million in funding for 24 projects which aim, in part, to “protect and restore wetlands” in the San Francisco Bay.\textsuperscript{1273} Projects include the California State Coastal Conservancy which will receive USD5.5 million to enable “the restoration of 2,100 acres of former salt ponds to 1,300 acres of tidal marsh and 800 acres of enhanced managed ponds.”

\begin{footnotesize}


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On 8 August 2023, President Joe Biden signed a proclamation designating the Baaj Nwaavjo I’thah Kukveni – Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument in Arizona. This declaration aims to honour Indigenous peoples and protect and conserve approximately one million acres of land in the Grand Canyon area.

On 6 September 2023, the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) met in Jakarta, Indonesia to discuss maritime cooperation. At the ASEAN-US Summit, the participating nations agreed to increase cooperation in the management of marine resources and enhance efforts in marine conservation.

On 18 September 2023, the United States and other nations bordering the Atlantic Ocean signed a declaration which included several commitments regarding scientific cooperation on ocean data. This declaration supports a deeper understanding of the Atlantic Ocean and potential conservation measures that can be taken to reduce plastic pollution and invasive weeds. Furthermore, it acknowledges the needs of coastal communities and promotes enhancing weather forecasting, which can help conserve and protect areas vulnerable to natural disasters.

On 20 September 2023, President Biden launched the American Climate Corps, an initiative that aims to help over 20,000 young people develop the necessary skills to pursue careers in climate, conservation, and clean energy sectors. The initiative aids national conservation by encouraging efforts in land restoration, increasing community resilience, and increasing access to and the implementation of clean energy.

On 23 October 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration released the implementation plan for the National Strategy for the Arctic Region (NSAR). This plan outlines domestic measures to conserve the Arctic and improve the livelihood of those in the region. The NSAR Implementation Plan (NSARIP) looks further into collaborating with stakeholders through 30 objectives and 200 actions. The NSARIP will be updated over time in accordance with the changing conditions in the Arctic.

On 1 November 2023, the EPA announced over USD3 million to fund 14 projects which aim to support coastal communities in Massachusetts. Projects include Nantucket Conservation Foundation which aims to restore and re-integrate “40 acres of former cranberry bog to self-sustaining natural wetlands.”


1279 EPA and partners provide over $3 million for 14 projects in Massachusetts coastal communities, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 17 November 2023. https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-partners-provide-over-3-million-14-projects-massachusetts-coastal-communities
On 16 November 2023, the Department of Justice lodged a civil complaint against Chameleon LLC and Gary V for violating the Clean Water Act.\(^{1280}\) The complaint was filed on behalf of the EPA due to damages to 21 acres of wetlands near the Chickahominy and Pamunkey rivers. This represents a commitment by the EPA to protect inland water areas such as wetlands.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. The government has taken domestic action to restore land and wetland areas through policies such as the National Strategy for the Arctic Region and funding for initiatives including the California State Coastal Conservancy. The US has also taken international action through cooperation agreements that promote conservation practices.

Thus, the United States receives +1.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

On 30 June 2023, the European Commission announced EUR106 million in funding to support climate neutrality and the restoration of nature.\(^{1281}\) The funds will be split between 18 projects with various objectives, including protecting and restoring coastal and marine habitats and wetlands.

On 12 July 2023, the European Parliament adopted the EU Nature Restoration Law.\(^{1282}\) The new law is aligned with the EU’s commitment to restore at least 20 per cent of all EU land and sea areas by 2030. The Nature Restoration Law also aims to repair 80 per cent of European habitats which are in poor condition and restore nature to all ecosystems by 2050.\(^{1283}\)

On 23 October 2023, the European Commission approved EUR742 million to support Czechia’s sustainable forest management.\(^{1284}\) With the aid of the Commission, Czechia aims to implement sustainable forest management techniques to protect biodiversity and forest soil, promote the growth of forests, and adapt forests to climate change. Sustainable techniques include systems designed to prevent and reduce soil erosion in deforested areas.

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On 27 October 2023, the European Investment Bank (EIB) announced the launch of the technical assistance facility as part of the Caribbean Sustainable Water Management and Clean Oceans programme. With EUR8.5 million in funding from the EU’s Caribbean Investment Facility, the technical assistance facility will provide specialist technical support for implementing water, sanitation, solid waste, flood protection and clean ocean projects in 15 countries in the Caribbean. Furthermore, the EIB will financially support selected projects through an EUR150 million programme loan. Technical assistance and financial aid will support high-impact sustainable projects that aim to promote and protect climate and marine ecosystem resilience.

On 9 November 2023, the Council presidency and European Parliament agreed reached a provisional agreement regarding new rules for the Nature Restoration Law. While co-legislators have yet to formally adopt the agreement, the new rules aim to enhance the nature conservation. The law includes specific obligations that member states must meet for agricultural, forestry and urban ecosystems. The new rules include requirements for member states to regularly submit their restoration plans to the European Commission for review.

The European Union has complied with its commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, nationally and globally, according to national circumstances and approaches through promoting the designation and management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. The EU has taken strong actions nationally and globally to preserve biodiversity, combat land degradation, and ensure the sustainability of vital ecosystems. The EU has invested in critical projects within its borders, such as the nature restoration law and Czechia’s sustainable forest management plan. The EU has shown its dedication to global conservation through its funding for the Caribbean Sustainable Water Management and Clean Oceans Programme.

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

Analyst: Max Phan

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9. Food and Agriculture: Healthy and Safe Diets

[We commit to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through] … increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

Hiroshima G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

As part of the United Nations 2015 Millennium Project with its eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), signed in 2002 (Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, Reduce Child Mortality, Improve Maternal Health) and the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, signed in 2015 (Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-Being) malnutrition and food security have been recurring commitments at the G7 summit. Food security first appeared on the G7’s agenda at the 1979 Tokyo Summit. Since then, the issue has evolved from a primary focus on regions of conflict and drought also suffering from malnutrition, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, to maternal and child health to using biotechnology to develop agricultural productivity and improve food safety, and more Equitable access to safe and healthy food remains a challenge. Economic crises, such as the sharp rise in food prices in 2008, have historically led to vulnerable populations remaining behind in terms of nutrition. Malnutrition extends to obesity, which appeared on the G7’s agenda at the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit. Thus, nutrition is a wide-ranging issue on the G7’s expanding agenda.

At the 1979 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders emphasized the need for “cooperation with developing countries to overcome hunger and malnutrition.” They also recognized the need to urge multilateral organizations to develop effective agricultural strategies and build up storage capacity to strengthen national food reserves. They also gave consideration to developing human resources and agricultural research adapted to local conditions.

At the 1980 Venice Summit, G7 leaders reiterated concerns regarding extreme poverty and chronic malnutrition afflicting hundreds of millions of people in developing countries. They recognized the need to reduce developing countries’ reliance on food imports and increase their ability to feed themselves, and confirmed their readiness to join with developing countries and international agencies to improve national and international research services as well as supplement World Bank and Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) initiatives to improve grain storage and food handling facilities.

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1288 Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html
At the 1985 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the “plight of African peoples who are suffering from famine and drought.” They emphasized that political obstacles in the region should not impede food delivery to the hungry and reiterated the need for promoting increases in food production and intensifying cooperation for long-term food strategy based on local agricultural programs.

At the 1986 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to fight against hunger, disease and poverty and reiterated their readiness to assist the food situation in Africa through emergency aid.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders recognized the importance of food safety and invited the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Working Group on Harmonization of Regulatory Oversight of Biotechnology and the OECD Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds to study the implications of biotechnology and other aspects of food safety.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reiterated the need for strengthened partnership with governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations, industry, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors to cover development of expanded nutrition and micro-nutrients. They also reiterated the importance of food safety and working with the FAO and WHO to organize meetings of food safety regulators. Members also confirmed their continued interest in developing systems that address “global food security, health, nutritional and environmental challenges and are adapted to specific conditions in [developing] countries,” with consideration given to the accelerated pace of biotechnology development and the increased cross-border movement of food.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 members reiterated the need for strong national health systems that promote prevention, treatment and care and improve access to essential healthcare services. Members also confirmed their support for “a transparent, scientific and rules-based approach” to food safety to promote public understanding of food safety benefits and risks.

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening health systems as a framework for “increasing access of the neediest populations of developing countries to health care, drugs and treatments.” They also reaffirmed the importance of increasing and retaining healthcare personnel, advancing the rational use of medicine and strengthening drug distribution systems. The leaders expressed their continued intent to promote agricultural research and biotechnology development.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders emphasized the need to develop agricultural science and technology to meet international food safety standards, promoting “hardier crops for healthier people” by improving agricultural productivity and thus reducing the threat of malnutrition. They reiterated the need for meeting emergency food aid needs, especially in ending the famine in the Horn of Africa, as well as collecting data on national nutrition and mortality levels and adding value to farmers’ production to reduce reliance on food aid.

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G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, G8 leaders reiterated the need for improving access to health services and essential medicines by strengthening health systems and building a reliable health workforce, in addition to recognising the need for nutrition that included a greater focus on maternal, newborn and child health in line with the health-focused MDGs.\(^{1297}\)

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders committed to investing in sustainably increasing global food production and promote transparent food markets to combat price surges and speculation in food prices. The leaders also called for increased participation in and implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security to promote a global response to food insecurity.\(^{1298}\)

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders reiterated the commitments to improving health systems and nutrition that were made at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit and proposed new accountability measures for measuring member spending on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health through the Muskoka Maternal, Newborn and Child Health initiative, including spending on maternal and child nutrition.\(^{1299}\)

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 leaders endorsed the Deauville Accountability Report: “G8 Commitments on Health and Food Security: State of Delivery and Results” which “documents G8 action on health and food security, and mobilization of financial resources including 85% of all commitments to the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative.”\(^{1300}\) They also expressed continued commitment to the Muskoka Maternal, Newborn and Child Health initiative.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 leaders committed to launch the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition to maintain sustainable agricultural productivity and attain better nutrition, especially in the African region.\(^{1301}\) They expressed support for the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and welcomed the commitment of African partners to improve the nutritional well-being of their populations, especially during the critical 1,000 days window from pregnancy to a child’s second birthday.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 leaders welcomed the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact which committed to under-nutrition reduction targets for 2020, and welcomed the “financial and policy commitments to accelerate progress towards ending under-nutrition for women and young children.”\(^{1302}\) They reaffirmed their commitment to the commitments made at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, as well as their continued support of the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders emphasized the need for universal health coverage including better nutrition, attained with strong health systems and better preparedness.\(^{1303}\) They recognised the need for international efforts to combat malnutrition and to hold the rise of obesity and over-weight targeting most vulnerable populations – mothers, children and adolescent girls – and consistent with the WHO Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition.


\(^{1301}\) Camp David Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html.


At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition as well as the role of education in improving nutrition, especially in children as mentioned in the summit progress report.1304

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the importance of the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Tokyo occurring in the following year in identifying essential actions to further progress against malnutrition.1305

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.1306

Commitment Features
At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to “improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through] … increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.”1307

Definitions and Concepts
“Improving” can be defined as to make something better or to produce something better than what already exists.1308 In a G7 context, when a commitment states that it will “improve” it should be interpreted to mean that old initiatives will be updated.

“Access” is understood to mean the right to obtain or make use of the entity in reference.1309

“Healthy diets” refers to a combination of different foods for good health and nutrition.1310 These include a balance of “cereals (wheat, barley, rye, maize or rice), legumes (lentils and beans), fruit and vegetables, and foods from animal sources (meat, fish, eggs and milk).”

“Availability” can be defined in terms of the reachability (physical access), affordability (economic access) and acceptability (socio-cultural access) of services.1311 Malnutrition treatment must therefore be readily physically accessible, affordable, and acceptable to be considered available.

“Affordability” can be defined as low in cost.1312 In the context of this commitment, food and dietary treatments must be both easily accessible and adequate to provide to populations.

1304 G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html
“Quality” should be interpreted to mean the “degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfills requirements.” Food and dietary treatments must meet the standard of a healthy diet in order to be considered adequate to provide to populations.

“Malnutrition” refers to “deficiencies or excesses in nutrient intake, imbalance of essential nutrients or impaired nutrient utilization.” It consists of both undernutrition and obesity, as well as diet-related noncommunicable diseases. Undernutrition “manifests in four broad forms: wasting, stunting, underweight, and micronutrient deficiencies.”

“Treatment” refers to providing for a patient to prevent or cure one from a condition. Malnutrition treatment can come in many forms, such as “food, health, water and sanitation, and social protection systems.”

“Prevention” can be defined as to keep from happening. Prevention products and services therefore act to avoid increasing risks of malnutrition among populations.

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, is awarded to G7 members who demonstrate strong action towards increasing malnutrition treatment and prevention through both products and services in at least two and weaker actions in one of the pillars of the commitment. The three pillars include: 1) availability, 2) affordability, and 3) quality. Products are manufactured forms of malnutrition treatments or prevention, such as developing medication or improving agricultural technology. Services consist of actions that provide assistance in addressing nutrition related conditions, such as funding treatment centers or access to medical professionals. Examples of strong actions include, but are not limited to, investing in government and international plans that address food security and nutrition challenges, strengthening local food production systems, meeting local and regional agriculture demand, building markets and reducing food loss to support development of sustainable and resilient food systems for small-scale producers, and developing climate-smart solutions and innovations to better agriculture production.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, is awarded to G7 members who demonstrate weak action towards improving malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services in only two of the three pillars. Weaker actions include support of commitments to make malnutrition treatments and prevention products more available, affordable and higher quality by making public statements and attending summits without taking any concrete action or issuing any funding for initiatives.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, is awarded to those members who demonstrate no action towards increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

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1314 Malnutrition, World Health Organization (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 28 September 2023. https://www.who.int/health-topics/malnutrition#tab=tab_1
Scoring Guidelines

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<td>The G7 member has taken no action towards increasing malnutrition treatment and prevention through either products or services in any of the following: 1) availability, 2) affordability, or 3) quality, in order to improve access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods.</td>
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<td>The G7 member has taken weak action towards increasing malnutrition treatment and prevention through both products and services in only two of the following: 1) availability, 2) affordability, or 3) quality, in order to improve access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods.</td>
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<td>The G7 member has taken strong action towards increasing malnutrition treatment and prevention through both products and services in at least two and weaker action in one of the following: 1) availability, 2) affordability, or 3) quality, in order to improve access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods.</td>
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Compliance Director: Eisha Khan  
Lead Analyst: Mathula Muhundan

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

On 30 August 2023, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Lawrence MacAulay announced that the Canadian government had invested CAD5.3 million in BioFuelNet Canada to aid in sustainable agriculture technology development.\(^{1319}\) With greater environmentally friendly agriculture technologies and methods, food security is thought to increase for both Canada, as well as the entire world.

On 29 September 2023, Minister MacAulay announced the creation of the Dairy Innovation and Investment Fund containing an investment of up to CAD333 million over the next 10 years.\(^{1320}\) This funding will better Canada’s dairy industry by being utilized to buy new machinery and development technology. Through making the Canadian dairy industry more competitive, there is greater access to dairy products in Canada as well as in trading nations.

On 20 October 2023, through the AgriRecovery Framework, Canada allocated CAD219 million to support farmers and ranchers in Western Canada impacted with high costs resulting from drought conditions and wildfires.\(^{1321}\) This funding enables Western Canadian farmers to recover from environmental conditions and increase food security for Canada as well as dependent trade partners.

On 25 October 2023, Minister of International Development Ahmed Hussen announced the Government of Canada’s allocation of CAD2 million in humanitarian aid to the World Food Programme to support individuals...

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in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Israel and neighbouring areas. With the funding, the World Food Programme will be supplying individuals with water, food, and other necessities.

On 30 October 2023, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada announced that the federal government and the Government of Ontario will be investing CAD8 million through the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership to help the producers of apple, tender fruit, and wine grape with production. The aim is to use the funds to produce popular varieties of the fruit, improve fruit quality and increase the resistance of the crops to pests and diseases in order to make them safer for human consumption.

On 3 November 2023, Minister Hussen announced the Government of Canada’s CAD35.5 million in funding over the next three years to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank. This funding was done to support its project Nature-Positive Food Systems for Climate Change Adaptation. With the increase in funding and greater resources for the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, nature-based solutions combined with landscape-level restoration increases food security in rural areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

On 14 November 2023, Minister MacAulay announced over CAD9 million in funding to the Canola Council of Canada through the AgriScience Program – Clusters Component to strengthen the canola industry in order to promote canola as a nutritious food source.

On 20 November 2023, the Government of Canada invested up to CAD25 million, through the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership. The funding is part of the Agri-Tech Innovation Initiative, which aims to provide select businesses in the food processing industry to help invest in innovative technology and equipment. This technology will expand agricultural production capacity which will help improve availability and affordability of the food sector overall.

Canada has fully complied with commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services. Canada has achieved full compliance in supporting food security through foreign aid, investment in agriculture technologies as well as establishing programs increasing food for Canadians and trade partners.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

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On 13 June 2023, the Government of France donated roughly USD545,000 to a food security project for the region of Thateng in Laos. This funding will target malnutrition and provide training for effective nutrition and resilience projects. The project also enables participants to strengthen food security in their community. Programmed food aid supported by the Government of France’s donation improves food availability and quality in the region.

On 15 June 2023, the Government of France contributed EUR3.5 million to the United Nations World Food Programme to support a disaster response in Pakistan following the 2022 floods. The funding targets children, pregnant and breastfeeding women at risk of malnutrition in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan by supporting recovery in the region. The Government of France makes this contribution with a history of funding for World Food Programme (WFP) activity in Pakistan last year. Funding directly provides for increased availability of malnutrition treatment to support nutrition.

On 23 June 2023, the Government of France contributed EUR1 million to the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Fisheries Funding Mechanism to support the implementation of the 2022 WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies. This contribution is poised to support developing and least-developed country members of the WTO, involving the improvement of fishery practices. This contribution ameliorates international industry standards in fishing and aids in the quality of food production.

On 6 September 2023, Minister of the Economy, Finance and Recovery Bruno Le Maire reached an agreement with 75 food companies, representing 80 per cent of French consumption, to reduce prices on various products. The agreement is enforced by sanction mechanisms to ensure accountability. This price relief narrows the discrepancy between high product prices and declining costs, increasing the affordability of food.


On 17 September 2023, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna announced a contribution of EUR40 million to support the Grain from Ukraine initiative at a meeting with WFP Executive Director Cindy McCain. The contribution will “facilitate the shipment of grain to Nigeria and Sudan, additional aid

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G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
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to the Ukrainian food system, and the restructuring of the WFP's regional reserves.\textsuperscript{1333} This support reflects a commitment from France to support food availability and trade against food insecurity.

On 23 September 2023, President Emmanuel Macron announced a contribution of USD150 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).\textsuperscript{1334} The call to action and contribution supports the availability of food in rural regions by supporting agriculture and income development support from IFAD mandates.

On 29 September 2023, French Ambassador to the Philippines Marie Fontanel attended an event in the Caraga region of the Philippines for the pilot phase of the Walang Gutom (zero hunger) project to support food security.\textsuperscript{1335} Through the French Development Agency, the Government of France contributed a EUR500,000 grant to the project. Ambassador Fontanel's speech at the event included references to the Paris Pact for People and Planet, which targets sustainable and human development.

On 16 October 2023, Minister Fesneau announced that an aid payment schedule from the 2023 Common Agricultural Policy will be paid into farmers' accounts. Contributions of EUR3.64 billion were sent to provide aid for industry issues of sustainable development, income aid for young farmers and livestock aid.\textsuperscript{1337} Support from contributions will maintain agricultural production and improve sustainability within the industry, therefore strengthening the availability and affordability of livestock products.

On 7 October 2023, Minister Le Maire and Minister of Agriculture and Food Marc Fesneau announced structuring measures for the livestock industry at the 32nd Livestock Summit in Cournon-d'Auvergne.\textsuperscript{1336} The measures included contributions upwards of EUR3 million to support and promote livestock farming, subsidies for cattle breeders, and ecological considerations for the industry. These actions maintain the food sovereignty of France by supporting domestic production and therefore strengthen the availability and affordability of livestock products.

On 18 October 2023, the first meeting of the Global School Meals Coalition was held in Paris, supported by the Government of France and Finland.\textsuperscript{1338} The coalition brings together 87 Member States, the European Union and the African Union along with supporting institutions, aiming to offer access to school meals to every child by 2030. The Government of France has already contributed an investment of EUR28 million in 2022 to the cause, increasing the availability and quality of food for children.


\textsuperscript{1335} France is working alongside the Philippines to improve food security, Ambassade de France aux Philippines et en Micronésie (Manila) 3 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. https://ph.ambafrance.org/Food-security-Visit-of-Ambassador-Marie-Fontanel-for-the-Zero-Hunger-project-in


On 3 November 2023, the Government of France contributed EUR500,000 to the WFP to support school meals for children and food aid to refugees in Malawi. The contribution provides 18,000 school children with meals that are made from fresh food supplied by local farmers. This food aid will also be provided to 50,000 refugees. The provision of fresh food and increasing food supplies will improve the access and quality of food in Malawi.

On 22 November 2023, the French Development Agency approved financing of EUR80 million to promote sustainability and resilience for Moroccan agriculture. The financing of agriculture will be directed at improving sustainable irrigation and the promotion of food security by supporting the resilience of standard food items. These investments will support the availability of food by ensuring agricultural supply in Morocco.

France has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services. Actions from France have targeted food security in regional areas in addition to support for food aid. Humanitarian efforts have been supported by contributions from France, allowing for the provision of food products to regions in crisis. For agricultural support, France has made contributions to support the industry through various means. Regarding the affordability of food, France has utilized economic and collaborative means to improve access.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Ethan Lui**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

On 1 June 2023, Germany began a project to support resilient agricultural development in Tanzania. This project research includes climate change adaptation, crop enhancement, and sustainability in the Manyoni District of Tanzania.

On 30 June 2023, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture announced that its Act on Animal Husbandry Labelling was adopted in the Bundestag. This act mandates a label on meat products that provides consumers with information on how the animals were kept on farms. The purpose of this act is to increase transparency in the meat sector. The act also establishes increased regulations for farmers to ensure adequate procedures are followed.

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1339 France partners WFP to fight hunger as millions of people face high levels of food insecurity in Malawi, World Food Programme (Lilongwe) 3 November 2023. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.wfp.org/news/france-partners-wfp-fight-hunger-millions-people-face-high-levels-food-insecurity-malawi


On 11 September 2023, Minister of Agriculture Cem Özdemir signed a Joint Declaration of Intent with New Zealand.1343 This partnership aims to collaboratively reduce agricultural emissions while increasing the climate-resiliency of food production systems.

On 5 October 2023, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture provided EUR2.7 million to fund the creation of a new laboratory in Ukraine, which will support food safety and make it easier for Ukraine to export agricultural products.1344

On 18 October 2023, the Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth published their National Action Plan: New Opportunities for Children in Germany.1345 This reaffirmed pre-existing measures to support the nutrition of children, such as providing healthy meals at nurseries and schools.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services. Germany has taken strong action to support beneficial food systems through foreign aid as well as through domestic policymaking, prioritizing nutrition, and sustainability. These actions have covered a variety of issues from providing food aid during conflicts as well as economic contributions to support agricultural and farming industries.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Yalda Matin

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

On 6 July 2023, Minister of Agriculture, Food, Sovereignty and Forestry Francesco Lollobrigida, announced a collaboration with Israel’s Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Abraham Dichter in the field of agriculture.1346 This partnership aims to promote innovation and sustainability to ensure food security for both Israel and Italy.

On 11 July 2023, the Italian government introduced the “Dedicated to you” card, which will allocate EUR500 million to 1.3 million families who do not currently receive government subsidies.1347 The goal is to alleviate the difficulties families encounter in purchasing and acquiring food, offering a 15 per cent discount on purchases. This initiative aims to enable families to make convenient yet quality food purchases.

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1347 Presentata la carta “Dedica a te” per acquisto generi alimentari di prima necessità, Ministero dell’agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 20 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.politicheagricole.it/dedicataate
On 24 July 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni announced Italy’s plan to invest in Agrotech to improve the development of new technologies, including their application in agriculture. On 26 July 2023, Minister Lollobrigida, along with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, reached an agreement on implementing the Fund for Innovation in Agriculture. This Fund aims to elevate productivity within the agricultural, fishing and aquaculture sectors by introducing new technologies that would drive innovation in the agri-food sector.

On 8 August 2023, Minister Lollobrigida announced the approved interventions required to restore wineries affected by downy mildew and to address the issues caused by blue crab, protecting the supply chain. EUR2.9 million has been allocated toward the capture and disposal of blue crab, and EUR1 million from the National Solidarity fund has been allocated to support wine businesses affected by downy mildew.

On 10 October 2023, Minister Lollobrigida announced the approval of the reduction in the use of pesticides by 2035. This reduction ensures environmental sustainability and guarantees food sovereignty, protecting Italy’s agricultural system and enhancing exports worldwide.

On 17 October 2023, Minister Lollobrigida announced the first payment of Common Agricultural Policy advances, totaling EUR2.4 billion, with EUR700 million allocated toward rural development. This payment provides farmers with the opportunity to plan their work and continue agricultural production, ensuring healthy eating and access to quality food. This is aimed to support farmers’ income and ensure liquidity for agricultural businesses, encouraging reinvestment in the agricultural sector.

On 29 October 2023, Minister Lollobrigida announced the pending approval of a law that pertains to a specific type of prohibition on a certain type of meat production. The Italian government supported the legislation, which would allow parliamentary representation that reflects the will of the people in determining the future of Italy’s agricultural and livestock systems.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services. The country’s strong action toward sustainability and the advancement of the agri-food sector strengthens food security and the quality of produce by investing in new technologies that promote sustainability and improved agricultural practices. Italy accomplishes this by forging international partnerships and collaborations, as well as implementing initiatives that bolster innovation, health, and overall wellbeing.

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1350 CdM. Lollobrigida: via libera a decreto contro peronospora e granchio blu e ddl per Premio Maestro dell’arte della cucina italiana, Ministero dell’agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 20 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.politicheagricole.it/cdm_07-08-2023

1351 Fitofarmaci. Lollobrigida, bene riduzione compatibile con produzione, Ministero dell’agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 20 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.politicheagricole.it/fitofarmaci-commissioneagri

1352 Pagamenti anticipi PAC 2023-2027. 2.4 miliardi di euro per rilanciare il settore agricolo italiano, Ministero dell’agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 20 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.politicheagricole.it/anticipi-pac-masa-agea

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: E. Alliah Ramirez

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

On 20 June 2023, Japan donated USD2 million to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in response to the flood disaster resulting from the collapse of the dam at the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant in southern Ukraine. The fund was utilized as emergency humanitarian assistance in areas such as food and water.

On 5 September 2023, Ambassador for Palestinian Affairs and Representative of Japan to Palestine Yoichi Nakashima announced that the Government of Japan had contributed USD1.5 million to the WFP to support Palestinian populations. Japan’s donation has enabled the WFP to provide nutritious food to 27,000 food-insecure Palestinians in Gaza for a period of three months. This donation to the World Food Programme contributes to increasing food security and availability for Palestinian populations as well as the presence of nutritious and healthy choices for vulnerable populations.

On 10 October 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan Masahiro Komura announced the Government of Japan’s support of the Emergency Food Assistance and Nutrition Support by the WFP by donating USD6.5 million to Sri Lanka. With the fund, 7200 metric tonnes of rice, lentils, vegetable oil, maize and soya beans were purchased for the people of Sri Lanka. This donation contributes to alleviating issues of food insecurity present in Sri Lanka.

On 28 November 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries announced that it has allocated USD20 million to increase the production of rice flour to reach 130,000 tonnes by the goal year of 2030. With this goal of increasing rice flour production, Japan is aspiring to meet their self-sufficiency goal of 75 per cent on a production basis by 2030. This project will contribute to meeting the high demand for rice flour and related products in Japan.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services. While Japan has taken strong action to support food security through foreign aid and international partnerships, it has not taken enough action to support domestic agricultural and food security development. More actions need to be taken to support services and products that improve the affordability and availability of food products and malnutrition treatments.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Artin Khiabani

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United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

On 24 May 2023, Minister for Development Andrew Mitchell announced GBP143 million in humanitarian support for East African countries who required support with nutrition and food access, among other humanitarian needs.1358

On 28 July 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office unveiled its Yemen Women and Children Programme, a GBP160 million program which aims to provide nutrition and improve water sanitation for over 1 million women and children annually in Yemen.1359

On 1 August 2023, the Crown Commercial Service announced plans to improve the food quality provided to citizens in hospitals and schools.1360 This plan includes an increase in the standards for food to be provided at these governmental institutions, as well as support for small and local businesses to gain access to public sector contracts. The goal is for this process to enable high-quality producers to reach public sector institutions.

On 2 August 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs provided GBP14 million for research competitions through the Farming Innovation Programme.1361 These competitions seek to spur the development of innovative agricultural solutions to sustainability and productivity.

On 7 September 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak promised to use the country’s military intelligence to monitor the Black Sea region to deter Russia from harming Ukrainian vessels carrying cargo such as grain.1362 The country also provided GBP3 million in funding for Ukraine’s ‘Grain from Ukraine’ initiative through the World Food Programme. This supports Ukrainian production while providing wheat to countries that need it the most.

On 8 September 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office partnered with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Children’s Investment Fund Foundation to host a conference on global food security.1363 The conference will be held in November 2023 and focus on using science and technology, collaborative policymaking, and innovation to prevent malnutrition and hunger considering global food security challenges such as conflict and climate change.

On 16 October 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office announced a partnership with the Access to Nutrition Initiative to combat global malnutrition.1364 Their partnership involves the provision of a GBP2 million package that will aid the organization in conducting research on the healthiness and sustainability

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of the products of the world’s largest food and drink companies. The organization’s research will also study the impact of these companies on communities that are vulnerable to malnutrition.

On 18 October 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced the provision of payments to farmers through the Sustainable Farming Incentive, which aimed to support environmental sustainability, farm resilience, and food production in the country’s agricultural sector. This aims to reinforce the availability of nutritious, locally produced food throughout the UK, while supporting local farmers.

On 3 November 2023, the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology announced that it was providing GBP2 million to the Innovate for Food and Nutrition Security programme, to support innovation and technological development to promote health and nutrition in Southeast Asia.

On 20 November 2023, the UK, with the United Arab Emirates and Somalia, hosted the Global Food Security Summit in London. The summit aimed to address hunger and malnutrition by investing in UK funded science and technology as well as support solutions that prevent famine and wider food insecurity on the international level.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services. The United Kingdom has taken strong action to alleviate food insecurity by investing in both global and domestic partnerships. In addition to this, it has also helped to support the nutrition of its own citizens, and promote sustainable, resilient agricultural development.

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

Analyst: Yalda Matin

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

On 8 June 2023, Vice President Kamala Harris announced an additional USD53.7 million in humanitarian aid from the United States Agency for International Development’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) for the emergency crisis in Haiti to urgently address food insecurity, malnutrition and other concerns. This raised the contribution to more than USD110 million.

On 11 July 2023, the United States Congress approved the designation of June 2023 as National Dairy Month, recognizing the important role dairy plays in a healthy diet, including the vital role of dairy producers in the global food system.

On 21 July 2023, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced USD10.7 million in investments for the expansion of the Healthy Food Financing Initiative. This funding is a part of the Biden Administration’s

series of investments that will aim to strengthen the food system and provide consumers with more accessible and affordable locally grown foods.

On 10 September 2023, USAID/BHA launched a new project in the Mekong Delta to enhance its climate resistance. The USAID will invest USD11.41 million over two years, pending Congress approval, to support this region which is responsible for half of Vietnam’s rice harvest and three quarters of its fruit, aquaculture and fisheries products.

On 20 September 2023, the United States pledged USD100 to the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils initiative USD30 million for adapting crops, as well as USD70 million toward improving soil health. Additionally, the US collaborated with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, establishing a new-multi donor funding platform to enhance the financing of the development of improved seeds and soils.

On 27 September 2023, Senator John Fetterman introduced the bill Addressing Digestive Distress in Stomachs of Our Youth Act. This bill requires schools participating in the National School Lunch Program to offer a non-dairy beverage as a substitute for milk if requested by a student or their parent/guardian. This bill eliminates the need to require medical or special dietary reasons to request a substitute. Under this bill, schools will not pay additional costs if providing these substitutes exceed the covered reimbursement amounts.

On 21 October 2023, President Joe Biden announced that the first convoy of humanitarian assistance had crossed into Gaza and reached Palestinians in need, ensuring civilians have access to food, water, medical aid and other assistance. The United States’ decision to work in partnership with Egypt and Israel will aim to ensure the continued movement of aid.

On 25 October 2023, the Biden administration proposed a budget of USD1.05 billion for an international food assistance response package. This package aims to address global food emergencies using food and produce grown by US farmers, along with USD5 million for the McGovern-Dole Food for Education which is designed to support school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects globally.

The US has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services. It has demonstrated strong action globally and invested in humanitarian aid to alleviate malnutrition and hunger, aiming to increase equitable access to food, water and other essentials. It has also taken actions domestically to implement or enhance plans to support nutrition and address challenges related to food access, food production systems, sustainable development and agricultural demand.

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

**Analyst: E. Alliah Ramirez**

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European Union: +1
The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services.

On 1 June 2023, the European Commission’s Financial Instrument for the Environment/L’Instrument Financier pour l’Environnement (LIFE) Programme contributed roughly EUR6.3 million to a sustainable aquaculture project.\(^{1374}\) This project seeks to optimize aquaculture systems for fertilizer and biogas, creating a circular economy for stakeholders. As a result, the project serves to adapt fishing systems to overcome food production challenges from increased demand.

On 26 June 2023, the European Commission approved a support package of EUR100 million for farmers in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.\(^{1375}\) The package is directed towards farmers who produce cereals and oilseeds, compensating for logistical issues stemming from the import of Ukrainian agricultural products.\(^{1376}\) This package, which alleviates economic difficulties for agricultural production, improves the affordability of food products.

On 27 June 2023, the European Investment Bank signed a EUR50 million investment in the construction of a new port facility near the Port of Varna in Bulgaria.\(^{1377}\) The port will be used for the storage, handling, and export of oil seed products and grain cereals, with the project seeking to address economic market failures and sustainable transport. The reduction of costs combined with investment in storage and processing in this project improves the affordability, availability, and quality of food in Bulgaria.

On 5 July 2023, the European Commission adopted a proposal for regulations on plants which were produced using certain genomic techniques.\(^{1378}\) The proposal aims to maintain protections for health and the environment by introducing new regulatory measures for agricultural products. The proposal is part of the EU’s Farm to Fork strategy, which is poised to achieve a sustainable food system transition, notably seeking to improve food security and public health by ensuring access to nutritious and sustainable food.\(^{1379}\) The proposal’s intention to protect human health alongside its regulatory goals seeks to improve the quality and safety of food.

On 18 July 2023, the European Investment Bank signed a EUR20 million loan to support an agricultural project in Madagascar.\(^{1380}\) The project, supported by social enterprise Sahanala, seeks to promote mechanisation alongside traditional agricultural practices to improve producer revenues and living conditions. The scope of the loan covers the affordability, availability, and quality of food by investing in the efficiency and processing within food systems in Madagascar.

On 19 July 2023, the European Investment Bank signed a EUR15 million investment to develop and enhance the digital marketplace Crowdfarming, which allows farmers to sell directly to consumers.1381 The investment seeks to improve user experiences and develop logistics support. Improvement in accessible and direct marketplaces for farmers improves the availability of food for consumers.

On 18 August 2023, the European Investment Bank signed a EUR40 million investment in the development of the poultry sector through a project developed in the Netherlands.1382 The investment finances the development of technology which notably monitors the health of eggs and chicks to improve quality and decrease waste. The project, which aligns with the EU’s Farm to Fork strategy, also seeks to increase the productivity of the poultry sector. The improvement of industry productivity and quality improves the overall availability and quality of food.

On 1 September 2023, the European Commission’s LIFE Programme contributed roughly EUR1.2 million to CROPS4LIFE, an initiative focused on reducing the climate footprint of agriculture and food systems in Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain.1383 This initiative seeks to act on farming adaptations to climate change, training within the farming profession, food supply chains and adaptive governance to improve agricultural outcomes. Notably, the initiative’s goal of influencing food choices towards locally produced products can improve the availability and quality of food for consumers.

On 6 September 2023, the European Investment Bank released a proposal loan of EUR400 million to “co-finance investment schemes supported by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development…within the Hungarian Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan.”1384 The proposal aims to target farming in rural areas for sustainable development. Additionally, the loan seeks to support investments in agriculture and processing. The investment’s goal to support sustainable development in farming, agriculture, and processing improves the availability and quality of food in Hungary.

On 11 October 2023, the European Union Humanitarian Aid Department contributed EUR2.5 million to the United Nations Children’s Fund in Haiti to address child wasting.1385 Funding will target malnutrition by supporting access to nutrition services and improved nutrition. The contribution’s impact on improving nutrition among children in Haiti with the provision of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Products and other supplies improves the availability and quality of food.

On 20 October 2023, the European Union contributed EUR9.9 million to the World Food Programme in support of primary school students in Afghanistan for over two years.1386 The funding allows the provision of nutritious food to children, notably locally produced fortified biscuits and vegetable oil. The specific provision of specialized foods to prevent malnutrition improves access and quality of food in Afghanistan.

1385 The EU Humanitarian Aid provided 2.5 million euros to combat child malnutrition in Haiti., UNICEF Haiti (Port-au-Prince) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. https://www.unicef.org/haiti/communiqu%C3%A9s-de-presse/eu-humanitarian-aid-provided-25-million-euros-combat-child-malnutrition-haiti
On 22 October 2023, the European Investment Bank signed a EUR150 million loan to support climate action projects which facilitate agricultural production adaptation in Argentina. The loan seeks to develop the agricultural sector and improve the quality and access to new markets, thereby improving the availability of agricultural products.

On 7 November 2023, the European Investment Bank approved a EUR28 million investment in sustainable aquaculture infrastructure. This funding will support a recirculating aquaculture system with a processing facility for arctic char, which aims to have minimal environmental impact. The project will expand current infrastructure in food production and processing, thereby increasing food availability and quality.

On 23 November 2023, the European Union contributed EUR1 million to the World Trade Organization’s Fisheries Funding Mechanism which assists least-developed states to implement the organization’s Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies. Funding will help to improve the sustainability of fisheries and protect the health of oceans. The protection of marine stock and improved sustainable practices will help to improve the availability and quality of aquaculture food products.

On 24 November 2023, the European Union contributed EUR19 million in support of regional food security in the Caribbean. The contribution helps launch a programme that will enhance food system practices and processing, while improving access to nutritious diets for the region. The funding will also target investment for development in agriculture and fishery sectors, while addressing food objectives in sustainability, innovation, distribution, efficiency and equity. The contribution’s ability to comprehensively address sector development improves regional food security through increased food availability, affordability and quality.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improving access to affordable healthy diets and safe and nutritious foods through increasing the availability, affordability and quality of malnutrition treatment and prevention products and services. The European Union has improved supports for farmers and logistics through investments. Funding has also further developed food systems, specifically in processing and the usage of new technology. On the global level, the European Union has contributed to humanitarian aid efforts around the world and has helped with the provision of direct malnutrition prevention and therapy, increasing the general availability of quality nutrition for those who need it.

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

Analyst: Ethan Lui

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10. Food and Agriculture: Food Safety and Sustainable Production

“[We commit to] supporting adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety [and] sustainable food production.”

Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security

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Background

Food security has been a global developmental concern for several decades. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated that 2.4 billion people experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2022. This reflects a significant global issue that is exacerbated by climate change, conflict, economic fluctuations and a lack of access to safe food. G7 leaders first addressed food sector strategies and the issue of hunger at the 1979 Tokyo Summit. Following this, they discussed the importance of accelerated food production at the 1981 Ottawa Summit. At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders recognized the importance of national food safety systems and reaffirmed their commitment towards global food security. Since then, food and agriculture has remained a global priority for the G7, with most summit declarations and communiques since the 1980s including mentions of food security. The G7 and World Bank also jointly convene the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS), which was launched as part of the G7’s German Presidency in 2022. Priority areas for GAFS include “boosting sustainable agricultural production” to support the goal of global food security. In addition to supporting global food security, G7 leaders committed to a One Health approach that includes sectors such as agriculture at the 2015 Elmau Summit. Since then, the G7 has reaffirmed its support towards the One Health approach, most recently committing to adopting the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production at the 2023 Hiroshima Summit.

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At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders recognized the importance of food safety and committed to a “transparent, scientific and rules-based approach” to ensuring food safety. G8 leaders also voiced their support for the FAO and World Health Organization’s joint establishment of the Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to address global food insecurity with a focus on ending famine and increasing sustainable agricultural productivity in the Horn of Africa. G8 leaders also committed to helping “food insecure nations, particularly in Africa,” to achieve international food safety standards.

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyoko Summit, G8 leaders recognized the importance of agricultural investment and increased food production to address global food insecurity. G8 leaders also committed to agricultural research and development to increase sustainable food production and develop sustainable farming technologies.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders recognized the need for food security and agriculture to be placed at the forefront of their international agenda with G8 leaders committing to promoting increased sustainable global food production and agriculture. G8 leaders also launched the L’Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) to address issues of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture through investment and global partnerships.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to global food security and recognized the importance of agricultural investment in developing countries to achieve this goal. G8 leaders also shared that USD22 billion was mobilized as part of AFSI to support sustainable agricultural development over three years.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 leaders reassured their commitment to meet commitments regarding food security and encouraged bilateral and multilateral responses to address global food insecurity. G8 leaders also endorsed the Deauville Accountability Report which documents actions and financial mobilization by the G8 to achieve commitments on health and food security.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards global food security and acknowledged increased efforts for this goal since the L’Aquila Summit. G8 leaders also announced the launch of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition which aims to increase the inflow “of private capital [for] African agriculture” and support advancements of new technologies to increase sustainable agricultural productivity.

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1405 Camp David Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Access Date: 8 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html

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At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders committed to “actively implementing a multi-sectoral One Health approach” that incorporates the food and agriculture sector. G7 also recognized the emphasis on food and nutrition as part of the UN’s 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and committed to collaborative actions to “to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed previous commitments towards ending global food insecurity and increased support for “food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa,” partly through increased official development assistance.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to ensuring sustainable food production and recognized the need for further action to strengthen global food systems and alleviate the rise of hunger and malnutrition globally.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards global food security in part through the Global Alliance for Food Security.

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to address the global food security crisis and develop sustainable agriculture and food systems. G7 leaders also highlighted that climate-smart agriculture, traditional knowledge and “gender-responsive approaches that engage women” are essential to addressing food security concerns and developing sustainable food systems. In line with this, G7 leaders committed to incorporating the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima summit, leaders committed to “supporting adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety [and] sustainable food production.” This commitment falls under target three of the Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security which outlines actions that support “realizing resilient global food security and nutrition for all.” This commitment has two dimensions which are required to achieve full compliance: “supporting adoption” and “address[ing]” 1) food safety and 2) sustainable food production with the welfare target of improving health, under a One Health approach.

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Supporting” refers to “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”

“Adoption” is understood to mean “the act of beginning to practice or use something.”

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1406 G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 8 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html

1407 G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 8 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html


“Address” is understood to mean “to give attention to or deal with a matter or problem.”1414

According to the World Health Organization, the “One Health” approach is an “integrated, unifying approach to balance and optimize the health of people, animals and the environment.”1415 This approach is considered interdisciplinary and encompasses various sectors including the public health, veterinary and environmental sectors. The One Health approach is “particularly important to prevent, predict, detect, and respond to global health threats” and is “particularly relevant for food and water safety [and] nutrition.” Additionally, this approach relies on joint responses to global health threats from government officials, researchers, and workers across local, national, regional, and global sectors. Joint responses may include developing shared databases and identifying new solutions for root causes of problems.

According to the FAO, “food safety” refers to an “assurance that food will not cause adverse health effects to the consumer when it is prepared and/or eaten according to its intended use.”1416

“Sustainable food production” is understood to refer to agriculture which “contributes to all four pillars of food security – availability, access, utilization and stability – and the dimensions of sustainability (environmental, social and economic).”1417 Sustainable food and agriculture is underlined by five key principles; increasing productivity, employment and value addition in food systems, protecting and enhancing natural resources, improving livelihoods and fostering inclusive economic growth, enhancing the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems and adapting governance to new challenges.

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong actions to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address both commitment dimensions: food safety and sustainable food production. Strong actions can include funding to develop and execute an action plan to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production, financial subsidy programs to support farmers in developing sustainable food production, foreign investment to support the establishment of surveillance systems to monitor antimicrobial resistance in foodborne bacteria, and other relevant legislative/policy action.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who take strong actions to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address either food safety or sustainable food production or G7 members who take strong action in one commitment dimension (either addressing food safety or sustainable food production) and weak actions in the other or weak action in both. Weak, or less than strong action, can include verbal reaffirmations of support, attending meetings, etc.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member has not taken any actions to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production or the G7 member has only taken weak actions in one of the dimensions.

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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 or has taken insufficient action to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety or sustainable food production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address either food safety or sustainable food production or the G7 member has taken action in some of both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address both commitment dimensions: food safety and sustainable food production.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production.

On 29 May 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Manitoba, committed CAD65 million under the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership over a five-year period to support research into sustainable growth, resiliency, and climate change adaptation in the agriculture and agri-food sectors.1418

On 14 June 2023, the Government of Canada, in partnership with the Government of Saskatchewan, committed CAD18 million under the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership over a five-year period to support animal health, disease surveillance, vaccine development, and treatment strategies for livestock, poultry, wildlife, and companion animals.1419 This fund aims to improve food safety and food supply for Canadian livestock and poultry.

On 20 June 2023, the Government of Canada committed CAD7.5 million under the AgriRecovery disaster relief framework to aid Manitoban beekeepers in rebuilding hives following unprecedented losses incurred over the 2021-2022 winter.1420 This fund allocation aims to return to full agricultural production capacity.

On 22 June 2023, the Minister of Health Jean-Yves Duclos and Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Marie-Claude Bibeau released the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.1421 The plan outlines federal and provincial commitments to increase preparedness and response to antimicrobial resistance and includes research and innovation, monitoring and infection prevention to protect animal health and welfare in agriculture and food production systems.

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On 29 June 2023, Parliamentary Secretary Francis Drouin, on behalf of Minister Bibeau, announced a CAD9.5 million funding agreement with Ag-West Bio. This agreement will fund agriculture biotechnology research and implementation to sustainably grow the agriculture sector.

On 4 July 2023, the Minister of Northern Affairs Dan Vandal announced a CAD7.7 million investment into the Manitoba Métis Federation through the Agricultural Climate Solutions – On-Farm Climate Action Fund and Local Food Infrastructure Fund. This investment will be allocated towards Red River Métis farmers to adopt sustainable farming practices and management practices to build climate change resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

On 10 July 2023, Minister Bibeau announced CAD16.2 million to build two living labs in Quebec. These labs will develop and evaluate sustainable management practices in the dairy, meat and field crop industries to store carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

On 11 July 2023, the Government of Canada committed CAD7.5 million to Dairy Farmers of Canada to support sustainable development in the dairy industry. This fund will support research into climate change, the environment, industry resilience, societal change and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

On 12 July 2023, the Government of Canada committed CAD68 million, in collaboration with the Government of Ontario, through the Agricultural Sustainability Initiative. These funds are allocated to the Resilient Agricultural Landscape Program to support Ontario farmers in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the Agricultural Stewardship Initiative to adapt farming operations and the On-Farm Applied Research and Monitoring program to improve soil health and water quality.

On 12 July 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-Food committed CAD12 million to the Canadian Cattle Association under the AgriScience Program. This fund will support research and technology transfer to sustainably grow the Canadian beef industry, reduce emissions and develop disease response methods.

On 18 July 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Ontario, invested CAD1 million to support resource development and education for Manitoban agricultural organizations.

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On 20 July 2023, the Government of Canada invested CAD9.2 million to build a living lab in Ontario.\textsuperscript{1429} This lab will develop and evaluate sustainable management practices to store carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Ontario agriculture industry.

On 20 July 2023, the Government of Canada announced the establishment of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank for Canada.\textsuperscript{1430} This vaccine bank will support livestock disease prevention and management and prevent disease outbreaks. This bank adds to existing emergency response plans and can reduce the duration and spread of potential outbreaks by one-half, enhancing food safety.

On 24 July 2023, the Government of Canada invested CAD2.4 million in collaboration with the Government of Manitoba to support the expansion of the Manitoban agricultural facility, Winkler Meats.\textsuperscript{1431} This investment will enhance the resiliency of the supply chain and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation.

On 25 July 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Manitoba, invested CAD6.4 million to establish the Prairie Crops and Soils Research Facility.\textsuperscript{1432} This facility will increase agronomic research and training to find sustainable crop production solutions.

On 1 August 2023, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-food Lawrence MacAulay, in collaboration with the Government of Manitoba, announced funding of up to CAD200,000 to support Indigenous food systems activities.\textsuperscript{1433} This funding will increase food security and sovereignty in Indigenous communities and revitalize traditional food systems.

On 2 August 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Ontario, committed CAD7.5 million to support biosecurity measures for farmers, food processors and agri-food businesses.\textsuperscript{1434} This fund will support measures to protect livestock and crops against disease and mitigate biosecurity risks in food production.

On 2 August 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of British Columbia, committed CAD4 million to support British Columbia farmers and ranchers in mitigating the impacts of climate change.


change. This fund will be used to improve waste management, air quality control, emissions control, soil integrity and water quality in agriculture.

On 3 August 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Manitoba, committed CAD2.85 million over a five-year period to Manitoba Beef and Forage Initiatives. This fund will support research into drought response, soil health and livestock health, as well as increase the profitability of the Canadian beef industry.

On 8 August 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Ontario, invested CAD1.3 million to improve the resiliency of Ontario beekeeper operations. This fund will support initiatives to prevent the spread of disease and maintain bee health.

On 15 August 2023, Minister MacAulay announced a CAD4 million investment into the Western Grains Research Foundation. The foundation focuses on disease management, plant nutrition, sustainable resource management and other methods to increase agriculture productivity.

On 18 August 2023, the Government of Canada invested CAD2 million under the Agricultural Clean Technology Program into the Port of Johnstown to minimize fuel consumption in grain drying. This installation will minimize fuel consumption by 20 to 40 per cent, an estimated 344 metric tonnes of emissions annually.

On 11 September 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Prince Edward Island, invested CAD46 million into Prince Edward Island’s local agriculture industry. This fund will support programs to increase the innovation and resiliency of the agriculture industry, including building soil resiliency and reducing erosion.

On 18 September 2023, the Government of Canada committed CAD1.81 million to support the British Columbia Poultry Association’s highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak preparation and prevention.

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This initiative includes biocontainment training and secondary disease destruction capacity to expand response capacity without risking livestock welfare.

On 5 October 2023, Minister MacAulay, in collaboration with the Quebec Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, committed CAD157.7 million to the Innovation Bioalimentaire program.\textsuperscript{1442} The program will provide funding for research and innovation in Quebec’s bio-food sector, including implementing sustainable agricultural practices and improving agricultural technology.

On 10 October 2023, Minister MacAulay, in collaboration with the Fruit and Vegetable Growers of Canada, invested CAD9.8 million into the Canadian AgriScience Cluster for Horticulture.\textsuperscript{1443} This fund will contribute to research into disease management, climate resilience, greener pesticides and energy.

On 12 October 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Ontario, invested CAD16.5 million into agri-food research and innovation.\textsuperscript{1444} Funding will support the development of new technologies and practices to improve the competitiveness of the Ontario agricultural sector and research into the resiliency of the agri-food sector and food safety.

On 20 October 2023, Minister MacAulay announced CAD219 million to ensure that farmers and ranchers in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have the necessary finances to pursue agricultural production amidst drought and wildfires.\textsuperscript{1445} The funds will be provided through the AgriRecovery Framework.

On 20 October 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-food announced a joint investment by the Albertan and Canadian governments to support livestock producers to manage their herds amidst drought in Alberta.\textsuperscript{1446} The federal government will provide CAD99 million and Alberta’s government will provide CAD66 million to fund this initiative through the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership.

On 20 October 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-food announced up to CAD71 million in joint funding from the British Columbia and federal governments to support farmers and ranchers affected by drought and wildfires in British Columbia.\textsuperscript{1447} This initiative aims to assist farmers with feeding their livestock, transportation costs, repairs of infrastructure and replacing bee colonies. Funding will be provided through the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership to help ensure farmers food availability and production for British Columbia.


On 27 October 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-food opened the application period for the 2023 Canada-Alberta Drought Livestock Assistance program. This initiative will provide up to CAD165 million to support livestock farmers who experienced drought to “maintain female breeding animals” including cattle, bison and elk.

On 30 October 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-food announced a joint investment of CAD8 million between the federal and Ontario governments to support the production of apples, tender fruits and the wine grapes. Funding will be provided through the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership and aims to increase fruit production in Canada.

On 31 October 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-food announced CAD600,000 in funding through the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership to support new and small-scale farmers. This initiative aims to support sustainable food production by supporting the growth of farming businesses and implementation of farming equipment including greenhouses and irrigation systems.

On 3 November 2023, the Minister of International Development Ahmed Hussen committed CAD35.5 million in funding to combat hunger in developing countries in response to climate change and extreme weather events. Funding will be provided to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank to improve climate resistance and lower carbon emissions in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. This fund aims to combat food insecurity and protect biodiversity.

On 14 November 2023, Minister MacAulay announced the Agricultural Methane Reduction Challenge. Up to CAD12 million will be awarded to proposed affordable and scalable agricultural processes and technologies that reduce methane emissions. This initiative aims to reduce methane emissions produced by Cattle in the livestock industry.

On 14 November 2023, the Government of Canada committed CAD4 million to Quebec fisheries under the Quebec Fisheries Fund. Funding will be provided to 35 projects to improve efficiency, sustainability and innovation in the fishing industry. Approved projects improve the environmental safety of marine product processing plants, enhance the safety and communications capabilities of fishing crews and develop new fishing nurseries to grow fish populations.


On 14 November 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of New Brunswick, invested CAD2.8 million in the development and testing of whale-safe snow crab fishing.\(^1\) The research will test the effectiveness of alternative gear and acoustic technology in snow-crab fishing, such as low-breaking strength gear and hydrophones for whale tracking.

On 14 November 2023, Minister MacAulay announced CAD9 million in funding for the Canola Council of Canada to support the increase of sustainable production in the canola sector.\(^2\) Funding will be provided as part of the Canola Cluster initiative under the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership.

