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The G7 Research Group presents the

2022 G7 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023

Prepared by
Keah Sharma and Malhaar Moharir
and the G7 Research Group
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www.g7.utoronto.ca • g7@utoronto.ca • [@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



G7 Research Group
University of Toronto
6 Hoskin Avenue, Toronto Ontario M5S 1H6 Canada
g7@utoronto.ca +1-416-946-8953
www.g7.utoronto.ca www.g7g20.utoronto.ca

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3. Climate Change: Health Sustainability

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

G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average		+0.25 (63%)	

Background

The climate change crisis and its consequences have become a focal point in the G7’s agenda for a number of years, as the group has made numerous commitments to counter environmental concerns on an international level. In recent summits, the G7 has emphasized the relationship between climate change and health sustainability, in particular, with the implementation of the “One Health” approach as outlined by the World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO defines the “One Health” approach as “an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.”⁴³⁶

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G7 leaders agreed to “strengthen cooperation in protection of the environment, in better use of natural resources, and in health research.”⁴³⁷ This agreement was the first gesture made by G7 members to incorporate means of sustainability and environmental protection in the field of health research.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 leaders called attention to the “urgent need to safeguard the environment for future generations.”⁴³⁸ As part of this, the G7 stated that combating climate change requires “a determined and concerted international response and for the early adoption, worldwide, of policies based on sustainable development.”⁴³⁹ The urgency given to the climate change crisis and the explicit awareness regarding the importance of implementing sustainable policies served as a foundation for forthcoming sustainable development policies.

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

⁴³⁶ One Health, World Health Organization (Geneva). n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<https://www.who.int/europe/initiatives/one-health>

⁴³⁷ Declaration on Economic Recovery, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 May 1983. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1983williamsburg/communique.html>

⁴³⁸ Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html#environment>

⁴³⁹ Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html#environment>

development as its fundamental objective.”⁴⁴⁰ This statement demonstrated a willingness for international cooperation in promoting and practicing sustainable development, including the protection of the environment and improved health.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to sustainable development and vowed to “step up [their] efforts to build a coherent global and environmentally responsive framework of multilateral agreements and institutions.”⁴⁴¹ This commitment exhibited the G8’s support in the creation of environmentally sustainable and responsive policies, agreements and principles going forward.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders defined one of the three dimensions of sustainable development as “protecting the environment.”⁴⁴² This definition placed importance on environmental protection as an integral aspect of sustainable development to be incorporated in future policy and agreements.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 leaders agreed to “elaborate on sustainable and equitable financing of health systems through linking national financing strategies with coordinated international support.”⁴⁴³

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders highlighted the importance of health sustainability and stated that they were “fully committed to implementing the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) therein that ensure well-being at all stages and health security for all individuals, and foster inclusive economic growth for nations.”⁴⁴⁴

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders committed to “supporting strong, sustainable health systems that promote access to equality and affordable healthcare.”⁴⁴⁵

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders placed emphasis on “improving integration, by strengthening a ‘One Health’ approach across all aspects of pandemic prevention and preparedness, recognizing the critical links between human and animal health and the environment.”⁴⁴⁶

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders sought to “advance the implementation of integrated One Health Approaches,”⁴⁴⁷ and stated that they would “acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”⁴⁴⁸

⁴⁴⁰ Economic Communiqué: Making a Success of Globalization for the Benefit of All, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 1998. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996lyon/communique.html>

⁴⁴¹ G8 Communiqué Köln 1999 Final, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 June 1999. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1999koln/finalcom.htm>

⁴⁴² Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqué.html>

⁴⁴³ Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.pdf>

⁴⁴⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#architecture>

⁴⁴⁵ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

⁴⁴⁶ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html>

⁴⁴⁷ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html>

⁴⁴⁸ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html>

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders made the following commitment: “We acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”⁴⁴⁹

“Health systems” refers to “a regularly interacting or interdependent group of healthcare bodies forming a unified whole.”⁴⁵⁰ In the context of this commitment, “health systems” is understood to mean national and international bodies that govern health i.e., the Federal Ministry of Health of Germany, the World Health Organization (WHO).

“Environmentally sustainable” is defined as “to reconcile economic efficiency, social inclusion and environmental responsibility.”⁴⁵¹ In the context of this commitment, “environmentally sustainable” is understood to mean the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems to meet economic and social needs of healthcare systems.⁴⁵²

“Climate-neutral” is defined as “to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by balancing those emissions so that they are equal to (or less than) the emissions that get removed through the planet’s natural absorption.”⁴⁵³

“Resilient” is defined as “tending to recover from or adjust easily to or change.”⁴⁵⁴ In the context of climate adaptation, “resilient” refers to the ability of health systems “to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning”⁴⁵⁵ through the “mitigation and adaptation actions that must be combined to tackle the current and future impacts of climate change.”⁴⁵⁶

“Climate adaptation” is a term that refers to “adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.”⁴⁵⁷ As one of the two central approaches in the international climate change process, climate adaptation in the context of this commitment refers to actions taken in response to expected climatic stimuli or their effects on health systems.