On 15 November 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-Food announced the creation of a living lab in Manitoba.\(^3\) This lab will facilitate the work of agricultural producers, scientists, and sector partners to develop and test sustainable agricultural management practices in collaboration with the Manitoba Association of Watersheds. These management practices aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture.

On 15 November 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, announced a CAD25.3 million investment in Newfoundland and Labrador's fishers and processors.\(^4\) This funding will support 147 projects to improve the productivity and sustainability of the fish and seafood industry in the province. Projects will focus on improving sustainability in handling and processing.

On 20 November 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Ontario, committed CAD25 million to improve energy efficiency and production output in the agricultural sector.\(^5\) Funding will be distributed to farms and food processing businesses to invest in efficiency-enhancing technology and equipment. This investment aims to support the Grow Ontario Strategy of growing food production in Ontario by 30 per cent.

On 24 November 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of Ontario, committed CAD1.65 million to support research into agricultural management and production at the Lakehead University Agricultural Research Station.\(^6\) Funding will support research into improving crop yields and soil health, as well as environmental sustainability. Research will be conducted in collaboration with Indigenous communities.

On 24 November 2023, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with the Government of British Columbia, committed CAD3 million to support British Columbia agricultural producers in accessing new technologies.\(^7\) This funding is provided in response to rising costs of equipment and labour shortages. On-


farm technologies such as automated equipment and farm management software will help to increase production and farm efficiency.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production. Canada has funded multiple programs to increase agriculture sustainability and ecological management in food production. National measures included funding soil health and education and on-site development of sustainable agricultural programs. Canada has also implemented sufficient frameworks and initiatives to improve food safety, such as increased vaccine supply and biocontainment measures to reduce disease outbreaks in livestock and research into improving water quality. Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to supporting the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production.

On 7 July 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty renewed its national campaign “Plants in Danger.” The campaign aims to raise awareness of invasive biological threats to France’s agricultural production, food security, environmental protection and economic development.

On 22 September 2023, Minister of Higher Education and Research Sylvie Retailleau, Minister of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty Marc Fesneau and Secretary General for Investment Bruno Bonnell announced the Grand Défi “Agricultural Robotics.” The program will receive EUR21 million to support the agroecological transition and move towards sustainable food production and agriculture.

On 1 October 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty began its EUR100 million mandatory avian vaccination operation against highly pathogenic avian influenza. The operation is mandatory on farms with more than 250 ducks and whose products are intended for marketing. This approach aims to protect animal and human health amid epizootic disease outbreaks.

On 7 October 2023, Minister of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire and Minister of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty Marc Fesneau announced measures to support French farmers in reconnecting with sovereignty and supporting the ecological transition of the sector. The measures are split into four axes which highlight objectives related to livestock farming and breeding. Axis two includes state action to ensure 60 per cent of meat products are derived “from sustainable farming or under an official sign of quality and origin.” Axis four focuses on ecological transition, with the government providing committed funding for measures to improve soil health and education and on-site development of sustainable agricultural programs.


EUR15 million to support the resilience of livestock farming in light of climate change and EUR20 million to support resilience in addressing health risks.

On 25 October 2023, the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety and Santé publique France, along with the Norwegian Institute of Public Health, the UK Health Security Agency and the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), signed a memorandum of understanding at RIVM’s headquarters in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The five-year agreement outlines collaboration in a number of public-health related areas, including food safety. This includes strategic development regarding antimicrobial resistance, nutrition and sustainable development.

On 25 October 2023, the French Scientific Assessment Agency for Food and Nutrition hosted the IMEKOFOODS international conference on food safety and quality. The conference offers a platform for scientists in the food and related industries to review recent developments and support consumer health and wellness.

On 2 November 2023, Minister Fesneau announced EUR20 million to support the fight against animal diseases including epizootic hemorrhagic disease. Funding will be provided as part of an action plan to prevent, manage and prepare for animal diseases.

On 4 November 2023, Minister Fesneau announced EUR6 million, funded through the European agricultural crisis reserve, to compensate farmers in light of irrigation restrictions and prolonged drought. Funding will be provided per hectare for produce such as apricots, apples, almonds and melons. This aims to support resilient agriculture despite challenges caused by climate change.

On 8 November 2023, Minister Fesneau announced a guarantee fund of EUR2 billion for the Agricultural Orientation and Future Pact. While the specific uses of this funding have yet to be revealed, this fund aims to encourage new farmers amidst challenges such as climate change.

On 18 November 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty announced the 2023-2028 Écoantibio 3 plan to manage antibiotic resistance. The plan aims to maintain current levels of antibiotic use

in farm animals while reducing the use of antibiotics for dogs and cats by 15 per cent. It also includes increasing
the usage of antimicrobials and antiparasitics to prevent diseases.

On 30 November 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty, the Ministry of Health and
Prevention, the Ministry of Solidarity and Families and the Ecological Transition Agency announced a call for
projects that support the future National Strategy for Food, Nutrition and Climate.¹⁴⁷¹ EUR2,840,000 in
funding will be allocated towards winning projects to address issues related to sustainable and healthy food.

On 1 December 2023, Minister Fesneau announced an increase in the budget to support organic farming from
EUR60 million to EUR94 million.¹⁴⁷² This EUR34 million increase aims to support organic food production
in France and increase the number of products that are “under the sign of quality and sustainability” from 14
per cent to 50 per cent.

France has fully complied with its commitment to supporting the adoption of the One Health approach to
address food safety and sustainable food production. France has addressed food safety by implementing
vaccination measures to protect the food industries derived from avian species and is actively involved with
collaborative international research efforts on foodborne diseases. France has addressed sustainable food
production by educating farm sectors about the surveillance of invasive species, incentivizing the use of
sustainable farming practices, aiding the creation and distribution of biofuels to the agricultural sector and
heavily funding the sector’s ecological transition.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalie Su

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to
address food safety and sustainable food production.

On 22 May 2023, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture announced EUR928,500 in funding to support
healthier poultry farming and sustainably reduce the need for antibiotics.¹⁴⁷³ This project aims to mitigate the
risk of infectious diseases from poultry.

On 28 June 2023, the Federal Agriculture Minister Cem Özdemir and Federal Development Minister Svenja
Schulze announced that Germany joined the Coalition for Agroecology.¹⁴⁷⁴ The Coalition reflects a “holistic
social-ecological approach” to agriculture and food production.

¹⁴⁷¹ Alimentation durable : lancement d’un appel à projets pour accompagner les initiatives en lien avec la future Stratégie
nationale pour l’alimentation, la nutrition et le climat, Ministère de l’Agriculture et de la Souveraineté Alimentaire (Paris) 30
November 2023. Translation provided by analyst. Access Date: 13 December 2023. https://agriculture.gouv.fr/alimentation-
durable-lancement-dun-appel-projets-pour-accompagner-les-initiatives-en-lien-avec-la
¹⁴⁷² Agriculture Biologique : augmentation de l’enveloppe budgétaire de soutien aux exploitations en agriculture biologique ayant
subi des pertes économiques importantes, Ministère de l’Agriculture et de la Souveraineté Alimentaire (Paris) 1 December 2023.
Translation provided by analyst. Access Date: 13 December 2023. https://agriculture.gouv.fr/agriculture-biologique-
augmentation-de-l-enveloppe-budgetaire-de-soutien-aux-exploitations-en
¹⁴⁷³ BMEL fördert Forschungsvorhaben zur Antibiotikareduktion, Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Berlin) 22
¹⁴⁷⁴ Für nachhaltige Landwirtschaft weltweit: Deutschland tritt Koalition für Agrarökologie bei, Bundesministerium für Ernährung

G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
On 30 June 2023, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture announced up to EUR70,000 in funding to “strengthen regional food and value creation.” This includes a focus on promoting sustainable food systems.

On 26 July 2023, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture announced an agreement between the federal and state governments to adjust the 2023 eco-regulations. The adjustments, which are pending approval from the European Commission, aim to support sustainable agriculture by increasing the use of organic regulations through increased premiums and simplified requirements.

On 3 August 2023, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture, Claudia Müller provided EUR840,000 in funding to support a joint project between University of Rostock, the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, the Hanover Veterinary University Foundation and the Friedrich Loeffler Institute to improve animal health and hygiene. The project aims to support the decrease of antibiotic use and healthier poultry farming.

On 31 August 2023, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture Ophelia Nick addressed the need for sustainable and environmentally friendly production for dairy farms during a conference for over 250 milk producers and related participants. State Secretary Nick also spoke in favour of “species-appropriate grazing” which focuses on animal welfare and protecting biodiversity.

On 11 September 2023, Minister Özdemir and New Zealand’s Minister of Agriculture Damien O’Connor signed a declaration of intent to strengthen cooperation for climate-friendly agricultural production. As part of this enhanced partnership, the governments will pursue joint research and knowledge-sharing to reduce “methane and nitrous oxide emissions.”

On 5 October 2023, Minister Özdemir and Ukrainian Minister of Agricultural Policy and Food Mykola Solskyi announced the opening of a joint laboratory for food safety and veterinary medicine and a laboratory for plant protection. A total of EUR2.7 million will be provided to help fund this initiative.

On 11 October 2023, Minister Özdemir announced EUR29 million to support outdoor fruit and hop growing businesses. Funding aims to support farmers that have been negatively impacted by disrupted supply chains and the reduced production of fertilizers due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

On 13 October 2023, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture shared that Germany did not support a failed European Commission proposal to allow glyphosate, a total herbicide, due to its negative impacts on biodiversity, soil and water. This is relevant to sustainable food production as ecosystem biodiversity and the maintenance of food sources is essential to agricultural production.

On 16 November 2023, Minister Özdemir presented the “Organic Strategy 2030” which includes 30 measures to ensure that 30 per cent of food production in Germany is organic by 2030. Minister Özdemir stated that this is an important objective as organic farming supports sustainable agricultural practices.

On 20 November 2023, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture announced EUR18 million to fund “practical research networks” that strengthen organic farming. These networks aim to develop resilient food production systems and further develop the organic farming industry.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production. In terms of food safety, Germany has provided substantial funding to support healthier poultry farming and has funded a food safety laboratory in Ukraine. It has also joined an international coalition and developed bilateral partnerships to support sustainable food production. On the domestic level, Germany has provided national funding to develop sustainable and organic food production and develop climate-friendly dairy cow feeding.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production.

On 24 July 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni hosted the second United Nations Food Systems Summit in Rome and pledged Italy’s investment in Agritech, a technological research center in Naples for aerospace and agriculture. The conference facilitates global cooperation around addressing food security and implementing sustainable agriculture transitions.

On 20 September 2023, speaking at the UN General Assembly Prime Minister Meloni underlined Italy’s commitment to its partnership with African nations, emphasizing its goal of increasing food security and aiding in the development and transformations of sustainable agri-food systems throughout the region. This partnership supports the One Health approach by increasing environmental and social health in Africa.

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On 3 October 2023, Minister of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry Francesco Lollobrigida announced EUR19 million to support agricultural business and processing facilities focused on pig production that have been impacted by the African swine flu. This action supports agricultural stability and enhances food safety by compensating farmers for losses resulting from the African swine flu.

On 17 October 2023, Minister Lollobrigida announced EUR2.4 billion to fund 722,000 short-term loans for agricultural businesses. This funding is being provided under the 2023-2027 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and aims to promote sustainable agricultural practices, environmental protection and animal welfare.

On 20 October 2023, Minister Lollobrigida attended a meeting with Tunisian Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries, Abdelmonem Belaati to promote technological and infrastructure development and trade. The meeting focused on enhancing food safety, agricultural stability and food security.

On 24 October 2023, Minister Lollobrigida announced a EUR270 million emergency fund in the new budget law for “agricultural, agri-food, livestock and fishing.” Furthermore, EUR20 million will go towards the fruit and vegetable sectors for research and innovation focused on how best to improve supply chains.

On 9 November 2023, Minister Lollobrigida announced EUR22 million to support the fishing and agri-food sector amidst environmental challenges due to climate change. Of this, EUR10 million will support blue crab supply chains and EUR12 million will be allocated towards pear and kiwi supply chains. This funding aims to alleviate the economic uncertainty caused by climate change.

On 16 November 2023, Minister Lollobrigida stated that Italy has banned synthetic food, becoming the first nation to enact this into law. This law aims to support food safety and healthy food relationships.

On 30 November 2023, Minister Lollobrigida announced EUR2 million to mitigate the effects of brucellosis and tuberculosis on buffalo farms. This aims to support farmers forced to slaughter diseased animals, while improving animal health and farmer livelihoods and increasing sustainability in production.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production. Italy has addressed food safety by financially supporting agricultural resistance strategies against African swine flu and other diseases in animal agriculture. Italy has

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1488 Pagamenti anticipi PAC 2023-2027. 2.4 miliardi di euro per rilanciare il settore agricolo italiano, Ministero dell’agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 17 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 November 2023. https://www.politicheagricole.it/anticipi-pac-masaf-agea
1489 Lollobrigida: rafforzare relazioni con Tunisia per garantire sicurezza alimentare e flussi migratori regolari, Ministero dell’agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 20 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.politicheagricole.it/tunisiasicurezzaalimentare_flussimigratori_regolari
1491 Masaf, 10 milioni di euro per Granchio blu e 12 milioni a sostegno di pere e kiwi. Raggiunta intesa in Conferenza Stato-Regioni, Ministero dell’agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 9 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2023. https://www.politicheagricole.it/sostegno_granchio_blu_pere_kiwi
supported sustainable food production through 2023-2027 CAP Advancement funding and by providing increased support to the fisheries and agri-food sectors, increasing resilience in light of climate change impacts. Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to supporting the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production.

On 22 May 2023, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established the Facility for Supporting Agricultural Supply Chain and Food Security Enhancement (SAFE) with a debt facility of up to USD1 billion to provide financing for food system and agricultural sector projects. The facility aims to support public and private sector investments in small farms and vulnerable communities, particularly in Africa, while contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3 and 13.

On 4 June 2023, Japan shared plans to revise its agricultural policy to ensure food security. Measures in this policy include reducing the reliance on imports for food and increasing domestic food production for key products including wheat, soybeans and feed grains.

On 13 July 2023, President of the European Council Charles Michel, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen and Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida released a joint statement from the 29th EU-Japan summit wherein both parties pledged to work together to make progress on agricultural reform through the promotion of sustainable practices. They committed to work together to ensure the enactment of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and to conclude negotiations on comprehensive regulations for fisheries subsidies in order to eliminate global overfishing and destructive fishing practices, enhancing sustainable production.

On 20 July 2023, JICA signed a Record of Discussions with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for the Project for Enhancing the Capacity of Food Safety Testing, Reference Testing and Consultancy to Contribute to Sustainable Agricultural Development. The project aims to support the food inspection institutes under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through improving the quality of human resources, food safety management and risk assessment/communication.

On 28 July 2023, JICA signed a Record of Discussion with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat for the ASEAN-JICA Food Value Chain Development Project in Jakarta. This cooperation project will work toward implementing sustainable agriculture and food systems in Southeast Asia by strengthening food value chains.

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In October 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries launched its three-year plan in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) entitled Building Global Capacity on Halting Deforestation and Conversions from Agricultural Commodities. From October 2023 to September 2026, the project will support international governments in understanding local causes of deforestation and promote sustainable agricultural approaches as a solution. The project will focus on key areas including developing and analyzing deforestation reduction policies, developing an e-based knowledge toolkit to guide governments to adopt forest-positive decisions, and promoting knowledge sharing through global dialogues and e-learning courses.

On 30 August 2023, JICA signed an agreement with the FAO to up to JPY1.328 million in aid for Afghanistan. The funding will support the Project for Enhancing Agriculture Production through Community-led Irrigation, which aims to restore irrigation infrastructure and provide sustainable practice training, with an overall goal to increase sustainable food production.

On 4 October 2023, Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ichiro Miyashita co-chaired the ASEAN-Japan Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry Meeting meeting in Malaysia. This inaugural meeting resulted in the adoption of the ASEAN-Japan MIDORI Cooperation Plan which aims to use Japanese technology to enhance sustainable food production and agricultural practices in the ASEAN countries.

On 16 November 2023, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Shouji Maitachi commenced a two-day visit to Vietnam, in which he delivered a speech on Japanese and Vietnamese cooperation and Japan’s strategy for sustainable food systems at the Hokkaido Festival in Ha Long. He also attended a meeting with Vietnamese Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Le Minh Hoan to further discuss the ASEAN-Japan MIDORI Cooperation Plan and plans to expand the Japanese exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to supporting the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production. Japan has addressed food safety by advocating for international food safety campaigns and engaging in partnerships for food safety. Japan has also addressed food sustainability by heavily advocating for adaptive agricultural policies and mitigation-based agricultural technologies and providing international funding for sustainable agricultural practices.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalie Su

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production.

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On 24 May 2023, the Minister of Development and Africa Andrew Mitchell pledged GBP96 million to support agricultural recovery and production in drought-affected nations in the Horn of Africa. This funding will provide water for agriculture, cooking, cleaning and sanitation services.

On 31 May 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs distributed GBP30 million through the Farming Innovation Program to fund farming technological research that aims to increase food production, decrease emissions and create a more sustainable agricultural sector.

On 8 June 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced GBP31 million in funding for agricultural producers to implement new technologies and equipment that reduce emissions and waste, minimize contamination and prevent the spread of pests and diseases.

On 3 July 2023, the Minister of State for Food, Farming and Fisheries of the United Kingdom announced GBP5 million in funding to accelerate research and development in the agriculture sector. This fund is distributed through the Investor Partnership Competition, providing grants for proposed projects to support productivity, environmental sustainability, agricultural resilience and emissions reduction.

On 11 July 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom announced new regulations to improve stability and accountability in supply contracts in the dairy sector. New regulations give farmers more leverage in fair pricing, as well as outlines in farmers’ contracts ways to raise concerns. These regulations will help establish fair supply chains in the dairy industry and support production stability.

On 17 July 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom announced GBP20.8 million in funding through the Infrastructure Scheme for fishing projects across Scotland to improve capability, infrastructure and aquaculture facilities. GBP2.1 million of this fund will be allocated towards research to improve fishery management.

On 26 July 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs committed GBP10 million through the Animal Health and Welfare Infrastructure Grant to aid cattle farmers in establishing modern cattle buildings with improved conditions for livestock. This aims to create healthier and more resilient livestock and improve thermal insulation to reduce energy use.

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On 1 August 2023, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly pledged GBP4 million to support Nigeria’s agriculture sector. This funding will be used to implement sustainable farming practices, reduce carbon emissions in farming and increase climate change resiliency in the agriculture sector.

On 3 August 2023, Foreign Secretary Cleverly announced the GBP55 million Propcom+ program and GDP2.85 million grant in Nigeria. The program and grant will support 4 million Nigerians to adopt and scale sustainable agricultural production, increase climate resilience, reduce emissions and protect ecosystems. Funding will also be used to improve the health of animals and introduce cleaner food preparation practices.

On 14 August 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom announced a new trial commercial fishery for Atlantic bluefin tuna. Vessels in this fishery will only be permitted to use low-impact fishing gear with minimal environmental impact. This trial fishery will serve as an evaluation tool for the application of sustainable practices in small-scale commercial fisheries. The Catch and Release Tagging program will also be implemented for recreational fishing, contributing to research into protecting and managing Atlantic bluefin tuna populations.

On 28 September 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs committed GBP12.5 million to technology development and implementation to improve sustainability and optimization in agriculture. The funding is provided through the Farming Futures Automation and Robotics competition and will be used to implement robotics to reduce waste and emissions, more accurately track and predict crop yields and increase safety in field operations.

On 16 October 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom partnered with the Access to Nutrition Initiative, providing GBP2 million in funding to carry out assessments of food and drink companies. These assessments will analyze the sustainability of production and how they meet the needs of communities at risk of malnutrition.

On 17 October 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs awarded GBP3.9 million to fisheries through the UK Seafood Fund. Funds will be used to improve the quality of training, invest in modern sea fishing infrastructure and support research creating a more sustainable fishing industry.

On 26 October 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs committed to working with agricultural producers to introduce methane-suppressing feed products, as well as programs for widespread

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adaptation of these feeds by 2025.\textsuperscript{1517} This action supports the government’s objective “to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions … by 2050” while continuing to support sustainable food production.

On 21 November 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs committed GBP74 million to support farmers in improving slurry infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1518} This fund aims to decrease water pollution, improve air quality in agriculture production and reduce contamination, enhancing sustainable production and food safety. Improved infrastructure will lower input costs for farmers and increase productivity.

On 30 November 2023, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Steve Barclay announced approximately GBP45 million to fund grants aimed at innovation, farming productivity, improving animal welfare and increasing food production.\textsuperscript{1519} Of this, GBP30 million will be allocated towards robotic and automatic farming equipment, while GBP8 million will go towards research and development for sustainable food production.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production. The United Kingdom has multiple programs to increase sustainability and environmental resilience in food production including funding for the expanded implementation of sustainable infrastructure in agriculture and fishing. The United Kingdom implemented initiatives to increase food safety and sanitation measures, including humanitarian funding to improve food and water sanitation in the Horn of Africa and domestic infrastructure to raise healthier livestock.

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

\textit{Analyst: Taylor Stetka}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production.

On 31 May 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service announced USD566,626 in awards to support agreements with tribal partners through the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program.\textsuperscript{1520} This funding addresses the risk of high-consequence animal pests and diseases by mitigating their introduction and spread.

On 14 June 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service announced the allocation of USD75 million in plant protection funding for the Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Program, including USD7.5 million for projects under the National Clean Plant

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\textsuperscript{1518} £74m investment to reduce water and air pollution from slurry, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 21 November 2023. Access Date: 30 November 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/74m-investment-to-reduce-water-and-air-pollution-from-slurry


Network. This funding will support response to invasive plant pests and diseases exacerbated by climate change and protect agricultural systems against them.

On 12 July 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, announced USD3.2 million in awards to create antimicrobial resistance dashboards. This funding will help address the global health threat of antimicrobial resistance and securely track its emergence and spread in domesticated animals.

On 14 August 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Research Service released a collection of free online training modules outlining key principles to help farmers, engineers and environmental consultants manage phosphorous runoff from agricultural fields. Managing phosphorous runoff mitigates contamination in nearby surface water and subsequent algae blooms, increasing food safety.

On 17 August 2023, the Department of Commerce announced USD106 million in funding to recommended projects for West Coast and Alaska state and tribal salmon recovery programs under the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. This funding supports salmon and steelhead recovery for the communities that rely on them.

On 23 August 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Research Service published a study listing planned projects for West Coast and Alaska state and tribal salmon recovery programs under the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. Training Modules Available to Help Producers Better Manage Phosphorus Losses, United States Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service (Washington D.C.) 14 August 2023. Access Date: 28 November 2023.

On 30 August 2023, the Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack announced USD266 million in grants and loans to agricultural firms to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency improvements. This funding aims to enhance sustainable food production by supporting farmers in their transition to renewable energy and decreasing the environmental impact of their production.

On 31 August 2023, the Department of Energy’s Industrial Efficiency and Decarbonization Office held the Food and Beverage Industry Workshop, bringing together stakeholders from industry, trade associations, utilities, academia, government, labs, and research institutions to discuss important barriers and opportunities

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in decarbonizing the food and beverage industry.\textsuperscript{1527} This workshop supports collaborative efforts to enhance sustainability and mitigate environmental impacts in food production.

On 12 September 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service announced USD56 million in research awards to support One Health surveillance and coordination.\textsuperscript{1528} These awards will support the development of an early warning system to limit the next zoonotic disease outbreak, protecting human and animal health.

On 16 October 2023, the Department of Agriculture announced USD52.6 million to the Fertilizer Production Expansion program, supporting domestic fertilizer manufacturing and technological innovations to increase sustainability, improve agricultural productivity, and lower farmer costs.\textsuperscript{1529}

On 17 October 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service announced a new partnership between the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility and the National Animal Health Laboratory Network, placing scientists in labs to evaluate diagnostics for animal and zoonotic diseases.\textsuperscript{1530} This project proactively addresses the concern of animal pests and diseases entering the United States and reduces their spread and impact on food supply, agricultural economy and public health.

On 23 October 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service announced USD500,000 to Tribes and Tribal organizations to enhance animal disease prevention and response through the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program.\textsuperscript{1531} This funding addresses the risk of high-consequence animal pests and diseases by mitigating their introduction and spread.

On 25 October 2023, Secretary Vilsack announced the Organic Livestock and Poultry Standards final rule, establishing new standards for organic livestock and poultry production.\textsuperscript{1532} This rule supports the development of a fair market for organic farmers, underlined with consistent animal welfare standards and consumer transparency.

On 30 October 2023, the Geological Survey’s Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center announced the availability of the Landsat-Derived Global Rainfed and Irrigated-Cropland Product at 30 meters, an extension of the Global Food Security-support Analysis Data project, which provides high resolution, global


cropland data. By providing important data on global water supplies and crop health, this project aims to address food and water security issues.

On 30 October 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Marketing Service awarded USD32 million to 98 grant projects that expand local food systems and increase local product availability. This funding will support local food producers and strengthen regional food markets.

On 3 November 2023, the Department of Agriculture published a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the Local Meat Grants program, outlining and analyzing the program’s potential environmental impacts. The Agricultural Marketing Service aims to add efficiency and specificity to future assessments. This assessment establishes guidelines for firm compliance with environmental standards in the meat industry.

On 13 November 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s National Institute of Food and Agriculture announced that it will be funding a joint initiative with the National Science Foundation and scientists from the United Kingdom and Germany to future proof plants amidst climate change. Winning applicants from each country will receive a minimum of USD300,000, GBP300,000 and EUR300,000 respectively up to a maximum of USD800,000, GBP800,000 and EUR800,000 respectively to develop sustainable agricultural practices, increasing overall resilience.

On 15 November 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Research Service released an updated Plant Hardiness Zone Map which provides location-based plant survival information. Updated information includes tips for plant growth based on regional temperatures.

On 15 November, the Department of Agriculture announced USD27.9 million to support new and small-scale farmers and ranchers with professional development. This initiative aims to equip farmers with the necessary tools and information to engage in sustainable agricultural production.

On 17 November 2023, the Department of Agriculture released the National Strategic Germplasm and Cultivar Collection Assessment and Utilization Plan, in line with the Agricultural Research Services’ National Plant Germplasm System’s (NPGS) mission. The NPGS preserves unique germplasm collections used by breeders and researchers to maintain sustainable food production and national food supply, while increasing food safety.

On 22 November 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service increased the Conservation Stewardship Program minimum annual payment from USD1,500 to USD4,000, per participant. This aims to compensate small-scale farmers for incorporating conservation strategies such as multi species crop cover and pollinator support into their practices.

On 29 November 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s National Institute of Food and Agriculture invested USD9.4 million to support food safety training and technical assistance for small agricultural firms enhance food safety initiatives.

On 30 November 2023, the Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service opened applications for the Organic Transition Initiative in Montana, an initiative providing financial and technical assistance to support organic production through conservation, aiming to diversify food systems and enhance sustainable agricultural practices.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production. The United States has supported initiatives addressing safety in animal agriculture, and increased food security through nutritional assistance programing. It has also provided substantial funding for sustainable food production.

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

Analyst: Nell Sykes

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production.

On 5 July 2023, EU agriculture ministers discussed the food-related articles of the European Commission’s Waste Framework Directive. These aspects of the Waste Framework Directive are significant for the agri-food industry and critical to halving global food waste by 2030 and reducing food loss in supply and production chains.


On 5 July 2023, the European Commission adopted a soil monitoring law which aims to support sustainable soil and plant use by reducing food waste and enhancing soil health. This law also aims to enhance food safety by enabling safe genomic techniques to develop climate-resilient and sustainable crops and by addressing risks related to soil contamination. This law encompasses the One Health approach by focusing on improving environmental, social, health and economic benefits for the planet and for humans.

On 20 July 2023, the Council of the EU highlighted global food insecurity as one of its priorities to address at the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The EU aims to improve multilateral cooperation and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals to establish sustainable and resilient food systems.

On 25 September 2023, the European Commission announced that they will provide EUR90 million to fund 17 research projects that promote soil health and sustainable food production, while also addressing the European Green Deal’s targets. The projects will involve over 314 participants from the EU and other countries, non-governmental organisations, businesses and universities.

On 19 October 2023, European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen and the Economic Community of West African States Commission President Omar Aliou Touray committed to continued cooperation in the Sahel and West African region to enhance food systems. The financing agreements include EUR12 million towards clean cooking solutions, EUR20 million towards food security storage and EUR60 million towards developing the livestock sector. This initiative aims to strengthen resilience and sustainable production.

On 23 October 2023, the Council of the EU agreed to limit its fish catch for 2024 to support sustainable food production. The agreement is compliant with the multiannual plan for Baltic Sea stocks, the Common Fisheries Policy, and the scientific advice given by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. The total allowable catches for Riga herring, main basin salmon and sprat were reduced, respectively, by 17 per cent, 15 per cent and 10 per cent.

On 13 November 2023, the Council of the EU adopted the revised fisheries control system which establishes rules regarding fishing in EU waters. The new system will promote sustainable food production by

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preventing overfishing with new rules limiting the “margin of tolerance” for the difference between estimated and actual catches.

On 13 November 2023, the EU and neighbouring countries established a joint agreement for fisheries management and control in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas.\textsuperscript{1553} New measures outlined in this agreement focus on sustainable food production by increasing “the traceability of fisheries products,” adopting a new multiannual management plan for dolphinfish and adopting strategies to protect vulnerable species and marine habitats.

On 13 November 2023, the Council of the EU adopted the Farm Sustainability Data Network which aims to improve sustainable food production in the EU through data collection.\textsuperscript{1554} The network will enhance connections with other data collection initiatives, using data collected to research and develop policies regarding sustainable food systems.

On 17 November 2023, the European Commission announced that they will provide EUR185.9 million to promote “sustainable and high-quality EU agri-food products” in 2024.\textsuperscript{1555} This initiative aims to increase sustainable food production by promoting sustainable products and agricultural practices across the EU and foreign markets.

On 23 November 2023, the European Commission allocated EUR50 million to support Greek and Slovenian farmers recovering from natural disasters which affected agricultural production.\textsuperscript{1556} Of this, EUR43.1 million will go towards Greek farmers and the remaining EUR8.6 million will support Slovenian farmers.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support the adoption of the One Health approach to address food safety and sustainable food production. The EU has taken concrete actions to support sustainable food production by limiting total allowable catches in fishing, promoting sustainable agriculture, improving data collection to form sustainable food policies and funding initiatives to improve soil health. The EU has also adopted a new soil monitoring law that aims to improve food safety.

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

\textit{Analyst: Sana Zabra}


11. Health: Life Expectancy

“We commit to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC [universal health coverage] by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG [Sustainable Development Goal] 3.”

*G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué*

**Assessment**

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**Background**

For the first time in more than seven decades, life expectancy trends are showing a noticeable reversal, signaling a significant public health challenge. This alarming reversal is driven by multiple factors, including the impact of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, mental health conditions, and the strain inflicted by health crises, notably the Covid-19 pandemic. Acknowledging the vital link between access to healthcare services and life expectancy, the G7 emphasized at its 2023 Hiroshima Summit the pivotal role of universal health coverage (UHC) and committed to reversing this decline.\(^{1557}\) The decline in health expectancy highlights the need to align with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which focuses on ensuring healthy lives and well-being for all.

UHC was first mentioned at the 2000 G8 Okinawa Summit in the context of improving accessibility and affordability of drugs, vaccines, treatments and other preventative measures in developing countries.\(^ {1558}\)

Highlights on the G7’s governance of health, and more specifically UHC and SDG 3, follow:

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G7 leaders agreed to “strengthen cooperation” in health research.\(^ {1559}\) This commitment fostered international collaboration in addressing pressing global health challenges.

At the 1986 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders emphasized their resolution to “pursue effective international action to eliminate the abuse of drugs” and create a healthy environment to pass on to future environments.

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 leaders recognized that Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) may be one of the largest health problems in the world.\(^ {1560}\) International cooperation was emphasized to strengthen existing organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO).

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At the 1993 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders addressed the increasing cost of health care in member countries.1561 Leaders recognize the importance of controlling overall outlays and the need to strengthen the efficiency of health care systems by reviewing the coverage of medical insurance and encouraging the reduction of competition in the provision of medical services.

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders with Russia emphasized their support of the efforts of WHO to “combat emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases,” as well as the joint United-Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) to fuel international efforts toward the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.1562 Furthermore, G8 members agreed on the creation and implementation of various mechanisms to aid in the prevention, detection, surveillance, and response to the emergence and re-emergence of communicable diseases.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders discussed the opportunities and challenges of aging populations, noting that “increased life expectancy and improved health among [the] elderly are two major achievements of this century.”1563 Leaders agreed on the importance of learning from each other’s policies and programs to promote active aging and fuel structural reforms to preserve and strengthen pension, health, and long-term care systems. The importance of protecting the health of children, particularly in the context of environmental hazards and threats was also emphasized. The urgency of preventing transmission of HIV infection and the development of AIDS was noted to be an urgent global public imperative. Leaders noted that governments will promote the “more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks,” as well as promote the development of a global surveillance network and build upon national and regional surveillance systems.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 leaders pledged to a shared international effort to enhance mutual cooperation on both infectious and parasitic diseases to support WHO’s efforts.1564 The new initiative to ‘Roll Back Malaria’ was supported, and the French proposal for a ‘Therapeutic Solidarity Initiative’ was welcomed for the prevention and treatment of AIDS. G8 leaders emphasized that their efforts to reduce the global impact of AIDS will continue through vaccine development, preventative programs and appropriate therapy, and continued support for UNAIDS.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders emphasized their efforts to mobilize new and existing medical, technical and financial resources to strengthen health delivery systems and break the cycles of disease and poverty.1565 Members committed themselves to work in strengthened partnerships with governments, WHO, various international organizations, industries, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors to deliver on UN targets. Leaders also committed to “pursue healthy ageing policies that permit a continued high quality of life.”1566

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders emphasized that strong national health systems “will continue to play a key role in the delivery of effective prevention, treatment, and care in improving access to essential health

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1563 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 1 February 2015. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm


services and commodities without discrimination.”

Leaders recognize that an effective response to HIV/AIDS, among other diseases, will require society-wide action beyond the health sector.

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 leaders agreed to strengthen the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and improve access to health care, including drugs and treatments at prices affordable to those in poorer countries. In addition, leaders agreed to promote research on diseases most affecting developing countries, mobilize funding needed to eradicate polio by 2004, as well as improve international cooperation against new epidemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders recognized that a strong response to the “threat of infectious diseases, the leading cause of death worldwide, is essential to global development and to the well-being of the world's population.” Leaders committed to strengthening the global network for the surveillance and monitoring of infectious diseases, fighting the highly pathogenic avian influenza, increasing global preparedness for a human pandemic, and combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Access to prevention, treatment, and care in countries around the world was highlighted as essential to curbing infectious diseases. Leaders also emphasized the health consequences of natural and man-made disasters and reaffirmed “the importance of the coordinating role played by the United Nations in the area of humanitarian emergency response.”

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, G8 leaders emphasized the “importance of comprehensive approaches to address the strengthening of health systems.” Leaders noted that “reliable health systems require a reliable health workforce” and that it is of importance to build upon the commitments made on neglected tropical diseases at St. Petersburg.

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 noncommunicable diseases. Leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to address the health needs of vulnerable populations.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders recognized that progress toward Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, improving maternal health, and MDG 4, reducing child mortality, is too slow. Leaders affirmed their support to “reduce the number of maternal, newborn, and under five child deaths as a matter of immediate humanitarian and development concern.” G8 members have contributed over USD4.1 billion annually in international development, and it is at this summit that the G8 leaders endorse and launch the Muskoka Initiative, a “comprehensive and integrated approach to accelerate progress towards MDGs 4 and 5 that will significantly reduce the number of maternal, newborn, and under five child deaths in developing countries.”

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 leaders affirmed their commitment to “improving maternal health and reducing child mortality, most notably through the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn and Child

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G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
Health.”

Leaders also committed to working together with major bilateral donors, global health programmes, and country coordination initiatives to improve “funds’ implementation of aid effectiveness.”

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders noted that they “remain committed to the Muskoka Initiative on maternal, newborn, and child health,” as well as “welcome the call made at Saving Every Woman, Every Child Summit in Toronto” to expedite global progress on this priority. Further, leaders support the Global Health Security Agenda to work with partner countries to “strengthen compliance with the World Health Organisation’s (WHO) International Health Regulations and enhance health security around the world.”

At the 2015, Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to continuing their engagement in the field of health “with a specific focus on strengthening health systems through bilateral programmes and multilateral structures.” Leaders noted that the Ebola crisis has shed light on the global need to improve the capacity for prevention, protection, detection, reporting, and response to public health emergencies. G7 leaders further noted their support for the adoption of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, as well as emphasized their commitment to the One Health approach wherein all areas, human health, animal health, agriculture, and the environment, are encompassed. Leaders also committed to the “fight against neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)” shedding light on the vital role research plays in the “development and implementation of new means of tackling NTDs.” Leaders also noted that they will continue to advocate for “accessible, affordable, quality and essential health services for all” as part of their health system strengthening efforts.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders emphasized the need for health systems to develop universal health coverage, which includes addressing noncommunicable diseases, “including those due to environmental factors and ageing.” Leaders also pledged to support the work of the Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases and acknowledge the impacts of ageing and noncommunicable diseases on the caregivers of the elderly population. 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.”

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.” 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. To ensure that citizens lead healthy lives, leaders are 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. 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. 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.”

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to support the integral role of WHO and contribute to WHO’s goal of 70 per cent Covid-19 vaccination coverage worldwide. Furthermore, leaders addressed that they will continue to support “health sovereignty at national and regional levels” by generating greater support to “local vaccine production, distribution and scientific research worldwide.” Leaders pledged to further advance universal health coverage and “strengthen equitable and resilient and gender-responsive health systems as well as the global health architecture while working towards appropriate financing mechanisms.”

Commitment Features

At the 2023 Hiroshima summit, leaders committed to “reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3.” Centring around life expectancy outcomes, the commitment entails a two-pronged approach. The first main goal involves movement towards and/or enhancement of UHC and the second goal commits members to address the 13 targets outlined in SDG 3. The commitment does not identify a date or specific numerical target by which the reversal should be measured against or achieved. This report therefore monitors the strength of the compliant actions, with very strong action (defined in further detail below) required to show progress towards full compliance with reversing the decline in life expectancy.

Definitions and Concepts

“Commit” is understood to mean to do or perform, to pledge or bind (a person or an organization) to a certain course or policy.

“Reverse” refers to changing the direction of something to its opposite.

“Global decline” in the context of life expectancy refers to the demonstrated drop from 72.8 to 71 in the years from 2019 to 2021.\textsuperscript{1588}

“Life expectancy” refers to the average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.\textsuperscript{1589}

“UHC” or universal health coverage is understood to mean that all people have access to the full range of quality health services they need, when and where they need them, without financial hardship. It covers the full continuum of essential health services, from health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care across the life course.\textsuperscript{1590}

“SDG 3” refers to ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages. SDG 3 outlines targets in 13 areas: 1) reducing global maternal mortality; 2) ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5; 3) ending epidemics such as of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and tropical diseases; 4) reducing premature deaths from noncommunicable diseases; 5) preventing and treating substance abuse; 6) reducing road traffic injuries; 7) ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services; 8) achieving universal health coverage; 9) preventing mortality and illness from pollutants, chemicals and contamination; 10) strengthening implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; 11) supporting research and development of vaccines and medicines; 12) increasing financing towards recruitment, development, training, and retention of the healthcare workforce in developing countries; 13) strengthening capacity for early warning of global and national health risks. Emphasis is often placed on aiding developing countries especially least developed countries and small island states. Actions that tangibly address the SDG 3 targets include legislation, regulation, new funding or increased allocations to specifically relevant programs.

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that exemplify demonstrable strong action towards both UHC and a minimum of seven specific targets within the thirteen targets of SDG 3 (representing a majority of the targets, in line with the strong language of the commitment “to reverse.”). This can include both domestic and international actions. Examples of strong actions which would contribute to compliance include but are not limited to: legislation to expand health coverage towards UHC and/or public health coverage, increasing funding to support existing programs, and establishing or enlarging public drug coverage or extended health benefits such as paramedical services (physio, chiropractic) vision care, dental services, and mental health (psychological services). Strong actions towards individual SDG targets include but are not limited to legislation, regulation, new funding or increased allocation to specifically relevant programs.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that demonstrate weak action towards UHC and a minimum of 7 specific targets within SDG 3 or strong tangible action towards UHC and less than 7 specific targets within SDG 3. Weak or partial actions refer to efforts that are weaker than those listed above dealing with legislation, policy, financing and investments. These include statements of support, committee explorations, conference attendance relevant to the above, diplomatic efforts, public awareness efforts, information or knowledge sharing, and reiterations of support for the commitment. Note that, in line with World Health Organization guiding principles, tax credits or deductions that contribute towards UHC should...
be weighted less heavily than universal public options because of the upfront out-of-pocket cost barriers for citizens.\textsuperscript{1591}

Non-compliance, or a score of $-1$, will be assigned if the G7 member demonstrates neither strong action towards UHC nor 7 specific targets within SDG 3.

### 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 action towards universal health coverage (UHC) nor seven specific targets within Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0$</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken either strong action towards UHC or for SDG 3 (measured as a minimum of seven specific targets) or some of both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$+1$</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action towards both UHC and SDG 3 (measured as a minimum of seven specific targets).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and accelerating progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

On 23 May 2023, Minister of Health Jean-Yves Duclos announced more than CAD15.4 million in funding over five years to Francophone universities in Ontario to increase health services for Francophones living in a minority setting in Northern Ontario offer health care services in French.\textsuperscript{1592} The project also aims to increase recruitment and capacity for training additional bilingual health service providers.

On 24 May 2023, Minister Duclos announced grants to four researchers in neuroscience: Dr. Emma G. Duerden of Western University, Dr. Lisa Saksida of Western University, Dr. Sylvia Villeneuve of the Douglas Hospital Research Centre, and Dr. Signe Bray of the University of Calgary.\textsuperscript{1593} This aims to increase research and possible treatments for neurological illnesses and better understand how brain disruptions put children and youth at risk for behavioural and mental health challenges.

On 26 May 2023, Minister Duclos announced an investment of up to CAD43 million over the next five years to support the adaptation of the health sector to the changing climate.\textsuperscript{1594} This includes actions like increased efforts to protect people’s health from extreme indoor heat and supporting resilient and low-carbon health systems that can respond to health risks caused by climate change.


On 26 May 2023, Health Canada reached a common regulatory recognition partnership with Australia, the European Union, Japan, Switzerland, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The partnership will expedite and improve access to medicines and bolster section eight of SDG 3.

On 29 May 2023, Member of Parliament for Sudbury Vivian Lapointe, on behalf of the Honourable Carolyn Bennett, Minister of Mental Health and Addictions and Associate Minister of Health, announced more than CAD930,000 in funding for the Go-Give Mobile Outreach Program through Health Canada’s Substance Use and Addictions Program to increase capacity and extend hours of service of distributing food, first aid and harm reduction supplies.

On 31 May 2023, Minister Duclos and Minister of Health and Wellness for Prince Edward Island Mark McLane announced that the province will expand its provincial drug coverage to reduce co-pays for almost 60 per cent of medications regularly used by residents, improving affordability and accessibility of prescription drugs and better health outcomes for residents.

On 31 May 2023, Minister Bennett announced that Canada will require health warnings to be printed directly on individual cigarettes. The aim is to make health warnings impossible to avoid and reduce the appeal of tobacco. They will also strength and update health-related messages on tobacco product packages as part of their efforts.

On 1 June 2023, Minister Duclos announced over CAD1.4 million in funding over two years to the Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association, to provide greater access to information for people with disabilities, their caregivers and the organizations that support them.

On 5 June 2023, Minister Bennett announced regulatory changes to schedule novel fentanyl precursors under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act. This allows law enforcement to take action against the illegal importation, distribution and use of these precursor chemicals, which are used in the illegal production of fentanyl by illegal drug producers.

On 6 June 2023, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD361 million spread over 10 years in Northwest Territories, including CAD73 million for a bilateral agreement focusing on shared priorities.


CAD15 million on growing Canada Health Transfer (CHT) which provides federal support for provincial health initiatives and CAD 2 million on CHT top-up for urgent needs.1601

On 9 June 2023, Minister Duclos announced CAD1.8 million in funding over three years to the Canadian Donation and Transplantation Research Program to support the research of Covid-19 related issues for transplant recipients.1602 This will help increase the number and quality of successful transplants. The project will provide a better understanding of treatment options available to patients, investigates the mental health impacts of Covid-19 develop strategies to improve well-being and evaluates the economic impact and value of emerging and existing therapy options for Covid-19 in transplant patients.

On 14 June 2023, the Government of Canada hosted a Nursing Retention Forum to develop a toolkit with practical strategies to improve the mental health of health authorities to improve nursing retention within their organizations.1603

On 19 June 2023, Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada announced an update on their efforts in minimizing the health risks associated with wildfire smoke-induced air pollution.1604 They assisted health jurisdictions in establishing cleaner air spaces by providing technical expertise, public health guidance, and necessary monitoring equipment upon request. Their efforts advances section nine of SDG 3.

On 20 June 2023, Minister Duclos, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada Steven Guilbeault and Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Marie-Claude Bibeau announced they will evaluate acceptable increases to pesticide residue limits, to ensure a sustainable approach to pesticides management and help famers provide reliable access to safe and nutritious food.1605

On 21 June 2023 Minister Bennett announced regulations requiring manufacturers to disclose sales and ingredients used in vaping products to Health Canada.1606 The regulation provides data assisting in the development of policies and protect people from the health risks of vaping and nicotine addiction.

On 22 June 2023, Minister Bennett announced CAD1.9 million in funding for Pathways to Recovery’s Safer Supply Ottawa Program to offer accessible and flexible pathways to medication and recovery for a broader

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group. The program also aims to increase access to practitioners, mental health programs, housing supports, peer workers and other support services.

On 29 June 2023, Minister Duclos announced the opening of the second benefit period of the Canada Dental Benefit, to provide eligible families with up front, direct payments of up to under 12 for dental care services $650 per child.

On 30 June 2023, Minister Duclos announced that Prince Edward Island will enhance its Catastrophic Drug Program by lowering the cap on household spending to be eligible for medications. The province has added more income threshold levels and adjusted household income expenditure calculations. After the cap is in effect, households in the program will not have to spend more than 6.5 per cent of their household income on eligible medications, saving them CAD430,000 annually.

On 3 July 2023, Minister Duclos announced over CAD2.5 million over three years to the Canadian Council for Practical Nurse Regulators, funding a project that exchanged information about a nurse's licensing history. This helps improve registration processes and enable more consistent collection of data.

On 6 July 2023, the Government of Canada and the Government of Nunavut announced an agreement to invest CAD381 million for Canada Health Transfer in the province, including a guaranteed 5 per cent growth to the Canada Health Transfer in the next five years, and CAD2 million top-up to address pediatric hospitals and emergency rooms, and long wait times for surgeries. The aim is to increase access to healthcare in rural and underserved communities, provide effective, high quality services and access to timely mental health and addiction services.

On 6 July 2023, Minister Bennett and Member of Parliament for West Vancouver Patrick Weiler announced more than CAD20 million in funding for 42 projects across British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan through Health Canada’s Substance Use and Addictions Program. The aim is to provide harm reduction and treatment services for people who use drugs and people who are disproportionately affected by substance abuse.

On 6 July 2023, the Government of Canada and the Government of Yukon announced an agreement to invest CAD380 million over 10 years in the Yukon to assist with the growth of Canada Health Transfer, address

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urgent needs of patients, provide patients access to their electronic health information, access to timely health services, and access to family health services in rural and underserved communities.\textsuperscript{1613}

On 10 July 2023, Minister of Transport Omar Alghabra announced the imposition of fines on drivers or companies who violate the Commercial Vehicle Drivers Hours of Service Regulations, to promote road safety.\textsuperscript{1614} The regulations also outline logging and reporting requirements for commercial vehicle drivers and fleet operators, to further ensure road safety.

On 20 July 2023, Minister of Veterans Affairs and Associate Minister of National Defence Lawrence MacAulay announced that an agreement had been reached with Prince Edward Island, which had provided the province CAD5 million in the 2022-2023 year as part of a 10-year investment that started in 2017.\textsuperscript{1615} The aim is to improve access to home and community care, as well as mental health and addiction services.

On 21 July 2023, Minister Duclos and Minister of Seniors Kamal Khera announced the launch of an online public consultation, to create a space for long-term care residents and families to provide their experience and expertise on how to improve quality, safety, standards and accountability of long-term care.\textsuperscript{1616} This will also include discussions on how federal legislation can support these improvements.

On 21 July 2023, President of the Treasury Board Mona Fortier announced CAD2.5 million for projects led by the First Peoples Wellness Circles (FPWC) to improve mental health support for Indigenous people.\textsuperscript{1617} The FPWC aims to provide a framework to support the creation of mental wellness resources and tools, provide culturally inclusive mental health services and evaluation tools for First Nations populations by increasing the number of mental health professionals in New Brunswick.

On 9 August 2023, Minister of Health Mark Holland announced more than CAD4.3 million to fund the Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) to fund support projects that develop culturally safe and inclusive educational materials that improve access to SRH services and remove barriers for Indigenous and marginalized communities.\textsuperscript{1618}


On 9 August 2023, Member of Parliament Lapointe and Minister of Mental Health and Addictions Ya’ara Saks announced more than CAD237,000 to continue supporting projects with Health Canada’s Substance Use and Addictions Program aimed at increasing access to services for people who use drugs while reducing stigma.\textsuperscript{1619} 

On 16 August 2023, Minister Holland and Minister McLane announced that Prince Edward Island residents have saved over CAD675,000 on out-of-pocket costs as a result of previous efforts to lower the annual cap on household spending on medications and a reduction in co-p payments.\textsuperscript{1620} 

On 29 August 2023, Minister Saks announced more than CAD81,000 to fund a not-for-profit community organization that aims to support black francophone young women and mothers of African origin living in Scarborough by giving them the knowledge and tools needed to reduce harms and risks associated with substance abuse.\textsuperscript{1621} 

On 7 September 2023, Minister Holland announced almost CAD1.3 million in funding for projects aimed at improving access to vital Sexual and Reproductive Health services and reduce barriers to care for these underserved communities across the Prairies and beyond.\textsuperscript{1622} This will be done through healthcare provider training, SRH awareness campaigns, and culturally relevant tools and resources. 

On 7 September 2023, the Government of Canada launched a public consultation to inform the second legislative review of the Tobacco and Vaping Products Act.\textsuperscript{1623} The review is guided by papers surrounding the issue of tobacco and vaping, and by health professionals, public health advocates and Indigenous people. The review aims to help improve the Government’s understanding of the vaping product market and provide a baseline assessment of the Act and track progress towards reducing tobacco use in Canada.

On 11 September 2023, Minister Saks announced more than CAD1.8 million in funding towards the Health Canada’s Substance Use and Addictions Program, to increase access to services for drug users, people at risk of experiencing substance-related harms, and issues related to homelessness.\textsuperscript{1624} 

On 22 September 2023, Global Affairs Canada committed CAD4 million to a University of Montreal lead One Health empowerment project for disadvantaged women and girls in Burkina Faso and Senegal.\textsuperscript{1625} The project

\begin{footnotesize}
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\item \textsuperscript{1625} Project profile — Empowering women and girls in the fight against zoonotic diseases, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 22 September 2023. Access Date: 9 November 2023. https://w05.interntnational.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P011368001ational.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P011368001
\end{itemize}
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plans to teach improved screening for and diagnosis of zoonotic diseases, and support community-based management of zoonotic diseases. The project advances section three of SDG 3.

On 29 September 2023, the Government of Canada published proposed amendments to Canada’s Cross-Border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations to control transboundary movements of e-waste to all countries to comply with the Basel Ban. This intends to ensure that countries that do not want, or that do not have the necessary infrastructure to deal with e-waste do not face the burden of dealing with them, reducing harm to global environmental and human health.

On 29 September 2023, Minister Saks announced the launch of the 2023 national call for proposals for Health Canada’s Substance Use and Addictions Program to increase access to services for drug users and for people at risk of experiencing substance-related harms.

On 1 October 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced an investment of CAD196.1 billion over 10 years to improve health care services for Canadians to address unique needs in four shared health priorities, including access to quality mental health and substance use services.

On 1 October 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau declared that dental costs for seniors would be lowered through the Canadian Dental Care Plan. He also announced the Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement to make life more affordable for seniors.

On 6 October 2023, Minister of Transport Pablo Rodriguez announced the enforcement of regulations allowing Transport Canada to fine people who violate the Motor Vehicle Safety Act, namely, importing vehicles seats, or tires that don’t meet Canadian safety standards; companies refusing to recall products after finding safety defects; and manufacturers failing to adequately test their products for safety standards. These regulations will aim to improve road safety.

On 10 October 2023, the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia announced a bilateral agreement funding CAD1.2 billion over the next three years. The action plan aims to develop an innovative model of care at 83 acute care sites throughout British Columbia, introducing additional recruitment and retention initiatives, improving access to family care, recuing backlogs, enhancing youth services of treatment and recovery for addictions and mental health, increasing percentage of people in the province who can access health information electronically, up to 75 per cent.


On 11 October 2023, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault announced CAD4.4 million in funding through the Environmental Damages Fund to support projects in the province of Quebec that will help reduce transportation-related air pollution.\textsuperscript{1632} This aims to support projects that reduce transportation-related air pollution by improving urban mobility. By doing so, it helps Canada move closer to net-zero emission goals and create a safer environment for the community.

On 20 October 2023, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) invested CAD26.6 million to support research and knowledge translation to address high priority health care challenges in Canada.\textsuperscript{1633} The research teams aim to utilize digital solutions to enhance healthcare in rural and remote areas, address sexual health services in pharmacies, enhance care coordination for individuals with long Covid and chronic pain, and promote mental health in equity deserving communities. The investment advances sections four, seven and eight of SDG 3.

On 30 October 2023, Health Canada launched a renewed Canadian Drugs and Substances Strategy as a ‘compassionate approach’ towards healthcare and public safety.\textsuperscript{1634} They committed to provide funding to communities to build their capacity to support data-driven community-led approaches to prevent and delay substance use in youth. This will be done by launching a Harm Reduction Fund providing funding to projects across Canada that help reduce HIV and hepatitis C among people who share injection and inhalation drug-use equipment, creating a mental Wellness Program to support First Nations and Inuit access to mental wellness services, and launching the Drug Stigma Awareness Training for the law enforcement community to help support frontline officers in their interactions with people who use substances.

On 30 October 2023, Minister Saks announced more than CAD21 million in federal funding for 52 projects through Health Canada’s Substance Use and Addictions Program as part of the renewed Canada Drugs and Substances Strategy.\textsuperscript{1635}

On 6 November 2023, Health Canada released a statement to recognize National Pain Awareness Week in order to promote awareness for chronic pain, a noncommunicable disease.\textsuperscript{1636}

On 15 November 2023, Minister Holland announced over CAD700,000 in funding from the Sexual and Reproductive Health Fund towards projects from the Sexual Health Nova Scotia Society and the Association of New Canadians in order to improve access to sexual and reproductive health services in Atlantic Canada.\textsuperscript{1637}


On 16 November 2023, Health Canada released a statement to recognize Lung Cancer Awareness Month in order to raise awareness regarding lung cancer and prevention methods.\textsuperscript{1638}

On 20 November 2023, Health Canada released a statement recognizing National Addictions Awareness Week to promote education about substance abuse and to provide support to those suffering from addiction.\textsuperscript{1639} This includes the release of the renewed Canadian Drugs and Substances Strategy, a plan for Canada to deal with the overdose crisis and other issues surrounding substance use.

On 21 November 2023, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland announced the first details of the Canadian Dental Health Care Plan as part of the Fall 2023 Economic Statement; the plan will support up to nine million uninsured Canadians with net family incomes under CAD90,000 to secure the oral health care that they need as part of Canada’s universal public health system.\textsuperscript{1640} This helps meet SDG to expand access to universal health care and to provide financial risk protection. For families with net income under CAD70,000, there will be no co-payments. The plan builds on the foundation of the Canada Dental Benefit rolled out in 2022 to provide CAD1300 in direct upfront tax-free payments over two years to parents or guardians of children under 18 to cover dental care. Health Canada will release the phase in and implementation roll-out details before the end of 2023.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3. Canada has taken numerous actions towards UHC, including improving access to healthcare services and the affordability of prescription medication. Canada has also acted on several targets of SDG 3, including preventing road traffic injuries, providing universal health coverage, providing universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, addressing the harms of narcotics and illegal substances, taking action on noncommunicable diseases like cancer and mental health, improving research on medication and treatment and preparing for national and global health risks. Canada has, therefore, taken action on seven SDG 3 targets.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Advika Gudi}

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and accelerating progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

On 22 May 2023, Ministry of the Interior and Overseas launched Road Safety Days at Work and called on employers to join the National Employers’ Appeal for Road Safety.\textsuperscript{1641} The ministry’s action contributes to reducing road deaths and promotes section six of SDG 3.


On 5 June 2023, Ministry of Health and Prevention launched Sexual Health Week to promote access to information about prevention of sexually transmitted infections and methods of contraception. The initiative furthers section seven of SDG 3.

On 6 June 2023, the Crisis and Support Centre transported water-purification units to Ukraine in the aftermath of the Kakhovka dam destruction. The stations reduced contaminated water consumption and helped achieve section nine of SDG 3.

On 13 June 2023, Minister Delegate for Territorial Organization and Health Professions Agnès Firmin Le Bodo announced a strategy to improve UHC access in overseas territories. The strategy focuses on multi-professional health facilities (MSPs) that resulted in more patient appointments and medical assistant employment. The plan includes EUR50 million for facility construction. The government aims to build 4,000 MSPs by 2027.

On 13 June 2023, Minister of Health and Prevention François Braun released a list of essential drugs to help manage their shortages. The list aims to ensure access to safe, affordable, and effective medicines and advances section eight of SDG 3.

On 13 June 2023, President Emmanuel Macron announced a strategy for domestic medicine manufacturing. The strategy launches eight projects with EUR160 million in government funding. The strategy aims to ensure access to safe, affordable, and effective medicines and advances section eight of SDG 3.

On 16 June 2023, Minister Braun announced broader dental coverage to promote preventative care and expand UHC. The government will increase its share of copayments for dental care from 30 to 40 per cent and plans to negotiate full contributions for certain services with providers later in the year.

On 13 July 2023, Minister Delage Le Bodo announced further actions to expand UHC access in overseas territories. The new plan allocates EUR65 million to increase the medical assistant workforce from 4,000 to

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10,000. To cover rural areas, the strategy deploys 100 medical busses backed by EUR10 million in subsidies for health professionals to reach patients. The plan also calls for better healthcare coordination under the Territorial Health Professional Communities framework.

On 27 July 2023, the National Union of Health Insurance Funds signed a memorandum of understanding with doctors and representatives for the research sector. The memorandum outlines a sectoral economic trajectory and budget increase for 2024-2026. The agreement also outlines a new EUR150 million innovation fund and authorizes direct access to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing. The prevention and innovation efforts for communicable diseases address section four of SDG 3.

On 8 August 2023, Ministry of Health and Prevention released a preliminary 2023-2033 National Health Strategy and opened a public consultation on its contents. The new strategy aims to bolster and expand France’s UHC system. The updated Strategy furthers section one and two of SDG 3 through provisions for maternal and infant health. The strategy outlines a plan for greater HIV testing, cancer care and testing, addiction prevention, sexual health integration, air quality improvements, research and innovation investments, and crisis capacity building in line with SDG 3’s sections three, four, five, seven, nine, A, and D.

On 29 August 2023, Ministry of Health and Prevention released a report on the financing and regulation of health products. The report recommends pathways to promote access to care and medicines to inform the Social Security Financing Bill. The report aims to enhance UHC access and supports section eight of SDG 3.

On 1 September 2023, Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne proposed announced policy changes aimed at expanding access to UHC. The changes include incentives for health staff to work nights and weekends by increasing payment premiums to 25 percent and 20 percent respectively. As well, Prime Minister Borne proposed to expand the prescription purview of pharmacists to include angina and cystitis. These policy changes advance section four of SDG 3.

On 27 September 2023, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Collona announced EUR7 million in humanitarian aid for Armenia in the Nagorno-Karabakh region. The aid includes emergency medical equipment and medicines, including for children. The aid expands access to pharmaceuticals and decreases under-five mortality rate to advance sections eight and two of SDG 3.

On 27 September 2023, Prime Minister Borne, Minister of Economics, Finance and Digital and Industrial Sovereignty, Bruno Le Maire, Minister of Health and Prevention Aurelien Rousseau and Minister Delegate for

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https://sante.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiques-de-presse/article/rapport-de-la-mission-financement-et-regulation-des-produits-de-sante

1654 La Première ministre, Élisabeth BORNE, en déplacement au CHU de Rouen annonce des mesures pour l’amélioration de l’accès aux soins et des conditions de travail des acteurs de la santé, Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention (Rouen) 1 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 December 2023.

Public Accounts Thomas Cazenave introduced the Social Security Financing Bill to the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly. In terms of prescriptions, the bill allows Minister Rousseau to manage prescriptions during supply shortages, allows pharmacists to prescribe medications for simple infections such as tonsillitis and cystitis, and allows patients with a sore throat or burning urination to go directly to pharmacists. These changes will alleviate the stress on the primary health care system.

On 27 September 2023, the introduced Social Security Financing Bill addresses healthcare in terms of preventive care. The bill outlines that preventive health appointments will be provided at ages 25, 45, and 65 to strengthen the mental and physical health of adults and to prevent and manage chronic diseases and conditions. These changes will advance section four of SDG 3.

On 27 September 2023, the introduced Social Security Financing Bill also provides for reimbursement for the costs of reusable menstrual protection for insured persons under the age of 26 and for beneficiaries of complementary solidarity health insurance with no age limit. In addition, the bill legislates the full coverage for condoms. The bill establishes to assess all six-year-olds for physical and mental health and to follow assessment with diagnosis and treatment pathways as required. These measures align with SDG 3’s section seven, universal reproductive health, as well as universal health coverage, financial risk protection and affordable and accessible medicines outlined in section eight.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Le Maire and Minister Delegate Cazenave introduced the 2024 Budget Bill to the Council of Ministers and National Assembly. The budget proposes to improve access to health care by funding the 13 July 2023 announcement of “Practical Solutions for Health Care Access at the Local Level.” The budget provides EUR906 million for vaccine donations to developing countries. The bill includes provisions to prevent soil pollution, expand compulsory visits and screening for elementary students, including those under five, increase prescription drug coverage rate for those living with disabilities, increase the number of clinical trials, reduce smoking prevalence, cover flu vaccines, expand cancer screenings, sanitize drinking water, and combat drug addiction. As a result, the budget addresses sections two, three, four, five, eight, nine, and B of SDG 3.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Rousseau instructed regional health agencies, and the National Health Insurance Fund to implement the National Strategy to Combat Endometriosis and harmonize guiding principles. The strategy’s implementation seeks to incorporate endometriosis care into UHC and progresses section seven of SDG 3 with its focus on sexual and reproductive health.

On 16 October 2023, Minister of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion Barbara Pompili launched an information campaign on air quality, transportation, and health. The campaign aims to reduce air pollution and promotes section nine of SDG 3.

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On 26 October 2023, the Crisis and Support Center delivered supplies to Palestinian civilians in Gaza including medicines and water purification tablets. The delivery increases drug access in line with section eight of SDG 3 and prevents contaminated water consumption and the spread of water-borne diseases in Gaza, such as cholera.

On 4 November 2023, the National Assembly passed the 2024 Social Security Financing Bill.

On 9 November 2023, the National Assembly passed the 2024 Budget Bill.

On 9 November 2023, President Emmanuel Macron organized and held the International Humanitarian Conference for the Civilian Population in Gaza and pledged EUR100 million in aid. The funds include health supports that expand access and a particular focus on women and children. The expansion of health access and aim to address children’s health and nutrition needs address sections two and eight of SDG 3.

On 18 November 2023, Minister Delegate Le Bodo unveiled a ten-year strategy to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The strategy focuses on education, research, and monitoring. The document aims to optimize use of existing drugs and develop new methods to combat AMR. Minister Le Bodo also announced that a French group will assist vulnerable countries in the fight against AMR. The strategy bolsters capacity to manage health threats and addresses section d of SDG 3.

On 20 November 2023, France delivered medicines and medical equipment to treat 1,000 Palestinian civilians, increasing access to care.

On 28 November 2023, Minister Rousseau announced the new National Tobacco Control Program 2023-2027. The program proposes measures to reduce smoking accessibility by including an increase in tobacco prices, limits on flavoured products, and a ban on disposable e-cigarette sales. The plan also outlines support for those quitting smoking to assist with withdrawal symptoms, and for industry workers to reduce the number of cigarettes sold.

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of incomes dependent on the tobacco. The program strengthens World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) implementation, advancing section a of SDG 3.

On 1 December 2023, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs called on international partners to accelerate progress towards ending the AIDS epidemic.\(^{1668}\)

France has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3. France advanced strong actions towards UHC, including improving access to healthcare services and the accessibility of prescription medication. France also acted on several targets of SDG 3, providing universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, addressing the harms of narcotics and illegal substances, acting on noncommunicable diseases like cancer and mental health, promoting children's health including for those under five, distributing vaccines to developing countries, limiting tobacco access, and enhancing capacity towards health threats. France has, therefore, acted on seven SDG 3 targets.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Jacob Rudolph**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and accelerating progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

On 26 May 2023, the Bundestag announced the Care Support and Relief Act, to ensure that parents pay less for nursing care insurance from the second child onwards.\(^{1669}\) It also ensures that people in need of care at home will receive higher benefits in the future, and caring relatives receive more and easier support from long-term care insurance. This aims to ease the burden of home care on the patient and family. The act also increases contribution rates by 0.35 percentage points toward long-term care insurance. Finally, the act increasing the subsidies for home care costs.

On 20 June 2023, the Federal Ministry of Health organised a conference to discuss the framework conditions and opportunities for using health data within and outside European borders.\(^{1670}\)

On 24 June 2023, Germany revised the Drinking Water Ordinance to guarantee a high level of drinking water quality while focusing especially on new challenges in the form of environmental factors affecting drinking water resources.\(^ {1671}\)

On 5 July 2023, the Federal Cabinet adopted the 2024 Draft Budgetary Plan.\(^{1672}\) The plan includes the following measures with respect to public health care and allocates resources for: the Act Adopting the Federal Budget for the 2024 Fiscal Year and Fiscal Plan to 2027 adopted on 5 July 2023, the Long-term Care and Relief Support

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Act of 19 June 2023, and the Act to Combat Supply Shortages of Off-Patent Medicines and to Improve the Supply of Pediatric Medicines of 19 July 2023. The budget bill attends to general allocations and program breakouts for the federal Ministry of Health in support of universal public health. With respect to long term care, the budget increases the contribution rate in the long-term care insurance system by 0.35 per cent points as of 1 July 2023. It also enhances benefits and payments in kind for people receiving care in their own homes by 5 per cent effective 1 January 2024. The ‘generics’ bill establishes an early warning system to identify potential medicine supply shortages. It incentivises development and supply of pediatric medicines as well as generics; pricing can go up to 50 per cent over the latest reference price level. Additionally, the bill provides similar mechanisms for supply critical active pharmaceutical ingredients. Reserve antibiotics against multi resistant bacterial pathogens will also be significantly privileged. Pharmacies’ abilities to substitute medical products will be extended in the event of supply shortages. Collectively, these measures address sections eight and two of SDG 3’s targets pertaining to universal health care and financial risk protection as well as available and affordable medicines and vaccines, and newborn and pediatric health respectively.

On 6 July 2023, Germany and Georgia formed coordinated partnerships in human biomonitoring at the 7th ministerial conference of the World Health Organization (WHO). Human biomonitoring is used as a tool for health-related environmental monitoring, to determine the actual exposure of the population to pollutants. This helps measure the impact of pollutants and create actions and policies as needed.

On 10 July 2023, the federal and state governments agreed on a key point for a law on hospital reform scheduled to be enacted on 1 January 2024. The aim of this reform is to increase the quality of treatment, lessen the burden of bureaucracy from the system, and remove excessive economic constraints from hospitals. The reform provides an advance allowance to necessary clinics, ensuring they can supply treatment even at lower quantities – ending the flat rate per case system and providing greater access to treatment.

On 12 July 2023, Federal Health Minister Karl Lauterbach presented the Long Covid initiative to support those suffering the long-term effects of Covid-19. The Federal Ministry of Health has launched a website detailing offers of help, information on the current state of research and answers to the most important questions about long Covid. Additionally, Minister Lauterbach pledged EUR20 million in health services research towards long Covid.

On 9 August 2023, the Maternity protection committee published their first rule for risk assessment in the area of maternity protection, to support employers in carrying out risk assessments under maternity protection law. The rule specifies design of working conditions, impermissible working hours, activities and working conditions.

On 16 August 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved a law that regulates the controlled handling of cannabis, as well as making amendments to other regulations. Based on this new law, the Federal Ministry of Health


launched a campaign to educate adolescents and young adults on marijuana use. The new law limits distribution to adolescents between 18 and 21 years of age to 30 grams per month with a limit on the permissible THC content to 10 percent and controls the quality of cannabis distribution to its pure form. The aim is to curb the dealing in diluted or toxic substances through the black market, and to reduce the number of users.

On 30 August 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved a law to “Accelerate the Digitalization of the Healthcare System” that sets up an electronic patient record for everyone with statutory health insurance at the beginning of 2025. The record provides a medication overview to use digital solutions to improve everyday care in the country. The use of e-prescription will be established as a binding standard in medication supply, and its use will be simplified for insured people.

On 28 September 2023, Federal Development Minister Svenja Schulze and Minister Lauterbach jointly hosted a conference “Pandemics — no time for neglect,” where representatives from politics, international organizations, civil society, science and the private sector discuss steps to prioritise when preventing and preparing for future pandemics and outbreaks.

On 28 September 2023, Germany reached two agreements with the WHO: one to contribute an additional EUR40 million to the organization’s work with over 50 active health emergencies and the other to host the WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence in Berlin. This brings Germany’s total monetary contribution for the year to WHO’s work with health emergencies to EUR53.5 million.

On 29 September 2023, the federal government’s commission on hospital care called for reform in conservative and surgical paediatric and adolescent medicine by introducing a paediatric institute of outpatient clinics, more flexible treatment of mental illnesses by hospitals and a continuation of the financial surcharge for the upcoming year of up to 20 per cent.

On 30 September 2023, Federal Environment Minister Steffi Lemke announced the funding of EUR20 million to the fund of the Global Framework on Chemicals to support projects that lay the groundwork for dealing with dangerous chemicals in around 100 countries which do not yet have such a capacity.

On 19 October 2023, the Bundestag passed the hospital Transparency Act, which requires hospitals to provide the Institute for the Hospital Remuneration System with transparent information about the care provided.

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This creates a data directory for public access of case numbers, available staff, complication rates, allocation to care levels and type of minimum services provided.

On 20 October 2023, the Bundestag passed the Nursing Studies Strengthening Act to strengthen university nursing education, to make it easier to recognize foreign qualifications in nursing.\textsuperscript{1684} It also stipulates that future students will receive a training allowance for the entire duration of their studies, and costs of training institutions, as with vocational training, can be refinanced through training funds. This intends to increase the number of healthcare professionals and reduce barriers for people entering the profession.

On 3 November 2023, the German delegation at a meeting of WHO reaffirmed Germany’s support for WHO’s proposed pandemic accord, which aims to bring about international agreement for collaboration regarding health emergencies and research.\textsuperscript{1685} The delegation also reaffirmed German support for WHO’s 14th General Programme of Work for 2025-28, which aims, among other objectives, to handle pandemics, respond to health emergencies and deal with health risks from climate change and drug-resistant infections.

On 10 November 2023, the Centre for Artificial Intelligence in Public Health Research hosted a symposium on the topic of Artificial intelligence in Public Health Research where research findings in this area were presented.\textsuperscript{1686} The symposium was intended to address the potential use of artificial intelligence in public health research and lay the groundwork for future collaborations in public healthcare.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3. Germany has taken numerous actions towards UHC, including improving access to healthcare services and improving treatment centres such as hospitals. Germany has also acted on several targets of SDG 3, including maternal mortality prevention, preventing harm from pollutants and contaminants, developing medicines, working against harmful substance use, preparing for future health emergencies, preventing pediatric mortality, promoting universal healthcare access and preventing noncommunicable diseases. Germany has, therefore, taken action on eight SDG 3 targets.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Adrika Gudi}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and accelerating progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

\begin{footnotesize}

\textsuperscript{1685} Germany reaffirms its commitment to WHO and key health priorities, World Health Organization (Geneva) 8 November 2023. Access Date: 22 December 23. https://www.who.int/news/item/08-11-2023-germany-reaffirms-its-commitment-to-who-and-key-health-priorities

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On 22 May 2023, the Ministry of Health announced it would “continue to contribute constructively” to enhance the national health system. These reforms aim to improve healthcare service quality and accessibility, reflecting Italy’s dedication to advancing UHC.

On 22 May 2023, the Ministry of Health announced its support for the Ukrainian healthcare system, as part of a broader international effort to aid in crisis situations. This commitment involves providing essential resources and expertise to bolster healthcare services in Ukraine, reflecting Italy’s dedication to global health solidarity and alignment with the UHC goals and SDG 3’s target of increasing financing towards recruitment, development, training, and retention of the healthcare workforce in developing countries.

On 23 May 2023, Minister of Health Orazio Schillaci announced an allocation of EUR8 million for hospital and territorial healthcare assistance compromised by the flood. The decree law, supporting Emilia Romagna, focuses on safeguarding hospital and territorial healthcare services, recognizing continuous training credits for healthcare operators, and facilitating the management of establishments with animals. This initiative aims to restore and strengthen healthcare facilities affected by the flood, ensuring continued assistance and care despite challenges, reflecting Italy’s commitment to maintaining robust healthcare services in emergency situations.

On 25 May 2023, Minister Schillaci signed a Program Agreement with the Puglia Region, focusing on healthcare investments. This agreement allocates nearly EUR300 million for healthcare enhancements, including completing the New San Cataldo Hospital in Taranto and constructing the New Hospital of North Barese. This funding, aimed at providing advanced, innovative healthcare services to the Puglia community, represents a commitment by Italy to strengthen its public healthcare system, addressing both hospital and territorial healthcare needs. The initiative aligns with Universal Health Coverage goals.

On 13 June 2023, Minister Schillaci highlighted the Council of the EU’s adoption of a Recommendation as a crucial tool in combating antibiotic-resistant infections. Speaking at the EU Health Council in Luxembourg, Minister Schillaci emphasized the importance of targeted and informed antibiotic use, research support, rapid diagnostic tests, and effective communication within a One Health context. This initiative, focusing on reducing resistant infections in humans and animals, aligns with Italy’s commitment to enhancing health outcomes and supports the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 3, particularly in strengthening infection prevention, control, and robust surveillance systems.

On 10 July 2023, the Ministry of Health unveiled the National Plan for Rare Diseases (PNMR) 2023-2026. Orchestrated by Undersecretary Marcello Gemmato, this plan allocates EUR25 million annually for 2023 and reflects the Ministry’s commitment to strengthening the Italian healthcare system, including by completing the New San Cataldo Hospital in Taranto and constructing the New Hospital of North Barese. This funding aims to provide advanced, innovative healthcare services to the Puglia community, representing a commitment to maintaining robust healthcare services in emergency situations.

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2024, aiming to provide uniform care for over 2 million Italians with rare diseases. The PNMR aligns with EU initiatives and focuses on diagnosis, treatment, and research, advancing Italy’s commitment to UHC and SDG 3 of supporting research and development of medicines.

On 28 July 2023, Minister Schillaci emphasized the nation’s ‘maximum commitment’ to combating hepatitis, highlighting prevention, early diagnosis, and effective treatments as strategic focuses.1693 This initiative, particularly through free national HCV screening and the updated National Plan for Viral Hepatitis Prevention, aligns with Italy’s efforts towards eradicating hepatitis and supports the goals of UHC and the SDG 3’s target of combating epidemics.

On 2 August 2023, the Italian State-Regions Conference approved the National Vaccination Plan 2023-2025, harmonizing vaccination strategies across regions to ensure equitable access.1694 This plan focuses on proactive healthcare and addressing the needs of high-risk populations. Key objectives include maintaining polio-free status, eliminating measles and rubella, preventing human papillomavirus-related cancers, enhancing vaccine coverage, and addressing healthcare inequalities.

On 3 August 2023, Italy and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) signed a financing agreement for EUR6 million to expand the Kidane Mihret Catholic General Hospital in Adwa, Ethiopia in order to improve access to healthcare for more than 70,000 people in the region.1695

On 17 August 2023, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation signed a project agreement worth EUR7.6 million with UNOPS, aiming to provide multi-sectoral interventions to improve health conditions in Ethiopia.1696 The project will ensure quality healthcare services and improved nutrition for schoolchildren.

On 12 September 2023, the Ministry of Health and the Deposits and Loans Fund (CDP) Foundation signed a Memorandum of Understanding to support scientific research projects under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR).1697 This collaboration allocates up to EUR1 million for Italian Research Institutes already receiving PNRR funds, focusing on healthcare research initiatives. This joint effort aims to enhance biomedical research within the national health service, aligning with Italy’s commitment to improving healthcare through research, a key aspect of UHC and SDG 3.

On 21 September 2023, Minister Schillaci, speaking at the UN General Assembly, emphasized the importance of strengthening international cooperation to improve global health.1698 Highlighting lessons from the Covid-19 pandemic, he advocated for fortified health services and an interdisciplinary approach, aligning with the One Health strategy. This stance, reflecting Italy’s commitment to UHC and SDG 3, also resonates with the

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country’s focus for its 2024 G7 presidency, underscoring the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health.

On 28 September 2023, Minister Schillaci expressed satisfaction with the new agreement for the contractual renewal of the healthcare sector for 2019-2021.1699 The agreement, a result of the Meloni government’s commitment to address delays, brings improvements in economic aspects and working conditions for healthcare workers. He also reiterated the government’s commitment to revitalizing the public healthcare sector, focusing on higher salaries and better work organization to address the shortage of medical professionals.

On 16 October 2023, Minister of Economy and Finance Giancarlo Giorgetti tabled the 2024 Draft Budget Plan with the Cabinet; its main measures focus on growing the national economy while maintaining sound public finances and social-economic balance as well as strengthening the national health care system. The draft budget allocates resources for public sector contract negotiations, with focus on health care workers.1700 Minister Giorgetti adds an incremental EUR2.5 billion to increase their hourly wages in the 2024-2026 period. The budget increases financing for the national health care requirement by EUR3 billion for 2024, EUR4 billion for 2025, and EUR4.2 billion for 2026 towards SDG 3’s target eight around universal health care, financial risk protection, and available and accessible medicines. These allocations ensure public health care funding reaches 6.4 per cent of gross domestic product. Funding health care in Sicily’s region receives an additional EUR300 million share.

On 31 October 2023, the Council of Ministers published the Decree No. 145, the Budget Law 2024, approved on 18 October 2023.1701 It provides authorization for the increases in the National Health Fund for 2024-2026 outlined in the 2024 Draft Budget Plan. Article 42 spells out that the National Health Fund improvements target distribution of medicines and the new ceilings set for pharmaceutical expenditures. Article 44 resets the ceilings at 8.6 per cent for direct purchases and 6.7 per cent for territorial pharmaceutical expenditures. As for distribution of medicines, Article 45 describes a new system of fixed and variable quotas for remuneration of pharmacies. Additional measures strengthen the network of pharmacies throughout the country. These initiatives are consistent with SDG 3’s section eight.

On 31 October 2023, the Italian Embassy in Libya, along with the World Health Organization, signed a “One Health” agreement to support efforts to prevent and control arboviral and zoonotic diseases in Libya in collaboration with the Libyan Ministry of Health and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation.1702

On 7 November 2023, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and UNOPS agreed to a EUR4.2 million project to promote healthcare quality in Sudan and provide a safe environment for patients with disabilities.1703 This project will focus on Kassala State, and aims to improve access to quality health services for more than 2.8 million people.

On 23 November 2023, Minister Schillaci signed a decree for the 2023 psychologist bonus, underlining mental health as a key priority. The decree, part of a comprehensive mental health initiative, allocated EUR5 million for 2023, rising to 8 million from 2024, with bonuses available based on income levels. This measure aims to expand Universal Health Care by enhancing mental health care and addressing social stigma.

On 1 December 2023, Minister Schillaci announced the government will be increasing funds for telemedicine and home care, with EUR750 million going towards proximity care and management of chronic illnesses.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3. It has demonstrated strong support of UHC, taking action across seven areas of SDG 3: increasing financing towards recruitment, development, training, and retention of the healthcare workforce in developing countries, achieving universal health coverage, supporting research and development of vaccines and medicines, strengthening capacity for early warning of global and national health risks, improving the health of children, ending epidemics and combating noncommunicable diseases.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Wyatt McConnell**

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3.

On 26 May 2023, the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency reached a common regulatory recognition partnership with Australia, Canada the European Union, Switzerland, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The partnership will expedite and improve access to medicines and bolster section eight of SDG 3.

On 26 July 2023, representatives from the Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry attended a press conference regarding the launch of “Japan Health,” an international exhibition for healthcare and medical devices. This support for innovation reaffirms section B of SDG 3.

On 21 August 2023, Japan announced a USD2.4 million investment to Fiji’s Ministry of Health, targeted towards improving Fiji’s primary healthcare systems. The funding advances section C of SDG 3 in line with its emphasis on small island developing states.

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On 31 August 2023, Japan collaborated with the Government of Taiwan to hold the 20th Japan-Taiwan Symposium on Infectious Diseases. At this symposium, representatives from both countries discussed topics including vaccine promotion, antimicrobial resistance, and surveillance strategies for emerging infectious diseases. These dialogues complement sections three, B, and D of SDG 3.

On 13 September 2023, Japan announced funding of USD72,000 to the Jezmo Charity Association, a Jordanian non-profit. This funding will go towards the provision of medical equipment across Jordan and advances section C of SDG 3.

On 18 September 2023, Japan sponsored an event organized by the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding the topic of “Integrating Essential Nutrition Actions in Universal Health Coverage.”

On 18 September 2023, Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Keizo Takemi signed a Statement of Intent on Japan-US Health Security Collaboration with the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services Xavier Becerra. This agreement will allow the countries to continue to work together on planning, developing, and distributing emergency medicines.

On 21 September 2023, Prime Minister Kishida delivered remarks at the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on UHC. Prime Minister Kishida reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to leading efforts surrounding UHC, referencing the G7 Hiroshima Summit as evidence of Japan’s previous work.

On 21 September 2023, Japan organized an event in partnership with the WHO regarding “Equitable Access to Medical Countermeasures and Impact Investment Initiative for Global Health.”

On 1 October 2023, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare announced that it will sponsor two months of a Narcotics, Stimulants and Cannabis Abuse Prevention Campaign with the aim of raising awareness regarding the use of drugs and eventually eradicating drugs.

On 10 October 2023, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism announced new revisions to the Passenger Motor Vehicle Transportation Business Transportation Regulations in order to improve the safety of chartered buses and prevent traffic accidents.

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On 19 October 2023, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare announced the purchase of 9 million doses of the omicron Covid-19 vaccine from Pfizer and 1 million doses of Moderna in order to ensure reliable supply of vaccines to the public.\footnote{新型コロナワクチンの追加購入に係るファイザー社及びモデルナ社との合意につい, 厚生労働省 (Tokyo) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 24 December 2023. https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_35861.html}


On 1 December 2023, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare announced awareness events for World AIDS Day along with various organizations in order to promote education regarding the disease.\footnote{世界エイズデーに向けた普及啓発イベントを実施します, 厚生労働省 (Tokyo) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 24 December 2023. https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/0000183582_000012.html}

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3. Japan demonstrated strong action towards universal health coverage both nationally and globally. It has also taken action on six aspects of SDG 3: road traffic safety, preventing drug abuse, researching and developing medicines and vaccines, ending global epidemics, promoting universal health coverage, and financing the development of healthcare systems in developing countries.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Hannah Cluroe}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and accelerating progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

On 22 May 2023, the Minister of State for Health and Social Care Will Quince and Minister of State for Development and Africa Andrew Mitchell announced GBP39 million for research on antimicrobial resistance (AMR).\footnote{£39 million for AMR research as UK launches Global Health Framework, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 22 May 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/39-million-for-amr-research-as-uk-launches-global-health-framework} The funding includes GBP24 million for new antibiotic and vaccine development which advances section B of SDG 3. Deaths caused by AMR disproportionately impact children under five years of age meaning these efforts directly address goals in section two of SDG 3. The funding increases capacity for nations to mitigate and manage health threats and Minister of State Quince’s unveiling of the UK’s Global Health Framework strengthen section D of SDG 3. The framework recommits the UK to the SDGs and presents plans to bolster global health security, the World Health Organization (WHO) and to promote research and development.
On 24 May 2023, the Minister for Development Andrew Mitchell pledged GBP143 million in humanitarian aid to East Africa.\textsuperscript{1722} The funding enables partners to deliver health services and promotes section eight of SDG 3.

On 25 May 2023, the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care Steve Barclay announced GBP20 billion in capital funding to rebuild five hospitals.\textsuperscript{1723} The funding to repair the hospitals reduces risks for patients and staff while ensuring that access to UHC will continue in affected communities.

On 26 May 2023, the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) announced the Innovative Devices Access Pathway to streamline regulations and facilitate product to patient delivery.\textsuperscript{1724} The pathway targets medical devices that can improve treatment outcomes and advances section four of SDG 3 to help prevent premature mortality.

On 26 May 2023, the MHRA announced a common regulatory recognition partnership with Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Switzerland, Singapore and the United States.\textsuperscript{1725} The partnership will expedite and improve access to medicines and bolster section eight of SDG 3.

On 30 May 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Primary Care and Public Health Neil O’Brien announced plans to close a regulatory loophole that allows distribution of free vaping samples to minors.\textsuperscript{1726} In addition, they launched a review into prohibiting nicotine-free vape sales to minors. To bolster prevention efforts, vaping risk education forms a new component in the Relationships, Sex and Health Education curriculum. G7 members classify vapes as tobacco products and their control strengthens implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), advancing section A of SDG 3.\textsuperscript{1727}

On 9 June 2023, the MHRA announced the Windsor Framework to secure medicine supplies to Northern Ireland.\textsuperscript{1728} The framework allows access to pharmaceuticals furthering section eight of SDG 3.

On 14 June 2023, the Minister of State for Health and Social Care Helen Whately announced government commitments to assist local health systems.\textsuperscript{1729} The government committed to aiding local units to implement the new National Health System (NHS) England operating framework, and to offer greater funding certainty and alleviate administrative burdens by tweaking reporting requirements. The commitments benefit UHC delivery and access by empowering local providers.


On 15 June 2023, Parliamentary Under Secretary O’Brien announced that those aged 60 and over will continue receiving free prescription medication and that the eligibility age will not be raised to 66 to match the pension system.\(^\text{1730}\) The pharmaceutical coverage program bolster access to affordable medicines under UHC.

On 15 June 2023, the Prime Minister’s Special Representative for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict and Minister of State for the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, the United Nations and the Commonwealth Tariq Ahmed pledged GBP150 million for Syrians in need.\(^\text{1731}\) The funds aim to provide resources to 65,000 vulnerable Syrians annually and advance section seven of SDG 3 by offering specialized sexual and reproductive healthcare.

On 23 June 2023, Secretary of State Barclay and Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology Chloe Smith allocated GBP21 million to the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Diagnostic Fund speed diagnosis and improve treatment outcomes for non-communicable conditions.\(^\text{1732}\) The funding supports premature death prevention and section four of SDG 3.

On 26 June 2023, Prime Minister Sunak and Secretary of State Barclay announced a national targeted lung cancer screening programme to aid early detection and improve treatment outcomes.\(^\text{1733}\) The program focuses on those aged 55 to 74 with a smoking history. The cancer-combating efforts aim to reduce premature mortality and aid section four of SDG 3.

On 28 June 2023, Secretary of State Barclay and Minister of State Whately opened bids for a GBP1 million defibrillator fund.\(^\text{1734}\) The fund aims to place defibrillators in more public spaces. The lifesaving devices aim to prevent premature mortality from heart related conditions and help achieve section four of SDG 3.

On 29 June 2023, Secretary of State Barclay unveiled a digital health check to detect hypertension and cardiovascular disease.\(^\text{1735}\) The check aims to prevent heart attack and stroke cases by detecting heart problems earlier. These premature death prevention efforts further progress towards section four of SDG 3. The digital check also aspires to improve UHC access by opening up space for appointments.

On 30 June 2023, the NHS England released its GBP2.4 billion Long Term Workforce Plan.\(^\text{1736}\) The plan aims to address shortfalls within the healthcare system and protect the UK’s UHC system through training efforts to ensure access to quality care. The plan also outlines the government’s effort to double medical school places, increase General Practitioner (GP) places by 50 percent, nearly double nursing places, and increase dentistry places by 40 percent by 2031. The plan also includes retention efforts through enhanced contract flexibility, pension scheme reforms, and improved childcare availability. The NHS places renewed focus on efficiency by incorporating technological innovations and associate positions. The plan commits the government to explore reforms that incentivize dentists to provide more public NHS care, thereby expanding dental care access as part of UHC.

On 4 July 2023, the Minister of State for Education Nick Gibb and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Women and for Mental Health and Women’s Health Strategy Maria Caulfield announced that the government expanded the free flu vaccine program to cover secondary school students.\textsuperscript{1737} The efforts to achieve universal vaccine access further section eight of SDG 3.

On 5 July 2023, Prime Minister Sunak, the Secretary of State Barclay, and the Secretary of State for Business and Trade, President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister for Women and Equalities announced an agreement with BioNTech SE to tailored cancer immunotherapies and vaccines for 10,000 patients by 2030.\textsuperscript{1738} This advancement in cancer treatment advances section four of SDG 3.

On 6 July 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay convened an NHS Recovery Summit to address waitlists in the UHC system.\textsuperscript{1739} The summit facilitated ideas and cooperation to improve UHC access.

On 10 July 2023, the Representative at the British Office Taipei John Dennis and Taiwanese Representative to the United Kingdom Kelly Wu-Chao Hsieh signed a memorandum of understanding including cooperation commitments on pandemic preparedness, health insurance, and mental health.\textsuperscript{1740} The memorandum furthers efforts on health threat management capacity in section D of SDG 3, financial risk protection for UHC, and mental health promotion in section four of SDG 3.

On 20 July 2023, the Parliamentary Under Secretary Caulfield established a maternal and neonatal care oversight group to improve care quality through standards, best practices, and accountability.\textsuperscript{1741} The new oversight body follows a report on shortcomings at the East Kent Hospitals NHS trust and accompanies other directives to combat mortality. Measures include a national monitoring taskforce for maternity and neonatal wards, two investigations on training and teamwork to augment care, and maternity care representation on trust boards. The new actions promote maternal and neonatal health and address sections one and two of SDG 3.

On 22 July 2023, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Caulfield announced new policies to support women’s health.\textsuperscript{1742} The measures allocate GBP25 million to finance women’s health hubs across the country. The NHS website launched a new area dedicated to women’s health featuring information on periods, adenomyosis, gynaecological conditions, fertility, pregnancy, heart health and cancers. Website changes also include access to information on publicly funded in vitro fertilization treatment. Caulfield also announced a new AI method to monitor maternity health risks. The suite of measures address sections one and seven of SDG 3 by aiming to reduce maternal mortality and expand access to sexual and reproductive care.

On 25 July 2023, the UK Health Security Agency released its three-year strategy to bolster health security and tackle new and re-emerging risks.\textsuperscript{1743} The strategy focuses on infectious diseases and environmental health hazards. In the report, the UK commits to support the WHO’s health security priorities including in developing

The strategy strengthens global capacity to mitigate and manage health risks under section D of SDG 3.

On 28 July 2023, the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs James Cleverly announced GBP1 million for women and children in Yemen. The funds aid access to food, water, and reproductive and sexual health services. The aid aims to lower mortality and illness for women and children while advancing section one, two, and seven of SDG 3.

On 3 August 2023, the Minister of State Quince and Minister of State for Science, Research and Innovation George Freeman announced GBP33 million for inhaler manufacturing. The funds support drug availability within the UHC system aiding access and affordability.

On 4 August 2023, the Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Trudy Harrison made GBP6 million in Air Quality Grants available to communities. The grants primarily focus on reducing particulate matter and other pollution to below legal thresholds and help achieve section nine of SDG 3.

On 7 August 2023, the UK Health Security Agency introduced the Vaccine Development and Evaluation Centre. The centre’s initiatives span vaccine research, development, testing, and evaluation which advance section B of SDG 3. The centre emphasizes work on gaps in current vaccine capabilities.

On 10 August 2023, the Minister of State Quince announced an interim delivery plan to address myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome care. The plan aims to advance research, change attitudes, and enhance education about the illness. The plan’s well-being promotion efforts fall within section four of SDG 3.

On 13 August 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay opened dialogues with administrations in Wales and Scotland to address medical waitlists. The efforts to shorten waitlists enhance access to UHC.

On 14 August 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay launched a public consultation on tobacco packaging inserts that encourage people to quit smoking. The proposed inserts address section a of SDG 3 and its commitment towards the WHO FCTC.
On 15 August 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay and the Minister of State Quince announced GBP250 million to add 900 beds throughout the NHS system.\(^{(1)}\) The funding strengthen care delivery and expands hospital care access to bolster UHC.

On 16 August 2023, Secretary of State Barclay announced GBP210 million to combat antimicrobial resistance.\(^{(2)}\) The UK will partner with countries across Asia and Africa to strengthen health risk management capacity and progress section D of SDG 3.

On 22 August 2023, the UK Health Security Agency launched a GBP1 million study into mpox asymptomatic transmission and opened a call for participants.\(^{(3)}\) The study aims to provide information on communicable disease spread and advances efforts to achieve section 3 of SDG 3.

On 25 August 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Caulfield announced GBP10 million for a relaunched fund to help non-governmental organizations expand suicide prevention efforts.\(^{(4)}\) The fund aims to reduce premature mortality as detailed in section four of SDG 3.

On 29 August 2023, the Minister of State Freeman and Minister of State Quince awarded GBP5 million to twelve projects which seek to combat fatal drug overdoses.\(^{(5)}\) The focus on premature death prevention and substance abuse progress sections four and five of SDG 3.

On 1 September 2023, the Department of Health and Social Care awarded the Tropical Health Education Trust GBP9 million to workforce training and exchange programs in Kenya, Nigeria, and Ghana.\(^{(6)}\) The funding’s focus on the health workforce in developing counties addresses section C of SDG 3.

On 4 September 2023, the MHRA released guidance to industry on the common regulatory recognition partnership with Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Switzerland, Singapore and the United States.\(^{(7)}\) The guidance aims to help implement the expedited and improve access to medicines that the partnership puts in place and bolster section eight of SDG 3.

On 5 September 2023, the Minister of State Freeman launched the Medicines Manufacturing Skills Centre of Excellence backed by GBP5.5 million to attract and retain talent to spur medicinal innovation.\(^{(8)}\) The centre and funding aid the research and development process for medicine and further efforts towards section B of SDG 3.

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On 11 September 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State released the Suicide Prevention Strategy for England: 2023-2028. The strategy aims to reduce suicide deaths within two and a half years. It establishes an alert system to better prepare educational institutions and charities to mitigate risks and promote safety. The strategy outlines updated methods for first responders and plans for implementing a suicide trend surveillance system. The plan also promotes international cooperation. By introducing steps to reduce premature mortality, the strategy advances section four of SDG 3.

On 12 September 2023, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury Victoria Atkins announced GBP12.4 million in treasury awards for information and education projects about endometriosis. The projects seek to assess impact on women in the workplace. The funding addresses components of sexual and reproductive health outlined in section seven of SDG 3.

On 12 September 2023, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the UK’s Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office Phillip Barton announced GBP3 million for the United Nations High for Refugees to deliver humanitarian aid to Rohingya refugees. The funding aims to provide healthcare access and moves forward section eight of SDG 3.

On 13 September 2023, the MHRA introduced a new regional centre to facilitate adverse impact reporting from medications. The ‘Yellow Card’ centre aims to ensure the safety and efficacy of available medicines and addresses section eight of SDG 3.

On 14 September 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay and Minister of State Whately announced GBP200 million for the NHS targeted at enhancing care in the UHC system this winter.

On 27 September 2023, the UK Health Security Agency delivered genomic sequencing equipment to the Caribbean Public Health Agency to assist in Covid-19 monitoring. The equipment strengthens the capacity of developing countries in relation to health risks as outlined in section d of SDG 3.

On 29 September 2023, the Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Europe at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office Leo Docherty announced GBP1 million for Red Cross humanitarian efforts in Nagorno-Karabakh. The aid allows the Red Cross to provide medication and healthcare access promoting section eight of SDG 3.

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On 3 October 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay announced GBP30 million for technology implementation at the NHS. One project aims to expand virtual wards to improve access to care at home and open spaces for care in hospitals advancing UHC. Other initiatives address section four of SDG 3 with improved imaging technology to aid earlier diagnoses for cancer and other non-communicable diseases.

On 3 October 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay announced that the government moved forward its timeline to fund 205 additional medical school places by 2024. The change means that the NHS will experience an earlier injection of staff and patients will see better access to UK’s UHC system.

On 4 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak announced the government’s introduction of a law to prohibit the sale of tobacco products to those born after 1 January 2009. The proposed legislation strengthens implementation of the WHO FCTC and section A of SDG 3.

On 5 October 2023, the Minister of State Whately announced GBP3 million for technology implementation to improve care outcomes. Selected projects include digital medication management, promote independence for those receiving at home care, monitor risks for at home patients, and fall prevention for seniors. The funds aim to reduce hospital re-admissions and improve treatment outcomes, addressing section four of SDG 3.

On 12 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State O’Brien, and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs Rebecca Pow opened a public consultation on the government’s draft law to prohibit the sale of tobacco products to those born after 1 January 2009. The consultation represents another mandated step to passing and implementing the legislation that will strengthen the WHO FCTC and section A of SDG 3.

On 12 October 2023, the MHRA announced a new expedited processing program for medicinal clinical trials in the lowest risk categories. The process aids medicine research and development and addresses section B of SDG 3.

On 16 October 2023, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State O’Brien opened a public consultation to improve care for alcohol abuse treatment, advancing section five of SDG 3.

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On 19 October 2023, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Caulfield announced plans to create a national pelvic health service with GBP11 million in resources.\textsuperscript{1774} The organization and funding enables early assessment and information for pregnant women on pelvic dysfunction and birth injuries. The focus on reducing maternal injuries addresses section one of SDG 3.

On 23 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak and the Secretary of State of Cleverly announced GBP20 million in additional humanitarian aid for Palestinian civilians.\textsuperscript{1775} The funding aims to address healthcare needs and promotes section eight of SDG 3.

On 24 October 2023, the Minister of State Whately announced GBP42.6 billion in adult social care grants. The investments support the care workforce and expand access to care. Projects include the Shared Lives program that aids mental health and advances section four of SDG 3.

On 25 October 2023, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Caulfield announced the removal of cost prohibitive screening requirements for same sex couples to access IVF.\textsuperscript{1776} The changes also allow those with non-transmissible Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) to pursue IVF. The expanded access to reproductive health services addresses section seven of SDG 3.

On 25 October 2023, the Parliamentary Under Secretary Caulfield announced nearly GBP5 million to support youth access to mental health care.\textsuperscript{1777} Ten community locations will receive funds to provide earlier interventions and mitigate mental crises. The funding advances the mental health promotion component in section four of SDG 3.

On 29 October 2023, Prime Minster Sunak announced GBP100 million for AI initiatives in life sciences.\textsuperscript{1778} Proposed projects include dementia treatment and diagnosis and management, addressing section four of SDG 3.

On 30 October 2023, the UK Health Security Agency unveiled a pilot project to monitor infections in 500 care homes across England.\textsuperscript{1779} The initiative aims to prevent communicable infection spread and advances section three of SDG 3.

On 30 October 2023, the Secretary of State Barclay announced GBP21 million for an AI initiative to speed accurate lung cancer diagnoses.\textsuperscript{1780} The action addresses section four of SDG 3 by aiding reducing premature mortality from a non-communicable disease through early diagnosis.


On 30 October 2023, the Department of Health and Social Care released a consultation response on extended amendments to the Human Medicines Regulation to promote vaccine access.\textsuperscript{1781} The amendment allows non-medical but legally authorised and trained personnel to administer a flu or Covid-19 vaccine. The regulations waive manufacturer and wholesale dealer licences to allow expedited Covid-19 vaccine preparation and labelling, and Covid-19 and flu vaccine transportation. The facilitated access to vaccines and mitigation of communicable diseases addresses sections eight and three of SDG 3.

On 2 November 2023, the Minister of State Freeman announced investments totalling GBP337 million through the International Science Partnerships Fund.\textsuperscript{1782} The funding includes GBP21 million allocated towards infectious disease research in Southeast Asia. The research focuses on epidemic and antimicrobial resistance threats and will strengthen health management efforts outlined in section d of SDG 3.

On 6 November 2023, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the World Trade Organization and United Nations Simon Manley delivered a speech at the Seventh Intergovernmental Negotiating Body, calling for a legally binding Pandemic Accord to mitigate public health threats.\textsuperscript{1783} The diplomatic effort in the remarks relates to section D of SDG 3 in the strengthening of health risk management capacity.

On 9 November 2023, the Secretary of State for Transport Mark Harper and Minister of State for Transport Jesse Norman introduced new legislation to regulate self-driving vehicles.\textsuperscript{1784} The proposed legislation creates a safety framework and empowers government bodies to enforce accountability. The bill establishes legal liability rules introduces standards. The legislation aims to protect drivers and passengers from road accidents and progresses section six of SDG 3.

On 13 November 2023, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State O’Brien announced GBP267 million for substance treatment and recovery services.\textsuperscript{1785} The funding will recruit staff and connect former incarcerated individuals with care. The expanded care advances section five of SDG 3.

On 17 November 2023, the Prime Minister’s Office announced that women in England will be able to access contraceptive pills at pharmacies without a GP referral.\textsuperscript{1786} The action follows additional training for pharmacists and expands access to sexual and reproductive health services as outlined in section seven of SDG 3.

On 20 November 2023, the Department of Health and Social Care, the NHS England, and the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry announced a voluntary pricing scheme for branded medicine.\textsuperscript{1787} The scheme saves a projected GBP14 billion by increasing medicine affordability, advancing section eight of SDG 3.

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\textsuperscript{1783} UK Statement at 7th Intergovernmental Negotiating Body, Government of the United Kingdom (Geneva) 7 November 2023. Access Date: 9 December 2023.


On 22 November 2023, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Jeremy Hunt released the Autumn 2023 Economic Statement and detailed various commitments to advance public universal health care in the United Kingdom. The statement confirms 2024-25 spending levels at GBP162.5 billion for the NHS. The 2023 Statement adds a further GBP200 million to enhance NHS resilience. In addition, it allocates GBP2.4 billion for the June 2023 NHS Long-term Workforce Plan. This plan includes productivity measures, staff training, an initial increase in the number of medical student placements by 205 in 2024 and doubling of the number of medical student and nursing student spaces annually by 2031.

On 22 November 2023, the released Autumn 2023 Economic Statement will fund the initiative for the first smoke-free generation and a new legislation to work to prevent around 115,000 premature deaths from heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer and other respiratory diseases. For mental health, it will create additional 100,000 places over five years in the Individual Support and Placement for Severe Mental Illness program and increase funding to Talking Therapies UK to expand the number of sessions per treatment course by 2028-2029.

On 22 November 2023, the released Autumn 2023 Economic Statement will provide GBP520 million towards advanced manufacturing in life sciences. An incremental GBP10 million from the government and GBP10 million from Scottish Enterprises will fund a world class Manufacturing Centre of Excellence in Oligonucleotides. The Statement also allocates GBP5 million to the Fleming Centre leading up to the centenary of penicillin’s discovery. It provides GBP51 million to Our Future Health to genotype one million patients and to recruit more volunteers for the same. They will also look at individualized therapies for children with ultra-rare diseases. These measures collectively address SDG 3’s targets including, newborn and child health (section 2) mental health (section 4) UHC, financial risk protection, as well as availability and affordability of medicines and vaccines (section eight) and reduction of tobacco use (section A).

On 29 November 2023, the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care Victoria Atkins announced GBP20 million to expand HIV testing to 46 new sites. The testing scheme aids early detection leading to better treatment outcomes and helps prevent transmission. The funding addresses section three of SDG 3 and its commitment to end the AIDS epidemic.

On 29 November 2023, the MHRA’s Criminal Enforcement Unit seized thousands of illicit drugs including opioids. The raid prevented substance abuse in line with section five of SDG 3.

On 30 November 2023, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Caulfield announced a suicide surveillance system. The system will provide data to inform creation of a national suicide alert system aimed at prevention. The system aids premature mortality prevention, advancing section four of SDG 3.

On 1 December 2023, the Export Credit Agency announced GBP226 million to support the Iraqi Government in developing a 350km drainage network and fifteen wastewater stations, providing a projected 25,000 households with clean water access. By mitigating contamination and reducing water borne disease spread, this funding addresses section three and section nine of SDG 3.

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G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024

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The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3. The United Kingdom advanced strong actions towards UHC, including improving access to healthcare services and the accessibility of prescription medication. The United Kingdom also addressed all 13 sections of SDG 3.

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

**United States: +1**

United States has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and accelerating progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

On 26 May 2023, the Food and Drug Administration reached a common regulatory recognition partnership with Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Switzerland, Singapore, and the United Kingdom. The partnership will expedite and improve access to medicines and bolster section eight of SDG 3.

On 5 June 2023, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) held an in-person Sickle Cell Disease Data Summit with organizations supporting a coordinated response to the disease. This summit marks an effort in addressing sickle cell disease through enhanced data collection and collaboration, contributing to the goals of UHC and aligning with SDG 3’s section four focus on reducing illness from non-communicable diseases.

On 8 June 2023, the HHS released its first-ever Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Federal Implementation Plan. This comprehensive strategy aims to address and reduce the impact of STIs nationwide, supporting the advancement of UHC and aligning with SDG 3’s section 7 targets on sexual and reproductive health.

On 9 June 2023, the Biden Administration announced significant cost reductions for 43 prescription drugs as part of the cost-saving measures under President Biden’s Inflation Reduction Act. This measure, aimed at making essential medications more affordable, advances UHC by improving access to healthcare.

On 9 June 2023, the HHS announced a new USD15 million loan repayment program to strengthen the pediatric health care workforce. This initiative aims to bolster the availability and quality of pediatric care, particularly

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in underserved areas, supporting the goals of UHC and aligning with SDG 3’s section two focus on child health and well-being.

On 12 June 2023, the Biden-Harris administration announced the introduction of new tools to lower prescription drug costs for low-income seniors and people with disabilities.1797 This initiative, aimed at making essential medications more affordable, supports the advancement of UHC by addressing the healthcare needs of vulnerable populations.

On 13 June 2023, the Biden-Harris administration announced the expansion of Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program postpartum coverage in New York, making it the 35th state, along with the District of Columbia, to offer full-year coverage after pregnancy.1798 This expansion enhances healthcare support for new mothers, aligning with Universal Health Coverage goals and supporting SDG 3’s section one emphasis on maternal health.

On 14 June 2023, the HHS announced the allocation of nearly USD9 million to increase the number of substance use disorder clinicians in underserved communities.1799 This funding initiative is aimed at enhancing treatment capabilities for substance use disorders, directly supporting the Universal Health Coverage goals and aligning with SDG 3’s section A on strengthening the treatment and prevention of substance abuse.

On 21 June 2023, the Biden-Harris administration announced a public-private partnership to expand access to contraceptive care.1800 This collaborative effort aims to enhance reproductive health services, supporting the advancement of UHC aligning with SDG 3’s section seven objectives on sexual and reproductive health.

On 23 June 2023, the HHS announced the allocation of USD69 million for teen pregnancy prevention opportunities.1801 This initiative aims to enhance educational and healthcare services for adolescents, contributing to the goals of UHC and aligning with SDG 3’s section seven focus on promoting sexual and reproductive health.

On 24 June 2023, the Biden-Harris administration reaffirmed its commitment to advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights globally.1802 This pledge, highlighting a focus on comprehensive healthcare, aligns

with the UHC objectives and supports SDG 3 by ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services.