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

⁴⁴⁹ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communication.html>

⁴⁵⁰ System, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/systems>

⁴⁵¹ Sustainable Development, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/sustainable-development/index_en.htm

⁴⁵² Millennium Development Goal 7, Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome) 8 September 2000. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/mdg/goal-7/en/>

⁴⁵³ A Beginner’s Guide to Climate Neutrality, United Nations Climate Change (Bonn) 26 February 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://unfccc.int/blog/a-beginner-s-guide-to-climate-neutrality>

⁴⁵⁴ Resilient, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resilient>

⁴⁵⁵ Fact sheet: The need for adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. Access Date: 24 September 2022. https://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/press_factsh_adaptation.pdf

⁴⁵⁶ Climate Resilience, United Nations Climate Change (Bonn) 8 November 2020. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <https://unfccc.int/documents/264818>

⁴⁵⁷ Fact sheet: The need for adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. Access Date: 24 September 2022. https://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/press_factsh_adaptation.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has NOT taken action towards enhancing the sustainability of health systems by 2050 in ANY of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience OR has taken insufficiently strong action.
0	The G7 member has taken some action towards enhancing the sustainability of health systems by 2050 in TWO of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience; OR has taken strong action in ONE of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action towards enhancing the sustainability of health systems by 2050 in all three criteria OR at least TWO and weaker action in ONE of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience.

*Compliance Director: Saarah Khan
Lead Analyst: Sabar Fatima*

⁴⁵⁸ Environmentally sustainable health systems: a strategic document, World Health Organization (Copenhagen) 7 February 2017. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

⁴⁵⁹ Charting a course: Toward zero emissions health care, Health Care Without Harm (Washington D.C.) 14 April 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://healthcareclimateaction.org/roadmap>

⁴⁶⁰ WHO guidance for climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities, World Health Organization (Geneva) 17 October 2020. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240012226>

Canada: 0

On 25 October 2022, Chief Health Officer Theresa Tam released a document titled “Full report: Mobilizing Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada” which outlines the future of the health sector by acknowledging the importance of sustainable health systems and proposing opportunities for improvement.⁴⁶¹ The goal of this document is to address current and future climate change related health risks, collaborate across sectors for climate-health action and strengthen public health leadership on climate change.

On 25 October 2022, the Public Health Agency published a document titled “Generating Knowledge to Inform Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada” which outlines research opportunities around health climate sustainability.⁴⁶² The goal of this document is to guide researchers and grant-giving organizations whose focus is climate sustainability in the health sector.

On 8 November 2022, Health Canada along with the World Health Organization (WHO) spoke at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27).⁴⁶³ Health Canada led discussions about health and climate change alongside the WHO and other prominent experts. The goal of this event was to coordinate ways to make health systems more environmentally sustainable on an international level.

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

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ilya Gobein

France: 0

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

On 30 September 2022, Secretary General for Investment in charge of France 2030 Bruno Bonnell announced a call for projects for companies in favour of agroecological and food transitions and expressions of interest to develop food-safe packaging.⁴⁶⁴ The goal of this action is to develop technologies that will assist the agroecological transition and food transition (i.e. develop sustainable food production and supply) to fight against the increase in chronic diseases such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular disease.

⁴⁶¹ Full report: Mobilizing Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 25 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/corporate/publications/chief-public-health-officer-reports-state-public-health-canada/state-public-health-canada-2022/report.html#sec21>

⁴⁶² Generating Knowledge to Inform Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 25 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/corporate/publications/chief-public-health-officer-reports-state-public-health-canada/state-public-health-canada-2022/research-priorities.html>

⁴⁶³ Highlights of some key health events at COP27, World Health Organization (Sharm El-Sheikh) 3 November 2022. Access Date: 8 November 2022. <https://www.who.int/news/item/03-11-2022-highlights-of-some-health-key-health-events-at-cop27>

⁴⁶⁴ Ouverture de deux dispositifs: innover pour les transitions agroécologique et alimentaire – alimentarité des emballages, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Souveraineté alimentaire (Paris) 30 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/ouverture-de-deux-dispositifs-innover-pour-les-transitions-agroecologique-et-alimentaire>

On 17 November 2022, Minister for Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher joined the “Net-Zero Government” initiative brought forth by the US’ Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry.⁴⁶⁵ While France had already begun taking measures to achieve carbon neutrality with the Eco-responsible Public Services system, the goal of this initiative is to achieve carbon neutrality of all public services by 2050.