On 29 June 2023, the HHS released a draft framework designed to accelerate efforts in helping Americans avoid and quit smoking.\(^{1803}\) This initiative tackles one of the leading causes of preventable diseases, directly supports the advancement of Universal Health Coverage and aligns with SDG 3, particularly in strengthening the implementation of tobacco control measures in section A.

On 29 June 2023, HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra acknowledged the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) recommendation for older and immunocompromised adults to receive the Respiratory Syncytial Virus vaccine.\(^{1804}\) This decision aims to enhance protection against communicable diseases in vulnerable populations, aligning with the goals of Universal Health Coverage and supporting SDG 3 section four targets.

On 30 June 2023, the HHS announced a series of actions to lower healthcare costs through the implementation of the Inflation Reduction Act, including a new provision allowing Medicare to negotiate lower drug prices.\(^{1805}\) This initiative represents a step towards reducing financial barriers to healthcare, thereby supporting the advancement of UHC.

On 13 July 2023, the HHS announced the Food and Drug Administration’s approval of the first daily over-the-counter oral contraceptive.\(^{1806}\) This decision represents an advancement in women’s reproductive health, increasing accessibility to birth control and reinforcing the commitment to Universal Health Coverage and SDG 3 section seven targets for sexual and reproductive health services.

On 13 July 2023, the CDC announced the launch of the Bridge Access Program, set to provide free Covid-19 vaccines and treatments to uninsured and underinsured adults starting fall 2023.\(^{1807}\) This program aims to improve public health response and accessibility, enhancing UHC and SDG 3 section three targets to combat communicable diseases.

On 19 July 2023, the HHS distributed USD47.8 million in grant funding for programs expanding access to medications for opioid use disorder and addressing other facets of overdose and substance use.\(^{1808}\) This

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On 25 July 2023, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and the Treasury announced proposed rules to strengthen the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act. This collaborative effort aims to enhance mental health and substance use disorder benefits for Americans, promoting equitable healthcare access in line with UHC goals.

On 10 August 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration announced a USD100 million initiative to grow the nursing workforce. This investment, aimed at addressing the critical shortage of nurses, aligns with SDG 3 by enhancing the capacity and quality of healthcare personnel, thereby contributing to the improvement of health systems and ensuring quality care for all.

On 11 August 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration awarded USD88 million in grants to safeguard youth mental health and expand access to treatment for substance use disorders. This funding aims to address critical mental health issues among young people and substance abuse challenges. It supports the strengthening and prevention of substance abuse and promotes mental health and well-being under section five and four of SDG 3.

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On 21 August 2023, the CMS issued draft guidance for a new program that allows people on Medicare to pay out-of-pocket prescription drug costs through monthly payments. This initiative aims to make medication costs more manageable for Medicare beneficiaries, as well as enhancing access to essential medicines and reducing financial barriers in healthcare.

On 23 August 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration awarded more than USD64 million in grants to fund mental health services and awareness training in United States territories. This investment, dedicated to improving mental health resources and education, promotes mental health and well-being, particularly through enhancing public awareness and access to mental health services.

On 25 August 2023, the HHS awarded USD23 million to support evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs. This funding, aimed at educating and empowering adolescents, aligns with SDG 3 by focusing on section seven on sexual and reproductive health education, thereby contributing to the reduction of teen pregnancy rates and promoting health and well-being among young people.

On 8 September 2023, the HHS announced details of its partnership with Regeneron to develop life-saving monoclonal antibodies. This collaboration, focusing on advancing therapeutic solutions, aligns with SDG 3 by contributing to the development and research of treatments and medicines.

On 12 September 2023, Secretary Becerra issued a statement following the CDC’s recommendation of updated Covid-19 vaccines. This statement underscores the US commitment to public health and safety, aligning with SDG 3 by promoting widespread vaccination under section three.

On 15 September 2023, the HHS invested USD8 million to improve healthcare access by training new physicians to care for individuals with disabilities and those with limited English proficiency. This initiative, aimed at enhancing equitable healthcare, focuses on reducing health disparities and ensuring inclusive and quality healthcare for all.

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On 20 September 2023, the HHS awarded USD45 million in grants to expand access to care for people with long Covid.\textsuperscript{1821} This funding, dedicated to addressing the long-term health impacts of Covid-19, supports UHC by enhancing health systems’ capacity to provide comprehensive care for chronic conditions arising from infectious diseases.

On 18 September 2023, Secretary Becerra signed a Statement of Intent on Japan-US Health Security Collaboration with the Japanese Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Keizo Takemi.\textsuperscript{1822} This agreement will allow the countries to continue to work together on planning, developing, and distributing emergency medicines.

On 20 September 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration awarded USD600 million to bolster U.S. manufacturing of Covid-19 tests and announced the re-opening of COVIDTests.gov.\textsuperscript{1823} This investment, aimed at enhancing testing capabilities, aligns with SDG 3’s section three target of combating infectious diseases and strengthening capacity for early warning of global and national health risk.

On 21 September 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration awarded nearly USD130 million to expand Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics across the U.S.\textsuperscript{1825} This funding, aimed at enhancing mental health services, aligns with expanding UHC by ensuring accessible and quality mental health care for all.

On 25 September 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration announced an allocation of over USD200 million to support youth mental health.\textsuperscript{1826} This funding is dedicated to enhancing mental health resources for young people, aiming to promote mental well-being and prevent mental health issues among the youth under section four.


On 27 September 2023, Secretary Becerra announced a funding of over USD103 million to enhance maternal health.\textsuperscript{1827} The funding supports expanded access to maternal healthcare, addresses maternal mental health and substance use disorders, and initiates a public education campaign on postpartum depression. This investment aims to alleviate the maternal health crisis and is part of a comprehensive strategy to improve maternal health, particularly in underserved communities, aligning with SDG 3’s section one goals of reducing global maternal mortality and ensuring healthy lives.

On 27 September 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration awarded more than USD230 million for suicide prevention and behavioral health care programs in at-risk communities.\textsuperscript{1828} This investment aims to promote SDG 3 section four on mental health and to reduce a major cause of premature and preventable deaths.

On 27 September 2023, the HHS announced a child welfare package to expand support and promote equity within the child welfare system.\textsuperscript{1829} This initiative aims to improve conditions and support within the child welfare system, contributing to reduce child mortality rates and advancing the health outcomes of young populations. This funding aligns with SDG 3’s section two target of ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under five.

On 28 September 2023, the HHS awarded USD2.1 million to the Health Equity Leadership and Development Initiative.\textsuperscript{1830} This funding is aimed at enhancing leadership skills in health equity, particularly in underserved communities. This initiative supports broader health improvement goals by fostering awareness and understanding of health equity issues, crucial for long-term systemic improvements in health outcomes and equity.

On 29 September 2023, the HHS took action to ensure 12 months of mandatory continuous coverage for children in Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program.\textsuperscript{1831} By securing consistent access to healthcare for children, this policy directly contributes to reducing child mortality rates and improving health outcomes for young populations under section two of SDG 3.

On 29 September 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration announced over USD330 million in new funding to advance the Biden Cancer Moonshot initiative, aimed at improving health care research, treatment, and


outcomes.\textsuperscript{1832} This investment aligns with SDG 3 targets by enhancing research and treatment capabilities for cancer, contributing to the goal of supporting research development of medicines.

On 4 October 2023, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) announced nearly USD35 million in grants for comprehensive behavioral health care and HIV prevention and care in historically underserved populations.\textsuperscript{1833} This funding aligns with several SDG3 targets such as section three in addressing epidemics, section five on substance abuse, and section 8 on achieving universal health coverage.

On 13 October 2023, the HHS selected initial vaccine candidates under Project NextGen, awarding over USD500 million to advance the development of vaccines and therapeutics.\textsuperscript{1834} This initiative seeks to bolster the nation’s capabilities to combat infectious diseases, in line with the G7’s commitment to health security and SDG 3’s aim of ending epidemics and supporting research and development of vaccines and medicines.

On 2 November 2023, the CMS announced the expansion of behavioral health services coverage for Medicare recipients and the enhancement of hospital price transparency.\textsuperscript{1835} These actions, included in the 2024 Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System, aim to improve access to behavioral health care and make hospital charges more understandable to the public. The expansion enhances access to UHC by reducing financial barriers.

On 3 November 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration announced actions to enhance healthcare in rural America.\textsuperscript{1836} These measures include expanding affordable health coverage under the Affordable Care Act and Inflation Reduction Act, maintaining rural hospital operations, strengthening the rural health workforce, and improving access to behavioral health and telehealth services. These initiatives enhance and expands Universal Health Coverage.

On 6 November 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration proposed key changes to Medicare Advantage and the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Program.\textsuperscript{1837} These changes aim to enhance competition in healthcare and improve access to affordable, quality care. Notably, the proposal includes measures to improve access to behavioral health care and foster transparency in Medicare. These actions align with G7 commitments to


strengthen and extend health systems under Universal Health Coverage and enhance healthcare quality, reflecting a commitment to accessible and affordable healthcare for all.

On 16 November 2023, the Department of Health and Human Services, through the SAMHSA, announced funding opportunities totaling approximately USD74.4 million.\(^{1838}\) These grants aim to address behavioral health challenges in local communities by focusing on the prevention of substance use initiation and reducing the progression of substance use. This funding aligns with SDG 3’s section five target of strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse.

On 27 November 2023, the HHS announced the allocation of USD35 million for the domestic production of key materials for sterile injectable medicines.\(^{1839}\) This investment is a strategic move to enhance the preparedness and response capabilities for public health emergencies. This aligns with targets within SDG 3 of strengthening capacity for early warning of global and national health risks.

United States has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3. It has demonstrated strong action towards Universal Health Coverage as well as achieving more than 7 specific targets within the SDG 3. These actions releasing comprehensive plans to tackle sexually transmitted infections, implementing cost-reduction measures for prescription drugs, and enhancing healthcare access for vulnerable populations, such as children, pregnant women, and those with mental health needs, through various funding initiatives, policy changes, and collaborations.

Thus, United States receives a score of +1.

\(\text{Analyst: Wyatt McConnell} \)

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades emphasizing the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030 and accelerating progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

On 26 May 2023, the European Medicines Agency reached a common regulatory recognition partnership with Australia, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the United States.\(^{1840}\) The partnership will expedite and improve access to medicines and bolster section eight of SDG 3.

On 5 June 2023, the European Commission and World Health Organization (WHO) announced the launch of a digital health partnership regarding digital Covid-19 certifications.\(^{1841}\) Beginning in June, the WHO will adopt the EU’s digital Covid-19 certification system, resulting in greater global mobility and protection from health threats. This partnership addresses section D of SDG 3 by strengthening the capacity to manage global health risks.


On 13 June 2023, the European Council adopted a recommendation that seeks to reduce antimicrobial resistance by monitoring the use of antibiotics through more comprehensive surveillance and raising awareness.\(^\text{1842}\) The recommendation aids section B of SDG 3 by protecting against declines in antibiotic medicine efficacy.

On 23 June 2023, the President of the European Investment Bank (EIB) Werner Hoyer, met with the Prime Minister of Barbados, Mia Amor Mottley, to provide funding of EUR10 million to healthcare resilience efforts in Barbados.\(^\text{1843}\) The funding furthers section C of SDG 3 by increasing health financing.

On 23 June 2023, the EIB helped found the Health Investment Platform with the WHO and other development banks.\(^\text{1844}\) This Platform will provide an initial EUR1.5 billion in loans and grants for primary healthcare services across low- and middle-income countries, addressing section C of SDG 3.

On 27 June 2023, the European Council approved the replacement of the existing European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Action with a new European Union Drugs Agency.\(^\text{1845}\) This new agency will respond to health and security challenges presented by illicit drugs and drug trafficking across the EU, strengthening section five of SDG 3.

On 7 July 2023, the EIB announced funding of EUR79 million to the Djibouti government to support access to clean drinking water in Djibouti.\(^\text{1846}\) This effort will specifically combat water-borne diseases under section three of SDG 3.

On 12 July 2023, the European Parliament adopted recommendations to evaluate the work of its Special Committee on the Covid-19 pandemic.\(^\text{1847}\) The recommendations outline future action in four main areas, including health and global response to the pandemic. The recommendations address section D of SDG 3 by strengthening the capacity to manage global health risks.

On 12 July 2023, the European Commission and the EIB signed an agreement to establish Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA) Invest.\(^\text{1848}\) HERA Invest makes available EUR100 million in venture loans that will cover up to half of project costs. The loans aim to finance medical and technological research and development to combat health threats in accordance with section B of SDG 3.


On 13 September 2023, the European Parliament passed a law regarding improved air quality with the goal of achieving a healthier environment for EU citizens. The law addresses section nine of SDG 3 by setting limits on pollutants including particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and ozone.

On 14 September 2023, the EIB announced funding of EUR12.8 million to the Bulgarian municipality Burgas to establish a specialized children’s hospital. The new hospital will provide care to 220,000 children in southern Bulgaria, advancing section two of SDG 3 by decreasing early-child mortality and enhancing access to UHC.

On 18 September 2023, the EIB announced funding of EUR1 million to the WHO to provide support for Ethiopia’s primary healthcare system. This financing advances section C of SDG 3, including its emphasis on aid for least developed countries (LDCs).

On 20 September 2023, the European Parliament’s Environment Committee adopted a report outlining their recommendations for the treatment of discharge water, with the goal of better protecting human health. The measures, including better monitoring of chemicals and detection of viruses, address section nine and section D of SDG 3.

On 3 October 2023, the European Parliament approved a law that seeks to reduce the exposure of EU workers to carcinogenic asbestos fibers, furthering goals in sections four and nine of SDG 3.

On 9 October 2023, Ministers for Employment and Social Affairs met in Luxembourg and approved multiple conclusions regarding mental health. These conclusions call upon member states to improve working conditions, protect mental health, and eliminate psychosocial risks in the workplace, advancing section four of SDG 3.

On 11 October 2023, the EIB announced an investment of EUR500 million to efforts to eradicate polio in Africa and Asia. This investment will go towards the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, and cover vaccinations for around 370 million children annually. The funding supports sections two and three of SDG 3.

On 18 October 2023, the EIB announced funding of EUR6.6 billion towards various climate and energy goals, including strengthening health development across the EU and the wider world. The funding supports

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G7 Research Group, 19 February 2024
wastewater treatment projects in Italy and the Czech Republic, as well as water drainage infrastructure in Benin, furthering section three of SDG 3.

On 20 October 2023, representatives from the European Commission’s Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations met with top representatives from the WHO to discuss health emergency preparedness.\(^{1857}\) Representatives shared their global health priorities and ideas for strategic health developments and, supporting section D of SDG 3, and discussed negotiations for a Pandemic Accord.

On 24 October 2023, the European Commission adopted a set of policies to improve its prevention and mitigation of medicine shortages across the EU.\(^{1858}\) The policies include the launch of the European Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism for medicines, the creation of an EU list of critical medicines, and the adoption of various regulatory flexibilities. This action will enhance UHC in the EU.

On 25 October 2023, the European Council adopted a regulation regarding blood, tissues, and cells, in order to ensure better protection of all individuals engaging in and assisted with medically assisted reproduction.\(^{1859}\) The measures seek to decrease maternal and child mortality through communicable disease reduction, thereby addressing sections one, two, and three of SDG 3.

On 25 October 2023, the EIB announced funding of EUR250,000 to cover psychosocial and trauma support for victims of the recent earthquake in Morocco, in alignment with section four of SDG 3.\(^{1860}\)

On 26 October 2023, the EU pledged funding of EUR500 million to reinforce a partnership between the European Commission, the EIB, and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.\(^{1861}\) The investments include research and development for medical innovations including vaccines, as well as their production and promotion. The EU also announced EUR134 million to improve domestic health manufacturing and healthcare access in Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, and South Africa. The funding addresses sections B and C of SDG 3, with emphasis on LDCs while increasing UHC access.

On 27 October 2023, the EIB announced its support and funding for a technical assistance facility for the Caribbean Sustainable Water Management and Clean Oceans program.\(^{1862}\) This facility aims to improve access to clean water, leading to better health outcomes and further section three of SDG 3. Selected projects can access EUR150 billion in EIB loans.

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On 27 October 2023, the EU began its EU humanitarian air bridge operation, which will work to provide essential supplies to those in need in Gaza.\textsuperscript{1863} The EU is funding the entirety of the project under the European Humanitarian Response Capacity. This increased access to medical supplies will advance global UHC.

On 16 November 2023, the EIB announced EUR25 million in funding to a water company in Lithuania, which will allow the company to extend and rehabilitate its local water supply.\textsuperscript{1864} This supports section C of SDG 3.

On 28 November 2023, the EIB donated EUR200,000 to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to address the needs of refugees in Armenia.\textsuperscript{1865} This funding will support up to 26,000 refugees who are preparing to face winter, supporting section C of SDG 3.

On 30 November 2023, the EIB announced EUR100 million in funding to a water supply company in the Netherlands, which will allow the company to upgrade its drinking water production and distribution.\textsuperscript{1866} This funding aligns with section C of SDG 3.

On 1 December 2023, the European Parliament hosted a commemorative act with the theme “HIV and Human Rights: Political Action to Achieve Zero Stigma,” aligning with section seven of SDG 3.\textsuperscript{1867}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reverse the first global decline in life expectancy in more than seven decades, emphasizing the importance of achieving UHC by 2030 and accelerating progress toward SDG 3. The EU demonstrated strong action towards achieving UHC and ten sections of SDG 3.

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

\textit{Analyst: Hannah Cluroe}


\textsuperscript{1867} World AIDS Day 2023 – events in Geneva and around the world, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 3 December 2023. https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2023/12/01/default-calendar/world-aids-day-2023-events-in-geneva-and-around-the-world

“We reiterate our commitment to the effective abolition of all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor.”

_Hiroshima G7 Leaders’ Communiqué_

**Assessment**

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**Background**

Issues of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking stressed the utmost importance for the international community to cooperate in eradicating human rights abuses. According to the International Labour Organization’s (ILO), 27.6 million people are in forced labour: with 17.3 million exploited in the private sector, 6.3 million in forced commercial sexual exploitation and 3.9 million in state-imposed forced labour.\(^{1868}\) In addition to the mass victims and severe violations of human rights, forced labour remains a decisive cause of poverty and an obstacle to economic development in the international community. On 22 October 2021, the G7 trade ministers issued a Statement for Forced Labour and stressed the need to strengthen cooperation to “prevent, identify and eliminate forced labour in global supply chains.”\(^{1869}\)

Highlights of the G7’s governance on forced labour and human rights follow:

At the 1989 Paris Summit, the G7 leaders declared their commitment on human rights, especially on promoting universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this commitment, the G7 leaders reinforced their belief on the “rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favor the rights and liberties of every citizen.”\(^{1870}\) They also committed to foster an international community where all individuals can develop in freedom and diversity.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 members explicitly addressed for the first time the recognition of human rights in the global economy. In the Houston Economic Declaration, the G8 leaders called for the “mutually reinforcing” nature between freedom and economic prosperity.\(^{1871}\) The members further acknowledged that sustainable economic prosperity depends on a skilled labour force whose fundamental rights are protected.

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\(^{1869}\) G7 Ministers’ Statement on Forced Labour, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 22 October 2021. Access Date: 30 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/trade/211022-forced-labour.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/trade/211022-forced-labour.html)


\(^{1871}\) Houston Economic Declaration, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 11 July 1990. Access Date: 28 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1990houston/declaration.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1990houston/declaration.html)
At the 1995 Halifax Summit, the G7 leaders reiterated their support for the UN High Commissioner for UN rights in coordinating the protection of human rights among member states.\(^{1872}\)

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 members promoted effective implementation of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles at Work and adherence to the ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.\(^{1873}\) The members further aimed to cooperate with developing states in expanding their economic and technological capacities in meeting core labour standards.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, the G8 leaders reinforced their dedication to work with the ILO to combat against child labour and create incentives to raise school enrollment.\(^{1874}\) The members also reaffirmed their support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in promoting universal education.

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 members called for their commitment regarding employment and social dimension. They committed to promote social protection to workers on a global level. The G8 leaders also agreed to advocate for the compliance to labour rights as reflected in the ILO declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights on its follow-up.\(^{1875}\)

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, the G7 leaders stressed the significance of recognizing human rights and equality in fostering sustainable economic development. They emphasized the importance of measures to “eradicate trafficking in persons, forced labour and all forms of slavery, including modern slavery.”\(^{1876}\)

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 members reiterated their concerns of all forms of forced labour in global supply chains. The G7 leaders reaffirmed the “importance of upholding human rights and international labour standards.”\(^{1877}\) They further commit to cooperate in domestic and multilateral institutions in tackling forced labour throughout the global supply chain.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders reiterated their commitment to “the effective abolition of all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor.”\(^{1878}\)

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Reiterate” refers to “commitments that have been established in the past … however, new efforts in the area should be made.”\(^{1879}\) This means that compliance for this commitment can be fulfilled by either expanding on old initiatives or creating new ones.


\(^{1876}\) The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html

\(^{1877}\) Carbis Bay and G7 Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html#top

\(^{1878}\) G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html

“Abolish” is understood to mean “to end the observance or effect of (something, such as a law)” or “to completely do away with (something).”  

“Effective” is understood to mean “actual” or “producing a decided, decisive, or desired effect.” In the context of this commitment, “effective abolition” refers to actions including implementing legislative and regulatory changes, but particularly actions beyond this, such as the creation or expansion of programs or further allocation of money towards such programs or to enforcement. In other words, actions that will contribute to bringing about the actual end of forced and compulsory and child labor.

“Forced and compulsory labour” is defined as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.” This includes individuals in situations of debt bondage, suffering slavery-like conditions or who have been trafficked. This also includes situations where an employer or recruiter makes false promises so that a worker takes a job they would have not otherwise accepted as this is considered involuntary.

Exceptions to what is considered “forced labour” include compulsory military service, normal civic obligations, prison labour under certain circumstances, work in emergency situations (e.g. fire, flood, famine, war, violent epidemics, etc.), minor communal services under certain circumstances. Forced labour is distinct from situations characterized by substandard or exploitative working conditions. The presence of certain indicators will help determine whether forced labour exists, including (but not limited to): restrictions on workers’ freedom of movement, withholding of wages or identity documents, physical or sexual violence, threats and intimidation or fraudulent debt from which workers cannot escape.

“Child labour” is defined as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.” It “refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling.” This could exclude “work” such as children assisting in family businesses or those earning pocket money outside of school hours. Whether “work” constitutes as “child labour” then depends on “the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed, the objectives pursued by individual countries” as delineated by various ILO conventions on child labour, and additionally, definitions adopted by individual countries.”

General Interpretive Guidelines

G7 members committed to the “effective abolition” of forced or compulsory labour and child labour, which creates a high standard for what actions count towards full compliance.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong actions with respect to effective abolition in both pillars of the commitment: a) forced or compulsory labour and b) child labour. Examples of strong actions include creating or expanding existing initiatives or programs aimed at one of the following: prevention, monitoring, enforcement, the protection of victims, the provision of remedies for victims and the punishment of perpetrators. Strong actions also include increasing the funding or capacity of such programs. For forced labour in particular, ILO member-states came to a consensus in 2014 on more specific, non-binding

guidance on the types of effective measures that states can adopt.\textsuperscript{1885,1886} Such measures, more specific to the forced or compulsory labour pillar of this commitment, include basic social security guarantees, eliminating fraudulent practices by recruitment agencies, compensation schemes and/or legal remedies for victims and the imposition of penalties on offenders.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take weak actions with respect to effective abolition in both pillars of the commitment, or strong action in one of the pillars. Examples of actions that, while important, would be considered “weak” for the sole purposes of this commitment include domestic or international information-sharing, awareness-raising campaigns on identifying and combating abusive practices at work, and active participation at domestic or international summits on these topics.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned to G7 members that did not demonstrate any actions with respect to the effective abolition of forced or compulsory labour and child labour. Given the high standard for this commitment, actions including (a) verbal statements or reaffirmations in support of the effective abolition of forced/compulsory labour or child labour and (b) cabinet reconfigurations to signal action on the aforementioned types of labour and (c) attendance at domestic or international summits on these topics and further international legalization, will not count towards compliance.

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\textbf{Scoring Guidelines} & \\
\hline
\textbf{−1} & The G7 member did not take actions to effectively abolish all forms of forced or compulsory labour or to abolish child labour. \\
\hline
\textbf{0} & The G7 member took weak action to effectively abolish both forced or compulsory labour and child labour; or a member took strong action either with respect to forced or compulsory labour or child labour. \\
\hline
\textbf{+1} & The G7 member took strong action to effectively abolish both forced or compulsory labour and child labour. \\
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\textit{Compliance Director: Ashton Mathias}
\textit{Lead Analyst: Cindy Zhu}

\textbf{Canada: 0}

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to the effective abolishment of all forms of forced and compulsory labour and child labor.

On 28 May 2023, Canada amended its Customs Tariff Act C.26, subparagraph 132(1)(m)(i.1) to include both child labour and forced labour as conditions to exclude goods from a tariff item.\textsuperscript{1887} The current amendment states that tariff item must exclude “goods mined, manufactured or produced wholly or in part by forced labour or child labour as those terms are defined in section 2 of the Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act.”

On 11 July 2023, the Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise (CORE) published its first assessment into allegations regarding certain businesses based in China have used or benefitted from Uyghur forced and child labor.\textsuperscript{1888} The focus of the assessment was on Nike Canada Corp. and Dynasty Gold Corp. (a

\textsuperscript{1888} CORE ‘investigations’ into allegations of Canadian company links to Uyghur forced labour will likely yield few results (Toronto) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 8 November 2023. https://cnca-rrc.ca/2023/08/24/core-investigations-will-likely-yield-few-results/
mining business). Both companies denied culpability, with Dynasty Gold Corp stating it did not have operational control over its mine and that such allegations arose after it left the region. In response, CORE began conducting independent fact-finding investigations.

On 15 August 2023, CORE published assessments on GobiMin, an investment company that has interest in Dynasty Gold Corp and Ralph Lauren Corporation. For GobiMin, CORE provided recommendations regarding responsible business conduct, including emphasizing the risk of forced labor arising from investments in companies abroad. CORE additionally decided that certain allegations have warranted the need for an investigation using independent fact-finding sources.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor. Canada has been effective in taking actions to abolish and/or improve labor conditions such as increasing the minimum wage in multiple provinces and launching reports to assess forced labor usage across Canadian-based companies. However, Canada has not been able to commit actions in combating child labor in the country or abroad used by Canadian businesses.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor.

On 1 June 2023, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child published its final observations on the protection of children’s rights in France. The committee welcomed the progress made by France and its active efforts of the public authorities for children. The committee also paid special tribute to the national strategy on prevention and the protection of children. Additionally, the Committee viewed the creation of a parliamentary delegation on children’s rights at the Senate and National Assembly, as positive as well as the opening of more places where child victims’ testimonies could be heard.

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On 8 September 2023, Deputy Prosecutor in Châlons-en-Champagne opened up two investigations of human trafficking during the grape harvest.\textsuperscript{1895} The investigations pertained to accusations that over 200 foreigners allegedly worked in appalling conditions from substandard and unsanitary facilities to forced labor.

France has partially complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor, and child labor. France has taken measures to file lawsuits against and combat networks and companies that carry out human rights abuses such as forced labor, human trafficking, and smuggling. However, France has not been able to commit to actions that effectively combat forced labor and harsh working conditions in the country.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Zahra Javaid}

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor.

On 2 July 2023, Germany introduced their new German Whistleblower Protection Act, which requires all businesses and companies with 50 or more employees to establish internal reporting channels. This includes covering channels to report its compliance regarding criminal behaviors, violations of health and safety and minimum wage regulations.\textsuperscript{1896}

On 7 July 2023, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs put into effect the Citizen’s Benefits Act, which aims to introduce standard support requirements covering all daily living costs for employees. This Act would also ensure monthly bonuses, such as EUR75 for sustainable integration bonuses, topping the citizen’s benefits.\textsuperscript{1897}

On 5 September 2023, Germany began consultations with civil society for its National Action Plan against labour exploitation and forced labour, aiming to finalize and adopt the plan within the next legislative period.\textsuperscript{1898}

On 18 September 2023, Germany, Belgium and Spain pledged EUR21 million for the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, an International Labour Organization–coordinated initiative.\textsuperscript{1899} The initiative aims to support the creation of 400 million decent jobs and extend universal social protection, including those of forced laborers and children, for over 4 billion people.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor. Germany has taken measures to abolish forced and compulsory labor practices by, for instance, having union reforms aiming to increase public-sector workers’ wages by 10.5 per cent. In addition, Germany has taken strong actions in combating child labor through funding programs that will protect the victims of child labour.


\textsuperscript{1897} Citizen’s benefit (Bürgergeld) for People from Abroad, (Berlin) n.d. Access Date: 8 November 2023


Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Ridhima Sinha**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labour and child labour.

On 6 October 2023, Italy declared that it would be subject to a proposed European Union mandate to prohibit goods made by forced labour throughout the EU Market. Alongside with Egypt and the Intl Labour Organization, Italy has also signed the National Action Plan for Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Egypt and Supporting Family to combat child labour in Egypt. This plan aims to eliminate all forms of child labour by 2025 by providing social integration and protection to targeted children and their families.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced labour and compulsory labour and child labour. Italy has conducted a singular action pertaining to this commitment, entailing the application of regulations to its territory.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Wania Gondal**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor.

On 23 July 2023, Japan hosted the United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights to discuss the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries plans to develop human rights due diligence guidelines for the food industry supply chain, and raise awareness on business and human rights overseas through a push for the inclusion of relevant language regarding UNGPs. Despite gaps in the understanding and implementation of UNGPs among businesses, the working group noted Japan’s excellent cooperation both in the country and from its Permanent Mission in Geneva.

On 15 August 2023, Japan and UNESCO’s funding for Care and Recovery for Migrant Children project led to the first installment of food items to reach 20 migrant learning centres in the three border districts of the Tak Province. This delivery is estimated to benefit more than 3,000 migrant students on the Thai-Myanmar border by providing them with daily nutritious lunches. This demonstrates that Japan’s pledge of USD2.1 million to this project has been worthwhile, reemphasizing their commitment to safeguarding against child sexual abuse and exploitation of child labour.

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On 18 September 2023, the Japan International Cooperation Agency joined the Australian Embassy, United States Agency for International Development and Thailand International Cooperation Agency to reinforce commitments against human trafficking. The delegation met with stakeholders to further support regional development and work with Lower Mekong countries.

On 18 October 2023, Japan’s government expert panel drafted a proposal to scrap the current Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) and instead introduce a new system. This reform is significant as the TITP was criticized for its allegedly exploitative nature; the proposed changes underscore Japan's recognition and eradication of these systemic flaws.

On 14 November 2023, Ministers Yoko Kamikawa and Yasutoshi Nishimura and United States Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo convened for the second ministerial meeting of the Japan-US Economic Policy Consultative Committee. With a focus on bilateral relations, they discussed aims to promote meaningful labor protections while supporting women’s economic empowerment, entrepreneurship and leadership.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labour and child labour. They have consistently followed through with promises to regulate supply chains, create new initiatives and actionable plans, and lead discussions related to forced labour and child labour.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Amelia Hui

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor.

On 5 June 2023, the UK’s All-Party Parliamentary Group launched its report ‘Child Labour: strengthening the UK’s approach to a persistent problem’ in Parliament. Speakers further called for reforming the 2015 Modern Slavery Strategy and distinguishing exploitative child labour from modern slavery. Business representatives warmly received the report, having supported calls for clarity in UK child labour regulations and a harmonization with foreign jurisdictions where rules are often more stringent.

On 19 June 2023, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities introduced The Economic Activity of Public Bodies (Overseas Matters) Bill, also known as the Anti-Boycott Bill, in the House of Commons. The bill restricts public bodies from making investment or procurement decisions that “indicates political or moral disapproval of a foreign state.” Opposition parliamentarians and civil society groups stated that the Bill may prevent public bodies from taking action (e.g., boycotts, divestment campaigns) in response to China’s treatment of Uyghurs.

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1905 Japan to overhaul foreign trainee program, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada (Vancouver). 26 October 2023. Access Date: 12 November 2023. https://cast.asiapacific.ca/map/event/4280
On 20 July 2023, the UK’s Strikes (Minimum Service Levels) Bill received Royal Assent.\textsuperscript{1910} This bill allows the Secretary of State to make regulations on minimum level of service that unions and workers must comply with during strikes. Unions and workers will be obligated to adhere to these regulations, or else they forfeit protections safeguarding them from being sued or dismissed.

On 10 August 2023, the UK published extensive research and data on the number of potential victims of modern slavery, following the National Referral Mechanism via the Duty to Notify. This is a step to reinforcing their commitment against forced labour and trafficking.\textsuperscript{1911}

On 22 September 2023, the International Labour Organization and Plan International conducted a training session on inter-agency child labour for the Middle East North Africa region, made possible through funding from the European Union, Sweden and the UK.\textsuperscript{1912}

On 25 September 2023, the UK held a roundtable discussion on its negotiation with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). This discussion emphasized the importance of ensuring mobility for workers within the GCC and the importance of gender equality and labour rights.\textsuperscript{1913}

On 12 October 2023, the UK held a roundtable meeting to discuss implementing recommendations from the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. To combat human trafficking across the country, participants focused on victim access to legal aid and compensation, investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases, identification of victims of trafficking, provision of assistance and protection and cooperation with civil society and the private sector.\textsuperscript{1914}

On 13 October 2023, the UK launched the Global Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking as a global initiative to confront modern slavery. The UK and Bahrain funded the commission, which aims to make change through an action plan and its according implementation. Ultimately, its aim is to align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to eradicate alarming increases in slavery and trafficking.\textsuperscript{1915}

On 18 October 2023, Ambassador James Kariuki gave a joint statement on behalf of the UK and 50 other countries at the United Nations Third Committee on human rights violations occurring in Xinjiang.\textsuperscript{1916} The UK led on the statement, demonstrating their commitment to combating against forced labour.

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labour and child labour. It has reemphasized its mission against modern slavery and forced labour through roundtables, reports, and committees; however, the UK did not create nor expand initiatives pertaining


to the effective abolishment of child labour on aspects such as prevention, monitoring, enforcement, and the protection of victims.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Amelia Hui

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor.

On 27 July 2023, the Labor Department condemned a national surge in the exploitation of migrant child workers. The agency claimed to find thousands of cases where minors were employed in illegal and dangerous jobs, largely as a result of the 300,000 unaccompanied minors that have come to the US since 2021. House Democrats launched a task force to fight child labor and requested a federal audit to assess the range of the problem. The Labor Department announced its efforts to find companies that rely on child workers and hold them accountable. It also prohibited the shipment of goods when child labor is involved.1917

On 1 August 2023, the United States banned goods from two China-based companies, Camel Group Co. Ltd., a battery manufacturer, and Chenguang Biotech Group Co. Ltd., a spice and extract manufacturer. The Department of Homeland Security stated these companies were implicated in the genocide and crimes against humanity being committed in the Xinjiang Region.1918

On 26 September 2023, the United States restricted imports from three Chinese companies tied to forced labor as part of their continued efforts to eliminate goods made with forced labor from the US supply chains. Xinjiang Tianmian Foundation Textile Co Ltd, Xinjiang Tianshan Wool Textile Co. Ltd. and Xinjiang Zhongtai Group Co. Ltd were added to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, bringing the total number of companies to 27. The list prohibits importing goods into the US that are produced in Xinjiang or by the identified companies unless the importer can prove that the goods were not produced with forced labor.1919

On 24 October 2023, the heads of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China urged the Department of Homeland Security and the Biden administration to ban seafood processed in two provinces in China from entering the US market because of concerns of human rights abuses on Uyghurs. They also demanded a ban of Chinese facilities using forced labor from doing business with US companies.1920

On 26 October 2023, lawmakers introduced Senate bills aimed to combat the rising number of child labor violations in the United States.1921 Together, the bills target companies with federal contracts that employ children for more scrutiny and require the Labor Department to produce detailed annual reports to Congress about the perpetrators and victims involved in child labor cases. They also announced a third bill to improve

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protections for unaccompanied migrant children, especially those who worked in dangerous conditions in plants and factories.

On 22 November 2023, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) denied entry of electronics from Malaysia and Vietnam worth USD74 million for components from forced labor in China.\(^\text{1922}\) In that month alone, CBP refused or held for check USD82 million worth of shipments, with the majority being electronics such as solar panels and semiconductors. Following the passage of the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act, exporters must demonstrate their products are free from any raw materials or components from Xinjiang.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to effectively abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor. The United States has taken measures to condemn and restrict importing goods from companies tied to forced and compulsory labor practices. In addition, the United States introduced bills aimed at the effective abolishment of child labour.

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

*Analyst: Zahra Javaid*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment in the effective abolition of forced and compulsory labour, and child labour.

On 1 June 2023, the European Parliament established a position on rules to integrate human rights into companies’ governance.\(^\text{1923}\) This required companies located in the EU to monitor and end the negative impact of their activities on child labour, slavery and labour exploitation. Companies who fail to report compliance will be liable for damages and sanctioning. As the European Parliament adopted their position on corporate accountability with regard to forced labour and child labour, negotiations on the final text of the legislation can begin.

On 12 June 2023, the European Commission and High Representative released a statement on World Day against Child Labour reaffirming their commitment to end child labour and safeguard children rights.\(^\text{1924}\) They called for an intensification of the efforts to abolish child labour and provide children with access to education, healthcare and a decent life.

On 12 June 2023, the EU announced its commitment to be a member of Alliance 8.7, an organization ending child labour, forced labour and modern slavery. With this, the European Union accelerated efforts for the protection of children, safeguarding children rights and ensuring children are free from all forms of exploitation and abuse.\(^\text{1925}\)

On 16 October 2023, the committees on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection, and International Trade, adopted a mandate from the European Parliament to prohibit products made using forced labor on the

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Companies in violation would have their goods halted at the EU border and withdrawn in the EU market. This removed financial incentives for companies to use forced labor, alongside protecting victims. The definition of forced labor has also been widened in alignment with the International Labour Organization to include “all work or service, which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.”

On 18 October 2023, the European Parliament adopted a mandate to revise rules on combating human trafficking for victim protection, including forced labor and child labor victims. The revision of rules included allowing trafficking victims to receive intersectional support such as child-sensitive protection, appropriating support to unaccompanied children and issuing penalties to companies convicted of trafficking. These rules also protected trafficking victims from prosecution for criminal acts that they were coerced to committing.

The EU has fully complied with its commitment in the effective abolition of forced and compulsory labour, and child labour. Through creating mandates for the prevention of forced and child labour, punishment of perpetrators, and the protection of victims, the European Union has strongly dedicated itself with respect to the abolition of both pillars of the commitment.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Wania Gondal

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13. Education: Inclusivity and Equity

“We commit to making progress for ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education.”

_G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+1.00 (100%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Background

Education has become a prominent commitment area within the member states as the solution to fight poverty, reach equality within various aspects and improve productivity worldwide. Most recently, member states have focused on making education more accessible and inclusive for everybody irrespective of any background, maintaining the firm belief that education is the main factor to solve many world issues. Education first became a topic of interest for G8 member countries during the 1989 Paris Summit, where leaders primarily discussed education in the context of improving economic efficiency.\(^{1928}\) While education was not a prominent topic during this summit, members highlighted the significance of providing education and vocational training to address social issues, establishing future discussion of education during these summits.

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders discussed social inclusion and employment, recognizing education’s role in promoting social cohesion and human capital investment.\(^{1929}\) They committed to addressing basic education and training and partnered with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to achieve concrete results in primary education.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 leaders underscored the challenges faced by developing countries in integrating into the global economy.\(^{1930}\) For the first time, they committed to ensuring access to basic education for every child.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders endorsed the Finance Ministers and Multilateral Development Banks’ increased focus on human investments like education.\(^{1931}\) Although not the primary focus, the summit emphasized the importance of investing in social development goals.

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At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, G8 leaders affirmed their commitment to Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), supporting UNESCO and other ESD-focused organizations. They recognized the importance of education, science, and technology as drivers of development, emphasizing the need to strengthen the capacity of individuals, organizations, institutions, and societies. The leaders emphasized their commitment to education for all, working to improve access and quality, with a focus on marginalized populations and conflict-affected regions.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders engaged in discussions on education to address pressing global challenges, shifting future governance agendas to prioritize gender equality and inclusivity. The leaders acknowledged the significance of acquiring relevant skills to attain decent work, highlighting the necessity of technical and vocational education.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to achieve gender equality and identified education as playing a pivotal role in achieving such equality. G7 leaders expressed their support for policies that reduce gender stereotypes in education and that support the inclusion of women in Science, Technology, and Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and other primarily male-dominated careers. G7 leaders noted addressing gender-based violence as key to removing barriers to quality education for women.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders emphasized the necessity to address barriers to women’s access to education and to increase support for women in all schooling levels and in higher education. They reaffirmed their commitment to the G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, aiming to enhance women’s access to equal opportunities in education and all aspects of life. Leaders recognized the necessity of investing in social infrastructure, particularly quality education across all subjects and levels.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders focused on breaking down education barriers in developing countries. They pledged to advance education for girls in STEM and ensure continuous access to education for all, leading to initiatives like the Charlevoix Education Initiative. Additionally, they committed to promoting gender equality through quality education and training, especially for girls and women in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders signed a declaration aimed at advancing laws that contribute to the empowerment of women through a strong emphasis on quality education. They addressed barriers to learning, including gender-based discrimination, underscoring the vital role of quality education in achieving gender equality and fostering the active participation of both men and women in society.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, the G7 leaders committed to advancing women’s entrepreneurship and addressing the impacts of crises to gender equality. They reaffirmed the G7 Principles on Women’s Entrepreneurship

1934 G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls: Towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 12 January 2024.
1936 Charlevoix declaration on quality education for girls, adolescent girls and women in developing countries, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/education-commitment.html
to highlight the role of vocational, sexuality and financial education to overcome obstacles in access to education and empowerment for women.

Commitment Features
At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders committed to “making progress for ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education.” This commitment can be interpreted as having two primary, and one secondary, targets. Firstly, members must ensure “inclusive” education. Equally importantly, this education must be of “equitable quality” to the standard of existing education systems. Secondarily, this must also apply to “vocational education.”

Definitions and Concepts
“Commit” is understood to mean “to do or perform, to pledge or bind (a person or an organization) to a certain course or policy.”

“Making” is understood to mean “a process or means of advancement or success.” “Progress” is understood to mean “gradual betterment.” “Making Progress,” therefore, is understood to mean the advancement of gradual betterment by available means.

“Ensuring” is understood to mean making something certain to happen.

“Inclusive” is understood to mean that all parties are included in the discussion and decision-making process, taking into account relative capabilities.

“Equitable” is understood to mean “fair and just as indicated by law,” and “quality” is understood to mean “the degree of excellence with which something can be credited.” In this sense, “equitable quality” assures fair and just degrees of excellence across different settings.

“Education” is understood to mean “the action or process of educating or of being educated.”

“Vocational Education” is understood to mean “training for a specific occupation in agriculture, trade, or industry through a combination of theoretical teaching and practical experience provided by many high schools in their commercial and technical divisions, and by special institutions of collegiate standing (as a college of agriculture, a school of engineering, or a technical institute).”

General Interpretive Guidelines
Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that demonstrate measurably strong progress towards all three of the outlined targets. Strong action towards “inclusivity” may take the form of curriculum and other structural reforms, such as extracurricular program offerings, in contexts where inclusivity can be more appropriately integrated into parts of the education system, or measures to promote educational leadership that is proportionally representative of student bodies. Strong action towards ensuring “equitable quality” of education may include, but is not limited to: direct financial support for demonstrably underprivileged individuals or groups, such as subsidies or scholarships; increased funding for geographic areas with relatively poorer educational infrastructure, personnel, or programs; training programs, either government-run or through publicly-funded private-sector partners. For full compliance, such measures must apply, on more than one occasion, to vocational education specifically, alongside the pursuit of improved inclusivity and equitable quality in education more broadly. These actions may be domestic or international, supporting populations within or outside the G7 member’s borders.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members in two scenarios. The first is when the G7 member exhibits strong compliance in one of the main target areas, pursuing “inclusive” and “equitable quality” education, and these measures have applied to at least one instance of vocational education; The second instance is when the G7 member exhibits weak compliance with both main targets but vocational education is included in these actions on at least one occasion. These actions may be domestic or international, supporting populations within or outside the G7 member’s borders.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned in the following situations: the G7 member does not exhibit compliance in either main target area; the G7 member exhibits weak compliance in just one main target area, regardless of the inclusion of vocational education in these actions.

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has not taken any action towards inclusivity or equitable quality of education, or the G7 member has taken weak action on one of inclusivity or equitable quality of education but these actions are not applied to vocational training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has either taken strong action to improve inclusivity in education or equitable quality of education including vocational training or the G7 member has taken weak action towards both inclusivity and equitable quality in education including vocational training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to improve inclusivity in education and equitable quality of education and these measures apply to vocational education on more than one occasion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Angus MacKellar
Lead Analyst: Ana Maria Guevara

Canada: +1
Canada has fully complied with making progress toward ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education.

On 1 June 2023, Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Disability Inclusion, Carla Qualtrough, announced that six Canadian organizations providing skills training and education will receive CAD16 million in funding through the Skills for Success program. The aim of this initiative is to reduce workplace barriers by creating inclusive and relevant skills teachings, with projects serving persons with disabilities.

On 1 June 2023, Minister Qualtrough announced the CAD3 million in funding through the Government of Canada’s Opportunities Fund for Persons with Disabilities for ETHOS’ Skills Quest 4 Success Project which

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assists with workplace education for women and persons with disabilities.\textsuperscript{1949} The aim of this initiative is to create inclusive education for women with disabilities to reduce barriers to the workplace.

On 2 June 2023, Indigenous Services Canada, in partnership with the Assembly of First Nations, reaffirmed its commitment to working towards improved and inclusive educational infrastructure for schools in First Nations communities through the School Space Accommodation Standards policy.\textsuperscript{1950} The aim of this initiative is to create well-funded and more inclusive schools based on Indigenous learning and teachings that will better accommodate students with different learning abilities.

On 29 June 2023, Minister of International Development Harjit S. Sajjan announced a CAD6 million grant for the Commonwealth of Learning for a new project called Empowering Women and Girls in the Commonwealth to support education and skills development for women and girls in Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.\textsuperscript{1951} The aim of this initiative is to promote inclusive and equitable quality education for women in disadvantaged areas.

On 14 July 2023, Minister Qualtrough announced a CAD27 million grant for Skills Canada to provide hands-on vocational education in skilled trades and technology for youth and marginalized groups including women, persons with disabilities, newcomers to Canada, individuals identifying as 2SLGBTQ+, Indigenous people and racialized individuals.\textsuperscript{1952} The aim of this initiative is to promote vocational education for groups and reduce barriers to entry into the skilled trades.

On 25 July 2023, Minister Sajjan announced a CAD212.75 million in funding to support access to educational and social development including vocational training colleges for youth in Tanzania.\textsuperscript{1953} The aim of this initiative is to promote equitable education and economic prosperity in Tanzania.

On 8 September 2023, Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Official Languages Randy Boissonnault announced a cross-provincial awareness campaign to raise interest in vocational education and encourage youth to engage with skilled trades through grants, educational loans, and in-school training.\textsuperscript{1954} The aim of this initiative is to raise awareness about the quality prospects for Canadian youth through vocational education.

On 11 October 2023, Minister Boissonnault announced CAD16.5 million in funding to expand vocational education opportunities for persons with disabilities, racialized Canadians, Indigenous people, official language


The aim of this initiative is to make vocational education more equitable for underrepresented groups and reduce barriers to entry to the workforce through education.

On 2 November 2023, Minister of Diversity, Inclusion, and Persons with Disabilities Kamal Khera announced CAD1.5 million in funding to the Jean Augustine Chair in Education, Community, and Diaspora at York University. The Jean Augustine Chair in Education, Community, and Diaspora aims to reduce barriers and inequity in the Canadian education system, particularly for Black and racialized students by uplifting their educational ambitions. The aim of this initiative is to support Black communities and foster inclusive and equitable education.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to making progress for ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education. Canada created inclusive and quality education for underrepresented groups generally and with the aim to promote vocational education domestically and internationally.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Rejaa Khalid

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to making progress for ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education.

On 1 September 2023, President Emmanuel Macron met with students from vocational school l’Argensol d’Orange and discussed his plans for vocational education going forward. President Macron aims for a zero per cent dropout rate and total employability for students.

On 27 September 2023, Senate adopted a bill titled “Securing and Regulating Digital Space.” The goal of this bill is to stop student cyber harassment, with the aim to make school environments more inclusive.

On September 27, 2023, France announced a budget increase in education of 13.6 per cent between 2022 and 2024. Specific initiatives include improved accessibility; support for students with handicaps, their families, and students with special learning needs, for whom 100 specifically-trained teachers will be hired before the school year beginning in 2024 at a cost of EUR3.8 million; providing “equitable access to culture” through increased artistic and cultural education; and recalibrating resource distribution to promote equality. This large investment will, therefore, address equitable quality and inclusivity across the French education system.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

On 1 October 2023, the France National Recovery and Resilience Plan granted all teachers and education staff access to a self-positioning course.\textsuperscript{1961} By encouraging critical thinking and bolstering media and information literacy, this approach seeks to improve student proficiency with digital citizenship while also fostering national and local collaboration among education stakeholders.\textsuperscript{1962}

On 20 October 2023, Minister Delegate in charge of Vocational Education and Training, Carole Grandjean, travelled to Gien following the implementation of the reformation of vocational high schools to emphasize the importance of training in craftsmanship.\textsuperscript{1963} This tour aims to increase the possibility to build plans and have conversations with apprentices and trainers about the difficulties of providing training in this field.\textsuperscript{1964}

On 8 November, Minister of National Education and Youth, Gabriel Attal, met with Brazilian Minister of Education, Camilo Santana to affirm their commitment to objectives within the Sustainable Development Goal 4 in promoting quality education for all.\textsuperscript{1965} Specific agreements for the Brazil-France Strategic Partnership educational cooperation includes training of primary and secondary education professionals and on media and information education to combat disinformation and cyber-harassment among younger audiences and training teachers to promote multilingualism.

France has fully complied with its commitment to making progress for ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education. Initiatives such as hiring specifically trained teachers for students with disabilities, reforming vocational high schools, and fostering an international collaboration with Brazil to advance equality in education underscore its commitment to ensuring inclusive and equitable education.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Emily Carlucci}

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to making progress toward ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education.

On 24 May 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection announced, alongside the Alliance for Training and Further Education, that they finalized a key policy which focuses on increasing vocational education among the German population.\textsuperscript{1966} This includes a training guarantee and the creation of


\textsuperscript{1964} The many challenges facing France’s reindustrialization, GIS (Schaan) 11 September 2023. Access Date: 22 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. https://www.gisreportsonline.com/r/france-reindustrialization/


the Vocational Education Excellence Initiative which guarantees higher vocational training and placement. The aim of this initiative is to increase vocational education accessibility in Germany.

On 14 June 2023, the Office for International Cooperation in Vocational Education and Training reported on a study tour in Berlin organized in association with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and South African academics guiding how to promote vocational education in South Africa.\(^\text{1967}\) The aim of the tour was to enable vocational knowledge sharing with South Africa, concurrent to the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development’s ongoing commitment to foster equitable and inclusive economic development in South Africa.

On 15 June 2023, the Federal Ministry of Finance concluded negotiations with the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany and announced and extension and additional funding of EUR38 million in 2026 and EUR41 million in 2027 to increase inclusive and innovative Holocaust education in Germany and beyond.\(^\text{1968}\) The aim of this initiative is to continue to foster high-quality awareness in education regarding the Holocaust.

On 3 August 2023, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) announced that the Government of Germany pledged EUR12 million to assist UNRWA with the digitization of their Health and Education program which seeks to assist educational capacities for refugees across Jordan, the Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Lebanon.\(^\text{1969}\) The aim of this initiative is tied to Germany’s concurrent pledge to assist development in Palestinian territories.

On 4 August 2023, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research reaffirmed their commitment to accessible means for vocational pursuits for German citizens and immigrants, through the on-going “Excellence Initiative on vocational education and training” through which Germany has pledged EUR750 million until 2026 to promote vocational education.\(^\text{1970}\) The German Office for International Cooperation in Vocational Education and Training reported on a technical meeting between the Italian Ministries of Education, Labour, and the Italian Employment agency and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the German Embassy, Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Milan and the German Confederation of Skilled Crafts to ensure a collaborative and inclusive dialogue between the two G7 members.\(^\text{1971}\)

On 30 August 2023, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) announced that the Government of Germany would be partnering to provide quality education and other social services to Palestinian children in

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the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The aim of this initiative is to continue Germany’s commitment to alleviating the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

On 28 September 2023, the Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training announced that it will be organizing a research conference about international vocational education. The conference will foster inclusive discussion on vocational education practices, recruitment, and strategies in an international context. The aim of this initiative is to continue Germany’s commitment to increasing vocational education accessibility and capacity.

On 21 October 2023, Development State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth pledged EUR200 million to the Ukrainian government to assist with education and reconstruction. The aim of this funding is part of the on-going commitment of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development to support quality educational systems in Ukraine.

On 20 November 2023, Germany hosted the Compact with Africa Summit of the G20. Development Minister Svenja Schulze pledged to increase Germany’s support for African start-ups such as the developPPP ventures program, which uplifts women through economic and business education. The aim of this initiative is to expand the entrepreneurial and educational ability of women across Africa.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to making progress toward ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education. Germany has implemented initiatives, such as the Vocational Education Excellence Initiative and partnerships with international organizations like UNRWA, to advance inclusive and quality education.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Rejaa Khali

Italy: +1

Italy fully complied with its commitment to making progress for ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education.

On 23 May 2023, Ministry of Education provided a EUR20 million fund to allow students to continue with school despite the floods in Emilia Romagna, as well as EUR3.5 million to help students who need computers while facilitating the transition to remote learning. These funds aimed to better aid students in the region of Emilia-Romagna to avoid falling behind in their education and make quality education accessible despite the complications for families, teachers and students.
On 4 August 2023, Ministries of Education, Labour, and the Italian Employment Agency met with the German Office for International Cooperation in Vocational Education and Training and German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, German Embassy, German Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Milan and the German Confederation of Skilled Crafts to ensure a collaborative and inclusive dialogue on vocational education between the two G7 members.\textsuperscript{1977}

On 15 October 2023, Ministry of Education and Merit approved new contracts for hiring Ata staff in Southern Italy, as well as authorized a EUR12 million investment to support hiring new positions, such as technical assistants and school collaborators.\textsuperscript{1978} The fund aims to narrow educational gaps between Northern and Southern Italy by strengthening and building a more inclusive school system.

On 23 October 2023, Council of Ministers approved the bill to offer benefits for teachers working in mountain schools, such as tax credit to cover property rental costs.\textsuperscript{1979} This bill aims to make quality education accessible for students living in mountain areas and any disadvantaged areas.

On 27 October 2023, Italy hosted a meeting with French Cooperation Officer for French Agnès Pallini-Martin regarding the promotion of the French language and education.\textsuperscript{1980} The courses offered in French result in a double diploma credited to the government of France and Italy. This meeting contributes to a bilingual educational path for youth and students to pursue more education and be recognized while advocating for inclusivity.

On 27 October 2023, Ministry of Education and Merit allocated EUR12 million to schools in Southern Italy.\textsuperscript{1981} This investment aims to increase quality of education in Southern Italy by funding staff hiring to better implement the educational agenda and decrease education gaps nationwide.

On 31 October 2023, Minister of Education and Merit Giuseppe Valditara announced the release of EUR78 million to help families and over 200,000 students with the purchase of teaching materials.\textsuperscript{1982} Coupled with proposing a general rule for the right to study, this action aims to support students and families going through economic hardship with the essential resources to access education.

On 9 November 2023, Ministry of Education and Merit responded to recent antisemitism by taking concrete steps and further committing to implement measures to eradicate racial hatred and antisemitic behaviors in

\textsuperscript{1980} Nuove opportunità per docenti e studenti per il francese, ANSA (Bolzano) 27 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 November 2023. https://www.ansa.it/trentino/notizie/qualitaaltoadige/2023/10/27/nuove-opportunita-per-docenti-e-studenti-per-il-francese_fe7f0e65-2762-4c25-9349-e62c1b9327ef.html
This response is geared towards creating inclusive educational spaces that welcome everyone, irrespective of their background.

On 10 November 2023, Ministry of Education and Merit published a report presenting projects to improve training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) for students and teachers while strengthening scientific skills for innovation. These projects aim to reduce gender gaps in learning and make these tools accessible for both public and private school teaching.

On 4 December 2023, Minister Valditara emphasizes the results in technological and training improvement in school given the recent investment of EUR1 billion made for education in Puglia. These funds have made quality education more accessible within this region.

Italy fully complied with its commitment to making progress for ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education. Italy has funded and supported initiatives such as investing in Southern Italy to narrow educational gaps, supporting teachers in mountain schools, allocating funds for teaching materials to aid economically challenged families, and promoting STEM education with a focus on gender equality to promote inclusive and exclusive education. Additionally, international collaborations, such as with Germany, underscore Italy’s commitment to narrowing global disparities in vocational education.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Zoba Mobeen

Japan: +1

Japan fully complied with its commitment to making progress to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education.

On 13 June 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida approved the Basic Policies Related to Women 2023, which outlined goals to increase diversity, financial independence and decrease gender-based violence. Through this policy, the government aims to implement overall skill programs and to ensure diversity in academia.

On 23 June 2023, the Japanese Diet implemented the Act on Promotion of Public Understanding of Diversity of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (No. 68 of 2023). Japan’s government aims to promote gender and sexual orientation diversity in schools as well as building a society of tolerance and coexistence, addressing inclusivity concerns in education.

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On 21 July 2023, Japan supported 111 universities and technical colleges with an investment of JPY300 billion for higher education.\textsuperscript{1988} Japan aimed to increase science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates to boost the industrial and technological sector, in part by attracting students through the development of additional scholarships for “middle-income” students. The government also aimed to achieve this whilst increasing the proportion of female students by, for example, increasing female dormitory spaces.

On 25 July 2023, Immigration Services Agency announced the prospective certification of vocational students by the Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Ministry, granting these students similar visa rights as university students.\textsuperscript{1989} The certification allows foreign graduates to apply for work visas that allow them to work in a wide variety of sectors.

On 25 September 2023, Japan donated JPY500 million to support Paraguay’s sustainable development through their technical capacity and industry.\textsuperscript{1990} The project aims to supply vocational schools and universities with educational equipment to improve skills for the workforce.

On 12 October 2023, Japan provided funding for three classrooms and furniture in a new building at Nabaitavo school district in Fiji to improve student’s learning conditions.\textsuperscript{1991} The new classrooms allow younger students to receive quality education while shielded from extreme weather and cold.

On 27 October 2023, Japan signed a contract to support two school construction projects in Peru.\textsuperscript{1992} The projects aim to increase accessibility to education by building schools in rural areas.

On 9 November 2023, Japan and Bangladesh launched a joint vocational training project. The project involves the construction of a building aiming to train over a 1,000 young people.\textsuperscript{1993}

On 29 November 2023, Japan signed a grant of around USD65,000 for the construction of new classrooms at Shree Chandrawati Secondary School, Nepal, to create a better education environment with the aim to decrease socio-economic gaps in communities.\textsuperscript{1994}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to make progress to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. Domestically and abroad, Japan has invested in education in a way that is conscious of inclusivity and equity concerns, such as investing in higher education to boost STEM graduates and encourage gender diversity, and providing support to various countries for vocational training.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Ana Grace Rans Kolakovic}

\textsuperscript{1988} Japan to give ¥300 billion to universities expanding science education, Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 July 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. \url{https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2023/07/21/national/japan-billion-universities-science-education/}


\textsuperscript{1990} Acto de Suscripción de Acuerdo de Cooperación financiera, Embassy of Japan In Paraguay (Asunción) 10 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 November 2023. \url{https://www.py.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_ja/11_000001_00407.html}


\textsuperscript{1992} Firma de 2 proyectos del programa APC, Embassy of Japan In Peru (Lima) 9 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 November 2023. \url{https://www.pe.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_ja/11_000001_01708.html}

\textsuperscript{1993} Ambassador IWAMA Kiminori Visited the Project Site of Japanese Grant in Habiganj, Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh (Dhaka) 9 November 2023. Access Date: 30 November 2023. \url{https://www.bd.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_en/11_000001_00858.html}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to make progress to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational education.

On 27 June 2023, the UK Human Rights Ambassador Rita French delivered a statement that highlights the importance of the quality of education provided to children from disadvantaged backgrounds at school. French ensured that teachers are given high quality training, allowing for professional development at every stage in their professional career. Additionally, she delivered a statement stating that the UK will create a national system that allows students with Special Education Needs and Disabilities to have access to provisions that will allow them to reach their potential.

On 27 June 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom responded to the Education Committee’s third report of session 2022-23. In this response, the Government outlined a GBP2.7 billion funding increase for apprenticeship opportunities and GBP40 million in funding for degree apprenticeships. Degree apprenticeships help fund degrees for students otherwise unable to afford degrees.

On 13 July 2023, the Department for Education announced GBP570 million in funding to support “skills delivery” in education, including vocational education.

On 15 July 2023, the Department for Education announced that two-thirds of over 40,000 students studying and working abroad through the Turing Scheme during the 2023-2024 school year were from disadvantaged backgrounds. These opportunities, including vocational education, are paid for by GBP105 million in government funding.

On 1 August 2023, the Department of Education published a Higher Education Policy Statement and Result, following a consultation conducted to citizens about higher education. The Secretary of State for Education Gillian Keegan and the Minister for Skills, Apprenticeships and Higher Education Robert Halfon expressed the importance of achieving social justice through improvements in quality education, mentioning the investment of GBP115 million to decrease the national gaps in skills.

On 23 August 2023, the Right Honourable Minister of Parliament, Claire Coutinho discussed the government’s continued support towards the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) program. The goal of 

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the SEND program is to facilitate high quality training for staff to ensure an inclusive environment for students in the program, fulfilling their educational needs.

On 19 September 2023, the Department of Education approved the Lifelong Learning Bills which aims to support students across all backgrounds to access loans and be able to pay for university and higher education courses. Similarly, the Bill will allow a new method of calculation for the tuition of university courses, which will make shorter courses accessible at a more affordable price. This initiative narrows the gap of educational equity between lower-income prospective students and the population at large.

On 26 October 2023, the Department of Education started an open consultation for citizens to participate in with the purpose of improving non-statutory elective home education. The proposed changes aim to promote equitable quality education for homeschooled students.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to making progress to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. The UK has invested in programs and enacted policies promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, with these measures applying to vocational education on more than one occasion. Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to making progress to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational training.

On 5 September 2023, the Department of Education announced that it would host the “Teach to Lead Summit” and the “Conference on Equity in Opportunity” to foster dialogue about the utility of a diverse workforce in education.

On 13 September 2023, the Department of Education announced USD21 Million in funding to assist schools’ Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS). MTSS helps identify unique student needs and cater to otherwise struggling groups of students, making education more inclusive and of equitable quality for students with those needs. Likewise, the Department pledged USD50 million in new grants to support states and educational partners in developing and implementing evidence-based literacy interventions and supports. These grants support school districts and communities in promoting equitable access to high-quality reading instruction and resources for all students.

On 6 October 2023, the Department of Education announced that technical assistance centers will receive over USD20 million to support state and local initiatives aimed at improving school safety, academic performance,

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and student well-being. This assistance aims to improve learning, address students’ mental health needs, and increase academic opportunity, increasing quality of education of skills and vocation at schools.

On 12 October 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration announced approximately USD 13 million in grants to 34 higher education institutions to aid campus-based childcare programs. These grants aim to provide better support at these daycare programs, which will make education more accessible and inclusive for student parents.

On 17 October 2023, the Department of Education announced new awards of USD111 million to support the new Native American Language Resource Centers, the Native American Teacher Retention Initiative, and the State Tribal Education Partnership programs. This funding aims to facilitate initiatives that encourage coordination and collaboration among tribal, state, and local educational agencies to address the needs of Native students.

On 19 October 2023, the Department of Education and the Fostering Diverse Schools Demonstration Program awarded USD14 million in grants to support voluntary efforts to create more diverse school communities locally and across states. These grants aim to help districts in their efforts to enhance educational experiences by providing students quality education within an inclusive environment more conductive for learning.

On 25 October 2023, the Department of Education announced awards valued at almost USD115 million to increase educator diversity and combat staff shortages that disproportionately affect students from minority groups. This support aims to provide educators with skills training irrespective of background, fostering a welcoming environment for all students portrayed by the educators’ diversity.

On 9 November 2023, the Department of Education committed to facilitating student transfers and increase diversity in the students’ search for new educational opportunities. This commitment aims to support transfer and community college students who wish to diversify their education and achieve higher quality education.

On 28 November 2023, the Department of Education and Department of Health and Human Services announced the update of a joint Policy Statement on the Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in Early Childhood Programs. This update aims to highlight the urgency of including children with disabilities in early quality education programs.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to making progress to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, including vocational training. It supported diversity and inclusion in the education workforce, provided supports for underprivileged and minority students, and invested in indigenous-language education.

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

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to make progress to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, including in vocational education.

On 15 June 2023, the European Commission and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine signed an agreement recognizing the importance of education in Ukraine. The agreement establishes Ukrainian involvement in European Union working groups, recognition of Ukrainian academic qualifications and further integration through cooperation and Erasmus+ programs. This agreement attempts to maintain equitable education access for Ukrainians, despite the ongoing conflict.

On 20 June 2023, the Delegation of the European Union to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman and the Kingdom of Bahrain facilitated a week-long visit of Omani officials to Germany to study European approaches to Technical and Vocational Education and Training.

On 3 July 2023, the European Union allocated EUR66 million to support Niger’s education policy. The funds will close the gender gap in education and increasing women and girls’ access to education, as well as investing in teachers.

Analyst: Emily Carlucci

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On 20 July 2023, the European Union and Benin signed a new deal aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. The EUR63.75 million fund includes funds for social and economic improvements. The Benin government aims to use funds to promote human rights and gender equality through technical and vocational education and training.

On 3 August 2023, the European Commission invested EUR115.3 million to support education programs in non-EU countries worldwide. Higher education stakeholders will use these funds to improve educational quality in various regions worldwide, including matters of inclusivity and equitable education quality for marginalized groups.

On 23 August 2023, the European Investment Bank (EIB) signed a cooperation agreement including an EUR8.5 million grant to support the implementation of Ukraine’s Vocational Education and Training Project. The project highlights the importance of supporting young people and creating an inclusive reconstruction of the education system.

On 19 October 2023, the European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen with Minister of Budget and Economic Planning of Nigeria Abubakar Atiku Bagudu allocated EUR5.4 million to education in Nigeria from the Global Gateway program. The Nigerian-EU partnership aims to develop and support education in North Western Nigeria.

On 25 October 2023, the EU promised EUR30 million in fiscal support to Tajikistan to enhance vocational education and training, with a focus on empowering local youth, women, and returnee migrants. The funding aims to promote employment in key sectors like agriculture, energy, and green and digital industries.

On 26 October 2023, the EIB announced EUR10 million in funding for schools, including technical divisions, and education in Armenia. The funding is focused on the Syunik region and includes transportation from rural areas to the school. This addresses equal access concerns for rural Armenians.

On 28 November 2023, the European Commission announced EUR4.3 billion for Erasmus+ programming. The new proposal guidelines emphasize funding for mobility from rural areas and continued support for Ukrainians.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to make progress to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, including in vocational education. The EU has demonstrated an interest in

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2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit Interim Compliance Report

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supporting and funding education programs across the world that reduces regional, and gender disparities. The EU funds go towards education to support the development of teachers and other employment groups.

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

*Analyst: Ana Grace Rans Kolakovic*
14. Gender: Labour Markets

“[We also work towards] … further improving gender equality in the labor market.”

G7 Hiroshima 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>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
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Background

The introduction of gender equality in labour markets has been a recent addition to the G7 agenda as the global community becomes increasingly aware of gender equality as an essential component to economic growth. Although women’s labour force participation was first introduced as an issue at the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, governments continue to face difficulties in effectively implementing inclusive, effective gender-equality initiatives. The focus of implementing gender equality across all labour markets thus serves to address the lack of women’s equal participation in the labour force.2028

The G7 has addressed gender issues since 1981 and consistently since 2001. On its governance of women and labour, highlights follow.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders agreed on the G8 Action Plan: Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty which encourages countries to adopt policies that encourage private sector development. The leaders aimed to establish microfinance programs that provide financial capital to women entrepreneurs, in particular.2029

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders emphasized countries taking concrete steps towards health, women empowerment, and climate protection. The leaders agreed on a number of measures to boost women’s entrepreneurship, such as promoting women’s access to markets, leadership opportunities, and social networks.2030

At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, G7 leaders adopted the G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls: Towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace which aims to build the capacity of women and girls towards sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth by eliminating gender inequality in education and careers as well as enriching job-related education and vocational training to promote women’s

labour force participation, entrepreneurship, and leadership. Additionally, the leaders recognized the Women’s Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS), which intends to encourage women’s labour participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics careers.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders agreed on the G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment which highlights policies that are likely to foster gender equality through encouraging women’s labour force participation, entrepreneurship, and economic empowerment. Further, the leaders aim to strengthen women’s access to “decent and quality jobs” by committing to reducing the gap in labour force participation rates between women and men, recognizing the value of unpaid care and domestic work, investing in social infrastructure that provides care for children and other dependents, as well as encouraging the participation of girls and women in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine (STEMM) fields.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders agreed on the Charlevoix Commitment on Equality and Economic Growth which aims to maximize economic prosperity by removing barriers that keep people from full participation in the global economy and addressing the causes of gender inequality. The G7 leaders also recognized the Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries which prioritizes preparing women for jobs of the future as well as improving sex and age data and accountability.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders adopted the Declaration on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment which emphasizes further support for women’s education and training by countering gender biases to promote inclusion and access of women to access science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields. The leaders also recognized recommendations of the Gender Equality Advisory Council (GEAC) which includes the promotion of economic empowerment of women by recognizing and reducing unpaid care work, cultivating female leadership positions in public and private sectors, as well as dismantling discriminatory laws that prevent women from having equal access to labour markets, compared to men.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders discussed the Gender Equality Advisory Council’s recommendations to further include women’s participation in the labour force. The leaders also recognized a number of initiatives including strengthened social care infrastructure, equal access to labour markets, as well as ending stereotypes and unequal treatment of women.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders agreed on the G7 Development and Development-Related Commitments. These commitments aim to promote equality by encouraging governments to implement

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2032 G7 Initiative on Women and STEM: Women’s Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS), G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/winds-en.pdf


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technical and vocational training for women, economic empowerment initiatives, and non-discriminatory legislation.\textsuperscript{2039}

The G7’s 24 gender equality commitments assessed from 2014 to 2022 averaged compliance of 69%. Within them, the 5 on entrepreneurship averaged 78%, the 3 on economic participation averaged 54%, the one on companies averaged 82% and the one on the labour market (G72018-163) averaged 100%.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima summit, leaders committed to “work toward … further improving gender equality in the labor market.”\textsuperscript{2040} This commitment has the explicit instrument of “work toward” (in unspecified ways) and one implicit, main outcome objective, namely increasing a gender-equal labour force.

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Work toward” is defined to mean taking concrete actions towards a certain end, including by drafting proposals, putting forth new ideas and encouraging new initiatives.\textsuperscript{2041} As such, this concept does not include putting forward no effort, resisting or destroying efforts put forth by other actors or simply joining once a consensus has been reached.

“Improving” is understood to mean “make or become better” or “produce something better than” (as improve upon).\textsuperscript{2042} In a G7 context, when a commitment states that it will “improve” it should be interpreted to mean that old initiatives will be updated. It should not be interpreted to require, but could include brand-new initiatives.

“Gender equality” is understood to mean the capability of societies to have equal status for men and women.\textsuperscript{2043} To achieve this state, countries can utilize institutions, initiatives, laws, and legislation. In the context of this commitment, the Joint Statement of the G7 Gender Equality Ministers on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of All Women and Girls highlights the various aspects needed to achieve gender equality.\textsuperscript{2044}

“Labor market” is understood to mean the demographic of individuals ages 15 and older that are seeking employment, regardless if they are employed or not.\textsuperscript{2045} Employment is identified for an established duration and is interpreted to mean the provision of work to create goods and services.

**General Interpreive Guidelines**

This commitment applies a depth and breadth analysis.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members who take at least one strong action in at least four areas. These can be taken domestically and internationally. Examples of strong action include but are not limited to:

\textsuperscript{2039} Elmau Progress Report 2022: G7 Development and Development-Related Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 July 2022. Access date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220707-progress-report.html
\textsuperscript{2040} G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communicique.html

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After acknowledging the unequal nature of paid and unpaid care work, acting to make it more gender equal. Examples of strong action in this area include campaigns that encourage men to take up a greater share in unpaid household work and to improve the flexibility of working hours and parental leave, especially to be used by men.

Reducing wage gaps, by creating and enforcing pay equity and transparency legislation.

Increasing female representation in high-level positions. Strong actions include initiatives that support and mentor women's career advancement and flexible working methods in high-level positions.

Addressing labour mobility issues by providing more initiatives and opportunities to further education in upskilling or reskilling. Strong actions include initiatives to support women in STEM, technology, and climate fields.

Advancing female entrepreneurship according to the G7 Principles on Women's Entrepreneurship. Examples of strong action include substantially bolstering education, support networks and resources to support entrepreneurial success.

Ensuring a work environment in which women of all different backgrounds feel comfortable, protected and supported. Examples of strong action include enforced policies tackling gender-based violence, harassment, and sexist discrimination — which includes supporting victims of violence, harassment, and discrimination.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who take less than strong/weak action in at least three areas, or G7 members who take strong action in only two dimensions and weak action in other dimensions. These actions can occur nationally and/or internationally. Weak actions include, but are not limited to verbal affirmations of support, proposals of initiatives that were not carried out, attendance of domestic or international meetings, and verbal condemnations of countries that have backslid in progress towards gender inequality.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member takes action in one or fewer areas of the commitment, or takes action that are directly antithetical to the commitment.

### 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 improve gender equality in the labour market in more than one area, such as: unequal care work, wage gaps, female representation, labor mobility, entrepreneurship and safe work environments, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has less than taken strong/weak action to improve gender equality in the labour market in more than three areas or has taken strong action in fewer than four areas, such as: unequal care work, wage gaps, female representation, labor mobility, entrepreneurship, safe work environments, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to improve gender equality in the labour market in four or more areas, such as unequal care work, wage gaps, female representation, labor mobility, entrepreneurship and safe work environments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work toward further improving gender equality in the labour market.

On 25 July 2023, Minister for Women and Gender Equality and Youth, Marci Ien, and the Saskatchewan government announced a bilateral agreement of funding of CAD20.3 million over the span of four years to
support the National Action Plan to end gender-based violence in Saskatchewan.\textsuperscript{2046} The Action Plan consists of a 10-year framework and aims to support Canadian victims, survivors, and families of gender-based violence.

On 24 August 2023, Minister Ien and the Minister of Veterans Affairs, Ginette Petitpas Taylor, announced the funding of CAD852,000 for two organizations in New Brunswick to help remove systemic barriers for women’s progress.\textsuperscript{2047} The first, Regroupement féministe du Nouveau-Brunswick, aims to build leadership of Francophone women and act against gender-based violence and sexual harassment in schools. The second, New Brunswick Coalition for Pay Equity, aims to secure employment opportunities for women in the private sector.

On 12 September 2023, Minister of Innovation, Science, and Industry, François-Philippe Champagne and Minister Ien announced the funding of CAD296,000 for the Société d’aide au développement des collectivités Shawinigan in its “Flexi-Loan for Women” project in Quebec.\textsuperscript{2048} This project aims to aid women entrepreneurs who are partaking in another job, caring for family, or others and provide them with resources for full economic participation and assistance.

On 22 September 2023, Minister Ien launched two calls for proposals to help organizations in Canada dedicated to women’s rights and invited organizations to apply for funding.\textsuperscript{2049} The first proposal, the Women’s Economic and Leadership Opportunities Fund aims to increase women’s representation in leadership and decision-making. The second proposal, the Women’s Capacity Fund aims to increase activities such as community engagement, and partnership development.

On 25 September 2023, Minister Ien announced the funding of CAD 3 million over a span of four years for the LEAP Pecaut Centre for Social Impact to increase the economic participation of women in Canada.\textsuperscript{2050} This funding will aid women in Canada to develop more economic independence.

On 30 October 2023, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat announced the planned initiatives from 2023 to 2027 to support the Government of Canada’s sustainable development goals and targets, which highlights equality in the workforce.\textsuperscript{2051} These initiatives promote the enforcement of the Pay Equity Act throughout the public sector and focus on creating strategies for fostering career advancement and leadership for women.


On 14 November 2023, Minister Ien announced the funding of CAD325,000 towards Canadian Women and Sport to support the Commercial Women’s Sport initiative.\(^\text{2052}\) This initiative aims to limit bias and gender inequity in women’s professional sport and highlights the value of economic and social potential in women’s sports, providing leadership and career opportunities in sport for Canadian women.

On 15 November 2023, Minister Ien and the Ontario government announced a bilateral agreement of an investment of CAD162 million over the span of four years to support the National Action Plan to end gender-based violence in Ontario.\(^\text{2053}\) The plan consists of strategies to enhance preventive measures, extend support to vulnerable populations, and stabilize the Gender-Based-Violence sector.

On 24 November 2023, Minister Ien and the Quebec government announced a bilateral agreement of a funding of CAD97.3 million over the span of four years to support Quebec’s Integrated Government Strategy to Counteract Sexual Violence and Domestic Violence, and to Rebuild Trust.\(^\text{2054}\) The strategy emphasizes the well-being and safety of women through a focus on prevention, awareness, and detection measures.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to further improving gender equality in the labour market. Canada has taken at least one strong action in implementing initiatives to support women in labour markets, in four areas: providing funding to support women entrepreneurs, working towards providing safe work environments for women by tackling gender-based violence and sexual harassment, providing opportunities for upward mobility for women in the workplace through further education and skills development and advocating for policies for women’s leadership and representation in the workplace. Canada has also taken steps to achieve financial independence for women, promote female employment in otherwise underrepresented fields and enforce the Pay Equity Act in the labour market.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Jennifer Lee**

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to work toward further improving gender equality in the labour market.

On 16 June 2023, Prime Minister Elizabeth Borne announced the “Tech for All” program. The goal of the program is to encourage women to work in the tech industry, and to ultimately make the technology sector egalitarian between men and women.\(^\text{2055}\) To achieve this goal, the program will support 10,000 young women who hope to pursue higher education in technology through coaching and mentorship, in addition to financial support.

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On 17 September 2023, the French Government announced that they would be doubling financial support to the Support Fund for Feminist Organizations. As a result of this commitment, the Support Fund for Feminist organizations will receive EUR 250 million over the next five years.

On 20 September 2023, the Government Information Service announced a joint campaign to encourage women to move into the digital industry, to counter stereotypes, and to promote professional equality.

On 4 October 2023, the Human Rights Advisor of France to the United Nations, Emmanuel Leclerc, gave a statement in which he reaffirmed France’s commitment to a feminist diplomacy, as well as their commitment to make gender equality a priority in all areas.

On 16 October 2023, the French Government announced a campaign to improve the rights of women living in rural areas in collaboration with the National Federation of Information Centers for Women and Families’ Rights. One focus of this campaign will be the disproportionately high unemployment rate of women living in rural areas. The campaign also acknowledges that women, especially in rural areas, are statistically more likely to be financially dependent on another and aims to reduce instances of this phenomenon as well.

On 24 November 2023, Prime Minister Borne announced “Against the attackers: let’s raise our eyes,” a campaign to raise awareness of gender-based and sexual violence on public transport during a speech that condemned gender-based violence and domestic violence.

On 1 December 2023, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister, Bérangère Couillard, announced the Family Allowance Fund. This fund provides available financial assistance for victims of domestic violence who need to leave their homes immediately.

France has fully complied with its commitment to further improving gender equality in the labour market. The French government has taken at least strong actions to improve gender equality in the labour market across four areas: promoting female involvement in underrepresented fields, promoting female political advocacy to achieve labour equity at higher levels, achieving financial independence for women and establishing safe working conditions for women by tackling harassment and gender-based violence. Actions towards these ends include efforts to promote women in male-dominated industries, to reduce the disproportionate effect of unemployment on women, and to finance organizations that work towards gender equality.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Esme Smolyuc*

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Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to work toward further improving gender equality in the labour market.

On 30 June 2023, Minister Paus and the Government of Berlin signed a contract to implement the Daycare Quality Act in Berlin, which included a funding of EUR 173 million over a span of two years to enhance the quality of daycare. This funding will work towards expanding daycare centers and developing the quality of education provided through skilled educators.

On 12 September 2023, Minister Paus published the Fathers’ Report 2023 that advocated for parental leave for fathers, consisting of full compensation for the first ten days after a child’s birth to achieve equal partnership in families.

On 29 September 2023, the State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Margit Gottstein, presented the ninth state report on Germany’s gender equality policy to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Committee in Geneva. The State Secretary announced Germany’s plans of achieving progress towards gender equality by 2030, which included further implementations to enforce the Equal Pay Act, supporting women in leadership in business and public sectors, and working towards partnership in care work.

On 2 October 2023, the Parliamentary State Secretary, Christian Lange, affirmed the importance of breastfeeding-friendly environments in the workplace to family and work life. Secretary Lange acknowledged the significance of employers implementing a breastfeeding-friendly environment to ensure that women can participate in the workforce while also breastfeeding.

On 8 November 2023, Minister Paus and members of the Federal Cabinet joined the “Together Against Sexism Alliance.” This alliance aims to recognize sexual harassment and sexism in the workplace and advocates for measures such as mandatory employee training and information sessions on sexual harassment to effectively counter sexism.

On 23 November 2023, Minister Paus met with the representatives of initiatives and organizations that serve to protect women and girls against violence. Minister Paus proposed a federal law on the right to protection against violence.

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and advice, which will give every woman affected by gender-based and domestic violence the legal right to seek protection and advice.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to further improving gender equality in the labour market. Germany has taken at least one strong action in the following four areas: equalizing caregiver responsibilities, alleviating wage gaps, allowing for equitable working capabilities for working mothers and promoting safe working environments for women by taking action on sexual harassment and gender-based violence. This includes enforcing the Pay Transparency Act to ensure equal pay for women, supporting women in family and work through breastfeeding-friendly environments and developing quality daycares. Germany has also supported women’s representation in positions of leadership and has urged for more partnership for fathers in the family through paid parental leave for fathers.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jennifer Lee

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to work toward further improving gender equality in the labor market.

On 9 June 2023, National Equality Councillor Francesca Bagni Cipriani and Head of the National Labour Inspectorate (INL) Paolo Pennesi signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote equal opportunities for men and women in the workplace and combat gender discrimination. This new agreement requires the INL and Councillor Cipriani to work together and share information regarding violations of this commitment towards equal opportunities.

On 26 June 2023, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies received requested state aid from the European Commission for several projects, which will include a scheme to hire disadvantaged women either permanently or temporarily.

On 8 July 2023, the Italian Government announced that it had begun the process of creating a list of expert consultants for small- and medium-sized enterprises to achieve the gender equality certification, which provides official evidence of a business’s efforts to abide by gender equity guidelines in accordance with Italian regulations.

On 11 October 2023, Minister of Labour and Social Policies Marine Calderone made a statement on women in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM), declaring that the job market requires additional training and education on STEM in order to open up employment opportunities, especially to youth and women.

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On 7 November 2023, Minister Calderone stated at a presentation on the Code of Responsible Companies in Favour of Maternity that it was essential for companies to provide services such as nurseries for working mothers, stating that such accommodations will allow for greater economic growth in Italy.\textsuperscript{2072}

On 20 November 2023, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and the Ministry of Economy and Finance released a decree listing sectors that have a high disparity between women and men, with a gap of at least 25 per cent, and pledged to work on prioritizing those sectors in 2024 to reduce the gaps.\textsuperscript{2073}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to further improving gender equality in the labour market. It has taken a few less than strong actions in three areas of gender equality: improving employment opportunities for women, promoting opportunities for women in underrepresented fields, and to providing safe working opportunities for women, including working mothers. However, Italy has not taken any strong actions.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Karissa Cruz}

\textbf{Japan: +1}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to work toward further improving gender equality in the labour market.

On 13 June 2023, the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office announced the implementation of the Basic Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2023. The policy sets targets for a 30 per cent ratio of female executives for companies listed on the Prime Market by 2030, with a hard mandate of needing at least one female executive by 2025 and a recommendation for all such companies to formulate an action plan to achieve this goal.\textsuperscript{2074}

On 13 June 2023, the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office announced the implementation of the Basic Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2023. The policy further introduced a goal of 20 per cent women participation in the government entrepreneurship fund J-Startup to encourage female entrepreneurship. Additionally, the policy will enhance networks for female entrepreneurs to make funds more accessible.\textsuperscript{2075}

On 13 June 2023, the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office announced the implementation of the Basic Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2023. Additionally, the policy seeks to promote diverse and flexible work environments including encouraging normalization of work-from-home and men taking childcare leave. Additionally, the bureau will seek to undertake initiatives to correct long working-hour practices to assist with fixing work-life balances.\textsuperscript{2076}

On 13 June 2023, the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office announced the implementation of the Basic Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2023. Furthermore, the policy seeks to promote


women’s reskilling through several measures, including the development of digital resources, use of digital skills standards and IT Passport Examination.\textsuperscript{2077}

On 13 June 2023, the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office announced the implementation of the Basic Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2023. The policy also introduces measures to address local needs through strengthening local resources such as the functions of local gender equality centres as well as through the National Women’s Education Centre (NWEC). The policy additionally will see the transfer of authority over the NWEC and local gender equality centres to the Cabinet Office.\textsuperscript{2078}

On 13 June 2023, the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office announced the implementation of the Basic Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2023. Further, the policy implements and reinforces measures to increase women’s health and safety in and out of the workplace. The policy establishes the National Women’s Health Centre as well as seeks to bolster menstrual health leave and enhancing employer medical health checkups. Further, the policy seeks to strengthen prevention and reporting of sexual crimes and violence through improving and making more accessible the consultation process for victims as well as implementing the Policy Package for the Elimination of Groping and Policy for Further Strengthening Measures against Sexual Crimes and Sexual Violence.\textsuperscript{2079}

On 17 October 2023, the Minister responsible for Children and Gender Equality, Ayuko Kato, announced the resumption of and updates to, a babysitter coupon program for working parents.\textsuperscript{2080} The program will no longer limit the total number of coupons, that is applicants benefitting under the program. However, each applicant can only apply for half of the previous, individual ticket limit.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to further improving gender equality in the labour market. Japan has taken at least one action to promote gender parity in the workplace across four areas: promoting female representation in high-level positions by imposing a specific ratio target for female executives in publicly traded companies, providing equal opportunities for working mothers to participate in the workforce, enhancing female upward mobility in the workplace through skills development and reducing the burden of caregiving responsibilities on women. Japan has also taken some actions to promote female entrepreneurship and establish safe working environments for women by establishing the comprehensive Basic Policy on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women 2023, which addresses the need to improve the health and safety of women in the workplace.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Jonathan Dong}

\textbf{United Kingdom: 0}

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to work toward further improving gender equality in the labour market.

On 30 August 2023, the United Kingdom pledged to retain the right of women to receive equal pay for doing the same job as men.\textsuperscript{2081} New legislation is required to ensure this right as the right of UK women to receive

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{2081} UK to retain Brussels-derived law protecting equal pay, The Financial Times (London) 30 August 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. https://www.ft.com/content/292f6094-7657-41f4-9a4a-56608928f472
\end{itemize}
equal pay was previously dependent on legislation from the European Union that will soon no longer be valid after the United Kingdom’s departure from the European Union.

On 12 September 2023, His Majesty’s Treasury awarded GBP12.4 million to six projects that comprise the first round of the Labour market Evaluation and Pilots Fund.\textsuperscript{2082} One of these projects investigates the impact of endometriosis on women’s work choices.

On 6 October 2023, the British High Commission in Canberra released a joint statement with the Australian government on the Strategic Dialogue on Gender Equality, in which the United Kingdom affirmed their commitment to promoting gender equality, women’s rights, and reducing gender-based harassment worldwide.\textsuperscript{2083}

On 18 October 2023, the Department for Work and Pensions published “No Time to Step Back: the government’s Menopause Employment Champion,” a policy paper containing guidance to help recruit and support women experiencing menopause, and to encourage those women not to give up their employment after menopause.\textsuperscript{2084}

On 25 October 2023, Ambassador Barbara Woodward made a statement at the United Nations Security Council emphasizing the importance of having women take leading roles in resolving conflicts, as well as the importance of empowering women affected by conflict and protecting their rights.\textsuperscript{2085}

On 28 November 2023, Development Minister Andrew Mitchell, head of the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, announced up to GBP18 million to fund grassroots women’s rights organizations across 70 countries to tackle gender-based violence.\textsuperscript{2086} In addition, GBP15 million was contributed to a new UK-funded program in Somalia that aims to prevent gender-based violence and treat women and girls who were victims. It was also announced the What Works to Prevent Violence: Impact at Scale programme will support women’s rights organisations in Malawi, India, Pakistan, Somalia, Eswatini, Uganda and Madagascar to further prevent gender-based violence, including in schools, universities and workplaces.

On 29 November 2023, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, Lucy Frazer, announced GBP30 million in funding to go to 30 new facilities to support women and girls in sport.\textsuperscript{2087}

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to further improving gender equality in the labour market. The United Kingdom has taken actions at least one strong action in two areas of improving working conditions for women, including through providing safe conditions for menstruating women, and to promote female involvement in underrepresented fields. The UK has also taken actions towards promoting equal pay for women and promoting female political participation in labour issues, but these actions have only been through pledges and statements, without concrete plans for implementation.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Esme Smolyec

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to work toward further improving gender equality in the labour market.

On 25 May 2023, the United States Government released its National Plan to End Gender-Based Violence: Strategies for Action, which aims to tackle gender-based violence. President Joe Biden ordered a White House Gender Policy Council which created the first-ever government-wide plan to prevent and address gender inequality, education disparities, intimate partner violence, and other forms of gender-based violence. The plan consists of multiple pillars — including safety and well-being, economic security and housing stability, online safety, legal and justice systems, emergency preparedness and crisis response as well as research and data.\(^{2088}\)

On 23 June 2023, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Jennifer R. Littlejohn, spoke at the Women in STEM Public Outreach Event in Jakarta, Indonesia. The primary topic of discussion was the advancement of gender equality and promoting girls and women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) both domestically and internationally. The US representative affirmed that women in STEM are critical to sustainable economic growth and robust science and technology; increased representation of women in STEM matters; and overcoming social, cultural, and economic barriers women in STEM face.\(^{2089}\)

On 16 August 2023, the Department of State launched the Academy for Women Entrepreneurs (AWE), a global initiative for aspiring women entrepreneurs. This initiative provides opportunities for aspiring women entrepreneurs to enhance their skills, foster connections, and make contributions to the entrepreneurial ecosystem. The program includes online and in-class mentorship with experienced implementers and mentors, in addition to partnerships with non-governmental organizations, renowned universities, and chambers of commerce.\(^{2090}\)

On 30 October 2023, the US Embassy in Cameroon launched an AWE in Cameroon to further support women in their pathways to leadership and economic prosperity.\(^{2091}\)

On 16 November 2023, Vice President Kamala Harris announced the launch of the Women in the Sustainable Economy Initiative. The initiative brought the overall commitment to women’s economic participation budget in clean energy, fisheries, recycling, forest management and environmental conservation to over USD900 million. This newly adopted initiative consists of three key pillars: the promotion of well-paying quality jobs for

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women, supporting women-owned, -led, and -managed businesses, and the elimination of barriers to women’s economic participation in STEM industries.  

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to the enhancement of gender equality in labour markets by supporting female representation, labour mobility, and entrepreneurship. The US has taken at least one strong action in four areas of the commitment: improving safe working conditions for women by addressing gender-based violence, promoting opportunities for women to participate in underrepresented fields, particularly in STEM, promoting female entrepreneurship, both domestically and internationally, and improving wage parity between men and women through greater well-paying job opportunities for women.

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

Analyst: Karissa Cruz

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to work toward further improving gender equality in the labour market.

On 1 June 2023, the European Council approved the accession of the European Union to the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women, or the Istanbul Convention. The Convention entails a broad, binding legal framework to criminalize certain offences as well as measures regarding data collection, protection of victims and provision of support services. Thus, the European Union public administration and institutions shall become compliant and cooperative regarding the matters outlined in the convention.

On 9 June 2023, the Council of the European Union settled its position on a draft legislation to combat gender-based violence and domestic violence. The new law would criminalize gender-based violence and introduce instruments of protection, support and disclosure to victims of gender-based violence.

On 12 June 2023, the European Council agreed to the adoption of two proposals to strengthen the independence and functionality of equality bodies in member nations. Equality bodies, meant to address inequalities through fighting discrimination, lacked standardization at the regional level, with varying mandates and competences. The newly adopted measures seek to enhance and standardize the competences, ensure the bodies have sufficient human, financial and technical resources, including those to resolve disputes, creates where none existed before a requirement that such bodies be independent and an additional requirement that public institutions consult on matters of discrimination.

On 18 September 2023, Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen and Sima Bahous, UN Women Executive Director, signed the Advocacy, Coalition Building, and Transformative Feminist Action to End Violence Against Women (ACT program). The ACT program is a part of a joint initiative between the EU and UN Women as part of the Generation Equality Coalition in order to end violence against women. The

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program will seek to “strengthen the leadership and resilience of women’s rights coalitions and networks, and advocate, campaign, and make policies through coalitions and multi-stakeholder partnerships.”

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to further improving gender equality in the labour market. The European Union has taken strong actions to address two areas of the commitment: it has implemented three strong measures to combat and curb violence against women and has also taken strong action towards ending discrimination against women through equality bodies. However, the EU has not taken any action in other areas of gender equality.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Jonathan Dong

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15. Labour and Employment: Job Creation

“We also work towards quality job creation.”

G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Declaration

<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>+1</td>
</tr>
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<td>France</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
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Background

In 2019, at the Labour 7’s (L7) first conference, the engagement group urged G7 governments to commit to action for workers’ rights protection and universal social protection systems against income insecurity, with the support of the International Labour Organization (ILO).2097 Later, at the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, the L7 and Business 7 (B7) jointly stressed G7 governments’ role in supporting the implementation of social protection floors in low-income countries, based on the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation.2098 Another communiqué by the Civil 7 (C7) in April 2023 promoted the urgency of ending child labour, forced labour, and other forms of exploitation.2099 The effort of joint calls from L7, B7 and C7 led to reaffirmation from G7 Ministers in engaging in discussions with the United Nations and ILO on a consensus-based legally binding instrument to support labour movement in global supply chains.

Labour is a cross-cutting issue that has been linked with gender, the digital economy and human rights. It has been a long-standing issue on the G7’s agenda. Highlights of some of the G7’s work on labour follows:

At the 1997 Denver Summit, the G7 leaders first discussed job strategy where they reaffirmed the 1994 Organisation for Economic Co-operation (OECD) Job Strategy framework, which emphasized the role of flexible labour and product markets for tackling high and persistent unemployment.2100

At the 1999 Cologne Summit, G8 leaders committed to a two-tiered approach towards job creation; first, by promoting meaningful structural reforms to make G8 economies competitive and enable unemployed individuals to return to the workforce; and second, by using macroeconomic policies to promote economic stability and sustainability.2101 The leaders also endorsed the conclusions of the Labour Ministers’ ministerial meeting to including to make job searching easier through increased labour market information and services, facilitate lifelong learning opportunities and to provide equal access to job opportunities for all workers.

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At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders committed to promote new job opportunities to reduce unemployment, improve worker skills and match jobs with market needs. This includes new opportunities in the clean energy sector, which G8 leaders noted as an industry of potential labour growth.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G7 leaders committed to promoting growth and increased job creation.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 leaders emphasized the urgency for specific measures on creating quality jobs, sustainable growth and long-term living standards, and providing well-functioning credit channels for investment including by small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders declared that the support of job growth against unemployment is the priority, especially towards groups such as young people and the long-term unemployed. In response to increasing the resilience of the economies, G7 leaders agreed to investment in small and medium enterprises, participation of women, and fiscal strategies flexibly to support economic growth while consider near-term economic conditions.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the support to boost women’s entrepreneurship under the monitor of OECD. G7 leaders further highlighted UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights In support of labour human rights and sustainable action plans on environmental protection in global supply chains.

At the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders agreed to a structural reform to increase gender diversity and youth in labor market participation and promote competition, entrepreneurship, and innovation by lowering barriers to new business entrants. President of the Japanese Trade Union Confederation RENGO and G7 labour leaders set up four major trade unions priorities: reducing inequality, creating employment and decent work, achieving gender equality, and achieving environmental sustainability and action on climate.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders committed to helping those groups that face barriers in accessing new jobs, as well as to promoting skills for employability through identifying market needs, investing in training and education opportunities and using labour market policies to better and more efficiently integrate job seekers into the workforce.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders omitted to investing in sustainable resources like infrastructure that will promote further job creation. That same year, under the Canadian G7 presidency, the Ministers of Employment and Innovation recognized the importance of collaborative conversation among governments, social partners, private sector, and educational institutions on the potential impact of industries, skilled workers,
and governmental support in adaption to the growing economy. Employment Ministers reached consensus on the establishment of tools of anti-violence and anti-harassment to improve gender equality and pay equity in line with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Innovation Ministers reaffirmed support for investments in research and development, science and technology, vision in cyber-resiliency and human-centric artificial intelligence, and collaborative innovation ecosystems.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to accelerating progress on social protection for all as part of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition, which has the aim of creating 400 million jobs and improving social protection.

In 2023, under Japan’s G7 presidency, G7 Ministers of Labour and Employment released Investing in Human Capital: Kurashiki Ministerial Declaration in recognition of structural changes in the labour market and human capital in post-Covid-19 pandemic era and resulting from the war in Ukraine, climate change, inflation. G7 governments reaffirmed the creation of an inclusive labour market environment and digital, green transformation-based investment in human capital.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to “work towards quality job creation.” This refers to domestic and international action that will enhance human capital, work engagement, and real wage growth globally.

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Work towards” indicates that countries need to demonstrate effort to act upon the objectives of this commitment but are not bound by a specific, measured goal.

“Quality” in this context refers to an employment standard that is in line with the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goal 8 in which “decent work” is understood to be employment that is productive and delivers a fair income. This includes safe working conditions, compensation that is in line with a living wage value, and freedom from discrimination.

“Job creation” is understood to mean the creation of new, paid employment opportunities.

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action within the compliance period to create quality jobs. Areas for members to take action include implementing fair labour practices in line with the UN definition of quality work; investing in skills training and education; supporting micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); promoting relevant financial services and instruments. G7 members must take several strong actions for a +1. “Several” is understood as at least three strong actions.

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2117 Job Creation, Oxford Languages (Oxfordshire) n.d. Access Date: 9 October 2023. https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/jobcreation_1
Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take only weak action in more than one area within the compliance period to create quality jobs or it took strong action in two or fewer areas and weak action in others. Examples of weak actions include verbal affirmations and public awareness campaigns.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 members do not take sufficient action within the compliance period to create quality jobs by taking only weak action in one or no areas, or by taking action that is directly antithetical to the commitment.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has not taken sufficient action to create quality jobs or has taken action that is antithetical to the commitment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken weak action towards quality job creation in two or more areas or has taken strong action in one area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action towards quality job creation by taking strong action in at three or more areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation.

On 29 May 2023, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne, along with Premier of Quebec’s François Legault and Quebec’s Minister of Economy, Innovation and Energy Pierre Fitzgibbon announced support for the latest cathode active materials (CAM) facility to be operational in Canada which will create around 200 jobs.2118

On 5 June 2023, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Natural Resources and the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Julie Dabrusin announced over CAD30 million for job creation and training opportunities over the next two years for youth in STEM.2119 960 green jobs and training opportunities related to the fields of energy, forestry, mining, earth sciences and clean technology will be created.

On 15 June 2023, Minister of Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson released details regarding the Canadian Sustainable Jobs Act as part of one of ten action areas of the Interim Sustainable Jobs Plan.2120 Proposed measures in this Act include the incorporation of a Sustainable Jobs Partnership Council whose primary responsibility would be to provide the government with guidance on creating sustainable jobs and worker support.

On 9 July 2023, Canada Labour Standards Regulations and the Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations focused on implementing fair labour policies.2121 One of the amendments focused on reimbursements for work related expenses unless it is explicitly stated under the regulatory standards which is a written agreement.

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Furthermore, the amendments focused on making employee rights and employer rights more accessible by publishing the designated rights in accessible locations. To enforce these changes, there are several penalties and fines if companies and employers do not adhere to the guidelines.

On 12 October 2023, Minister for Women and Gender Equality Marci Ien launched a call for proposals under the Canadian Service Corps to promote service opportunities for individuals. This initiative will provide organizations with funding to facilitate the creation of service opportunities for youth, aiming to provide up to CAD$5 million a year to create opportunities for up to 20,000 youth.2122

On 9 November 2023, Minister of Diversity, Inclusion and Persons with Disabilities Kamal Khera announced CAD6.8 million will be allocated to funding organizations that help address persisting barriers to accessibility and inclusion for individuals with disabilities, which includes skill and job training initiatives.2123

On 20 November 2023, Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Official Languages Randy Boissonnault announced that an additional CAD72.9 million will be put towards offering new training and career development opportunities for Albertans.2124 The addition is part of a wider, long-term project which saw over 100,000 Albertans receive job training in the 2021-2022 period.

On 28 November 2023, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland introduced the Fall Economic Implementation Act for 2023.2125 There were measures taken to stabilize prices, make cost of living more affordable and build a more sustainable economy. The amendment to the Competition Act and the Competition Tribunal Act aims to modernize competition in Canada which would improve protections for consumers and workers. It will allow paid leave for workers who are in federally regulated positions in order to support families who have been affected by pregnancy loss.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation. Canada has undertaken several measures aimed at accessibility, equal opportunities for women and youth, and creating more fair labour laws in the country.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Shreya Ravi Shankar

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation.

On 3 June 2023, the Ministry of Labour, Full Employment and Integration announced a 2023-2025 multi-year plan for the labour inspectorate around its goal of protecting the fundamental rights of workers, notably the

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most vulnerable.\textsuperscript{2126} For the second half of 2023, the Ministry launched an information, awareness, and control campaign intended to prevent risks regarding the use of mobile work equipment and lifting, particularly compliance with obligations that make it possible to avoid collisions between equipment and pedestrians.\textsuperscript{2127} Labour inspectors will carry out controls between November 2023 and January 2024 to ensure compliance.

On 25 July 2023, Minister Delegate Carole Grandjean launched the first version of the platform of Validation of Acquired Experience (France VAE) as a reform to the pre-existing VAE program, which allows workers to be certified through experience without requiring additional schooling.\textsuperscript{2128} The new system will bring together more than 50 institutional players and 200 certifications, and is estimated to benefit 100,000 people each year.

On 19 September 2023, Minister of Labour, Full Employment, and Integration Olivier Dussopt, President of the Education, Orientation, Training and Employment Commission of the Regions of France François Bonneau and Deputy President of the Commission David Margueritte announced additional state funding to train people seeking jobs.\textsuperscript{2129} EUR3.9 billion will be provided over the next four years to the Regions of France. This funding aims to respond to the needs of vulnerable groups, including unemployed individuals who need additional training for their desired job, those whose professions are in short supply, and young people who have not obtained the bac+2 level.

On 25 September 2023, the Ministry of Labour, Full Employment, and Integration launched a national communications campaign to raise awareness among business, employees and the general public about the risks of accidents at work.\textsuperscript{2130} In order to continue its commitment to fight against workplace accidents, the Ministry of Labour, Full Employment and Integration released a 30-second advertisement and promoted vigilance through the radio, radio column, fliers, posters, and social networks.\textsuperscript{2131} On 14 November 2023, the Ministry of Labor, Full Employment, and Integration and the Foundation Action Against Exclusion signed a partnership agreement that promotes the integration or retention of vulnerable groups in employment.\textsuperscript{2132} The agreement targets people in a situation of illiteracy, seniors benefitting from obligation of employment of disabled workers, people placed under the control of the justice system and those navigating the paths of integration through economic activity.

On 14 November 2023, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Economic Inclusion signed a partnership agreement with the Act Against Exclusion Foundation (FACE) to work together with FACE clubs, companies and employees to promote more new employment opportunities for and better retention of vulnerable


populations, especially seniors, persons with disabilities, those who are illiterate and persons under state supervision.\textsuperscript{2133}

On 23 November 2023, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Economic Inclusion announced that in the last school year, vocational high schools had undergone reforms to ensure better training, resources and opportunities for students in order to better prepare them for the job market.\textsuperscript{2134}

France has partially complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation. France has taken strong action to invest in skills training and improve working conditions, but has only taken some actions towards creating new employment opportunities.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Aisha Aslam}

\textbf{Germany: 0}

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation.

On 12 June 2023, Coordinator for Maritime Economy and Tourism Dieter Janecek announced additional maritime research funding programs which will promote the protection of the climate, develop maritime security technologies, and create new skilled jobs in Germany.\textsuperscript{2135}

On 23 June 2023, the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany passed a new article on attracting skilled labour workers.\textsuperscript{2136} Due to a significant labour shortage, the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany to partially utilize a similar system to that of Canada: a points system to consider professional experience, especially for individuals in the field of information technology during the immigration process for job seekers, thereby creating more jobs in the economy. An influx of skilled labour is intended to create more entrepreneurship and jobs across sectors.

On 13 September 2023, the Federal Cabinet adopted the National Strategy for Social Innovations and Social Enterprises with the objective of improving small- and medium-enterprises access to financial support and eliminating financial and legal challenges that impair entrepreneurship.\textsuperscript{2137}


On 1 November 2023, the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany allowed individuals to collect their receipts and pin letters for online identity cards digitally to make it easier for governments and companies to verify individuals. This will reduce the wait-time for job seekers and increase employment.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation. Germany had made some efforts to create new jobs, encourage entrepreneurship and small- and medium-enterprises, and improve working conditions.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Shreya Ravi Shankar

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation.

On 31 May 2023, the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy allocated over EUR1.1 billion for financing the Development Contracts as per the 2023 Budget Law. This significant financial commitment is aimed at supporting large-scale productive, strategic, and innovative investment programs which is expected to drive job growth in these high-value sectors.

On 2 August 2023, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport and the Ministry of Education and Merit (entered a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane Group. This agreement is designed to enhance collaboration between educational institutions and the business sector to address the skills mismatch in the workforce.

On 12 September 2023, the Senate approved a motion on safety in the workplace. The goal of the legislation is to improve working conditions by raising the safety standards that companies ought to oblige.

On 13 October 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni released a press statement with President of the Republic of the Congo in which they reaffirmed their commitment to improve development of rural towns in the Congo with a particular focus on education and skills training.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation. Italy has also sought to improve education and skills training; however, it has not made strong action towards job creation in new sectors or strengthening small- and medium-enterprises.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ng Arian Man Lok

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2139 Stanzati oltre 1,1 miliardi per finanziare I contratti di sviluppo, Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (Rome) [Date not provided]. Access Date: 9 November 2023. www.mimit.gov.it/en/media-tools/news/over-1-1-billion-allocated-for-financing-development-contracts


Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation.

On 27 May 2023, Japan, along with the rest of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), announced the IPEF Supply Chain Agreement that aims to increase the “resilience, efficiency, productivity, sustainability, transparency, diversification, security, fairness, and inclusivity” of international supply chains.2143. Under this agreement, an IPEF Labor Rights Advisory Board would be established in order to promote labor rights in supply chains and investment in businesses that specifically respect labor rights.

On 9 June 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced an expansion of Japan’s policies toward Specified Skilled Workers at the 16th meeting of the Ministerial Council on Acceptance and Inclusion of Foreign Human Resources.2144 Prime Minister Kishida relayed that the council had decided to expand the scope of fields for the Specified Skilled Workers Program to address worsening domestic labor shortages and to develop the current Technical Intern Training Program in order to promote more welcoming environments for foreign nationals to work in Japan.

On 22 October 2023, Japan and the World Bank, along with Italy, the Republic of Korea, Canada, and the United Kingdom, launched the Resilient and Inclusive Supply-chain Enhancement (RISE) initiative that aims to create quality local jobs and economic growth in emerging markets and developing countries.2145 The RISE initiative will specifically target support for manufacturing of clean-energy products and participation in the minerals industry.

On 28 October 2023, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism released a joint media statement of discussions between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations - Japan Tourism Ministers.2146 Talks between the ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promoting sustainable tourism, which involves implementing initiatives that increase tourism-related job opportunities and fostering socioeconomic inclusion.