On 22 December 2022, Minister for Ecological Transition Christophe Béchu and Territorial Cohesion, Minister Pannier-Runacher, Minister Delegate for Transport Clément Beaun and Minister Delegate for Cities and Housing Olivier Klein announced an investment of EUR145 million into nine new programs in the Energy Savings Certificates (CEE) system. The goal of these investments is to achieve energy efficiency in communities, households, businesses, industries and public support systems.⁴⁶⁶

On 22 December 2022, France announced an action plan to regulate the usage of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) which are products that have non-stick, waterproof and heat resistant properties and are used commonly in everyday households and industries.⁴⁶⁷ The goal of these regulations is to restrict access to products that harm human health and the environment.

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

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Mehr Yawar

Germany: +1

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

On 30 June 2022, the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection announced its contribution of EUR450 million in total toward the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Test Guideline No.125 for standardized testing measures of nanomaterials.⁴⁶⁸ The guideline intends to improve human safety from chemical hazards and advance scientific research on the effects of hard chemicals on health and the environment.

⁴⁶⁵ COP27: La France rejoint l'initiative "Net-Zero Government" pour la neutralité carbone de ses services publics d'ici 2050, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires et Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 17 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022.

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/cop27-france-rejoint-linitiative-net-zero-government-neutralite-carbone-services-publics-dici-2050>

⁴⁶⁶ Le Gouvernement annonce un investissement de 145 millions d'euros dans 9 nouveaux programmes d'économies d'énergie, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires et Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 22 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/gouvernement-annonce-investissement-145-millions-deuros-dans-9-nouveaux-programmes-deconomies>

⁴⁶⁷ Plan d'action du Gouvernement pour l'encadrement strict de l'usage des PFAS, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires et Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 22 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/plan-daction-du-gouvernement-lencadrement-strict-lusage-des-pfas>

⁴⁶⁸ Good News: OECD-Guideline on determination of particle size of nanomaterials, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature, Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Bonn) 5 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.bmu.de/en/topics/reports/report/good-news-oecd-guideline-on-determination-of-particle-size-of-nanomaterials>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Yeji Kim

⁴⁶⁹ Speech by Steffi Lemke at the ninth plenary session of the World Biodiversity Council (IPBES 9), Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Bonn) 3 July 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/en/press/speeches/speech/speech-by-steffi-lemke-at-the-ninth-plenary-session-of-the-world-biodiversity-council-ipbes-9>

⁴⁷⁰ Speech by Steffi Lemke at the first Africa Protected Area Congress, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Bonn) 21 July 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/en/press/speeches/speech/speech-by-steffi-lemke-at-the-first-africa-protected-area-congress>

⁴⁷¹ Joint Action Plan for Future German-Danish Cooperation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 26 August 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/ger-den-action-plan/2548556>

⁴⁷² "We must be better prepared for future pandemics," The Federal Government (Berlin) 17 October 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/world-health-summit-2134652>

⁴⁷³ Antimicrobial Resistance, Federal Ministry of Health (Bonn) 31 October 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/en/topics/antimicrobial-resistance.html>

Italy: -1

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

On 16 October 2022, Italy chaired the World Health Summit 2022 session.⁴⁷⁴ The goal of this session was to address global challenges regarding health and migration, especially in relation to climate change and protracted conflicts.

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

Thus, Italy receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Stephanie Gyimah

Japan: 0

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

On 25 July 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced it would promote the reduction of healthcare waste and controlled disposal in both Japan and Africa at the Third Assembly of the African Clean Cities Platform.⁴⁷⁵ The statement, aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, aimed to highlight the importance of environmental resilience in public health and sustainable waste management.

On 5 August 2022, Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi attended the 12th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting and discussed the global pandemic prevention measures.⁴⁷⁶ The goal of this conference was to encourage cooperation of various health and environment sectors to implement the Strategic Framework to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance through One Health Approach for 2019 to 2030.