On 13 November 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed its commitment to the IPEF for Prosperity Agreement Relating to Supply Chain Resilience in order to better support international supply chain development.2147 The agreement identifies supply chain development as a source for quality job creation and establishes an IPEF Supply Chain Council composed of one official from the relevant level of government of each IPEF party part of the agreement.

On 13 November 2023, Japan, as part of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), released a joint statement following an annual meeting among the APEC Finance Ministers that summarized discussions on strengthening global growth, sustainable finance, among other relevant commitments.2148 In the statement, the members of APEC affirmed their intention to support macroeconomic policies that address labor supply and inter-member collaboration that stimulates job creation.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation. Japan has taken clear, tangible steps toward supporting both domestic and international job creation through means beyond just

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verbal agreements, most prominently through international agreements and initiatives. However, it has not taken sufficient actions in any other areas of the commitment.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Mia Xie*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation.

On 25 May 2023, Minister for Enterprise, Markets and Small Business Kevin Hollinrake announced a boost in protection in workers’ rights for parents and unpaid carers. Parents and caregivers will benefit from up to 12 weeks of paid neonatal care leave for employed parents whose children are admitted to neonatal care; redundancy protection for pregnant women and new parents with the extension of existing it to cover pregnancy and a period of time after parents return to work; and a new entitlement for unpaid carers to a week of flexible unpaid leave a year for those who are caring for a dependant with a long-term care need.

On 30 June 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak announced government support of the National Health Service Long-Term Workforce Plan. This 15-year plan funded by the government aims to expand the number of trained doctors and nurses by investing over GBP2.4 billion in expansion of education and training for the first five years in full. The plan projects medical training places to double in number by 2031 and train over 24,000 more nurses and midwives a year. In addition, the plan will increase the number of General Practice training places by 50 per cent. Additionally, to ensure job creation persists upon the introduction of virtual wards, the plan includes an expansion of nurse associate and physician associate roles.

On 11 July 2023, Minister for Disability, Health and Labour Tom Pursglove announced New Adjustments Passports, a support scheme intended for hundreds of sick and disabled Armed Forces leavers’ to start and stay in work. The passport provides a transferable record of any workplace adjustments the service leaver may need. Notably, all of this will be assured without the need for reassessment. This delivers on a priority articulated by the Government to remove barriers to transitioning into work and moving between jobs.

On 13 July 2023, Prime Minister Sunak, Education Secretary Gillian Keegan and the General Secretaries of the four education unions released a joint statement on Teachers’ pay. The Government accepted a 6.5 per cent increase for teacher and school leader salaries proposed by the School Teachers’ Review Body. This measure was followed by Prime Minister Sunak’s statement on public sector review, in which he expressed comments on this final negotiation as a result of the previous ongoing teaching union strikes. The raise will reward

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most teachers who have been in the profession for 30 years and will boost starting salaries for new teachers to at least GBP 30,000.\footnote{2156 Teacher strikes: Everything you need to know about the 2023/24 teacher pay award, Department for Education (London) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. https://educationhub.blog.gov.uk/2023/07/13/teacher-strikes-everything-you-need-to-know-about-the-2023-24-teacher-pay-award/}

On 20 July 2023, Minister for Enterprise, Markets and Small Business Hollinrake announced the achievement of Royal Assent of the Employment Relations (Flexible Working) Bill.\footnote{2157 Millions to benefit from new flexible working measures, Department for Business and Trade (London) 20 July 2023. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/millions-to-benefit-from-new-flexible-working-measures} Once the Bill is in effect, it will enforce new requirements for employers to consult with the employee before rejecting their flexible working request. For employees, it will permit them to make two statutory requests in any 12-month period and reduce waiting times for these decisions to be made from three months to two months. In addition, millions of workers will be given the right to request flexible working from day one of a new job. These regulations will create 2.2 million more employment opportunities under the scope of the entitlement.

On 25 September 2023, Minister for Social Mobility, Youth and Progression Mims Davies announced the expansion of the Youth Offer for economically inactive young people.\footnote{2158 Government announced employment support boost for over 30,000 economically inactive young people, Department for Work and Pensions (London) 25 September 2023. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-announces-employment-support-boost-for-over-30-000-economically-inactive-young-people} This expansion will give over 30,000 16–24-year-olds access to a Work Coach, Youth Hubs and Youth Employability Coaches. This is intended to improve youth access to employment opportunities and increase skills training.

On 4 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak announced the new Advanced British Standard, a new qualification for individuals aged 16–19 that puts technical and academic education on equal footing.\footnote{2159 New qualifications to deliver world class education for all, Prime Minister’s Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 4 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-qualifications-to-deliver-world-class-education-for-all} Every student will be expected to study maths and English up to the age of 18. With an initial funding boost of GBP600 million, schools and colleges will be able to support teacher recruitment and retention as well as enable more students to pass the maths and English GCSE, setting them up for future educational and employment opportunities.

On 4 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak stated his plan to launch Network North, a GBP36 billion commitment to creating a new transport connectivity.\footnote{2160 What the plan to launch Network North means for you, Prime Minister’s Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 4 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/what-the-plan-to-launch-network-north-means-for-you} This investment is composed of multiple projects in towns, cities and rural areas across the country that improve efficiency in roads, rail and buses. Hence, this creates more opportunities for jobs in the transport sector. Further funding will be made available to ease connectivity between towns and cities across Scotland and Wales, allowing for quick access to jobs and services those residents need.

On 26 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak announced the creation of the world’s first ever Global Artificial Intelligence (AI) Summit as part of a two-fold plan to address the risks surrounding AI globally.\footnote{2161 Prime Minister’s speech on AI: 26 October 2023, Prime Minister’s Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 26 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/speechesprime-ministers-speech-on-ai-26-october-2023} This entailed his subsequent announcement of the creation of the world’s first ever AI Safety Institute. The Prime Minister stated by investing in safe AI and growing the UK’s role to lead this change globally, the country will attract new jobs and investment from this new wave of technology.

On 30 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak and Education Secretary Keegann announced a GBP2 million investment in Oak National Academy to support teachers with high-quality curriculum resources online and...
create new teaching tools using Artificial Intelligence (AI). This investment is intended to support Oak National Academy with the development of these tools, then make them available to teachers across England for free. This will provide to teachers a personalized AI lesson-planning assistant, which will support the ambition of the Government, teachers, and experts on the Workload Taskforce to reduce working hours for teachers by five hours per week.

On 31 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak, the Department for Work and Pensions and the Department for Transport announced significant cost of living support ahead of winter, which includes GBP3.5 billion worth of measures to break down the barriers to work for those experiencing poverty. This largely consists of the Universal Support scheme that is expected to provide jobs for thousands more people with the aid of a personal advisor for up to a year.

On 5 November 2023, Prime Minister Sunak announced further steps to support the UK’s transition to net zero. In confirming licensing opportunities that bolster energy security, these steps will invest in securing 200,000 jobs in the energy industry.

On 15 November 2023, Minister Pursglove announced a new Government planner to aid hundreds of thousands of students with disabilities who are currently attending university and higher education with their transition into work. The planner will negate the need for repeated assessments for health support adjustment by collating the relevant needs of students which can simply be passed on to employers. It will also provide advice to employers on the types of funding and government support that is available for these disabled employees.

On 16 November 2023, Chancellor Jeremy Hunt and the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions Mel Stride unveiled their Back to Work Plan as part of the Autumn Statement. Over the next five years, the Plan aims to benefit 1.1 million people with mental or physical health conditions in maintaining or finding employment. The Plan also includes exploring reforms of the fit note system to make it more efficient for people to get specialised work and health support. It will also expand the availability of treatment and employment support.

On 16 November 2023, the Government formally launched the WorkWell service to help people start, stay and succeed in work. Announced at the past Spring Budget, the service will support 60,000 people with long-term sickness or disability in 15 areas across England. In the coming weeks, the prospectus that will be launched will provide information for all Integrated Care Systems across England to develop their localised work and health strategy.

On 22 November 2023, the Department for Work and Pensions announced a Chance to Work Guarantee, a measure providing claimants with long-term sickness or disabilities claimants to work without fear of

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reassessment or losing health benefit top-ups.\textsuperscript{2168} With the Chance to Work Guarantee, claimants will benefit from boosted Work Allowances; claimants with long-term sickness or disabilities will be able to keep GBP404 of earnings every month without this affecting their welfare payments.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation. The United Kingdom has made significant advancements in expanding domestic growth and creating new, quality jobs in these areas. Significantly, many of its efforts are directed towards supporting those who currently face hardship in employment and providing them the financial and emotional guidance they need to succeed. The United Kingdom has also taken significant actions towards improving labour laws and providing skills trainings to help employees retain meaningful employment.

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

\textit{Analyst: Alisha Aisam}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation.

On 27 July 2023, the Department of Education and Labour announced that it will expand Registered Apprenticeships for educators and contribute further investment into teacher preparation programs.\textsuperscript{2169} These initiatives aim to address the educator shortage by improving the qualifications and training of educators in the US.

On 28 July 2023, President Joseph Biden released an executive order on federal research and development (R&D) to support domestic manufacturing jobs in the US.\textsuperscript{2170} It calls for greater investment by the federal government in R&D, education, and infrastructure pertaining to manufacturing. This demonstrates a strong effort to strengthen domestic manufacturing and create more jobs in the sector.

On 30 August 2023, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking titled “Worker Walkaround Representative Designation Process” which seeks to clarify the relevant knowledge, skills, and experience with hazardous conditions that is required of workplace inspectors.\textsuperscript{2171} The revision allows employees to have greater representation during OSHA inspections which will enhance overall safety and health in the workplace.

On 6 October 2023, the US Department of Labor announced that additional funding for 12 new projects under the Mega Construction Project Program, an initiative developed in March 2023 with the objective of removing barriers to opportunity for underrepresented individuals in the construction trades and expand job growth in the sector.\textsuperscript{2172}


On 1 November 2023, Head of the US Small Business Administration Isabel Guzman announced that three new Small Business Lending Company licenses have been granted. These licenses to lenders will focus on historically underserved markets and minority-owned enterprises. This will help remove longstanding barriers to capital for entrepreneurs and will create more jobs in these previously under-utilized sectors.

On 9 November 2023, the US Department of Labor updated its Transition Assistance Program for veteran and military spouse jobseekers. It will provide personalized employment assistance and offer digital matching of skills and experiences with employment networking and training services.

On 15 November 2023, the US Department of Labor announced that USD98 million in funding will be available to support pre-apprenticeships in high-demand industries, educational guidance, and employment services to disadvantaged youth.

On 16 November 2023, Acting Secretary of Labor Julie Su, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken, and US Trade Representative Katherine Tai launched the Presidential Memorandum on Advancing Worker Empowerment, Rights, and High Labor Standards Globally. Acting Secretary Su noted that the US Department of Labor is committed to combatting forced labor and improve transparency and accountability of global corporations and supply chains. She also stated that the US has developed a Multilateral Partnership for Organizing, Worker Empowerment, and Rights with the aim of strengthening independent unions and the freedom of association worldwide.

On 28 November 2023, Acting Secretary Su convened a “New Frontiers for Empowering Workers and Businesses” conference in Washington with business leaders, investors, and workers. The meeting focused on developing strategies to ensure business leaders and investors strengthen workers’ voices as a means to create more resilient and competitive industries across the US.

On 5 December 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration announced a significant investment in the education sector, allocating USD277 million towards Education Innovation and Research Grants. This fund is aimed at aiding academic recovery efforts, demonstrating the administration’s commitment to enhancing and revitalizing education in the country.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation. It has taken strong action to encourage job growth in a variety of industries through its investment in R&D, education and skills training, and more inclusive lending options. It has also taken steps to ensure a safe and health workplace which will ensure a higher level of quality for newly created jobs.

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

*Analyst: Ng Arian Man Lok*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation.

On 17 July 2023, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) held a hearing on “Future-proof jobs and skills training for the digital and green transitions” to discuss reskilling and upskilling workers in order to best support green and digital transitions.\(^{2179}\)

On 18 July 2023, the European Investment Bank (EIB) announced that it would be lending over EUR600 million in loans and leases to small and medium-sized enterprises in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.\(^{2180}\) This agreement with the ING aims to accelerate environmental and financial sustainability.

On 12 September 2023, the EIB revealed a proposal to provide approximately EUR50 million toward financing small and mid-caps companies primarily located in the region of Castilla y León of Spain.\(^{2181}\) The funds would mainly go towards projects focusing on supporting job creation, human capital retention and promoting regional policies on circular economy.

On 15 September 2023, the EIB revealed it had signed a EUR65 million agreement with the Atlantic Business International to support the small and medium sized enterprise market in Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Senegal.\(^{2182}\) The funds will focus on going towards projects promoting job creation in the African region.

On 9-10 October 2023, the EU and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) met in Oman to discuss cooperation between the two organizations on global security, climate policies, and economic relationships.\(^{2183}\) The Joint Council emphasized scientific research and innovation as well as climate investments as contributions toward creating new jobs.

On 25 October 2023, the EIB signed an investment grant of EUR40 million dedicated to funding the “MEDUSA” Submarine Cable Project that will bolster high-speed digital connectivity between North Africa and the EU.\(^{2184}\) By establishing high quality connectivity to universities and education and research centres in North Africa Countries, the project is expected to encourage scientific knowledge exchange which will yield innovation, research and job creation in the region.

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On 2 December 2023, the EIB signed the Blue Mediterranean Partnership cooperation agreement at COP28 that aims to mobilize EUR1 billion toward financing blue economy projects promoting sustainability in the Mediterranean and Red Sea regions.\textsuperscript{2185} At the conference, Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA) Agency Director-General Jakob Granit attributed the partnership as a much-needed one that “protects marine resources and creates much-needed jobs.”

On 2 December 2023, the EIB announced at COP28 that it would enter into a partnership with Mission Innovation in order to accelerate the development of clean energy technologies.\textsuperscript{2186} EIB Vice-President Ambroise Fayolle expressed the significance of the partnership for contributing toward a net-zero future from advancing technologies, commenting that “Financing the technologies of tomorrow is key to reaching global climate goals, supporting economies’ competitiveness and creating new jobs.”

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to work toward quality job creation. Not only has the European Union been vocal in its support for job creation, specifically as a motivator for increased sustainability, but the EU has also showcased its commitment toward job creation through its investment projects particularly funded through the European Investment Bank. The EU has acted to provide skills training and help small- and medium-sized enterprises in order to bring about greater employment opportunities.

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

\textit{Analyst: Mia Xie}

\textsuperscript{2185} Blue Mediterranean Partnership steps up support for sustainable blue economy, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 2 December 2023. Access Date: 3 December 2023. https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2023-489-blue-mediterranean-partnership-steps-up-support-for-sustainable-blue-economy

16. Digital Economy: Digital Ecosystem with Trust

“We seek to increase trust across our digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.”

G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

The G7 recognizes the role that digitalization has in economic growth and social well-being. As such, G7 members stress the importance of developing and implementing frameworks that focus on data privacy, intellectual property rights protection, and the strengthening of democratic principles to combat authoritarian practices such as mass surveillance and network restrictions. At the same time, G7 members remain committed to improving internet governance to ensure that cyberspaces remain free, secure, and global. The G7 also calls for the responsible use of new technologies including artificial intelligence (AI) and endorses international cooperation to regulate its use with policies that are centred on human rights and democratic values. Although the topic of the digital economy is relatively new, the rise of new technologies and the concern for users’ security and privacy has become increasingly relevant. Thus, discussions on tackling computer and telecommunications crimes, protecting personal data, and countering interference in information and communication technologies by state and non-state actors have been recurring themes on the G7’s agenda.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders committed to investigate, prosecute, and punish technology criminals who interfere with computers and telecommunications technology regardless of their location.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their concern for cyber-crime and welcomed the results provided by the Government/Industry Dialogue on Safety and Confidence in Cyberspace in Paris.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders committed to keep fighting against transnational organized crime, including cyber-crime and online child pornography.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 leaders called partners to fight against the use of the internet for purposes of child trafficking and their sexual exploitation. Leaders also committed to guarantee effective actions...
against intellectual property rights violations in the digital realm. Leaders recognized that effective protection of personal data and privacy on the Internet is key to ensure users’ trust. Leaders called for cooperation between governments, regional and international organizations, the private sector, civil society and the G8 to fight against the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) for terrorism and criminal activities. Finally, leaders also encouraged international action to reinforce patent quality and improve the distribution of patent information while calling for transparency in technology markets.

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders recognized the importance of implementing mechanisms to detect and prevent terrorism and violent extremism, as well as the increase of hatred and intolerance including through the internet.\textsuperscript{2192} Leaders also committed to ensure the protection of intellectual property rights.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders committed to support accessible, reliable, and secure cyberspaces to promote economic growth and prosperity.\textsuperscript{2193} Leaders also committed to implement mechanisms to combat the malicious use of cyberspace by state and non-state actors. Leaders stated that no country should conduct or support theft of intellectual property facilitated by ICTs with the aim of increasing their companies competitive advantages. Leaders reaffirmed their support for the free flow of information to ensure transparency and internet freedom, while promoting privacy, data protection, and cyber security. Finally, leaders also committed to protect and promote human rights online, emphasizing the importance of full and active participation of governments, the private sector, civil society, the technical community, and international organizations in Internet governance.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders committed to cooperate in enforcing new and already existing international rules to tackle the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, including forced technology transfer and cyber-enabled theft.\textsuperscript{2194} Leaders also committed to address the use of the internet for terrorism, including as a tool for recruitment, training, propaganda and financing. At the same time, leaders called for cooperation with the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, G7 leaders addressed the importance of reinforcing democracies against malicious behaviors and foreign hostile intervention by state and non-state actors.\textsuperscript{2195} Leaders thereby committed to undertake threats to cybersecurity, strategic communications and counter-intelligence. Leaders also noted the efforts made towards ensuring an open, free and secure internet, while working to tackle terrorist propaganda. Leaders recognized the need for action against threats fostered by security vulnerabilities in 5G networks and supply chains. Finally, leaders acknowledged the importance of supporting the responsible development of AI.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to maintain an open, interoperable, reliable and secure internet.\textsuperscript{2196} Leaders also affirmed their disapproval of measures that weaken the G7’s shared democratic values, namely government-imposed internet shutdowns and network restrictions. Finally, leaders endorsed the use of the Digital Ministers’ Internet Safety Principles to improve online safety, including tackling hate speech and protecting human rights and freedom of expression.

\textsuperscript{2193} G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 27 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html
\textsuperscript{2194} The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 09 June 2018. Access Date: 28 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html
At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to create an inclusive and global digital ecosystem that promotes an open, free and secure Internet, protecting privacy and personal data.2197 Leaders also welcomed the Declaration for the Future of the Internet, calling for partners to fight against digital authoritarianism. Finally, leaders affirmed their efforts towards the strengthening of cyber defenses, cooperating to improve cyberspace security against malicious uses from state and non-state actors.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders committed to “seek to increase trust across our digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.”2198 This commitment has two main components for assessment to first improve confidence in digital technology, such as by addressing cyber-crimes and the protection of personal data. The second component is to fight against limitations and restrictions against transparency and Internet freedoms, such as internet shutdowns, censorship, and mass-surveillance.

“Increase” is understood to mean furthering the efforts to a previous commitment.2199 The interpretation does not include new and unique efforts and initiatives.

“Trust” is understood to mean the sense that another person or institution is secure, dependable and accurate.2200 In the context of the commitment, it refers to the belief that the use of digital technology will reasonably not lead to any harm or attacks, nor will it be restricted and factually false.

“Digital ecosystem” is understood to mean the network of digital platforms and users that interact through the Internet through the exchange of services, communication and content.2201 Examples include e-commerce and social media.

“Influence” is understood to mean the ability or impact to affect and change individuals, decisions, or outcomes.2202

“Counter” is understood to mean to respond to something in the converse direction, with aims of clashing, differing, and contrasting.2203 In the context of the commitment, it refers to responding to authoritarian controls on the digital ecosystem.

“Authoritarian approaches” is understood to mean the restriction of freedoms on the Internet, such as the limitation of privacy and accurate information.2204 Examples of digital authoritarian tools include censorship, surveillance, misinformation, internet shutdowns, biometric tracking tools, as well as arresting protestors.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members who demonstrate strong action in both dimensions of the commitment. Actions in both elements of the commitment can include both domestic and international actions.

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Examples of strong actions to increase trust domestically include but are not limited to: enforcing policies to penalize digital actors infringing democratic guidelines and cracking down on malicious or criminal behaviour digitally. International examples of strong actions include initiating education for individuals on data protection and cybersecurity; leading discussions on data protection issues through meetings and international organizations; advancing international initiatives to clamp down on international cyber-crime; and through partnering with countries to research and improve regulation as new technology emerges.

For the second pillar of countering authoritarian influences domestically, examples of strong actions include but are not limited to increasing funding to improve individuals’ access to free and fair information, protecting access to services within the digital ecosystem, and increasing regulation of privacy infringement. International actions may include actively identifying countries that fail to comply with democratic principles around technology and sanctioning these countries to disincentivize authoritarian approaches.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who demonstrate strong action in one of the target dimensions while demonstrating weak or no action in the other dimension or some action in both areas. Weak actions can include both domestic and international actions. Examples of weak actions include but are not limited to attending meetings on addressing cybercrime or insufficient data protection; verbally condemning actors that have committed cybercrime, data privacy infringements, or digital authoritarianism; and verbally committing towards increasing trust in the digital ecosystem.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member demonstrates weak action in one dimensions, fails to demonstrate an action in either dimension, or takes action that is directly antithetical to the commitment.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<th>Score</th>
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<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has not taken any action to increase trust across digital ecosystems or counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action either to increase trust across digital ecosystems or to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches or has taken weak action in both increasing trust across digital ecosystems and countering the influence of authoritarian approaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken strong action to increase trust across digital ecosystems and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.

On 31 May 2023, Government of Canada announced the Canadian Program for Cyber Security Certification for cyber security certification that will result in mandatory certification requirements in select federal defense contracts.2205 The primary objective of the Canadian Program for Cyber Security Certification is to safeguard the Government of Canada’s unclassified contractual information held on defense suppliers’ networks, systems, and applications against cyber threats and to reinforce the goals of Canada’s National Cyber Security Action Plan and National Cyber Security Strategy. It is set to take effect in 2024.

On 22 June 2023, Government of Canada implemented Bill-C18, also known as the Online News Act.2206 The Act presents a framework requiring social media platforms to develop agreements with Canadian news sites to

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provide them with compensation for sharing their journalistic content that appears on their platforms; while the Act emphasizes protecting the revenue of national and local Canadian news agencies, it also stated its intent to promote news content of “public interest.”\footnote{Bill C-18, Parliament of Canada (Ottawa) 22 June 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023. https://www.parl.ca/DocumentViewer/en/44-1/bill/C-18/royal-assent}


On 1 October 2023, the Government of Canada announced its annual Cyber Security Awareness Month, also known as Cyber Month.\footnote{October Is Cyber Security Awareness Month in Canada, the Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 July 2023. Access Date: 02 November 2023. https://www.getcybersafe.gc.ca/en/cyber-security-awareness-month} Cyber Month is a part of Canada’s larger Get Cyber Safe national public awareness campaign created to inform Canadians about cyber security and protection measures individuals can implement.


Canada has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches. Canada has demonstrated active willingness to increase national cybersecurity awareness, thus decreasing the likelihood of cyber threats, and to invest in investigating new digital technologies. Canada has also taken actions to ensure transparency, safety, equity, fairness, and accountability to protect citizens and democratic norms.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Anna Lysenko}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.

On 16 June 2023, the Ministry of the Economy, Finance, and of Digital and Industrial Sovereignty, as part of the strategy for cyber security under the international investment France 2030 plan, renewed a third cycle of...
calls for project proposals. This initiative supports the development of crucial and innovative technological building blocks.

On 11 July 2023, Minister of Higher Education and Research Sylvie Retailleau and Minister Barrot launched the Networks of the Future research program, and the France 6G campaign. The research program will be supported by EUR65 million in funding from the France 2030 investment plan.

On 25 August 2023, the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union adopted the Digital Services Act. The Act will promote the safety of European internet users from illegal, dangerous, and harmful content by regulating the activities of major platforms, such as Amazon, Google, Instagram, and LinkedIn.

On 22 September 2023, French delegates met with representatives from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A joint statement was released following the meeting that encouraged continued cooperation in the cyber domain, especially regarding building cyber capabilities.

On 4 October 2023, the eNSEMBLE (Future of Digital Collaboration) was unveiled as part of the Priority Research Program and Equipment. The program will be funded as part of the France 2030 investment plan to reduce digital divides, increase innovation and accessibility, and integrate artificial intelligence to advance daily activities. The program also has EUR38.25 million distributed across more than 60 labs and participating teams.

France has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches. On both fronts, France has taken strong actions in increasing trust, as seen in its initiatives that are researching and preparing for 6G technology, researching cybersecurity, reducing inequality, increasing accessibility and advancing technology for everyday life. As well, its commitment to countering the influence of disinformation and campaigns of the like, is seen through the Digital Services Act.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lesley Isaro

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.

On 4 August 2023, the Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport published the draft of the “Digitale Dienste Gesetz (DDG),” a supplement to the EU’s Digital Services Act (DSA), and welcomed comments and feedback


from the public.\textsuperscript{217} The draft outlines fines and penalties regarding violations of the EU’s DSA, and requires services providers to take precaution against illegal content. According to the draft proposal, the Federal Network Agency will act as a central coordinator.

On 31 August 2023, the Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport and the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information Technology jointly hosted the Indonesian-German Digital Dialogue.\textsuperscript{218} The countries discussed their national digital strategies. The aim of these dialogues is to foster digital and connected societies, and to engage in best-practices sharing to tackle issues regarding data protection. Following, on 26 September 2023, both countries jointly hosted a virtual event with relevant stakeholders to exchange data protection policies.\textsuperscript{219}

On 22 September 2023, German delegates met with representatives from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.\textsuperscript{220} A joint statement was released following the meeting that encouraged continued cooperation in the cyber domain, especially regarding building cyber capabilities.

On 8 October 2023, the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport attended the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in Kyoto, Japan, under the theme: “Internet We Want – Empowering All People.”\textsuperscript{221} This year’s IGF featured eight pillars, including artificial intelligence and emerging technologies, avoiding internet fragmentation, cybersecurity, cybercrime and online safety, data governance and trust, digital divides and inclusion, and global digital governance and cooperation.

On 10 October 2023, the Federal Cartel Office, the Bundeskartellamt, ruled that Google’s parent company, Alphabet, must provide service users the option to decide how their personal data is collected and utilized across its various digital services.\textsuperscript{222} Specifically, it ruled that Google must “provide its users with the possibility to give free, specific, informed and unambiguous consent to the processing of their data across services.” This decision aligns Germany with the European Union’s Digital Markets Act.

Germany has fully complied with the commitment to increase trust across our digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches. Germany has taken action to formalize and align its legislation with wider EU-regulations and laws. Germany has also participated in multilateral workshops to share best practices regarding data security in order to increase trust in the digital ecosystem.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Grace Ho Lan Chong}

\textsuperscript{221} 18th annual meeting, Internet Governance Forum (Geneva). 12 October, 2023. Access Date: 02 November, 2023. https://www.intgovforum.org/en/content/igf-2023
\textsuperscript{222} Bundeskartellamt gives users of Google services better control over their data, Bundeskartellamt (Bonn) 05 October 2023. Access Date: 03 November 2023. https://www.bundeskartellamt.de/SharedDocs/Meldung/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2023/05_10_2023_Google_Data.html
Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.

On 14 July 2023, Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers Alessio Butti committed to the “Together for digital transformation” initiative.2223 In partnership with Italy’s regions and autonomous provinces, the partnership is focusing on integrating digitization with the development of the regions by 2026. More specifically, this agreement includes sharing knowledge, collaborating on digital strategies, standardizing technology and modernizing government infrastructure.

On 24 July 2023, the Department for Digital Transformation of the Presidency of the Council committed EUR5 million to the “Digital Twin for Innovative Air Service” initiative, in partnership with the National Civil Aviation Board.2224 This initiative will use technology to research the safety and possibilities of automated aviation in urban and rural environments.

On 27 July 2023, Undersecretary Butti met with the President of the Italian Football Federation, Gabriele Gravina to discuss the integration of artificial intelligence to achieve readily accessible and secure health documents.2225

On 22 September 2023, the Department for Digital Transformation established a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with telecom industry partners, as part of the “Ultrafast and 5GNetworks” of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.2226 The MoU prioritizes greater collaboration between the government and industry, ensures a timely and standardized implementation of 5G and increases connectivity throughout the country by 2026.

On 22 September 2023, Italian delegates met with representatives from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.2227 A joint statement was released following the meeting that encouraged continued cooperation in the cyber domain, especially regarding building cyber capabilities.

On 13 October 2023, Italy successfully campaigned for Luca Tagliaretti to become the first Executive Director of the European Competence Center on Cyber-security as part of Italy’s priority to be a leader in cyber-security.2228

On 20 October 2023, Deputy Minister for Development Cooperation Edmondo Cirielli affirmed Italy’s commitment towards collaborating with African countries on developing strong digital ecosystems in his keynote address.2229

On 28 November 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni chaired a meeting for the Inter-ministerial Committee for Cybersecurity.2230 The Committee focused on the increase in cyberattacks, particularly on institutional websites, following the geopolitical conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East.

On 30 November 2023, the Department for Digital Transformation and the Union of Provinces of Italy signed a memorandum of understanding to provide further guidelines on how the government would implement further development of digital skills in the economy.2231

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches. Italy has taken strong action in increasing trust across the digital ecosystem, ranging from actions in increasing research on the safety of automated aviation, developing accessible and secure health records, taking a regional leadership role and standardizing the roll-out of 5G networks. That being said, Italy has not taken action in combating authoritarianism.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Zekai Zhu

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.

On 29 May 2023, the Personal Information Protection Commission (PPC) of Japan hosted its annual Privacy Awareness Week.2232 This is an initiative started by the Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities (APPA) in 2006, and aims to raise awareness on the importance of digital privacy and protecting personal data. As a member of the APPA since 2016, the theme of Japan’s Privacy Awareness Week this year was “Back to Basics – Privacy Foundations,” and featured awareness campaigns for businesses, families, and individuals on privacy protection.

On 3 July 2023, the Japan-EU Digital Partnership Council held its first meeting in Tokyo.2233 Minister for Digital Transformation Taro Kono, Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Takeaki Matsumoto, and State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Fusae Ota represented Japan on the Council. They discussed the development of 6G technology, expansion of generative AI, and cross-border data and protection. Both parties committed to establishing a permanent communication channel to provide regular

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updates on legislative and non-legislative frameworks with regards to AI, and reaffirmed the importance of the strong data protection rules. They both demonstrated their support for the establishment of an Institutional Arrangement for a Partnership (IAP) to operationalize DFFT.

On 10 August 2023, Japan became the second state to ratify the Second Additional Protocol to the Cybercrime Convention. The treaty aims to provide more effective steps for international cooperation and evidence sharing across borders regarding cybercrime.

On 14 September 2023, Ambassador Hideo Ishizuki, Ambassador in charge of Cyber Policy and Deputy Director General of Foreign Policy Bureau, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, led the Japanese delegation for the Fifth Japan-India Cyber Dialogue. Both parties discussed national cyber policies and security strategies, along with 5G and Open Radio Access Network (RAN) technology developments. Both sides also explored opportunities for bilateral cooperation in capacity building, particularly under the United Nations and the Quadrilateral meeting of Japan, Australia, India and the US.

On 3 October 2023, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry hosted the 16th meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Japan on cyber security policy. At this year’s meeting, parties exchanged practices regarding cybersecurity policies, and reaffirmed collaboration activities for the upcoming year. These practices include joint awareness raising, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and cyber-exercises.

On 8 October 2023, Japan hosted the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) under the theme of “Internet We Want – Empowering All People.” This year’s IGF featured eight pillars, including AI and emerging technologies, avoiding internet fragmentation, cybersecurity, cybercrime and online safety, data governance and trust, digital divides and inclusion, and global digital governance and cooperation.

On 9 October 2023, Japan co-hosted the Japan-US-EU Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Week for the Indo-Pacific Region. This week-long training session featured hands-on training with industry experts in AI and cybersecurity, and seminars on four key topics: awareness of issues and initiatives by government officials in each region; standardization; incident response; and supply chain risk management.

On 2 November 2023, the National Diet established a supra-partisan group to develop and propose policies regarding the protection of freedom of speech on the internet whilst ensuring people's privacy.

On 6 November 2023, Japan, South Korea, and the US announced that they would establish a high-level consultative group to address North Korean cyberattacks, and other cyber and emerging technology issues. The trilateral group had previously agreed to set up a group after an August summit at Camp David in the United States.

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On 14 November 2023, Japan and the US held the second ministerial meeting of the Japan-US Economic Policy Consultative Committee.\textsuperscript{2240} One of the key pillars of this continued bilateral diplomacy is personal data protection and privacy. Both parties expressed continued commitment towards facilitating cross-border data flows and effective data and privacy protections globally. To demonstrate this commitment, both parties expressed their interest in the expansion and promotion of the Global Cross-Border Privacy Rules Forum and Global Privacy Recognition for Processors Systems. Japan and the US also stated plans to uphold and promote the Organisation for Co-operation and Economic Development’s Declaration on Government Access to Personal Data Held by Private Sector Entities.\textsuperscript{2241}

On 21 November 2023, the first Cyber Dialogue between Japan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization took place in Brussels, Belgium. Both parties committed to strong working relations in the field of digital technology.\textsuperscript{2242}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches. Japan has taken action to improve confidence in digital technology by hosting awareness campaigns and taking steps to implement the DFFT. Japan has also increased bilateral and multilateral collaborations to exchange cyber-exercises, hands-on training and discussions on the latest technology like Open RAN and 6G. As for countering authoritarian influences, Japan has taken strong action to support international cooperation, information sharing, the free flow of data and data protection.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Grace Ho Lan Chong}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.

On 28 June 2023, the United Kingdom and Singapore signed a joint agreement on boosting the technology for trade and security.\textsuperscript{2243} Deputy Prime Minister Oliver Dowden signed the agreement, containing clauses with the goals of discussing data regulation, protection, and the international transfer of data. Additionally, the two nations agreed to share best practices on data management in the government.

On 7 September 2023, the United Kingdom, in a joint operation with the United States, sanctioned 11 members of a cyber-criminal gang found responsible for a chain of ransomware attacks.\textsuperscript{2244} The goal of the sanctions is to disrupt ransomware attacks and expose the people implementing them.

On 22 September 2023, delegates from the United Kingdom met with representatives from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.\textsuperscript{2245} A joint statement was released following the meeting that encouraged continued cooperation in the cyber domain, especially regarding building cyber capabilities.


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On 5 October 2023, the Competition and Markets Authority launched an investigation into the supply of public cloud infrastructure services in the United Kingdom. After a recommendation by the Office of Communications, the Competition and Markets Authority began to investigate whether various factors within the market, including but not limited to egress fees, discounts, and technical barriers were likely to lead to a monopoly or oligopoly within the cloud infrastructure market.

On 25 October 2023, the Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak, announced details regarding a future speech on artificial intelligence (AI) safety and how to better harness the future benefits of AI. Additionally, the government of the United Kingdom has published a paper detailing the risks and capabilities of frontier AI, as well as how to manage those risks.

On 2 November 2023, the Counter Ransomware Initiative (CRI) signed a joint statement denouncing ransomware and payments being made to cyber criminals. Members of the CRI, including the UK and other international partners, are committed to disrupting organized crime and developing robust and effective policies and practices to enhance the global response to ransomware members. The statement is the first international statement to strongly oppose paying ransom attackers with relevant funds from central governments.

On 21 November, the UK signed an Accord with the Republic of Korea to further enforce sanctions against North Korea. As part of the Accord, both parties will commit to cooperating on security and defence issues, including the signing of a Strategic Cyber Partnership to tackle cyber threats.

On 2 December 2023, Defence Secretary Grant Shapps, Australian Deputy Prime Minister Richard Marles and the US Secretary of Defense Lloyd Aust strengthened their security partnership. Together they seek to advance new programmes on threat detection, strengthening the cyber capabilities across the three to protect critical communications and operations systems.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches. It has taken strong action in increasing trust across digital ecosystems by identifying risks to data protection in the cloud industry alongside sanctioning cyber-crime. As well, the United Kingdom has taken strong action in combating authoritarian influences through international agreements sharing best practices, ensuring data protection, and addressing the flow of data.

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

Analyst: Zekai Zhu

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.

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In May 2023, the National Science and Technology Council together with a select committee on artificial intelligence (AI) authored a report on the National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategy Plan 2023 Update.\(^{2251}\) The report detailed proposals for long-term investments in fundamental and responsible AI research. The report went on to cite the importance of exploring pathways for human-AI collaboration, in addition to discussing environments for AI training and testing including the use of public datasets.

In May 2023, the Office of Educational Technology published its insights and recommendations for educators and other similarly interested parties on Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Teaching and Learning.\(^{2252}\) While also raising important concerns regarding the ethics of AI model training and the need to safeguard human cognitive autonomy and upholding equity among students.

On 23 May 2023, the Office of Science and Technology Policy put out a call for public comments and information on National Priorities for Artificial Intelligence.\(^{2253}\) This knowledge will serve to inform future work on this subject and promote an inclusive decision-making process ahead of further AI regulation and policy developments.

On 31 May 2023, the United States and the EU reiterated their partnership in matters of AI development, 6G exploration, and digital identity among other key focus areas in a joint statement from the fourth Ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council.\(^{2254}\) This statement expressed a particular emphasis on coordinated responses to confront foreign information manipulation and interference and disinformation campaigns. The partnership intends to explore the opportunities and risks involved in generative AI. In particular, as the matter relates to the Joint Roadmap on Evaluation and Measurement Tools for Trustworthy AI and Risk Management. Three expert groups have been appointed to support this work, focusing on: AI terminology and taxonomy; cooperation on AI standards and tools for trustworthy AI and risk management; and monitoring and measuring existing and emerging AI risks.

On 22 June 2023, the Secretary of Commerce, Gina Raimondo, announced the inauguration of a public working group on AI led by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.\(^{2255}\) The group’s focus will remain on the opportunities presented in generative AI development in order to address broader technical issues that may arise from AI content generation. The public working group will primarily consist of experts from both the public and private sectors.

On 21 July 2023, the Biden-Harris administration presented voluntary commitments made by seven leading AI companies including: Amazon, Google, Meta, and OpenAI.\(^{2256}\) The agreement serves to sustain the


administration’s commitment to a future with AI that includes safety, security, and trust. Continuing the work toward a future with responsible AI.

On 22 September 2023, American delegates met with representatives from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.\textsuperscript{2257} A joint statement was released following the meeting that encouraged continued cooperation in the cyber domain, especially regarding building cyber capabilities.

On 30 October 2023, President Joe Biden signed a landmark Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence.\textsuperscript{2258} The order calls for new standards for AI safety and security, the protection of civil privacy, support of workers, advocating on behalf of consumers, patients, and students among other objectives.

On 1 November 2023, the Office of the Management and Budget released a draft policy on Advancing Governance, Innovation, and Risk Management for Agency Use of Artificial Intelligence.\textsuperscript{2259} So as to establish AI regulatory frameworks for federal agencies, promote responsible AI innovation, increase transparency, protect federal employees, and mitigate the risks of government AI use.

On 13 November 2023, the Biden-Harris administration released the National Spectrum Strategy, in a move to bolster American innovation, competition, and security in advanced wireless technologies.\textsuperscript{2260} This effort speaks directly to America’s commitment to strengthening trust across digital ecosystems. Longer term objectives for this policy will support the expansion of 5G networks; the development of precision agriculture; and remote aerial vehicles for the purpose of space exploration.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches. The United States has taken strong actions in increasing trust by researching AI, protecting students from AI harms, testing AI, training AI, addressing AI ethics, incorporating public opinions on AI, and ensuring responsible use of AI. As well, it has taken strong action in combating authoritarian approaches by supporting cooperation in the face of foreign manipulation and interference, disinformation, creating standards and examining risks for AI, and ensuring protected rights against AI.

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

\textit{Analyst: Lesley Isaro}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to increase trust across the digital ecosystem and to counter the influence of authoritarian approaches.


On 17 May 2023, the European Union approved the Markets in Cryptoassets regulation. These are the world's first guidelines designed to broadly regulate the cryptocurrency market against malicious activity. Chief amongst them was one that undermines cryptocurrencies' anonymous nature, with a need to "collect and make accessible certain information about the sender and beneficiary of the transfers of crypto assets." The regulation is set to take effect in June 2024.

On 20 June 2023, the European Commission and the High Representative published a Joint Communication on a European Economic Security Strategy. The Joint Communication focuses on minimising risks arising from certain economic flows in the context of increased geopolitical tensions and accelerated technological shifts while preserving maximum levels of economic openness and dynamism.

On 10 July 2023, the European Commission adopted the EU-US Data Privacy Framework. The EU-US Data Privacy Framework aims to ensure safe, encrypted data flows to and from Europe and ensure legal compliance and transparency for companies on both sides of the Atlantic.

On 11 July 2023, the European Commission's POTENTIAL Consortium was launched in Paris by the French Ministry of the Interior and Overseas and the National Agency for Secure Documents. POTENTIAL will test a digital wallet for European citizens in order to prevent identity theft.

On 19 July 2023, the European Council introduced a draft regulation of mandatory cybersecurity requirements. The draft proposes new processes for the design, development, production and making available on the market of hardware and software products to avoid overlapping requirements stemming from different pieces of legislation in EU member states.

On 18 September 2023, the European Union released the Commission Guidelines discussing the relationship between the Network and Information Security Directive Version 2 (NIS 2 Directive) and the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA). The NIS 2 Directive is an expansion of EU-wide security requirements to improve the security of supply chains, simplify reporting obligations, and enforce more stringent measures throughout Europe; it went into effect on 16 January, 2023. The DORA extends operational resilience requirements that were established by EU financial services regulatory bodies to include oversight of digital information and communications technology; it is set to take effect in 2025.

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On 22 September 2023, senior officials from the European Union met with senior officials from North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). A joint statement was released following the meeting that encouraged continued cooperation in the cyber domain, especially regarding building cyber capabilities.

On 3 October 2023, the European Commission established an assessment into four key technologies that may pose a risk to the bloc’s economic security, specifically artificial intelligence (AI), advanced semiconductors, quantum computing and biotechnology. Results from the assessment will determine whether the European Union will impose export controls on them.

On 13 November 2023, the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity formalized a Working Arrangement with Ukrainian counterparts focused on improving cybersecurity capacity-building, best practices exchange and boosting situational awareness.

On 30 November 2023, the Council of the European Union reached a provisional agreement introducing EU-wide cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements. The law ensures that products such as connected home cameras, fridges, televisions and toys are safe for users before they are placed on the market. It aims to streamline regulation and avoid overlapping requirements stemming from different pieces of legislation in EU member states.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to empower citizens to use the Internet and digital technologies safely and securely. The European Union has taken strong actions to increase trust in digital ecosystems by regulating cryptocurrency, establishing a data privacy and data flow framework, ensuring citizens are protected from cyberattacks that undermine device functionality, assessing risks and raising privacy concerns. The European Union has also taken strong action in countering authoritarian influences by introducing long-term regulations that aim to address rising technologies, such as AI and quantum computing. As well, the EU has strongly supported bilateral and multilateral cooperation, secure data flows, standardization, and addressing cyber risks.

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

Analyst: Anna Lysenko
17. Macroeconomics: Fiscal Sustainability and Price Stability

“In striving for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, we are committed to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.”

_Hiroshima G7 Summit Leaders’ Communiqué_

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Background

Macroeconomic issues have remained a high-priority issue on G7 summit agendas for decades. Stretching back to 1975, at the inaugural G7 meeting in Rambouillet, France, leaders emphasized their determination to curb unemployment and inflationary forces, to promote fiscal sustainability in developing countries through deficit reduction and to address the “stagflation” crisis through increasing energy supply and thereby stabilizing energy prices. Over the years, the commitment has evolved beyond its time-specific roots and adapted to the prevailing economic challenges and opportunities of the time. At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to macroeconomic policies that promote stable economic growth in the midst of high, albeit slowly lowering, rates of inflation across their economies. Additionally, G7 leaders committed to fiscal sustainability at a time when all G7 members were gradually improving their economies from massive state expenditures incurred at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

At the 1976 San Juan Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to combat inflation, declaring that high rates of inflation are irreconcilable with sustainable economic growth. Additionally, G7 leaders affirmed their intent to cooperate with certain developed countries in eliminating their budget deficits.

At the 1977 London Summit, G7 leaders declared their intent to pursue non-inflationary economic growth by abandoning protectionist trade policies. Their Summit Communiqué also stresses the importance of international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, in fostering stable economic growth worldwide.

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders shared previous actions and new commitments to promote domestic fiscal stability. G7 leaders pledged to expand their domestic economies within the limits of what would promote sustainable, non-inflationary growth.

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At the 1981 Ottawa Summit, G7 leaders declared that decreasing government deficits served an important role in promoting fiscal sustainability worldwide, and proposed deficit reduction through decreasing public-sector expenditures in prudent ways.\(^{2278}\) Further, members warned against excessive government borrowing worldwide and reaffirmed the paramountcy of fighting inflation as an economic policy goal.

At the 1984 London Summit, G7 leaders focused heavily on support for alleviating the debt burdens of developing countries.\(^{2279}\) Leaders welcomed the role of the IMF in offering loans to debtor countries, and praised the increasing number of debtor countries who were taking international lending assistance on the condition of “painful and courageous” economic policy adjustments. However, the members noted their receptiveness to the consequences of these conditionality. Thus, leaders committed to aid developing countries in their debt relief efforts through the IMF while “taking due account of political and social difficulties,” to encourage long-term foreign direct investment (FDI) flow into debtor countries and to visit rescheduling of debts for debtor countries who demonstrate compliance with their loan conditions.

At the 1985 Bonn Summit, each G7 leader individually outlined a series of domestic economic commitments, many of which orbited around themes of fiscal sustainability and price stability.\(^{2280}\) Notably, United States President Ronald Reagan emphasized the need for reducing government deficits by constraining public spending. President of the French Republic François Mitterrand focused on inflation reduction and public spending control alongside promoting “sustained growth” through “education, research and investment in high technologies.” German Chancellor Helmut Kohl committed to rein in government deficits and public sector involvement in the economy. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney all stressed public fiscal discipline, with Italy and Canada further emphasizing deficit reduction and noninflationary growth.

At the 1986 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed prior commitments and introduced further multilateral action to coordinate stability- and growth-conducive economic policies between their countries.\(^{2281}\) The leaders agreed to establish a Group of Seven Finance Ministers, comprising each member government’s highest official tasked with domestic economic affairs, to meet between summits with the aim of promoting mutually compatible economic policies across the G7 members. The focuses of this mutual action, as elucidated by representatives of the European Community, include non-inflationary growth and exchange rate stability. On fiscal sustainability, G7 leaders also reaffirmed their faith in the multilateral development banks to guide prudent financial policy for debtor countries and emphasized their support for “flexibility in rescheduling debt” and for further lending from commercial banks.

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 leaders operationalized the “menu approach” for recourses available to heavily indebted countries.\(^{2282}\) Under this new approach to international lending policy, leaders committed to support the supply of various lending options with distinct repayment and negotiation processes offered by commercial banks in conjunction with existing official and multilateral lending structures.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 members again reaffirmed their support for deficit reduction and non-inflationary growth within their economies, and committed to appropriate goals given each member’s balance-of-payments situation.\(^{2283}\) Members running deficits, such as Canada, the United States and Italy, committed to

further reduce their deficits, whereas members running surpluses, including Japan and Germany, committed to pursue non-inflationary economic growth. Additionally, G7 leaders committed to a “strengthened debt strategy” for countries with high burdens, introducing further incentives for debtor countries to introduce debt-reducing fiscal measures, facilitating a heightened role for both the Bretton Woods institutions and commercial banks and dismantling regulations that would unnecessarily hinder debt reductions.\(^{2284}\)

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 leaders endorsed “sustained recovery and price stability” as consensus economic priorities, and outlined various commitments to ensure fiscal sustainability and price stability.\(^{2285}\) Particularly, leaders committed to regulate public-sector spending, including by cutting unproductive subsidies, delegating tasks to public-private partnerships and exploring privatization measures.

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders introduced further commitments to promote fiscal sustainability in heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs).\(^{2286}\) Particularly, leaders called for Paris Club creditors to voluntarily alleviate debts and explore debt conversion schemes for HIPCs debtors.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, G8 leaders welcomed progress on the HIPC debt reduction strategy coordinated by the Paris Club creditors and various regional and international financial institutions.\(^{2287}\) By the time of this summit, six countries received debt alleviation commitments and heightened financing assistance under the HIPC debt relief initiative. Further, leaders called for creditor countries to relieve aid-related bilateral debt for HIPCs.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders launched the Köln Debt Initiative, a restructuring of existing HIPC debt relief policies.\(^{2288}\) The new initiative emphasizes “poverty reduction by releasing resources for investment in health, education and social needs,” and responds to an identified need for “a more enduring solution” to HIPC debt burdens.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders agreed on further provisions to promote debt relief internationally.\(^{2289}\) Leaders committed to remove obstacles to trade affecting HIPCs, promote private sector development and launch a new trade Round focused on balanced economic growth, to promote economic development and debt reduction in developing countries.

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders released a specific statement discussing improvements to the Köln Debt Initiative.\(^{2290}\) Leaders agreed to a series of recommendations for international financial institutions to secure funding for the Initiative, to ensure that Debt Initiative “graduate” countries hold sustainable debt loads at the Completion Point and to encourage creditors to reduce their HIPC debts.


\(^{2286}\) Lyon Economic Communiqué: Making a Success of Globalization for the Benefit of All, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 1996. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996lyon/communique.html


At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders welcomed the progress on HIPC debt sustainability made possible by the HIPC Initiative, and asked their finance ministers to expand and fully fund the Initiative’s mandate until at least December 2006.2291

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders supported the cancellation of all debts owed by eligible HIPCs to the International Development Association of the World Bank, the IMF and the African Development Fund.2292

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders committed to fully implement and fund the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and to support IMF/World Bank cooperation with low-income countries on debt sustainability.2293

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 leaders updated on their domestic balance-of-payments situations.2294 Representatives of the United States and Japan committed to erase their budget deficits within five to six years, whereas Canada committed to “eliminating total government net debt in a generation.”2295 Representatives of the European Union and Russia committed to pursue sustainable economic growth.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their support for fiscal and economic stability as a guiding principle for macroeconomic action, in the context of recovery from the 2008 financial crisis.2296 Leaders agreed that, while domestic stimulus packages would strain budget deficit reduction initiatives in the short term, they would still work towards “fiscal sustainability in the medium term.”2297

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 leaders agreed that “restoring medium-term fiscal sustainability remains a priority,” and called for deficit and surplus countries alike to work towards balanced growth.2298 Further, leaders called on their central banks to enact monetary policies that maintain price stability.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders committed to partner economic growth with fiscal sustainability, aiming to put “debt as a share of GDP [gross domestic product] on a sustainable path.”2299

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders emphasized the role of fiscal policy actors in securing economic progress, declaring that, despite the role of monetary policy in combating inflation, central banks alone cannot assure “strong, sustainable and balanced growth.”2300 Subsequently, leaders committed to making public expenditures more efficient by focusing on “high-quality investment,” with a view to “support productivity, growth and responsibility in the world economy.”

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2292 Gleneagles Summit Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html
2298 G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/1ough-erne-communique.html#economy
2299 G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html
2300 G7 Ise-Shima Summit Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html
employment, inclusiveness and growth.” The leaders’ commitment to emphasize “high-quality investments” came alongside a reaffirmation of commitments to manage debt sustainably.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed that fiscal sustainability would underpin the economic recovery necessitated by the Covid-19 pandemic. Moving out from an immediate crisis response focus, leaders affirmed that “strong, resilient, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth” would be the guiding principle of economic recovery and future economic development.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to medium-term public finance sustainability, in the context of a “stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix.” Leaders also focused on fiscal sustainability outside the G7 countries, committing to fully implement the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments as a complement to existing assistance frameworks for low-income countries facing debt sustainability challenges.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, “in striving for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth,” leaders committed to a “stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.” This commitment contains three main concepts – price stability, economic growth and fiscal sustainability.

“Policy mix” is understood to mean the combination of fiscal and monetary policies that a country implements to manage its economy. In the G7 context, elected governments are the entities that implement fiscal policy, whereas monetary policy is implemented by independent central banks.

“Macroeconomic” is understood to mean “a study of economics in terms of whole systems especially with reference to general levels of output and income and to the interrelations among sectors of the economy.”

“Stability” is understood to mean “the quality, state, or degree of being stable.” “Price stability” accordingly refers to an economy where prices are stable – i.e. the rate of inflation is low and/or decreasing or within the target range set by the central bank.

“Growth” is understood to mean economic growth. This can be quantified by improvements in metrics such as GDP or gross national income.

“Oriented” is understood to mean to be directed. Accordingly, in the context of this commitment, “stability-oriented” policies refer to policies functionally directed at maintaining a low inflation rate, whereas “growth-oriented” policies refer to policies functionally directed at improving economic growth. These policies will have

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2301 G7 Ise-Shima Summit Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 30 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html)

2302 Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 30 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html)

2303 G7 Elmau Summit Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html)

2304 G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html)


contradictory effects – i.e. depending on its structure and the breadth of its target, growth-oriented policies may increase the inflation rate whereas stability-oriented policies may maintain or decrease economic growth.

“Fiscal sustainability” is defined as “the ability of a government to maintain public finances at a credible and serviceable position over the long term.” In the context of this commitment, this refers to the ability of governments implementing measures to maintain or even decrease the debt-to-GDP and/or deficit-to-GDP ratios, especially in light of the large budgetary deficits that G7 members ran as part of their response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

“Medium term” refers to “lasting for a period of time that is neither long nor short.” In the context of this commitment, this refers arbitrarily to a period between three and six fiscal years from now as this period would encompass at least one electoral cycle.

Altogether, in this commitment, leaders have committed to fiscal policy measures that are functionally directed at maintaining a low inflation rate, improving economic growth, and at least maintaining the deficit-to-GDP ratios over the next three to six years. The assumption, however, is that G7 members will always strive for increased economic growth, so the focus of this commitment is on price stability and fiscal sustainability.

Fiscal policy measures specific to price stability include tackling the causes of supply-side inflation (e.g. labour shortages, supply chain backlogs), reducing government spending, enforcement of antitrust or competition law, price ceilings on price-volatile consumer goods (e.g. fuel, food, energy) and targeted investments (e.g. in a particular sector) or targeted relief measures (e.g. rebates given to low-income individuals only). Monetary policy measures include increasing the policy interest rate (or maintaining it if prices are stabilizing), selling government securities in the open market, increasing reserve requirements, increasing the discount rate and increasing capital requirements for certain sectors (e.g. mortgages) that are contributing to inflation.

Fiscal policy measures more specific to fiscal sustainability include the development of contingency plans or funds, legislation or regulations that limit deficit or debt levels, adjustments of the retirement age or pension benefits, identified savings or efficiencies in government spending, increased taxes on high-earning individuals or entities or products, identifying new sources of revenue or increasing existing ones and maintaining balanced budgets.

Enacting any of the measures above (including through the adoption of legislation or regulations) would be considered a “strong” action. Actions considered weak include verbal reaffirmations, assigning particular entities or individuals with the responsibility to follow-up on this topic or attending meetings where the above topics are discussed.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action aimed at maintaining both price stability and fiscal sustainability.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take weak action aimed at maintaining both price stability and fiscal sustainability, or strong action with respect to only one of the two target areas.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member does not take actions either with respect to price stability or fiscal sustainability, or takes weak actions in one domain and none in the other. There is also the possibility of antithetical compliance, whereby a G7 member takes action that increases prices (i.e. decrease price stability) or directs the country towards decreased fiscal sustainability.

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Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member does not adopt macroeconomic policies that aim to maintain price stability or fiscal sustainability or the G7 member adopts weak macroeconomic policies in one domain and none in the other or the G7 member adopts policies that worsen either domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member adopts weak macroeconomic policies that aim to maintain price stability and fiscal sustainability or the G7 member adopts strong macroeconomic policies in one domain and weak policies in the other domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member adopts strong macroeconomic policies that aim to maintain price stability and fiscal sustainability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.

On 7 June 2023, the Bank of Canada increased interest rates by 0.25 per cent, hiking rates from 4.75 per cent to 5 per cent.\(^{2311}\) Such contractionary monetary policies aim to reduce inflation rates, supporting price stability.

On 28 June 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced the establishment of the Early Learning and Child Care Infrastructure Fund to help public and not-for-profit childcare providers deliver affordable child care – to subsidize this service to the public.\(^{2312}\) The new fund provided an additional CAD625 million to provinces and territories to increase spaces in communities for this service and support a high-cost service in low-income areas.

On 5 July 2023, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland announced that 11 million low- and modest-income Canadians and families will begin receiving a new, one-time Grocery Rebate.\(^{2313}\) The Canada Revenue Agency delivered this targeted inflation relief to eligible Canadians by direct deposit or cheque.

On 12 July 2023, the Bank of Canada increased interest rates by another 0.25 per cent to make current interest rates at 5 per cent.\(^{2314}\) Such contractionary monetary policies aim to reduce inflation rates, supporting price stability.

On 18 July 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau gave a keynote speech at the Australia-Canada Economic Leadership Forum to discuss economic policy and the overall economic health of the two countries.\(^{2315}\) Canada expressed its key objectives including deepening its own stability and economic health.

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\(^{2311}\) Policy interest rate, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 1 June 2023. Access Date: 28 October 2023. https://www.bankofcanada.ca/core-functions/monetary-policy/key-interest-rate/


\(^{2314}\) Policy interest rate, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 1 June 2023. Access Date: 28 October 2023. https://www.bankofcanada.ca/core-functions/monetary-policy/key-interest-rate/

On 27 July 2023, Canada’s Department of Finance sent their first automatic advance payments as part of Canada Workers Benefit to low- and middle-income earners. The Canada Workers Benefit will provide up to CAD2616 total for an eligible family and CAD1518 total for eligible single workers.

On 1 August 2023, the Bank of Canada published its Debt Management Strategy consultations in response to the Government of Canada’s published strategy in its 2023 Budget. The Government plans to continue its bi-weekly issuance of 3-, 6- and 12-month maturities with auction sizes projected to be in the CAD14 billion to CAD30 billion range during the 2023-24 fiscal year. Cash management bills will continue to be used to help manage the Government’s cash in an efficient manner.

On 26 August 2023, Treasury Board President Anita Anand signaled that federal government spending cuts of around CAD13.4 billion should be refocused on critical services such as health care.

On 6 September 2023, the Bank of Canada stated that it has held its target for the overnight rate at 5 per cent, with its Bank Rate at 5.25 per cent and the deposit rate of 5 per cent. The Bank stated that it is continuing its policy of quantitative tightening, with the purpose of restoring price stability. The Bank further stated that tightness in the labor market has continued to ease gradually further restoring fiscal and price stability.

On 14 September 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau discussed measures being taken to decrease the impacts of inflation on middle-class families. He stated that measures include action to build more rental housing by removing the Goods and Services Tax on the construction of new apartment buildings for renters, provide relief to small business owners by continuing to provide partially forgivable loans to nearly 900,000 small businesses and drive down the cost of groceries. He also mentioned measures such as enhancing the Canada Workers Benefit by introducing automatic advance payments and continuing the provision of Canada Student Loans and Apprentice Loans which can be repaid permanently interest-free, and continuing to provide more than CAD800 in additional support to full pensioners presently.

On 21 September 2023, Minister Freeland met with United States Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen. They discussed their respective work to tackle global macroeconomic challenges with modern supply-side economic policies aimed at creating more middle-class jobs and new opportunities for Canadians. They further discussed Canada’s CAD120 billion Clean Economy Plan and the US Inflation Reduction Act and how they can work together to maximize economic benefits and fight climate change. The Deputy Prime Minister also reiterated Canada’s priority and preference to a multilateral approach to digital taxation.

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2320 Fighting for the middle class, Prime Minister of Canada (London, Ontario) 14 September 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/releases/2023/09/14/fighting-for-the-middle-class?fbclid=IwAR0V8EoQpiG53AIlfv1ToYGWMX-kgOm4rGr51BFMSMmSfnvRRqra8al_aem_AbfGxtOkeY2BHdp06AVNvr_vknuDrl4MIVp_mkufz-g90FQKESqAueGytAKQBWM

On 21 September 2023, the Government of Canada introduced Bill C-56, or the Affordable Housing and Groceries Act. This legislation involves amendments to the Competition Act that, if adopted, will repeal the efficiencies defense in mergers, expand the scope of agreements and arrangements subject to the civil competitor collaboration provision and permit public interest market studies. These proposed amendments to the Competition Act are in alignment with the Prime Minister’s recent announcement that the federal government would take action to enhance competition and drive down prices for Canadians with a specific focus on the grocery sector.

On 12 October 2023, Canada participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings in Marrakech with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. The dialogues covered the impact of geopolitical events on fiscal policy and furthered collaborative efforts towards maintaining economic resilience amidst various global challenges, including the repercussions of the war in Ukraine on food and energy security.

On 24 October 2023, Minister Freeland remarked on the government’s focus on fiscal responsibility in the upcoming Fall Economic Statement for 2023. She emphasized the role that Canada has played as a G7 member for having the fastest rate of fiscal consolidation in the G7, having brought down deficits faster than any of the other G7 members as well as having the lowest net debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio in the G7. She emphasized that the government’s upcoming Fall Economic Statement will focus on housing and affordability within a fiscally responsible framework.

On 24 October 2023, Minister Anand tabled the Public Accounts of Canada 2023 in the Canadian Parliament, which included the government’s consolidated financial statements, revealing a deficit for the 2022-23 at CAD35.3 billion. Minister Anand celebrated this deficit at a news conference on the same day stating that it shows the government’s continued success at prioritizing the decrease in its deficit and promoting fiscal responsibility.

On 25 October 2023, the Bank of Canada published its monetary policy report which states that the bank remains actively monitoring interest rates with the aim of returning inflation to target around 2025. It provided an overview of the Canadian economy stating that households currently have a record high in household debt, adding that high interest rates currently employed aim to reduce consumption to reduce such debt.

On 26 October 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau announced a series of measures to promote energy affordability. Prime Minister Trudeau announced a project will first be piloted in Atlantic Canada where

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upfront payments of CAD250 will be given to low to median-income households who heat their homes with oil. These households can then sign up for a heat pump through a joint federal-provincial government program. Other new measures help Canadians transition to more affordable heating options include doubling the rural top-up for pollution pricing rebates from 10 per cent to 20 per cent with increased payments to rural residents starting in April 2024, making the average heat pump free for low-to-median-income Canadians and temporarily pausing the fuel charge on deliveries of heating oil in all provinces and territories where this applies from 9 November 2023.

On 21 November 2023, the Government of Canada published its 2023 Fall Economic Statement. The statement introduced $20.8 billion in net new policy action, 30 per cent of which (CAD6.3 billion) will be allocated to housing affordability initiatives. The new spending is aimed at bumping up the shortfall in the outyears of the fiscal plan compared to Budget 2023 projections. The statement also calculated a lower-than-expected deficit of CAD40 billion in fiscal year 2022-23 which has helped improve the government’s debt-to-GDP ratio near-term profile relative to Budget 2023 baseline. Further, the statement updated economic development recording progress on reducing inflation from 8.1 per cent in June 2022 to 3.8 per cent in September 2023, while stating that the cost of housing and global energy prices is still volatile.

On 30 November 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau said the government is investing in housing and affordability after Statistics Canada reported the country’s GDP shrank 0.3 per cent in the third quarter. Prime Minister Trudeau stated that Canada has the lowest deficit and the best debt-to-GDP ratio in the G7.

On 1 December 2023, the Department of Finance Canada released a statement discussing Ministers’ public consultation on the federal economic plan. Ministers have highlighted how the government's economic plan has delivered for Canadians including by building 484 new rental homes in Toronto, 231 new affordable homes in Vancouver and more than 780 new homes in Richmond Hill in an attempt to modernize competition in Canada, stabilize prices across the country and attract private investment.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. They have done so by contributing thoroughly and directly through government spending to the financial health of civilians by providing, in summary, subsidization to the middle class and low-income earners through the Workers Benefit, through grocery rebates, old age security, child care support and increasing the minimum wage. The Bank of Canada has also been a prominent actor in using quantitative tightening to promote price stability. It has ensured that the commitment is fulfilled by continuing to alter the central interest rate to manage price stability and inflation.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maya Stafrace

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.

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On 19 June 2023, Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne, Minister of the Economy, Finance and Recovery Bruno Le Maire and Minister Delegate of Public Action and Accounts Gabriel Attal held the Public Finance Conference to discuss debt and deficit reduction.\textsuperscript{2333} Prime Minister Borne sent guidelines to all ministers to identify five per cent of their budgets, aside from the payrolls, that are open to maneuvers and demanded annual expenditure reviews. Prime Minister Borne also committed to structural reforms to raise the employment rate, stimulate economic activity and restore a balanced budget.

On 19 June 2023, Prime Minister Borne revealed the plan to put one per cent of the government budget in reserve alongside other measures to decrease the debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio and affirmed that the introduced measures would reduce the debt-to-GDP ratio to 2.7 per cent in 2027.\textsuperscript{2334}

On 27 June 2023, Minister Le Maire attended the Weimar Triangle meeting hosted by German Federal Minister of Finance Christian Lindner.\textsuperscript{2335} The dialogue emphasized prudent fiscal policies, the necessity of temporary measures phase-out where feasible and targeted support for vulnerable entities, aligning with Germany’s commitment to medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. The ministers collectively advocated for the Capital Markets Union to strengthen Europe’s financial infrastructure.

On 20 September 2023, the government increased the ceiling for the popular savings booklet for households with modest incomes to EUR10,000 and augmented the personalized housing assistance by an average of 3.7 per cent along with a cap on rent increase.\textsuperscript{2336}

On 26 September 2023, Prime Minister Borne, Minister of Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher and Minister Delegate of Small and Medium Enterprises, Trade, Craft and Tourism Olivia Grégoire convened major oil operators, retailers and representative federations to address elevated fuel prices.\textsuperscript{2337} Major brands, including Carrefour, Leclerc, Casino, Cora, Intermarché, Système U and Auchan, committed to charging solely the supply cost at various set times at nearly 120,000 stations on a monthly basis until the end of the year in account of inflation and French purchasing power. In addition, the government would send out EUR100 checks to low-income households for car fuel expenses.

On 27 September 2023, Minister Le Maire and Minister Delegate Attal presented the government budget for 2024 at the Council of Ministers.\textsuperscript{2338} The financial plan proposed indexing income taxes on inflation to preserve French citizens’ purchasing power and lower the effects of inflations.\textsuperscript{2339} The fiscal plan aimed to keep inflation at 4.9 per cent in 2023 and decrease it to 2.6 per cent in 2024.\textsuperscript{2340} It would also stabilize the budget-to-GDP...
ratio at 4.9 per cent in 2023 and reduce it to 4.4 per cent in 2024, decreasing 3.6 per cent of the government budget in comparison to the plan for 2023 and stabilizing the public debt-to-GDP ratio to 109.7 per cent.\(^{2341}\)

On 12 October 2023, France participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings in Marrakech with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.\(^{2342}\) The dialogues covered the impact of geopolitical events on fiscal policy and furthered collaborative efforts towards maintaining economic resilience amidst various global challenges, including the repercussions of the war in Ukraine on food and energy security.

On 8 November 2023, Prime Minister Borne presented a new plan for the mobilization of allocated funds to France from the European Union.\(^{2343}\) Subsequent mobilizations would be followed up by ministries, coordinated by the General Secretariat for European Affairs and published for the public to ensure proper usage of the funds to increase overall performance of the government.

On 14 November 2023, Minister Le Maire, Minister Pannier-Runacher and Chief Executive Officer of Électricité de France Luc Rémont announced a benchmark price of around EUR70 per megawatt hour for the company’s nuclear-powered electricity after 2025.\(^{2344}\) The government further announced it will establish a tiered tax system to smooth out the impacts of price increases in the market.

On 15 November 2023, Minister Delegate Grégoire announced an extension for the use of restaurant vouchers for foods that are not immediately consumable until 31 December 2024.\(^{2345}\) The measure protects the purchasing power of the public in the face of inflation.

On 1 December 2023, Minister Le Maire, Minister Pannier-Runacher and Minister Delegate Grégoire announced support for energy consumers who signed contracts with elevated prices during the energy crisis in the pandemic that are still in force for 2024.\(^{2346}\) For residential consumers, an individual tariff shield would limit increases up to ten per cent. For households living in collective housing heated by electricity or gas, the government would cover 75 per cent of the costs in addition to regulated electricity and gas prices. For small enterprises, the price ceiling of EUR280 per megawatt hour would continue to be in effect in 2024 for all contracts signed before 30 June 2023. For professional consumers who do not qualify for the EUR280 guarantee but signed a contract before 30 June 2023 that is still in effect in 2024, the shock absorber for electricity would be maintained with a few modifications. The shock absorber is capped at EUR2.25 million, but this restriction does not apply to local communities.

France has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. Specifically, it has taken measures to stabilize prices by assuring consumer purchasing power on essential items such as fuel and adopting targeted relief


\(^{2346}\) Communiqué de Presse, Gouvernement de la France (Paris) 30 November 2023. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 3 December 2023. https://www.gouvernement.fr/upload/media/content/0001/07/80be6e2b9350a7d96b18ec02578b587839ac4464.pdf
measures. It has also adopted a sustainable fiscal plan for 2024 that would decrease deficit levels and the debt-to-GDP ratio.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ruixue (Kerry) Zhong

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.

On 27 June 2023, Federal Minister of Finance Christian Lindner hosted France’s Minister Bruno Le Maire and Poland’s Minister Magdalena Rzeczkowska in Weimar for the Weimar Triangle meeting.\textsuperscript{2347} The dialogue emphasized prudent fiscal policies, the necessity of temporary measures phase-out where feasible, and targeted support for vulnerable entities, aligning with Germany’s commitment to medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. The ministers collectively advocated for the Capital Markets Union to strengthen Europe’s financial infrastructure.

On 5 July 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved the federal draft budget for 2024, alongside a fiscal roadmap projecting to 2027.\textsuperscript{2348} The budget projects a 6.4 per cent decrease in expenditures in 2024 compared to the 2023 budget, and the financial plan projects a balanced budget by 2027 by meeting projected increased revenues with slightly rising expenditures, while reducing borrowing. Upon the budget’s approval, Minister Lindner remarked that the plan “end[s] the crisis mode of expansive public finances,” stating that fiscal restraint is “not just a requirement of the constitution, but a requirement of economic prudence.”\textsuperscript{2349}

On 14 August 2023, Minister Lindner visited Kyiv to sign a joint declaration of intent with Ukrainian Finance Minister Sergii Marchenko, aimed at enhancing cooperation in financial market regulation, customs, and state asset management.\textsuperscript{2350} Through this collaboration, Germany, via its Federal Financial Supervisory Authority and KfW banking group, is positioned to extend expert financial guidance to Ukraine. Additionally, the engagement with Ukrainian officials on topics of support and reconstruction aligns with Germany’s macroeconomic goals of fostering a stable and growth-conducive environment.

On 16 August 2023, the Federal Cabinet approved a draft budget financing law which decreases state expenditures in line with the constitutional debt brake.\textsuperscript{2351} The budget financing act cuts various federal tax deductions and subsidies, while raising the price for emission certificates, thus increasing state revenues available for constitutionally mandated debt treatment.

\textsuperscript{2350} Finance Minister Lindner visits Kyiv, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 14 August 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Europe/Win-Ukraine/lindner-visits-kyiv.html
\textsuperscript{2351} PressemitteilungzumHaushaltsfinanzierungsgesetz, Bundesministerium der Finanzen (Berlin) 16 August 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 10 December 2023. https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2023/08/2023-08-16-haushaltsfinanzierungsgesetz.html
On 12 October 2023, Minister Lindner participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings in Marrakech with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. The dialogues covered the impact of geopolitical events on fiscal policy, with Germany reiterating its commitment to medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. The meeting furthered collaborative efforts towards maintaining economic resilience amidst various global challenges, including the repercussions of the war in Ukraine on food and energy security.

On 20 October 2023, the Bundesrat approved the “Flat-rate Relief Act,” which increases the share of sales tax revenues allocated to individual German states. The new law releases EUR3.9 billion for states to sustainably finance public health and administrative costs related to refugee intake.

On 28 November 2023, Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz released a statement on recent legal complications surrounding the federal budget and its implications for the national debt. In his address at the Bundestag, Chancellor Scholz committed to honour the Federal Constitutional Court’s recent ruling, which elucidates how the government debt limit provided for under the Basic Law must be practically applied. In keeping with the new ruling surrounding the debt limit, Chancellor Scholz further announced that the federal government worked to “prevent any new financial commitments for the next few years being entered into automatically,” and had blocked new Climate and Transformation Fund spending.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. Germany has honoured jurisprudence surrounding the proper implementation of its constitutional debt limit and taken material steps to restructure its present and future state expenditures in line with fiscal sustainability requirements. The 2024 federal budget and fiscal roadmap present and act towards a commitment to close the budget deficit in a timely manner. The funding of the collaborative roadmap to strengthen the capital markets union exemplifies this commitment, positioning Germany as a catalyst for technological and economic advancement within the European Union. Furthermore, the targeted financial collaborations and international dialogues, especially concerning fiscal policies and investments in climate action and global development goals, demonstrate Germany’s engagement in global financial stability and support for sustainable development. In sum, Germany has taken strong action on promoting fiscal sustainability, and weak action on promoting price stability.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: James Wang

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.

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On 8 August 2023, Minister Giorgetti introduced a maximum ceiling of 0.1 per cent of banks’ total assets that could be applied for tax.\textsuperscript{2356} This measure supports fiscal stability by ensuring the stability of banking institutions.

On 25 September 2023, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies replenished its support fund for the families of individuals who suffered serious workplace accidents.\textsuperscript{2357} This targeted relief replenishment of EUR5 million will reach qualified citizens after authorization from the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

On 12 October 2023, Italy participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings in Marrakech with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.\textsuperscript{2358} The dialogues covered the impact of geopolitical events on fiscal policy and furthered collaborative efforts towards maintaining economic resilience amidst various global challenges, including the repercussions of the war in Ukraine on food and energy security.

On 20 October 2023, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced the issuance of short-term Bueno del Tesoro Poliennali (BTP) bonds and of five-year BTPs indexed to Eurozone inflation.\textsuperscript{2359} The BTPs Euro Inflation aims to protect investor returns by adjusting to maintain their purchasing power to inflationary pressures. This initiative enables the Italian government to raise funds.

On 23 October 2023, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced the reopening of the six-month treasury bonds between 29 September 2023 and 28 March 2024 for 181 days.\textsuperscript{2360} These bills are used to raise funds to cover short-term financial needs for the government to maintain financial health and meet obligations on time without causing excessive debt.

On 26 October 2023, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced the medium- to long-term bonds’ issuances, which are expected to help with achieving fiscal stability by helping the government cover debt and finance various projects such as infrastructure development or other budgetary needs.\textsuperscript{2361}

On 1 November 2023, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies declared that 2,769,637 bonuses valued at EUR144 million were made accessible to the public with a maximum value of EUR60 per person to be used for the purchase of a monthly or annual subscription for using public road and rail transportation.\textsuperscript{2362} This helps keep transportation affordable, especially helpful for students and youth, who formed 60.22 percent of applicants.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. The extension of the Transportation Bonus represents a material example of targeted social protection, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance has issued bonds and emphasized the importance of debt management in regional fora. The Italian government


has also promoted the stability of banks by softening taxation requirements. These actions are conducive to fiscal sustainability, and the Transportation Bonus extension and banking taxation regulations represent strong actions in this domain. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, through selling government securities such as bonds and treasury bills, also took material steps towards promoting price stability by incentivizing consumer saving. In this domain, the Italian government has taken strong action.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Petek Gordyssus

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.

On 28 July 2023, the Bank of Japan released the July 2023 Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices. The Outlook Report recommended the Bank of Japan to persist in its monetary easing measures, particularly the Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with Yield Control. To stabilize Japan’s economic activity and prices, it is suggested that the Bank flexibility of the yield curve control to enhance the sustainability of monetary easing.

On 18 August 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, along with US President Joe Biden and Korean President Suk Yeol Yoon, released the “Camp David Principles” as part of the Japan-US-Republic of Korea Joint Leaders’ Statement. The leaders agreed to promote cooperation in critical and emerging technologies and supply chain resilience for economic security and fiscal sustainability and to strengthen their trilateral cooperation “in a continuous and stable manner.”

On 26 September 2023, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura initiated the Ministerial Economic and Energy Dialogue with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, demonstrating Japan’s commitment to collaborate on net-zero goals, using energy transition tech and public-private financing to enhance economic stability and simultaneously address climate concerns.

On 6 October 2023, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry introduced “J-Startup Impact,” a program designed to offer comprehensive assistance to high-potential impact startups through collaboration between the government and the private sector. The chosen enterprises are anticipated to make a significant societal impact by addressing social challenges and pursuing innovative visions, all while fostering sustainable economic growth.

On 11 October 2023, the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank launched the Partnership for Resilient and Inclusive Supply-chain Enhancement (RISE). RISE aims to assist low- and middle-income countries in increasing their participation in the midstream and downstream segments of clean energy supply chains. The representatives during the event discussed expectations and prospects for RISE, emphasizing global efforts to achieve net-zero.

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On 12 October 2023, Japan participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings in Marrakech with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. The dialogues covered the impact of geopolitical events on fiscal policy and furthered collaborative efforts towards maintaining economic resilience amidst various global challenges, including the repercussions of the war in Ukraine on food and energy security.

On 28 October 2023, Minister Nishimura and Kemi Badenoch, Secretary of State for Business and Trade of the United Kingdom, signed a memorandum of cooperation (MoC) on critical minerals. This MoC seeks to enhance collaboration between Japan and the UK, focusing on expediting innovation, establishing transparent markets, and engaging in joint investments in global projects. The collaboration aims to build “resilient, transparent and sustainable supply chains.”

On 1 November 2023, the Governments of Japan and Greece signed the “Convention between Japan and the Hellenic Republic for the Elimination of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance” in Athens. This first-ever tax convention between the two countries aimed to eliminate double taxation and preventing tax evasion. The agreement outlines the tax scope for both countries and encourages collaboration between their tax authorities to enhance mutual investments and economic exchanges.

On 10 November 2023, the Ministry of Finance announced changes to its Japanese Government Bond (JGB) offerings plan to adjust for the supplementary budget. The Ministry projects that new JGB bond offerings, including nearly JPY6.4 billion in “Special Deficit-Financing Bonds,” will generate JPY356 billion in new revenue.

On 13 November 2023, Minister Nishimura attended the ministerial meeting of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), during which the Minister announced that Japan commits to contributing JPY 1.4 billion to the newly established IPEF Catalytic Capital Fund, aiming to facilitate the shift towards cleaner economies. This initiative will be supported through the Japan Bank for International Cooperation and Nippon Export and Investment Insurance to further boost investment in the IPEF region through public-private collaboration.

On 28 November 2023, the Financial Services Agency announced the launch of Japan’s Impact Consortium to facilitate interactive communication among stakeholders, including businesses, government bodies, academia, and financial institutions, with the goal of fostering a positive feedback loop that intertwines environmental aspects with economic growth.

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and social impact with economic and social sustainability.\textsuperscript{2375} The initiative seeks to promote impactful business initiatives and advance the adoption of impact investment as a recognized approach and market.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1. 

\textit{Analyst: Lucy Wang}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.

On 9 June 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom announced the continuation of the Energy Profits Levy, which puts a marginal tax rate of 75 per cent on North Sea oil and gas production.\textsuperscript{2376} The measure combats oil price instability after the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 22 June 2023, the Bank of England announced the increase of bank rates from 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent to help with rising inflation and maintain price stability.\textsuperscript{2377}

On 28 June 2023, Chancellor of the Exchequer Jeremy Hunt agreed a new action plan with regulators to ensure consumers are being treated fairly and help those struggling to make payments with wholesale energy prices and other input costs now beginning to fall.\textsuperscript{2378} The plan included measures to encourage competition and ensure consumer rights among sectors such as housing, banking, and energy.

On 10 July 2023, Chancellor Hunt announced a plan to invest an additional GBP75 billion from defined contribution and local government pensions to promote the efficiency of pension fund investment and increase benefits of pensions received annually by the average earner who saves throughout a career for over GBP1,000.\textsuperscript{2379}

On 11 July 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced new regulations to protect supply contracts and ensure farmers are being paid a fair price for their produce.\textsuperscript{2380} The new regulation will improve efficiency and fair competition in the dairy sector.

On 1 August 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom announced tax cuts for over 38,000 UK pubs and bars.\textsuperscript{2381} The cut will decrease prices for the average consumer.


\textsuperscript{2381} Tax cut for 38,000 British pubs, His Majesty’s Treasury (London) 1 August 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/tax-cut-for-38000-british-pubs
On 3 August 2023, the Bank of England announced the increase of bank rates from 5 per cent to 5.25 per cent to help with rising inflation and maintain price stability.\(^{2382}\)

On 2 October 2023, Chancellor Hunt accepted the Low Pay Commission’s recommendations to increase the national living wage to two-thirds of average earnings.\(^{2383}\) The national living wage will increase by over GBP1,000 next year to help 2 million low-income individuals.

On 12 October 2023, the United Kingdom participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings in Marrakech with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.\(^{2384}\) The dialogues covered the impact of geopolitical events on fiscal policy and furthered collaborative efforts towards maintaining economic resilience amidst various global challenges, including the repercussions of the war in Ukraine on food and energy security.

On 31 October 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced new reviews across the egg supply chain.\(^{2385}\) The review will take data and input from industry stakeholders and supply chain set to promote fairness, transparency and accountability among producers and protect consumers’ access to high-welfare British eggs.

On 7 November 2023, the Department for Work and Pensions paid GBP2.2 billion in cost-of-living payments to low-income families with financial pressures across the country.\(^{2386}\) The package is the second of up to three worth up to GBP900 in 2023/24 for those eligible to relieve families facing the rising cost of living due to inflationary pressures.

On 16 November 2023, Chancellor Hunt announced the New Back to Work Plan to help up to 1,100,000 people to look for and stay in work.\(^{2387}\) The plan will build on GBP7 billion employment package from spring 2023 aiming to support people to regain employment growing the UK economy, managing inflation and controlling spending.

On 20 November 2023, Secretary of State for Health and Social Care Victoria Atkins and Chancellor Hunt announced an agreement to cut cost and improve competition for the National Health Service (NHS).\(^{2388}\) The move to improve access to high technology equipment and new pro-competition mechanisms will save the NHS roughly GBP14 billion for the next 5 years.

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On 21 November 2023, Chancellor Hunt announced an increase to the National Living Wage to help full-time and young workers. The policy will increase wages for over 10 per cent to help low-pay workers around the country facing inflationary pressures.

United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. United Kingdom enacted fiscal policies including tax cuts, targeted relief and investments to protect fiscal sustainability. The Bank of England also enacted monetary policies such as increasing bank rates to maintain price stability.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.

On 3 June 2023, President Joe Biden signed the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 into law. While the act raised the cap for the US government’s borrowing limit to avert a first-ever US default, it aimed at reducing federal spending by USD1.5 trillion over the 2023–2033 period and would help decline the public debt by USD188 billion.

On 19 July 2023, the Biden Administration and the White House Competition Council announced several new initiatives “to reduce rental costs, the Competition Council addressed rental housing junk fees, such as rental application fees that exceed the actual cost of doing a credit check, and required transparent fees for prospective renters. Moreover, new Merger Guidelines were released for public comment, seeking to “give the public, businesses, workers, and consumers clarity about how law enforcement agencies evaluate mergers under the antitrust laws.”

On 26 July 2023, the Federal Open Market Committee announced that it would raise the target range for the federal funds rate by 0.25 percentage points, bringing the target range from 5.25 to 5.5 percent to tackle high inflation in the United States. Chair Jerome Powell reinforced the Committee’s commitment of bringing inflation back down to the 2 percent goal through restrictive monetary policies during the conference.

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2389 Record wage boost for nearly 3 million workers next year, His Majesty’s Treasury (London) 21 November 2023. Access Date: 3 December 2023.
On 10 August 2023, the Department of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service issued final rules and guidance for the Low-Income Communities Bonus Credit program, targeting low-income individuals, and announced that the application process would open in the fall. The specific objectives of this program are to “increase clean energy facilities in low-income communities, encourage new market participants, and benefit individuals and communities that have experienced adverse health or environmental effects or lacked economic opportunities,” which are targeted relief measures and enforcements of market competition.

On 18 August 2023, President Biden, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, and Korean President Suk Yeol Yoon, released the “Camp David Principles” as part of the Japan-US-Korea Joint Leaders’ Statement. The leaders agreed to promote cooperation in critical and emerging technologies and supply chain resilience for economic security and fiscal sustainability and to strengthen their trilateral cooperation “in a continuous and stable manner.”

On 21 September 2023, Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen met with Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland. Secretary Yellen and Minister Freeland discussed their countries’ individual and collective role in addressing global macroeconomic challenges. Further, Secretary Yellen discussed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 as an example of a domestic policy conducive to national economic priorities.

On 31 October 2023, President Biden announced over USD5 billion of investments from his Investing in America agenda, including the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act. The goal was to advance economic growth, rural prosperity, competition and sustainability.

On 10 August 2023, the Department of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service issued final rules and guidance on Investing in America Program to Spur Clean Energy Investments in Underserved Communities, targeting low-income individuals, and announced that the application process would open in the fall. The specific objectives of this program are to “increase clean energy facilities in low-income communities, encourage new market participants, and benefit individuals and communities that have experienced adverse health or environmental effects or lacked economic opportunities,” which are targeted relief measures and enforcements of market competition.

On 12 October 2023, the United States participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings in Marrakech with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. The dialogues covered the impact of geopolitical events on fiscal policy and furthered collaborative efforts towards maintaining economic resilience amidst various global challenges, including the repercussions of the war in Ukraine on food and energy security.

On 31 October 2023, President Biden announced over USD5 billion of investments from his Investing in America agenda, including the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act. The goal was to advance economic growth, rural prosperity, competition and sustainability.

On 1 November 2023, the Federal Open Market Committee announced that it would “continue the process of significantly reducing our securities holdings” although it would “maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 5.25 to 5.5 percent.” The committee also claimed to keep increasing longer-term yields (discount rates) to bring down inflation to 2 per cent over time.


The US has fully complied with its commitment to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. The fiscal policies that the US undertook helped strengthen supply chains, reduce government spending, enforce antitrust or competition law, bring down food and energy prices, increase targeted investments, and provide relief measures to low-income communities. The US has also set several monetary policies to reduce the policy interest rate, sell government securities, and raise the discount rates, which all contributed to bringing down inflation.

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

\textit{Analyst: Sonia Siming Sao}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to strive for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and being committed to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability.


On 15 June 2023, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to raise the three key ECB interest rates by 25 basis points. Consequently, the ECB main refinancing rate, marginal lending rate and deposit rate rose to four per cent, 4.25 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. The Council expects that the rate increases will help return inflation indicators to their two per cent medium-term target promptly. Particularly, ECB staff project that interest rate increases will contribute to a euro area average inflation rate of 5.1 per cent in 2023, projected to decline to three per cent in 2024 and 2.3 per cent in 2025.

On 27 July 2023, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to raise the three key ECB interest rates by 25 basis points. Consequently, the ECB main refinancing rate, marginal lending rate and deposit rate rose to 4.25 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 3.75 per cent respectively. The Governing Council expects this rate increase will help the central bank more effectively deliver on its price stability mandate, moving towards a medium-term target of a two per cent inflation rate by 2025.

On 14 September 2023, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to raise the three key ECB interest rates by 25 basis points. Consequently, the ECB main refinancing rate, marginal lending rate and deposit rate rose to 4.5 per cent, 4.75 per cent and four per cent respectively. The Council notes that the preceding rate increases have “tightened” financing conditions and “are increasingly dampening demand,” creating an economic situation conducive to the bank’s revised projection that euro area inflation reduce to 2.1 per cent by 2025.

On 20 September 2023, ECB Executive Board Member Fabio Panetta iterated the importance of a balanced fiscal position, which will be achieved through consistent price stability and supportive growth. He also explained the positive correlation between price stability and fiscal sustainability, and their importance for sustained medium and long-term economic growth within the bloc.

On 29 September 2023, President Lagarde conducted a speech at the joint High-Level International Conference with the International Energy Agency and the European Investment Bank on “Ensuring an orderly energy transition: Europe’s competitiveness and financial stability in a period of global energy transformation” and highlighted the most important EU contribution being price stability. President Lagarde further stated that price stability is crucial as it provides firms with long-term visibility and even more for green investment, supporting medium and long-term growth.

On 12 October 2023, the European Union participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings in Marrakech with the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. The dialogues covered the impact of geopolitical events on fiscal policy and furthered collaborative efforts towards maintaining economic resilience amidst various global challenges, including the repercussions of the war in Ukraine on food and energy security.

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On 26 October 2023, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to maintain the three key ECB interest rates. The Governing Council considers that the key ECB interest rates are at levels that, maintained for a sufficiently long duration, will make a substantial contribution to achieve the goal of a 2 per cent inflation rate.

On 9 November 2023, the European Parliament amended the “Own Resources Decision” to establish three new revenue streams for the EU. The new revenue streams, drawn from carbon market initiatives and corporate profits, enable the EU to pay down debts incurred via its Covid-19 recovery plan while not increasing the EU’s reliance on financial contributions from individual member states.

On 21 November 2023, the European Commission released macroeconomic policy guidance for member states under the European Semester. The Commission reiterated its call for member states to coordinate in adopting sustainable levels of public spending to promote fiscal sustainability and non-inflationary growth, as well as their call for member states to either expire or target spending on energy support measures. Further, the Commission called upon member states to “monitor risks related to tightening financial conditions” and to continue efforts towards a single European banking union.

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to strive for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and being committed to a stability- and growth-oriented macroeconomic policy mix that supports medium-term fiscal sustainability and price stability. The consistent promotion of non-inflationary medium- and long-term growth through interest rate increases demonstrates the EU’s commitment to stable economic recovery, especially after both the pandemic and Ukraine War which have destabilized the global financial realm. Additionally, ECB officials link fiscal sustainability and price stability in addresses and press releases, demonstrating a commitment to maintaining prudent deficit management and reduction strategies. In sum, the European Union has demonstrated strong action on price stability, and weak action on fiscal sustainability.

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

*Analyst: Marie-Alix Depuydt*

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18. Crime and Corruption: Synthetic Drugs

“We [also recognize the significant public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs and] will strengthen our cooperation to address it, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.”

Hiroshima G7 Summit Communiqué

<table>
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<th>Assessment</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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Background

Illicit synthetic drugs, such as synthetic opioids and amphetamines, have gained attention for their role in exacerbating the opioid crisis, fuelling transnational crime networks, and endangering the health and well-being of individuals worldwide. The production, trafficking, and distribution of synthetic drugs involve criminal organizations operating across multiple jurisdictions, necessitating cooperation among nations to effectively combat this multifaceted threat.2418 Additionally, the public health impact is substantial, as synthetic drugs have led to a surge in overdose deaths and addiction rates in many G7 countries. While drug-related issues have been a recurring topic of discussion at G7 summits over the years, specific reference to synthetic drugs was first made at the 1990 Houston Summit.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, leaders agreed on the creation of a task force to report back on problems concerning synthetic drugs, highlighting the importance of addressing this emerging global challenge.2419 The task force was created to ensure effective procedures are adopted to prevent precursor and essential chemicals from being diverted to manufacture illicit drugs. It consisted of G8 members, other countries that trade in these chemicals and chemical industry representatives.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, leaders agreed to intensify efforts to combat the production, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs, recognizing the threat they pose to citizens, society and institutions.2420 They further agreed to enhance cooperation among G8 government agencies, aiming to share information about emerging synthetic drugs and strengthen law enforcement’s capabilities in countering the illicit drug trade.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders recognized the increasing danger posed by amphetamines and synthetic drugs, leading to their decision to schedule an ad hoc meeting of drug experts later that year.2421

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2420 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Access Date: 2 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm
At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, leaders agreed to address illicit drug production and trafficking. They also agreed to support all countries engaged in the fight against drug trafficking, especially Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Finally, they recognized the need to make contributions within the framework of actions against drug trafficking carried out by producer countries.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, leaders pledged to enhance cooperation combat transnational organized crime, including individuals and groups engaged in illicit drug trafficking and production. They also reaffirmed the need to strengthen the implementation of the United Nations conventions on drug control and transnational organized crime.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, leaders agreed to offer political and practical support to regional and international organizations leading efforts to enhance the ability of countries to monitor and control their borders, and to tackle facilitating factors such as corruption, transnational organised crime, and illicit trafficking of drugs and people.

During the 2018 Canadian G7 presidency, while the G7 leaders did not discuss the issue of synthetic drugs, their Foreign Ministers affirmed their concern regarding security threats posed by the sale of synthetic drugs on the Internet. They also agreed that the G7 should maintain cooperative efforts to address this threat and tackle challenges related to the control of synthetic drugs, emphasizing the importance of international collaboration.

During the 2021 United Kingdom G7 presidency, while the G7 leaders did not discuss the issue of synthetic drugs, their Interior Ministers pledged support for the Roma-Lyon Group’s work in addressing the emerging threat from synthetic opioids.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders recognised the “significant public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs” and committed to “strengthen [their] cooperation to address it, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.”

“Public health” is understood to mean “the art and science dealing with the protection and improvement of community health by organised community effort and including preventative medicine and sanitary and social science.”

“Security” is understood to mean “the quality or state of being secure.”

“Threat” is understood to mean “an expression of intention to inflict evil, injury, or damage.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood as the significant danger posed by synthetic drugs to public health and security.

“Illicit” is understood to mean “not permitted” or “unlawful.”
“Synthetic drugs” is understood to mean “chemicals designed to imitate the effects of other narcotics and hallucinogens,” and are also referred to as “designer drugs.” These include “substances that are synthesised in a laboratory and that act on the same targets in the brain as natural opioids, such as morphine and codeine, to produce analgesic (pain-relief) effects.” Examples of synthetic—or designer—drugs also include but are not limited to “amphetamines, methamphetamines, and ecstasy (MDMA), as well as synthetic forms of cannabis and opioids such as heroin.”

“Strengthen” is understood to mean “to make or become stronger.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood to mean strengthening efforts to cooperate with both the private sector and willing countries to combat illicit synthetic drugs.

“Cooperation” is understood to mean “the action or process of working together to the same end.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood to mean joint action – rather than individual policy enactment – between G7 members and actors within the private sector as well as willing countries to address the threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.

“Address” is understood to mean “to give attention to or deal with a matter or problem.”

“Engaging with” is understood to mean “to become involved with.”

“Private sector” is understood to mean “the part of an economy which is not controlled or owned by the government.” In the context of this commitment, this can include companies, businesses (including the pharmaceutical industry) and other for-profit organisations.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that fully comply with their commitment to strengthen cooperation with both willing countries and the private sector to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs. Strong actions could include increased calls for cooperation to allocate personnel and funds to organisations and institutions that work to monitor and fight illicit synthetic drug production and dissemination, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation; the creation and enforcement of international laws related to illicit synthetic drugs; and the creation or expansion of programmes to combat illicit synthetic drug production and dissemination.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong cooperative action to combat illicit synthetic drugs with either willing countries or the private sector; or to G7 members that take weak cooperative action with willing countries and the private sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs. Weak action against illicit synthetic drugs includes but are not limited to verbal reaffirmations of existing commitments made in cooperation with either actors within the private sector or willing countries and attending meetings of international institutions and organisations that work to combat illicit synthetic drugs.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member has NOT cooperated with the private sector or willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.
Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member has not complied with its commitment to strengthen cooperation with the private sector or with willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation with either the private sector or willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs; or the G7 member has taken weak action to cooperate with both the private sector and willing countries to address the threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation with both the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Kiara Senanayake  
Lead Analyst: Rameen Azmat

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries.

On 5 June 2023, Minister of Mental Health and Addiction and Associate Minister of Health Carolyn Bennet announced regulatory changes to schedule novel fentanyl precursors under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act. This will support law enforcement in acting against the importation, distribution and usage of precursor chemicals used to illicitly produce fentanyl.  

On 8 June 2023, ministers and secretaries of health and senior officials from Canada, Mexico and the United States released a joint statement outlining the key discussions from the North American Drug Dialogue Public Health Summit. At the summit, a panel of ministers and experts from the three countries coordinated a trilateral approach to alleviate the impact of illicit synthetic drug use on public health across North America. The three countries have agreed to prioritize improving data collection on drug use and sharing the opportunities and challenges posed by accessibility as well as distribution of overdose reversal medications.

On 7 July 2023, the ministers and government representatives of Global Affairs Canada declared in conjunction with over 80 countries, including G7 members, affirming their commitment to address the public health and social harms associated with the illicit consumption of synthetic drugs. The declaration established a Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats to coordinate the global response to combating illicit synthetic drugs and its consequent public health and safety challenges. The declaration also reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to contributing to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization.

On 27 July 2023, Canada, Mexico and the US issued a joint statement following the Second Trilateral Fentanyl Committee Meeting to reaffirm their commitments to combat the trafficking of illicit synthetic drugs. They committed to establishing a mechanism to share emerging trends in illegal drug trafficking as well as creating

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an expert group to identify legislative and regulatory challenges associated with precursor chemicals and related equipment.\textsuperscript{2430}

On 9 September 2023, Canada reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India.\textsuperscript{2431} The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 9 November 2023, the Governments of Canada and the US released a joint statement affirming their commitment to fighting the overdose crisis and its illegal drug supply through the Joint Action Plan on Opioids. The statement outlined key milestones in 2023 for combating synthetic drugs with regards to public health, law enforcement, border security and postal security. Officials from the US and Canada agreed to strengthen cooperation by increased information sharing and joint operational activities.\textsuperscript{2432}

On 14 November 2023, the Governments of Canada, Mexico, and the US released a joint statement outlining the Seventh North American Drug Dialogue. At the meeting, the countries’ representatives discussed progress over the past year, focusing on synthetic drug trafficking and the associated public health risks. The countries agreed to expand collaboration to improve the shared understanding of drug trafficking data and trends.\textsuperscript{2433}

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries. Weak actions against illicit synthetic drugs have been taken, such as meeting with other countries to discuss and reaffirm commitments to combating associated public health and safety issues. Mild regulatory action has also been undertaken.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

\emph{Analyst: Ruhi Chopra}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.

On 26 May 2023, the French La Fayette-type frigate Surcouf seized two tonnes of hashish off the Omani Coast.\textsuperscript{2434} The French vessel was deployed in the region under the European Union counter-narcotics and piracy operation Atalante.

Between 5 and 15 June 2023, the French Elements in Gabon and forces from Congo, Gabon, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo met at a training meeting organized by the Central African Regional Maritime


\textsuperscript{2431} G20 New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 September 2023. Access Date: 29 October 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230909-declaration.html


Security Centre. The annual training exercise, Megalops, is intended to improve tactics and skills among various states to fight against all forms of illicit drug trafficking and piracy. The European Union and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime participated in this meeting for the first time.

On 9 September 2023, France reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 21 September 2023, the French surveillance ship Ventôse seized 2.4 tons of cocaine from a fishing vessel off the coast of West Africa. The operation used intelligence from, and collaborated with, the British National Crime Agency, the Brazilian federal police, and the American Drug Enforcement Administration.

Between 5 and 6 October 2023, Dr. Nicolas Prisse, president of the Interministerial Mission to Combat Drugs and Addictive Behaviour, visited Toulouse before the Rugby World Cup to coordinate with stakeholders and aid Toulouse in implementing a risk reduction action plan. Other stakeholders include the Occitanie Regional Health Agency, the Regional Prefecture, and the Federal University of Toulouse, and other non-governmental activist associations. This risk reduction action plan is meant to engage a variety of actors to prevent consumption of risky substances and maintain public health and safety.

France has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector. France coordinated with private and municipal actors to implement a risk reduction program to prevent risky substance use and to maintain public health and safety. Moreover, France has conducted military operations and exercises to prevent the distribution of illicit narcotics, in collaboration with other countries.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Elliot Mohammed**

**Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to cooperate with both willing countries and the private sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs.

On 5 June 2023, the German ministers responsible for security and justice released a statement alongside their ministerial counterparts in Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands expressing support for increased cooperation with Latin American, Caribbean, and Western Balkan regions on illicit drugs trafficking. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

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**Analyst: Elliot Mohammed**
statement prioritizes strengthening logistical hubs, information exchange, and disruption of criminal money flows.

On 16 August 2023, the German Cabinet approved a draft law that will have Germany join the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre for Narcotic Drugs, which aims to combat illicit drug trafficking.\(^{2441}\) Germany is expected to formally accede to the group at the beginning of 2024 where it will join France, Ireland, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

On 9 September 2023, Germany reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India.\(^ {2442}\) The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 29 September 2023, Interior Minister Nancy Faeser attended a conference in Italy, which aimed to increase cooperation among countries on issues relating to organized crime, including drug trafficking.\(^ {2443}\) The conference was also affiliated with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to cooperate with both willing countries and the private sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs. While Germany has collaborated with willing states, its collaborations have not included the private sector nor substantive actions such as allocations of personnel or funding.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Catriona Hayes Morris**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen their cooperation with the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.

On 19 June 2023, Italy provided training and shared resources for anti-drug trafficking efforts as part of the Southern Route Project. Italy collaborated with Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda in the Southern Route Project to combat drug trafficking from Afghanistan. Italy provided investigation techniques, policing strategies, and drug trafficking identification methods.\(^ {2444}\)

On 21 June 2023, Italy hosted an international seminar focused on youth drug prevention. The seminar included presentations from Italy, Cyprus, France, Georgia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, Lithuania, and Poland outlining their national anti-drug policies. There was a particular emphasis on youth intervention and discussing how to drop the global demand for drugs.\(^ {2445}\)


On 26 June 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni gave a speech at an event for the international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. There she reaffirmed Italy's commitment against illegal drugs and drug trafficking.\(^{2446}\)

On 7 July 2023, Italy participated in the launching of the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats. In collaboration with the United States, Italy announced their commitment to the coalition and addressing synthetic drug trafficking. Additionally, the coalition sought to address drug use through improvement of education, accessibility of healthy lifestyles and the promotion of values. There is also a pledge to fight criminal organizations in drug trafficking, with special consideration for cyberspace.\(^{2447}\)

On 27 July 2023, Prime Minister Meloni issued a joint statement with US President Joe Biden, in which Italy reaffirmed their support for the global coalition to address synthetic drug threats.\(^{2448}\)

On 9 September 2023, Italy reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India.\(^{2449}\) The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 19 September 2023, Italy hosted delegations from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia to present on the Italian recovery model. The Italian recovery model is an addiction treatment strategy in Italy that involves close collaboration between public and private sectors. The meeting also involved the sharing of skills and strategies to combat addiction in Mediterranean communities.\(^{2450}\)

On 11 October 2023, Italy held meetings with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction to discuss strengthening of anti-drug mandates and networks of information across Europe.\(^{2451}\)

On 18 October 2023, Italy announced a call for project proposals to combat pathological addiction among students. Italy made EUR40 million available for selected projects, including projects that increase research, information or public awareness on addiction.\(^{2452}\)


On 7 November 2023, Italy met with the executive director of Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre-Narcotics of Lisbon. The meeting entailed sharing intel on how to manage illicit drug trafficking in international waters, as well as discussion on international cooperation to manage drug trafficking networks. On 13 November 2023, the Ministry of the Interior hosted a course on preventing synthetic drug trafficking. The course had anti-drug sector representatives from 13 different countries, and instructed on strategies to police international drug trafficking, synthetic drugs, and new psychoactive substances. Presenters from the Italian anti-drug service also shared strategies for identifying and interfering in clandestine laboratories. On 14 November 2023, Italy in collaboration with the United States, undermined a large synthetic drug trafficking route, taking possession of 100,000 individual doses of synthetic drugs (including fentanyl). This effort was a result of exchanged information between the Ministry of the Interior and US Drug Enforcement Agency.

On 23 November 2023, Italy began the advertising campaign: “Butta Via la Droga, no la Vita.” The campaign targets youth, family, and educators to provide further information about the health and safety risks of narcotics. Italy has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen their cooperation with the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs. Italy has increased collaboration on drug policy, with great emphasis on international partnership, and increased public collaboration, with national events and projects. While Italy has taken substantive anti-drug action, Italy has not brought narrow enough focus unto the threat of synthetic drugs.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.

On 31 May 2023, Parliamentary Vice Minister Kei Takagi and a delegation from the Ukrainian government’s customs held a meeting and training session. The purpose of the training, under the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, was to help Ukrainian customs facilitate the import of needed equipment and humanitarian resources while also preventing forms of illicit trafficking.

On 7 July 2023, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi participated in an online ministerial meeting hosted by the United States to establish the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats. At the

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virtual meeting, Minister Hayashi recognized the public health and global security threat of synthetic drugs and affirmed his support for a multifaceted strategy that would include cooperation between police, customs, research, and narcotics and control agencies to control drug supply and demand. Minister Hayashi also proposed a strategy that would share resources between participants. Japan’s participation in this coalition would increase its efforts to address the threat of synthetic drugs while engaging with other countries.

On 9 September 2023, Japan reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 19 September 2023, Foreign Minister Yoko Kamikawa met with Ghada Fathi Waly, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. At their meeting, the two reaffirmed their support for one another and welcomed collaboration between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and one of its critical donors, Japan.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector. Japan has ensured close training and cooperation with stakeholders such as Ukraine and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Moreover, Japan has increased its cooperation within the Global Coalition to advocate for a new approach to engage private and governmental actors that would address the threat of synthetic drugs.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

United Kingdom: 0

United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to cooperate with willing countries and the private sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs.

On 21 June 2023, Minister for the Armed Forces James Heappey met with regional leaders of the Caribbean to discuss work on the resilience of the Cayman Islands. As part of this effort, the British destroyer HMS Dauntless was deployed to the area to work alongside the United States Coast Guard and other agencies to combat drug trafficking in the region.

On 25 July 2023, the United Kingdom Home Office, alongside the Attorney General’s Department of Australia, formalized a joint commitment to combat illicit financing, which contributes significantly to the trade of illicit drugs. Representatives discussed the importance of “effective asset confiscation” in stopping the flow of funds and the best practices for doing so. The two states agreed to host an annual dialogue to ensure alignment on key policy areas.

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On 23 August 2023, Security Minister Tom Tugendhat met with officials of the Iraqi government as part of negotiations on a new agreement with the government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government to tackle organized crime, including the trade of narcotics. The minister also denounced the role of the Syrian regime in the Captagon drug trade, which includes amphetamines, and offered support for Iraq and regional allies against the impacts of the trade.

On 9 September 2023, the United Kingdom reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 3 November 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office released a statement following a meeting on joint policy with special representatives and envoys for Afghanistan from the European Union, France, Germany, Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway, Canada and the United States, as well as special observers from the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and Türkiye. The statement called for additional steps to be taken in Afghanistan against the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs, and welcomed the establishment of a technical working group to engage with the Taliban on these issues by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to cooperate with willing countries and the public sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs. The United Kingdom has engaged with willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit and synthetic drugs but has not engaged with the private sector. As part of its cooperation with other countries, The United Kingdom has deployed personnel and resources, thereby strengthening its commitment on that account.

Thus, United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Catriona Hayes Morris**

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.

On 7 July 2023, the Department of State affirmed the ministers and government representatives’ commitment to strengthening their response to illicit synthetic drugs on a regional, national, and international level. This declaration was undersigned by over 80 countries, including all G7 members. The countries committed to sharing scientific evidence and technical expertise with each other while also taking into account input from relevant stakeholders and the private sector. In addition, they committed to ensuring the supply and demand reduction of synthetic drugs. The ministerial declaration also established a Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats to further drive international cooperation on the matter.

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On 9 September 2023, the United States reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India.\textsuperscript{2468} The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 13 October 2023, the State Department released a joint statement with Mexico to reaffirm its commitment to address drug trafficking, particularly in relation to synthetic drugs including Fentanyl. The statement reiterated the joint efforts of both countries. It also emphasized the success of the US-Mexico Binational Panel of Experts on Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Addiction in raising public awareness of the impact of Fentanyl and other illicit synthetic drugs on public health.\textsuperscript{2469}

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector. The US has taken part in establishing a Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats and is actively working with foreign nations, such as Mexico, to address illicit synthetic drug trafficking.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Ruhi Chopra}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen their cooperation with both the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.

On 30 June 2023, the European Union passed legislation to revise the authority of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) to further increase powers to address current and future drug problems. The legislation included the creation of threat assessment capabilities, increase of capacity to monitor and address poly-substance use, increased research, best-practice intervention and improved international collaboration.\textsuperscript{2470}

On 7 July 2023, the European Union met to help establish a Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats. The European Union Commission, along with ministers from 80 countries, undersigned a statement to reiterate their commitment to address the “emerging drug-related threat on a national, regional and international level. The coalition pledged multilateral action against synthetic drugs and committed to take action to protect public health and safety.\textsuperscript{2471}

On 9 September 2023, the European Union reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit.
Summit in New Delhi, India.2472 The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 10 October 2023, the European Parliament met with the EMCDDA to prepare for policy implementation. The meeting also included dialogue with civil society, discussion of relevant challenges and perspectives for cooperation within the European parliament. The EMCDDA announced preparation to implement new drug policy regulation with particular consideration for international challenges with fentanyl.2473

On 16 October 2023, the EMCDDA took an official visit to Peru to strengthen cooperation on anti-drug policy. The meeting included discussion about implementing a national early-warning system in Peru and the detection of new psychoactive substances. The EMCDDA and Peru also discussed improving health and social responses to drug problems, including prevention and treatment.2474

On 16 October 2023, the EMCDDA and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation published a report on amphetamine, the most common synthetic stimulant in Europe. The report was to inform action areas and policy. There is an emphasis on strengthening responses to reduce supply and enhance security. The goal is to improve international collaboration on policy, public health and safety responses.2475

On 18 October 2023, the European Commission adopted a new roadmap to combat organized crime and drug trafficking. The roadmap committed to combating drug trafficking with a multifaceted approach including strengthening European ports, increasing international collaboration, and dismantling high-level crime networks. Additionally, the roadmap outlined actions to be done to address the threat of synthetic drugs including health and security threat assessments and monitoring synthetic drug developments with a European alert system.2476

On 10 November 2023, the EMCDDA issued a call for scientists to serve on a committee regarding risk assessment of New Psychoactive Substances. The purpose is to inform the European Union’s substance policy response.2477

On 17 November 2023, the EMCDDA provided new guidelines for drug checking services. The manual provides information for workers in the field on how to communicate drug related risks to individuals and communities. It also supports the development of drug checking programs by contributing suggestions and resources for their effective development.2478

On 21 November 2023, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction hosted the 69th Reitox meeting, with representation from 30 national focal points. Reitox is the European network for drug research and information, responsible for collecting data on drugs and drug addiction.\textsuperscript{2479}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen their cooperation with both the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs. Through collaboration with exterior actors and creation of a new drug agency and roadmap, the European Union has taken action that strengthens action against illicit, synthetic drugs.

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

\textit{Analyst: Emerson Hachinski}


“We underscore the need for continued efforts to scale up official development assistance (ODA) and expand its catalytic use including through innovative financing mechanisms, recognizing the importance of respective commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI [gross national income] target that some countries adopted.”

Hiroshima G7 Leaders’ Communiqué

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Background

Development has been a core subject of discussion within the G7 since the first summit and it has been discussed in differing degrees throughout the years. At the 1975 Rambouillet Summit, the G7 leaders highlighted the importance of sustained growth for developing countries and addressed the broad deficits in the current accounts for these countries. The G7 leaders reaffirmed their interests in providing support with priority given to the poorest developing countries. The global stagnation during late 1970s and 1980s coincided with an escalated interest in development at the G7 summits. Moreover, in the early 2000s, official development assistance (ODA) was a key area of focus as a result of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) under the United Nations. While the occurrence of official development assistance as a topic of discussion has declined in recent years, the 2023 Hiroshima Summit represents a renewed interest in ameliorating official development assistance to ultimately enhance sustainable economic and social growth. Some key discussions on ODA follow.

At the 1981 Ottawa Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards supporting substantial and growing levels of ODA while raising public awareness of its significance.2480 They further aimed to engage in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and extend the majority of aid to poorer countries.

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G7 leaders addressed the effects of the recession on developing countries and expressed worry over recovery.2481 They specifically committed to increasing the flow of ODA to poorer countries.

At the 1985 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards sustained growth to aid growth within developing countries and support economic and financial concerns.2482 They aimed to maintain and wherever needed, increase flows of resources to developing countries, including ODA.

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 leaders highlighted the importance of ODA and appreciated the increased efforts of some countries in this aspect. They further addressed the vitality of such financial flows towards increasing development. Moreover, in the context of varied contributions to ODA, the leaders supported Japan’s new plan that aimed to improve the flow of resources from Japan to developing countries.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards the criticality of ODA and supported the heightened efforts of G7 members to further integrate developing countries into the global economy. They further addressed the vitality of such financial flows towards increasing development. Moreover, in the context of varied contributions to ODA, the leaders supported Japan’s new plan that aimed to improve the flow of resources from Japan to developing countries.

At the 1992 Munich Summit, G7 leaders stressed the need for maintaining the momentum of the UN’s Rio Conference and urged other countries to extend ODA towards developing countries. They further reiterated the role of official development assistance in advancing sustainable development by providing financial and technical support. The leaders committed to enhance the quantity and quality of official development assistance while directing aid towards poorer countries.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards increased flows of ODA towards Sub-Saharan African countries. The G8 leaders further stressed the vitality of a results-based strategy towards development as well as the specific goal of tackling extreme poverty.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders stressed their commitment to working with the poorest countries to support sustainable development, eradicate poverty and assist in their integration within the global economy. The leaders committed to increase the portion of grant-based funding in the ODA offered to the least developed countries (LDCs).

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards ODA and stressed its importance. They further highlighted their interest in working with developing countries to support their development goals and strengthening the efficacy of development assistance.

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards improving the efficacy of ODA and catalyzing ODA commitments for enhanced-partnership countries. They committed to undertake strategies to implement the pledges made at Monterrey in March 2002 such as ODA level increases as well as aid effectiveness.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards increasing ODA to accomplish global development goals and objectives as well as those mentioned in the Millennium Declaration. They stressed on the vitality of fulfilling this commitment in order to support growth and

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2486 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm
ultimately reduce aid dependency in African and poor countries. The G8 leaders suggested that through these commitments, ODA to Africa will increase to USD25 billion per year by 2010.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards the poorest and vulnerable countries and supported their overall development through ODA. They stressed the criticality of official development assistance in the eradication of poverty and accomplishment of the MDGs.

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed the importance of ODA as a source of funding for development to. They reiterated their ODA commitment including the 0.7% ODA/gross national income (GNI) target and their commitment to invert the declining movement of ODA to the LDCs. Through these commitments, the G7 leaders aim to improve the delivery of ODA to countries where it is needed the most, encourage private capital flows as well as foster the Post-2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the importance of public finance such as ODA and domestic resource mobilization to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. They further committed to the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovative Financing for Development to advance economic growth in developing countries by improving equality of opportunity, quality of infrastructure, debt sustainability and debt transparency.

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed the importance of increasing efforts to advance ODA and expand its versatile use through creative funding mechanisms. They further acknowledged the vitality of specific commitments including the 0.7% ODA/GNI target adopted by some countries.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders underscored “the need for continued efforts to scale up official development assistance and expand its catalytic use including through innovative financing mechanisms, recognizing the importance of respective commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI target that some countries adopted.” This commitment has two parts: 1) to scale up ODA generally; and 2) to expand ODA’s catalytic use through innovative financing mechanisms.

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Underscore” is understood to mean “to make evident,” to emphasize, or to stress something.

“Effort” is understood to mean “the total work done to achieve a particular end” and the “conscious exertion of power.”

“Scale up” is understood to mean to “make [something] greater in size, amount, or extent than it used to be.”

“Official Development Assistance (ODA)” is understood to mean aid given by governments and other agencies to support the economic, environmental, social and political development of developing countries. It is

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distinguished from humanitarian aid by focusing on alleviating poverty in the long term, rather than a short-term response.\footnote{2498}

“Expand” is understood to mean “to increase the extent, number, volume, or scope of” something.\footnote{2499}

“Catalytic” is understood to mean something that will “cause things to happen or [that will] increase the speed at which things happen.”\footnote{2500} “Use” is understood to mean “the act or practice of employing something.”\footnote{2501}

“Catalytic use,” then, is understood to mean the employment of something in order to cause or increase the speed of the development of desired outcomes.

“Innovative financing mechanisms” are understood as ways of sourcing development funds “that depart from traditional approaches to mobilizing development finance – that is, through budget outlays from established sovereign donors or bonds issued by multilateral and national development banks exclusively to achieve funding objectives.”\footnote{2502}

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that both increase ODA spending compared with the previous cycle and catalyze innovative financing mechanisms.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that demonstrate compliance with one of the two dimensions of the commitment, either increasing ODA spending compared with the previous cycle or using innovative financing mechanisms. In this case, the G7 member has only complied with one, not both, of these dimensions.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member decreases ODA spending compared to last year and does not utilize innovative financing mechanisms.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member decreased spending on official development assistance (ODA) and/or did not catalyze innovative financing mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member increased ODA spending or has catalyzed innovative financing mechanisms but did not increase ODA spending and catalyze innovative financing mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 G7 member increased ODA spending and catalyzed innovative financing mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

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On 29 May 2023, Canada implemented its Gender-Transformative wetlands conservation in Lake Chad Basin. This commitment includes a CAD$25 million contribution to Cameroon, Chad, Niger to support wetlands.

On 21 June 2023, Development Finance Institute Canada, the country’s official development finance institution (DFI), signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform. This support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 DFIs, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the use of renewable energy in Senegal. The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 10 July 2023, Canada released a statement discussing its continued efforts in funding its ten-year commitment (2020-2030) to advancing health and rights of women and girls around the world. Starting from 2023, Canada plans on contributing an average of CAD$1.4 billion a year, with CAD$700 million dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and rights toward this commitment, in which it is on track to do so in 2023.

On 22-26 August 2023, Canada and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) hosted the seventh GEF assembly. There were 185 countries that participated in the GEF Gender Partnership Forum Strategy and Planning Meeting, Partnership Forum: Solutions for the environment through dialogue, inclusion and equity, and discussion on revising global environment degradation trends.

On 15 September 2023, Canada and Germany released a joint open letter discussing their continued efforts to contribute to the fund leading up to the meeting of the 28th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2023.

On 26 September 2023, Canada committed to sending CAD$11 million in the next three and a half years to 100 community-based organizations in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Pacific. This is part of

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2507 64th GEF council meeting, global environment facility (Brasilia) 5 June 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-06/EN_GEF.C.64.Inf_.14_Seventh_GEF_Assembly_Healthy_Planet_Healthy_People_0.pdf
Canada’s commitment to the Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action initiative in support of gender, climate, and environmental justice.

On 14-15 November 2023, Canada participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting. The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. Canada, France, Spain, and the United States signed the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development Memorandum, that sets reporting standards for a separate branch of ODA, the official sustainable development support. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Hania El Sayed

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 5 June 2023, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) implemented its newly developed Environmental Sustainability Gap (ESGAP) framework designed to assess the environmental sustainability of a country’s economic functions in Vietnam. The implementation of the ESGAP framework falls within France’s broader EUR3.5 million Programme de Recherche pour une Économie Pro-Nature [Research Program for a Pro-Nature Economy] (ECOPRONAT) which primarily focuses on west and south Africa, and Vietnam.

On 21 June 2023, Société de promotion et de participation pour la coopération économique, France’s official development finance institution (DFI), signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform. This support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 DFIs, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the

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use of renewable energy in Senegal. The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 18 July 2023, the AFD and World Bank committed a total of EUR130 million in financing towards a project to modernize Serbia’s railway sector, a project that the AFD and World Bank had previously committed EUR102 million towards in 2021 and plan to commit a total of EUR400 million towards. In addition to financial support, the French National Railway Company will assist via technical cooperation.

On 28 July 2023, the AFD, ENERCAL, and PNG Power Limited began a program of technical cooperation intended to model energy conditions and promote modernization of energy infrastructure within Papua New Guinea. This project is made possible by the AFD’s Technical Expertise and Exchange of Experience Fund, which was created in 2017 with EUR14.7 million in capital.

On 17 September 2023, France, as reported by the Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs, doubled its contribution to the Support Fund for Feminist Organizations to EUR250 million over five years.

On 23 September 2023, President Emmanuel Macron announced France’s USD150 million contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). These funds will support farming infrastructure in low-income countries.

On 23 September 2023, President Macron announced a USD150 million contribution to IFAD, the largest of its kind ever made. Along with Angola, France has called for investment in favor of small-scale rural farming in underdeveloped countries, as well as advocating for the development of sustainable agricultural practices.

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On 25 October 2023, AfD and the EU signed an agreement amounting to EUR296 million to jointly finance the construction of a hydroelectric power plant in Tanzania. Each party will respectively contribute half the total amount promised in the contract.

On 13 November 2023, the AfD announced an EUR900 000 investment in an initiative under the Trade Capacity Building Program to support small-scale coffee farmers in Mexico. In addition to supporting the production of coffee using current methods, this allotment is intended to help foster the development of climate-resilient coffee production practices.

On 14-15 November 2023, France participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting. The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. Canada, France, Spain, and the United States signed the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development Memorandum, that sets reporting standards for a separate branch of ODA, the official sustainable development support. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.

On 17 November 2023, the AfD announced that it is funding two separate projects in Ethiopia to provide clean drinking water to 24 settlements. In addition to providing clean water, the two projects have generated employment and have resulted in the construction of “gender-sensitive sanitation facilities.”

On 24 November 2023, the AfD announced a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Vietnam, in collaboration with the European Union, Norway, Denmark and other G7 members. This partnership will result in the construction of hydroelectric dams for both hydroelectricity generation and mitigation of flooding due to climate change.

France has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Jevan Konyar**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

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On 25 May 2023, the governing body of the Global Shield against Climate Risks decided on its operating model, leading to a big step in making the Global Shield fully functional.2528 This took place on the sidelines of the African Development Bank Group Annual Meeting. The decisions were crucial for effectively supporting vulnerable countries in responding to losses and damages from extreme weather events.

On 9 June 2023, Development Minister Svenja Schulze made a press release before the G20 meeting explaining that Germany will be talking about global food security, the energy transition, and the efforts to clean up bodies of water.2529 The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is working with India in areas such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and climate resilience, sustainable urbanisation, and feminist development policy and protection. For this cooperation, Germany will give an annual amount of support to India of EUR1 billion.

On 15 June 2023, the World Bank and the Development Ministry convened a meeting of high-level representatives from partner countries, international organisations, development banks, and civil society to boost international efforts for establishing social protection systems.2530 A new initiative will focus on coordinated joint solutions from various donors aimed at supporting partner countries in establishing adaptive social protection systems. The Development Ministry has contributed over EUR130 million to this World Bank initiative and is the biggest donor. This can be considered an innovative financing mechanism, involving public and private stakeholders in collaborative development initiatives.

On 21 June 2023, German Investment Corporation, the country’s official development finance institution (DFI), signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.2531 This support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 DFIs, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the use of renewable energy in Senegal.2532 The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 10 July 2023, Germany took over the Presidency of the Sahel Alliance, which coordinates international support for the five Sahel countries.2533 Germany seeks to create paths out of crisis by offering more education, training, and employment. It established that it will make societies more resilient through social protection and

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food security, and it will recover areas the Sahel governments lost control over and provide people with basic services.

On 12 July 2023, Brazilian ambassador and representative of Latin America in Berlin, Roberto Jaguaribe, met with Minister Schulze, where Minister Schulze declared the Development Ministry’s desire to work closely with Latin America and the Caribbean.\textsuperscript{2534} The ministry intends to increase support for reforms by partner governments that will promote a just, socially and environmentally sound transformation of the economy, the strengthening of women’s rights, and the fostering of good governance.

On 15 September 2023, Germany and Canada released a joint open letter discussing their continued efforts towards raising USD100 billion in climate finance. Canada, Germany and other contributing countries are working toward reaching this goal by the end of 2023.\textsuperscript{2535} This letter was released to advocate for other countries to contribute to the fund leading up to the meeting of the 28th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2023.

On 29 September 2023, the German Government provided EUR6.39 billion in budget funding in the past year for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.\textsuperscript{2536} Germany succeeded in meeting its target of investing EUR6 billion of public funds in climate finance three years ahead of schedule. This funding will be channelled to more development projects for food and nutrition security that focus on climate change as a root cause of droughts and hunger, and it will promote solutions such as climate-smart agricultural methods.

On 5 October 2023, Germany hosted the Green Climate Fund Pledging Conference, in which USD9.322 billion was pledged.\textsuperscript{2537} Germany committed EUR2 billion for the replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. 25 other countries made funding pledges, with an additional five announcing that they will shortly present their pledges. The funds will be used between 2024 and 2027 to finance projects to drive forward climate action and the energy transition in developing countries. These funds will help developing countries especially affected by climate change better cope with the impacts.

On 7 November 2023, in a meeting with the Philippe Lazzarini, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, Minister Schulze announced that Germany would release EUR71 million in funding for commitments to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and to make available an additional EUR20 million in new funding.\textsuperscript{2538} EUR91 million are going towards measures to continue the provision of basic services for the displaced people in Gaza and of assistance for Palestinian refugees in Jordan.

On 14 November 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, along with the EU, began implementation of an EUR14.6 million project to support the development of a circular economy in


Albania. Efforts to do so include cooperating with businesses and non-governmental organizations to nurture “gender-responsive green products,” among other things.

On 14-15 November 2023, Germany participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting. The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.

On 15 November 2023, Minister Schultzze pledged EUR15 million to help hospitals in Ukraine. Since the start of the Ukraine-Russia war, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development made EUR26 million of funding available for Ukrainian municipalities through municipal partnerships between German and Ukrainian municipalities. This funding is used for broad reconstruction efforts in Ukraine.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 19 June 2023, Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani met with United States President Joe Biden’s Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry to discuss climate change, energy security, and sustainable transition. Vice President Tajani reaffirmed that the Italian government is focused on combatting climate change with global partners, including Africa through the Mattei Plan.

On 23 June 2023, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Maria Tripodi met with the Undersecretary General of the United Nations and Special Coordinator for the development of the Sahel Abdoulaye Mar Dieye to discuss Italy’s role in the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. Among several initiatives, Undersecretary Tripodi underscored Italy’s support for development assistance of the Sahel region through the mobilization of public and private resources.

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On 28 June 2023, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Edmondo Cirielli met with British Minister of State for Development and Africa Andrew Mitchell to discuss Italy and the United Kingdom’s bilateral development cooperation in Africa. Deputy Minister Cirielli underscored the need for the development of “infrastructures that are a driving force for development” in addition to training of young Africans.

On 4 July 2023, Vice President Tajani met with Foreign Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Salem Abdullah Al-Jaber Al-Sabah and signed a Memorandum between Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and the Kuwait Development Fund. Italy and Kuwait will cooperate in implementing development projects in developing countries, some of which align with the UN objectives for sustainable development.

On 19 July 2023, the Committee for Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs met to discuss the anticipated adoption of four calls for tenders for the financing of development and emergency initiatives in Africa. The tenders will be open to civil society organizations, local authorities, and businesses, encouraging large-scale long-term projects, sustainable development, and employment growth. This can be considered an innovative financing mechanism.

On 26 and 27 July 2023, President Sergio Mattarella and President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam Vo Van Thong met to discuss strengthening of the Viet Nam – Italy Strategic Partnership. The two leaders reaffirmed their interest in the sustained cooperation across many fields, especially “infrastructure development, digital economy, high technology, green growth, renewable energy, creative industries, and smart agriculture.”

On 3 August 2023, Italy and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) signed a financing agreement for EUR6 million to expand the Kidane Mihret Catholic General Hospital in Adwa, Ethiopia in order to improve access to healthcare for more than 70,000 people in the region.

On 17 August 2023, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation signed a project agreement worth EUR7.6 million with UNOPS, aiming to provide multi-sectoral interventions to improve health conditions in Ethiopia. The project will ensure quality healthcare services and improved nutrition for schoolchildren.

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On 5 September 2023, Vice President Tajani visited Kazakhstan to reaffirm the Italian government’s interest in being a “key partner” for Kazakhstan, underscoring the need for strengthening of dialogue between the two countries on the topics of decarbonization, climate change, development and digitalization of infrastructure, food security, and technological transformation.2551

On 2 October 2023, Vice President Tajani met with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky. Vice President Tajani reaffirmed Italy’s support for the future reconstruction of Ukraine, including Zelensky’s 10-point Peace Plan.2552

On 4 October 2023, Undersecretary Tripodi met with the Foreign Minister Kuwait Sheikh Salem Abdullah Al-Jaber Al-Sabah and the General Directors of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research and Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.2553 The leaders met to follow up on the agreements the two Kuwait institutions signed recently with their Italian counterparts. The agreement with the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research is focused on new research collaborations in food safety, water treatment, and renewable energy. The agreement with the Kuwait Fund for Development is focused on identifying development projects of common interest to Italy and Kuwait to be financed jointly.

On 9 October 2023, the Committee for Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs met to discuss 2024 Programming.2554 The Committee established that 60 per cent of the Cooperation’s resources will be allocated to bilateral initiatives, 25 per cent will be allocated to emergency initiatives, and the remaining 15 per cent will be allocated to multilateral initiatives. Deputy Minister Cirielli confirmed Africa as the main recipient region of the initiatives supported by the Cooperation, with a focus on start-ups, energy transition, and professional training. Further, the Committee approved over EUR300 million in gift contributions to Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Somalia, and the Central African Republic.

On 20 October 2023, Deputy Minister Cirielli opened a seminar at the Farnesina on “Strengthening Local Digital Ecosystems in Africa,” gathering representatives from the private sector, international organizations, and civil society associations to discuss opportunities for collaboration.2555 Deputy Minister Cirielli underscored Italy’s current development cooperation initiatives in Africa focused on sustainable growth, the energy industry, infrastructure, and the fight against climate change. Further, collaborations with European partners were explored in depth during the seminar, particularly through the Digital for Development Hub and the Africa-Europe Global Gateway.

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On 7 November 2023, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and UNOPS agreed to a EUR4.2 million project to promote healthcare quality in Sudan and provide a safe environment for patients with disabilities.\(^{2556}\) This project will focus on Kassala State, and aims to improve access to quality health services for more than 2.8 million people.

On 14-15 November 2023, Italy participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting.\(^{2557}\) The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.\(^{2558}\)

Italy has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms. It has partaken in the pursuit of innovative financing mechanisms and has also contributed a significant sum of ODA to developing countries, including Sudan and Ethiopia.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 30 May 2023, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a loan agreement with Bhutan. Japan will provide an ODA loan of up to JPY6.5 million for the Development Policy Loan for Economic Recovery and Resilience Enhancement. This loan hopes to promote economic recovery and growth for Bhutan by strengthening its fiscal policies that will then enhance growth within the private sector. It also hopes to promote policies aimed at green growth with a focus on renewable natural resources and build self-reliance and sustainability for the region.\(^{2559}\)

On 9 June 2023, Japan pledged to provide offer-based ODA as it stated the diplomatic importance of such aid as well as a countermeasure to growing concern over China’s ODA policies that have been criticized for leveraging loans to extract concessions from the borrowing nations, also known as debt-trap diplomacy. This new ODA policy will offer ODA to developing countries even without waiting for said nations to make formal requests for aid.\(^{2560}\) Through this loan, Japan hopes to strengthen its partnership with Vietnam as it supports them in socio-economic recovery, agricultural growth, and urban development.

On 21 June 2023, Japan Bank for International Cooperation and Japan International Cooperation Agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.\(^{2561}\) This support, in collaboration with 19 other

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signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 development finance institutions, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 2 July 2023, JICA signed a loan agreement with Vietnam to provide ODA loans of up to JPY60.9 million. These loans will be used to fund the Public Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project in Binh Duong with a loan amount of JPY6.2 million, the Project for Upgrading Infrastructure for Agricultural Development in Lam Dong Province with a loan amount of JPY4.7 million, and the General Budget Support Program for Socio-economic Recovery and Development of Viet Nam Post-Covid-19 Pandemic with a loan amount of JPY50 million.\(^{2562}\)

On 16 August 2023, JICA signed a loan agreement with Iraq in which they committed up to JPY203 million to go toward upgrading the Basrah Refinery. Through this loan, Iraq will be able to produce oil products in accordance with international environmental standards all while strengthening their oil sector, and in doing so contribute to economic and social development in the nation.\(^{2563}\)

On 18 August 2023, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) joined the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea EximBank) to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to mobilize financing for infrastructure, communications technology, carbon neutrality, and resilient supply chains in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.\(^{2564}\) DFC Chief Executive Officer Scott Nathan affirmed that this Memorandum will solidify the continued collaboration between the DFC, JBIC, and Korea Eximbank to catalyze private sector investment in infrastructure and the decarbonization of supply chains. Catalyzing private sector investment can be considered an innovative financing mechanism.

On 30 September 2023, Japan signed an ODA loan agreement with Bangladesh worth up to JPY217.556 million.\(^{2565}\) The objective of this loan is to stabilize power supply and increase diverse energy sources through funding the construction of a coal-fired power plant, transmission lines, and overall improving economic development within the nation.

On 4 November 2023, the Philippines reported the offered ODA support from Japan, South Korea, and India as a way to help fund three of its new railway projects.\(^{2566}\) This offer was a result of the Philippines dropping China as a funder for their development projects. The funding of these railways would warrant around USD5 billion in ODA commitment from the three nations.

On 14-15 November 2023, Japan participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting.\(^{2567}\) The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the

remained this year. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.\footnote{DAC High Level Meeting Communiqué 2023, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 15 November 2023. Access Date: 15 January 2024. https://www.oecd.org/dac/development-assistance-committee/dac-hlm.htm}

On 21 November 2023, at the G7 meeting on Ukraine Energy Sector Support, State Minister Iwao Horii also committed 10 additional autotransformers to be sent to Ukraine as well as three gas turbines by the end of 2023.\footnote{G7+ foreign ministers meeting on Ukraine energy sector support, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 November 2023. Access Date: 30 November 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press7e_000071.html} On delivery, Japan projects this will benefit more than 5.5 million Ukrainians.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Hania El Sayed}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 21 June 2023, the British International Investment, joined by the US International Development Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to announce continued support for the IFC’s Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP), which allows Ukraine to engage in cross-border trade and.\footnote{Joint Declaration of Support for Trade Finance in Ukraine, US International Development Finance Corporation (Washington D.C.) 21 June 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. https://www.dfc.gov/media/press-releases/joint-declaration-support-trade-finance-ukraine} The GTFP capacity will increase from USD200 million to almost USD300 million, enabling the IFC and its partners to provide Ukraine with access to trade financing for up to USD1 billion of imports and exports over the next three years. The DFC, itself, will provide USD50 million to support Ukraine’s trade flows of critical goods. Increased trade finance availability will allow Ukraine to improve its economic resilience in the local economy.

On 21 June 2023, British International Investment, the country’s official development finance institution (DFI), signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.\footnote{EDFI Members Join Forces with EBRD to Support Ukraine’s Reconstruction Efforts, European Development Finance Institutions (London) 1 June 2023. Access Date: 15 January 2024. https://www.edfi.eu/news/edfi-members-join-forces-with-ebrd-to-support-ukraines-reconstruction-efforts/} This support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 DFIs, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the use of renewable energy in Senegal.\footnote{Senegal and international partners announce a Just Energy Transition Partnership combining climate and development objectives, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 23 June 2023. Access Date: 17 October 2023. https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2023-242-senegal-and-international-partners-announce-a-just-energy-transition-partnership-combining-climate-and-development-objectives} The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 1 August 2023, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly announced a new package of support to make Nigeria’s agriculture sector more climate resilient, by helping to develop heat and flood tolerant crops and by increasing
soil fertility. Secretary Cleverly also announced a GBP10 million United Kingdom-backed facility in Nigeria in partnership with InfraCredit, that will unlock funding for sustainable and climate-friendly infrastructure development projects.

On 2 August 2023, backed by the British International Development through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, FSD Africa Investments, in partnership with InfraCredit, invested GBP10 million into a risk-sharing backstop facility. It will unlock local currency funding for sustainable infrastructure development in Nigeria. Projects included in the partnership range from distributed renewable energy services for urban residences to commercial and industrial renewable projects.

On 3 August 2023, Secretary Cleverly announced a British clean energy partnership with Zambia, in which new ambitious targets were set for green investment, including up to GBP2.5 billion of British private sector investment and up to GBP500 million in British government backed investments.

On 3 August 2023, Secretary Cleverly announced the launch of the GBP95 million PropCom+ programme to support climate and growth by addressing environmental, social, and economic challenges in Nigeria’s food and land-use system. A GBP55 million contract and GBP2.89 million grant were announced as part of the PropCom+ eight-year British International Climate Finance programme.

On 4 September 2023, the Minister for Development and Africa, Andrew Mitchell, announced new projects with GBP49 million while visiting Kenya for the first Africa Climate Summit. The projects will focus on mobilising finance for climate action and help people manage the impact of climate change across the continent. GBP34 million will be provided for new projects across 15 African countries to help women, at-risk communities, and over 400,000 farmers build resilience against climate change. Furthermore, Minister Mitchell will announce seven new climate finance projects worth GBP15 million from British-backed FSD Africa Investments that will mobilise capital from private sources. He also reaffirmed the United Kingdom’s commitment of providing GBP11.6 billion international climate finance over five years.

On 7 September 2923, Minister for the Caribbean and America David Rutley signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the amount of GBP2.7 million with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre for work to be done under the Small Island Developing States Capacity and Resilience Programme. This Memorandum of Understanding aims to increase access to climate finance and support the programmatic acceleration of climate resilient actions in selected Caribbean countries. This effort by the United Kingdom is expected to help the Caribbean access USD50 million for the region over the next three years.

On 20 September 2023, Environment Secretary Thérèse Coffey and Minister of State for the United Nations at the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office Tariq Ahmad announced a new package of measures to address pressing challenges such as biodiversity loss, marine protection, climate change, and illegal fishing.
to the United Nations General Assembly. Part of the package allocates GBP2.5 million to support the Joint
Analytical Cell to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Another GBP120,000 in funding will be
allocated to the Plymouth Marine Laboratory as the secretariat for the Ocean Acidification Research for
Sustainability programme.

On 20 September 2023, Secretary Cleverly announced new programs at the United Nations General Assembly
to help achieve United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The United Kingdom will announce new
financial guarantees for multilateral development banks to increase the impact of overseas aid and will help to
unlock GBP1.8 billion of climate finance to support at-risk populations across Asia and the Pacific. These
financial guarantees can be considered innovative financing mechanisms. The United Kingdom will unlock up
to GBP1 billion in new financing for education in Lower Middle Income Countries in Asia and Africa, such as
contributing up to GBP180 million of support to the International Finance Facility for Education. The United
Kingdom will also join the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, and the
Coca Cola Foundation to establish an affordable insurance scheme to increase the resilience of vital water and
sanitation services, and it will provide the Caribbean Water Utilities Insurance Collective with GBP25 million
returnable investment to help water and sanitation companies in the Caribbean. A new funding package of
GBP17 million was announced to improve tax systems in developing countries, and the United Kingdom
committed GBP3 million to support the increased use of standards in Commonwealth countries.

On 25 September 2023, Minister of State for Energy Security and Net Zero Graham Stuart addressed the
United Nations Secretary-General’s Climate Ambition Summit on decarbonization to establish how it will
participate in decarbonizing high-emitting sectors. The United Kingdom will prioritise economic growth
while delivering its 2030 nationally determined contribution and net zero by 2050. The United Kingdom is
committed to deliver GBP11.6 billion of climate finance, and reiterated that at the G20 Summit, it pledged
GBP1.62 billion for the Green Climate Fund. The United Kingdom will also provide a GBP160 million package
to support developing countries and to ensure decarbonisation and economic growth.

On 25 September 2023, Minister Mitchell made a statement at the United Nations Financing for Development
High-Level Dialogue. Minister Mitchell stated that the United Kingdom will provide USD2 billion for the
Green Climate Fund. The United Kingdom has also established that it will stand by its commitment to provide
GBP11.6 billion of international climate finance before the end of 2025 or 2026, and that it will spend GBP500
million on forestry programmes. Minister Mitchell’s statement also focussed on reforms to multilateral
development banks, such as providing GBP4.5 million guarantees to enable them to lend more money. The
statement also focused on debt, as the United Kingdom announced Climate Resilient Debt Clauses, which
means that countries faced with pandemic or natural disasters will have their liquidity freed up to help their
citizens, rather than having to pay off capital and interest.

On 29 September 2023, the Ambassador to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Tom Woodroffe,
addressed the United Nations General Assembly to establish that the United Kingdom remained fully

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committed to delivering economic, environmental, and social development set out in Agenda 2030.\(^{2583}\) The United Kingdom wants more reforms of multilateral development banks, including releasing over USD200 billion of additional finance over the next ten years, scaling multinational development banks’ lending to unlock USD1 billion in education financing and USD1.8 billion of climate finance for countries at great risk. This would make multinational development banks more agile, shock-responsive, and will allow them to better mobilise private investment. The United Kingdom also announced a further USD2 billion for the Green Climate Fund.

On 2 October 2023, the Minister for the Indo-Pacific, Anne-Marie Trevelyan, visited Indonesia to launch the second phase of British support for the Low Carbon Development Initiative.\(^{2584}\) The United Kingdom is establishing GBP27.2 million of new funding that will foster sustainable economic growth and development while mitigating the impacts of climate change.

On 3 October 2023, Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador James Kariuki stated that the United Kingdom supports reforming multilateral development banks to enable the release of USD200 billion additional finance over the next ten years and to create a more resilient and sustainable international financial architecture to mobilise private investment, believing that this will improve the inclusivity of the voice of the poorest and most vulnerable.\(^{2585}\) Ambassador Kariuki also claimed that the global community must redouble its efforts to limit global temperature rise, cut emissions, transition to renewable energy, and to protect at least 30 per cent of land and oceans by 2030.

On 11 October 2023, the European Investment Bank announced a partnership with the United Kingdom, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Green Climate Fund to contribute to a USD764 million fund to strengthen Jamaica’s economic resilience to the effects of climate change.\(^{2586}\) This assistance will be allocated towards, among other things, incentives to boost investor confidence in climate-resilient infrastructure projects via a Resilience and Sustainability Facility with the International Monetary Fund.

On 16 October 2023, the United Kingdom started a partnership with the Access to Nutrition Initiative to push the private sector to produce healthy and sustainable food.\(^{2587}\) This will encourage some of the largest food companies to help people at risk of malnutrition make healthier choices, especially in lower-income countries. The United Kingdom provided the Initiative with GBP2 million to carry out assessments of the world’s largest food and drink companies over a two-year period.


On 25 October 2023, the United Kingdom addressed the United Nations and reiterated its resoluteness in its commitment to the Women, Peace and Security agenda in United Nations Security Council Resolution. The United Kingdom as part of the International Women and Girls Strategy, launched a GBP46 million programme to support grassroots women’s rights organisations around the world. It also provided expertise on conflict-related sexual violence and provided over GBP4 million of funding on gender-based violence in Ukraine and the surrounding region.

On 25 October 2023, the United Kingdom introduced the GBP48 million Green Cities and Infrastructure Programme, in which expertise and technical support from across the British government will encourage innovation and sustainable economic growth. It will deliver low-carbon, climate-resilient infrastructure, and support cities in lower income countries to become hubs of innovation while bolstering sustainable economic growth.

On 1 November 2023, the United Kingdom joined global partners to accelerate the development in the world's poorest countries using artificial intelligence. These partners seek to fund safe and responsible artificial intelligence projects for development around the world, with GBP80 million collaboration announced and the Artificial Intelligence Safety Summit. This funding will support home-grown artificial intelligence expertise and computing power in Africa and help the continent’s artificial intelligence innovators boost growth and support the continent’s long-term development. The United Kingdom Artificial Intelligence for Development Program will contribute GBP38 million.

On 2 November 2023, the United Kingdom noted the International Labour Organization report on the enhanced programme of development cooperation for the occupied Arab territories, and the call for all member states to provide more financial resources to the Decent Work Programme. The United Kingdom has already announced a further GBP30 million in humanitarian aid.

On 14-15 November 2023, the United Kingdom participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting. The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

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

Analyst: Acacia Khanicheh-Peiries

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United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 19 June 2023, President Joe Biden’s Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry met with Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani to discuss climate change, energy security, and sustainable transition.2594

On 21 June 2023, the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) joined the British International Investment, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to announce continued support for the IFC’s Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP), which allows Ukraine to engage in cross-border trade.2595 The GTFP capacity will increase from USD200 million to almost USD300 million, enabling the IFC and its partners to provide Ukraine with access to trade financing for up to USD1 billion of imports and exports over the next three years. The DFC, itself, will provide USD50 million to support Ukraine’s trade flows of critical goods. Increased trade finance availability will allow Ukraine to improve its economic resilience in the local economy.

On 21 June 2023, the DFC signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.2596 The DFC’s support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 development finance institutions, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, DFC Chief Executive Officer Scott Nathan formalized the DFC’s USD49.5 million loan to the Genus Power Infrastructures’ smart meters, a project that will expand the Jaipur-based company’s work in improving reliable power distribution and clean energy transition in India.2597 The DFC’s investment in Genus Power Infrastructures is a continuation of many clean-energy investments in India, which included a USD500 million loan to First Solar, a US-based company, to open a solar panel manufacturing plant in Tamil Nadu in 2023.

On 29 June 2023, the DFC and the Department of Commerce affirmed its USD300 million financing for sustainable infrastructure projects in member countries of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity.2598

On 30 June 2023, the DFC approved 27 new projects totalling over USD3 billion supporting public and private projects in “critical infrastructure, health, food security, energy, and small business support.” Among the beneficiaries are Indigenous- and woman-owned small businesses and clean-energy projects.


On 18 August 2023, the DFC joined the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea EximBank) to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to mobilize financing for infrastructure, communications technology, carbon neutrality, and resilient supply chains in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond. DFC CEO Nathan affirmed that this Memorandum will solidify the continued collaboration between the DFC, JBIC, and Korea Eximbank to catalyze private sector investment in infrastructure and the decarbonization of supply chains.

On 8 September 2023, DFC Chief Climate Officer Jake Levine and DFC officials reaffirmed the DFC’s commitment to provide up to USD300 million to the Three Seas Initiative Investment Fund, a fund that supports investments in energy security, energy diversification, and clean energy. These investments will support smallholder farmers, providing financing for seeds and fertilizer, along with training. Mr Nathan highlighted how a USD20 million loan to One Acre Fund has provided training and insurance to over 1.5 million smallholder farmers in 2022, half of whom are women.

On 16 October 2023, DFC CEO Nathan joined African Data Centres and Ambassador to Ghana Virginia Palmer to sign a statement reaffirming the US’s commitment to bolster information and communications technology infrastructure in Ghana. The DFC’s continued commitment is a continuation of the DFC’s USD300 million commitment in December 2020 to the African Data Centres to support the development and expansion of data centers in South Africa, Kenya, and other DFC-eligible countries. Mr. Nathan also signed a new USD2.5 million loan portfolio guarantee to support lending to micro and small businesses and farmers in northern Ghana.

On 3 November 2023, the DFC and IDB Invest launched the Americas Partnership Platform during the inaugural Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity Leaders’ Summit. The Platform will build sustainable infrastructure and bolster economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean. The DFC and IDB Invest have started initial consultations on USD3 billion worth of projects that may be eligible for funding under the new Platform.

On 14-15 November 2023, the United States participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting. The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. Canada, France, Spain, and the United States signed the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development Memorandum, that sets reporting standards for a separate branch of ODA, the

official sustainable development support. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA. The United States has fully complied with its commitment to scale up ODA with a focus on fostering gender-transformative and climate-resilient change in developing countries.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 1 June 2023, the European Investment Bank (EIB) signed a grant of over EUR50 million to construct temporary bridges in Ukraine to mitigate the impact of wartime infrastructure damage. This is one of several Ukraine Solidarity Urgent Response packages provided by the EIB and the European Commission that amount to over EUR2.3 billion.

On 8 June 2023, Regional Representative of the EIB to the Republic of Congo Nikolaos Milianitis and Ambassador to the Republic of Congo Giacomo Duazzo announced the provision of EUR136.5 million towards the Congo Digital 2025 plan. This project is part of Congo’s 2022-2026 National Development Plan to diversify the economy, develop digital skills and involve youth and women in the workforce.

On 14 June 2023, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen met with President of the Republic of Chile Gabriel Boric in Santiago to announce new Team Europe Initiative actions to support Chile’s renewable energy industry. These consist of a technical assistance program to support the development of a hydrogen sector and a fund to directly finance hydrogen production projects.

On 19 June 2023, European Commission Executive Vice-President and Commissioner for Trade Valdis Dombrovskis and Cabinet Secretary of Kenya’s Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry Moses Kuria announced an Economic Partnership Agreement aimed at enhancing Kenya’s economic development. This agreement will help open the European market to Kenyan goods and incentivize European investment in the Kenyan private sector with a focus on sustainable development.

On 20 June 2023, the Delegation of the European Union to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman and the Kingdom of Bahrain facilitated a week-long visit of Omani officials to Germany to study

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European approaches to Technical and Vocational Education and Training.2611 This constitutes part of a partnership between the EU and Gulf Cooperation Council to strengthen cooperation in areas related to energy, energy transition, economic diversification, and development.

On 21 June 2023, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, along with members of the European Development Finance Institutions and other G7 development finance institutions, signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.2612 This support will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the EIB alongside the African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and World Health Organization (WHO) announced the Health Impact Investment Platform aimed at developing primary care services in low and low-and-middle income countries.2613 The platform promises an initial allocation of EUR1.5 billion in funding for projects that reduce the need for secondary and tertiary medical care.

On 23 June 2023, the EU, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the use of renewable energy in Senegal.2614 The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 23 June 2023, the EIB announced a partnership with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Inter-American Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, Green Climate Fund, World Bank Group and Barbados to instate an IMF Resilience and Sustainability Facility in the country for bolstering private-sector investment in climate-resilient infrastructure.2615 This project has the stated goal of catalyzing the formation of private-public partnerships for infrastructure construction. This can be considered an innovative financing mechanism.

On 14 July 2023, Commissioner Janez Lenarčič announced the provision of EUR43 million in humanitarian aid to the Latin American and Caribbean regions to address imminent humanitarian issues resulting from recent natural disasters and to develop future disaster preparedness with a focus on infrastructure improvement.2616

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On 18 July 2023, President von der Leyen and President of the Republic of Chile Boric oversaw the signing of a memorandum of understanding to strengthen raw material supply chains between the EU and Chile.2617 The purpose of this memorandum is also to develop a sustainable industry for the mining and processing of raw materials in Chile.

On 6 September 2023, EIB Asia and Pacific Division Head Edvardas Bunsteinas announced the finalization of a EUR250 million loan agreement to finance the development of health facilities in Indonesia and a EUR500 million loan agreement to finance the implementation of the Just Energy Transition Partnership goals in Vietnam.2618 This follows the inauguration of an EIB office in Jakarta in 2022.

On 13 September 2023, Team Europe partners and the Palestinian Authority announced the launch of the Green Growth Palestine project as part of the Team Europe Initiative.2619 This agreement promises a package of EUR47 million to be allocated to investment in sustainable development in Palestine’s private sector.

On 19 September 2023, the EIB signed an agreement with the WHO, United Nations Development Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Office for Project Services and the International Organization for Migration to directly finance projects that draw upon technical assistance or advisory support from these organizations to implement changes in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).2620

On 20 September 2023, the Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina announced the provision of EUR770,000 to boost tourism in five municipalities in the country’s Majevica region.2621 The money is intended to be used to improve infrastructure needed to support tourism.

On 28 September 2023, the EIB alongside First Capital Bank Limited announced a developmental credit line of USD10 million to finance the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Zambia’s agricultural sector.2622 This is aimed to primarily help alleviate issues related to food security in the country as well as develop a more robust agricultural sector.

On 3 October 2023, the EIB announced a loan of EUR70 million to the Central Bank of Armenia to finance the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This move is part of the EIB’s Armenian Economic Resilience Programme, which it has undertaken alongside the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus.

On 11 October 2023, the EIB announced a partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank, Green Climate Fund and the United Kingdom to contribute to a USD764 million fund to strengthen Jamaica’s economic resilience to the effects of climate change. This assistance will be allocated towards, among other things, incentives to boost investor confidence in climate-resilient infrastructure projects via a Resilience and Sustainability Facility with the IMF.

On 11 October 2023, the EIB pledged EUR1 billion to support Morocco’s earthquake recovery program over the next three years. The EIB’s commitment is aimed at redeveloping Morocco’s infrastructure in a way that ensures environmentally sustainable infrastructure development.

On 11 October 2023, the EIB alongside the European Commission and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced a EUR1.1 billion package to support the eradication of polio globally. This action will focus on financing local vaccine and medicine production.

On 14 October 2023, EIB Vice-President Ricardo Mourinho Félix and Deputy Chief Economist of the World Bank and Director of the Prospects Group Ayhan Kose signed a memorandum of understanding initiating the EIB’s involvement in the Development Data Partnership. The Development Data Partnership is a joint effort between international organizations including but not limited to multilateral investment banks and technology companies to direct third-party data towards sustainable international development.

On 16 October 2023, EIB Vice-President Teresa Czerwińska announced an enlargement of the Just Transition Initiative through which the bank funds SMEs and the transition away from fossil fuels and towards renewable sources in the Western Balkans. This action falls under the Western Balkans Investment Framework pursued by the EIB and European Commission.


Bank President Ajay Banga signed a memorandum of intent to harmonize procurement and investment procedures in Ukraine. This comprises part of an effort to coordinate fiduciary oversight in Ukrainian reconstruction efforts.

On 24 October 2023, President von der Leyen and Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Ghazouani announced a Team Europe Initiative to support decarbonization and the transition to sustainable energy in the country. Backed by the EIB, this action will allocate over EUR23 million towards the mobilization of legal and fiscal frameworks to develop hydrogen exploitation, among other things.

On 24 October 2023, Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen and Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs Arnoldo André Tinoco announced the Costa Rica Cooperation Facility, an EUR11 million project to foster investment in health resilience, sustainable transportation, and agriculture development. These initiatives will continue into 2027 with the goal of decarbonizing and supporting Costa Rica’s digital transformation.

On 24 October 2023, President von der Leyen and Namibian President Hage Geingob endorsed the EU-Namibia Strategic Partnership on Sustainable Raw Materials Value Chains and Renewable Hydrogen, which is privy to EUR1 billion in investment provided by the EU and European financial institutions. This follows the signing of a memorandum of understanding in 2022 that created the strategic partnership.

On 24 October 2023, President von der Leyen and Cabo Verde Prime Minister Ulisses Correia e Silva presented a series of investments totaling to EUR246 million aimed at accelerating the country’s digital and sustainable development. This action is a collaborative effort between the EU and its MIB, the EIB.

On 25 October 2023, Deputy Director General for International Partnerships Myriam Ferran and International Trade Centre Executive Director Pamela Coke-Hamilton signed an agreement to support Turkmenistan’s efforts to improve working conditions in the country, promote sustainable growth and bolster the competitiveness of its SMEs. The signing was witnessed by Turkmen Minister of Finance and Economy Serdar Jorayev.

On 25 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen and Kenyan Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua announced the EU-Kenya Multiannual Action Plan 2023-24, which is part of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027.

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Among other things, this plan promises EUR43 million towards sustainable development, EUR10 million towards cybersecurity investment, and EUR4 million towards combatting female genital mutilation in Kenya.

On 25 October 2023, the EU promised EUR30 million in fiscal support to Tajikistan to enhance vocational education and training, with a focus on empowering local youth, women, and returnee migrants.2637 The funding aims to promote employment in key sectors like agriculture, energy, and green and digital industries.

On 25 October 2023, the EU and Uzbekistan agreed to a memorandum of understanding to secure trade corridors and investment in sustainable critical renewable raw materials.2638 Uzbekistan also confirmed its intention to join the EU-helmed Critical Raw Materials Club announced by President von der Leyen earlier in 2023.

On 25 October 2023, the EU and the Agence Française de Développement signed an agreement amounting to EUR296 million to jointly finance the construction of a hydroelectric power plant in Tanzania.2639 Each party will respectively contribute half the total amount promised in the contract.

On 25 October 2023, the EU and Comoros signed an agreement amounting to EUR28.9 million, with an EUR20.4 million provision to the Green and Blue Deal program that aims to enhance Comoros’s environmental and food resilience as part of a Multiannual Indicative Programme worth EUR46 million that the EU initiated in 2021.2640 In addition to the Green and Blue Deal, the Multiannual Indicative Programme aims to promote employment and general growth in Comoros.

On 25 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen and Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs Alicia Bárcena announced EU investment in projects in Mexico related to health, energy, and sustainable development infrastructure and expressed eagerness to instate a mechanism to coordinate investment in Global Gateway Investment Agenda projects.2641 This announcement came at the 2023 Global Gateway Forum.

On 25 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen announced a plan to bolster Somalia’s continued development of security, legal and democratic state-building processes worth EUR89.5 million.2642 This plan, announced at the 2023 Global Gateway Forum, will be implemented over several years.

On 26 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen reaffirmed support for Kyrgyzstan’s continued development of a digital economy through the Governance and Digital Transformation commitment of the 2021-2027 EU

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Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Kyrgyz Republic. Previous development assistance of this sort was directed towards Kyrgyzstan through a disbursement program made available to all Asian countries that Kyrgyzstan began to draw upon in 2020.

On 26 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Minister of Mines Antoinette N’amba Kalambayi and Zambian Minister of Finance Situmbeko Musokotwane signed a memorandum of understanding to coordinate investment in the Lobito Corridor, a rail line connecting important mining areas in the DRC and Zambia to a port in Angola, among other things. This action is in line with the EU’s commitment to the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, which it joined at the recent G20 summit in New Delhi.

On 26 October 2023, the European Commission and German banking group KfW signed an agreement to improve access to long-term business financing in local currencies in Africa, the European Commission providing EUR100 million to complement a further EUR820 million investment by KfW. This action was taken using the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus, the primary financing tool for commitments that fall within the purview of the EU’s Global Gateway initiative.

On 26 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen and Finnfund Chief Executive Officer Jaakko Kangasniemi signed an agreement to allocate over EUR1 billion to investment in digital infrastructure and sustainable development in Sub-Saharan Africa as part of the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus. This plan has the stated goal of fostering gender-transformative development in the digital sector.

On 26 October 2023, President von der Leyen and Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina signed an agreement committing over EUR400 million towards Bangladesh’s transition to sustainable energy, as well as announcing five additional EU commitments each amounting to over EUR70 million to invest in improving education, working conditions, green construction, e-governance, and preventing gender-based violence. The EIB was also a signatory and provided a loan of EUR350 million towards this end.

On 27 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen and Rwandan Minister of Education Gaspard Twagirayezu signed an agreement to invest EUR50 million in improving infrastructure to support early childhood development in Rwanda, with a particular focus on improving primary and pre-primary education.

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to be complimented by further investment in Rwandan education facilities by the EIB’s Africa Investment Platform.

On 14 November 2023, the EU together with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development began implementation of an EUR14.6 million project to support the development of a circular economy in Albania. Efforts to do so include cooperating with businesses and non-governmental organizations to nurture “gender-responsive green products,” among other things.

On 14 November 2023, the European Commission announced an EUR110 million humanitarian aid package to Ukraine and announced the deployment of an additional 84 power generators in the country. Since the Russia-Ukraine conflict began in February 2021, the EU has provided over EUR483 million in humanitarian aid and has installed over 5000 power generators.

On 15 November 2023, the EU announced the allocation of EUR3 million towards the European Union-Samoa Water Sector Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation programme intended to help bolster the climate resilience and general robustness of the country’s water sanitation abilities. This effort is part of Team Europe’s Global Gateway, which aims to ultimately secure upwards of EUR300 million to be put towards official development aid and more general investment in action aligned with the SDGs.

On 23 November 2023, the European Commission opened its annual call for proposals for funding from the Innovation Fund that the agency has endowed with EUR4 billion to finance the development of sustainable technologies. This fund has been active since 2020 and exists to support innovation in decarbonizing technologies at different scales.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

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

Analyst: Jevan Konyar

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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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<tr>
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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, especially in the mineral, semiconductor and battery markets,” 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.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>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<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.2669 This announcement reiterated Canada’s commitment to diversifying trade and identifying opportunities for investment with African partners.

On 9 June 2023, Minister Ng joined in the Ministerial Council Meeting for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.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.”2671

On 26 June 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau had a meeting with the leaders of the Nordic countries.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.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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
On 29 November 2023, Minister Ng met with France’s Minister Pannier-Runacher. 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.

**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. 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. 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. France is a member of this group, which includes multilateral state technological innovation and development. Due to this

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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. According to this move by the French government, “re-shoring and diversifying supply” will advance France’s goals of establishing a stronger supply chain.

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. 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.”

On 22 June 2023, France as a member of the International Partners’ Group, alongside Senegal, announced a collaboration titled the Just Energy Transition Partnership. 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.

On 26 June 2023, Minister Le Maire led a discussion on strategies for securing critical raw materials supply. 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 departments.

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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.” It further solidifies France’s future as an active participant in the “European semiconductor ecosystem.”

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 French-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.\(^{2711}\) 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.\(^{2712}\) 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.\(^{2713}\) 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.

**Analyst: Parami Epaarachchi**

**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.\(^{2714}\) Germany and

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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. The funds are to be distributing among German and international companies by 2027. 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.  

On 3 November 2023, Chancellor Scholz spoke with Chinese President Xi Jinping. 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. 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.

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. 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-china-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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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}

\textbf{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

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 Huddleston 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. 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. 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. 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 13 October 2023, Prime Minister Sunak met with Norwegian Prime Minister Jonas Støre at the Joint Expeditionary Force Summit in Gotland, Sweden. 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. 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 27 October 2023, the British Parliament passed the Procurement Bill, which outlines a strategic framework to deliver stronger public sector procurement. 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

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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. 2763 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. 2764 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. 2765 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. 2766 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. 2767 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. 2768 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. 2769 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.

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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.

**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.2781 This 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.2782 This partnership aims to develop 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.2783 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.2784

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.2785 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.2786 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.


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 resilience. 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.

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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 13 November 2023, the European Council and European Parliament agreed on proposed regulations that establish a framework ensuring the sustainable critical minerals supply chain. 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. 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. 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. 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 actions 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.

Analyst: Jasleen Badwal

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