On 31 August 2022, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Nagamine Makoto and Minister of the Environment Akihiro Nishimura attended the G20 Joint Environment and Climate Ministerial Meeting to pursue environmentally sustainable recovery from COVID-19.⁴⁷⁷ The goal of this meeting was to invest in zero-emission technologies and support climate resilient development in the health sector by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

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

⁴⁷⁴ World Health Summit 2022 session – Addressing Health and Migration as a Global Priority in a Changing World, World Health Organization (Geneva) 16 October 2022. Access Date: 29 October 2022. <https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2022/10/16/default-calendar/world-health-summit-2022-session---addressing-health-and-migration-as-a-global-priority-in-a-changing-world>

⁴⁷⁵ Tunis Action Guidance, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 29 July 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.env.go.jp/content/000062044.pdf>

⁴⁷⁶ Chairman's Statement of the 12th East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting, The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Phnom Penh) 5 August 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100380513.pdf>

⁴⁷⁷ Parliamentary Vice-Minister Nagamine Attends the G20 Joint Environment and Climate Ministerial Meeting, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 15 September 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2022/0915_002.html

Local Zero Carbon Promotion Initiative.⁴⁷⁸ As part of this initiative, both countries plan on sharing information on issues relating to human health and the environment.

On 15 September 2022, Trade Minister Yasutoshi Nishimura met with other G7 trade ministers and reiterated Japan's cooperation in strengthening resilient and sustainable global supply chains.⁴⁷⁹ Japan, along with its G7 partners, acknowledged the continued health crisis and remains determined to promote sustainable use of resources.

On 26 September 2022, Environment Minister Nishimura announced the adoption of the “post-2020 global biodiversity framework.”⁴⁸⁰ Minister Nishimura further promoted nature-based solutions to address various social issues such as climate change and human health.

On 13 October 2022, the International Monetary Fund for Japan announced a contribution of USD50 million towards constructing a more resilient and sustainable global health system under the leadership of the “Financial Intermediary Fund for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response.”⁴⁸¹ Japan pledged its continued effort to develop resilient disease prevention mechanisms through sustainable health systems and promotion of Universal Health Coverage.

On 13 November 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida attended the 17th East Asia Summit and reaffirmed Japan's commitment to enhance the capacities and funding for disease prevention, preparedness and response.⁴⁸² During the summit, attendees discussed integrating energy transitions in their respective countries' pandemic recovery plans.

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

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Yeji Kim

United Kingdom: +1

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

⁴⁷⁸ Outcome of the US-Japan Environmental Policy Dialogue between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_00526.html

⁴⁷⁹ G7 Trade Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 September 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/trade/220915-statement.html>

⁴⁸⁰ Video Message by NISHIMURA Akihiro, Minister of the Environment, Japan, at the Ministerial Roundtable on Biodiversity hosted by China, side event of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 26 September 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. https://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/statement/statement_20220926.html

⁴⁸¹ Statement by the Honorable SUZUKI Shunichi, Governor of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group for Japan, Ministry of Finance, Japan (Tokyo) 14 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/imf/annual_meeting/20221014.pdf

⁴⁸² Chairman's Statement of the 17th East Asia Summit, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Jakarta) 17 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://asean.org/chairmans-statement-of-the-17th-east-asia-summit/>

On 12 August 2022, Health Minister Maggie Throup sent a letter to the Chief Executive of the UK Health Security Agency Jenny Harries confirming the prioritisation of disease prevention by ensuring emergency preparedness, resilience and response and bolstering a health system that is climate resilient.⁴⁸³

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

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

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

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

Analyst: Stephanie Gyimah

United States: +1

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

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

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

⁴⁸³ United Kingdom Health Security Agency priorities in 2022 to 2023, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 12 August 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ukhsa-priorities-in-2022-to-2023>

⁴⁸⁴ UK and South Africa to work more closely on tackling pandemics and climate change, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Department of Health and Social Care, The Rt Hon Thérèse Coffey MP, The Rt Hon Steve Barclay MP, and The Rt Hon James Cleverly MP (London) 23 November 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-south-africa-to-work-more-closely-on-tackling-pandemics-and-climate-change>

⁴⁸⁵ Chief Medical Officer's annual report 2022: air pollution, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/chief-medical-officers-annual-report-2022-air-pollution>

⁴⁸⁶ Biden-Harris Administration catalyzes private health sector commitments to reduce climate impacts and protect public health, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington D.C.) 30 June 2022. Access Date: 5 January 2023. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2022/06/30/biden-harris-administration-catalyzes-private-health-sector-commitments-reduce-climate-impacts-protect-public-health.html>

President Joe Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.⁴⁸⁷ These programs will reduce carbon emissions to protect public health and advance the country's progress towards net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

On 31 August 2022, the Department of Energy pledged USD46 million to research new technologies that will create biofuel which will lead to the decarbonization of transportation and power generation sectors.⁴⁸⁸ This research is also intended to offset the potential health effects of waste streams.

On 13 September 2022, the Department of Energy invested USD178 million into bioenergy research that will produce sustainable technologies which stand to improve public health and address climate change.⁴⁸⁹

On 17 November 2022, Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry launched the "Net-Zero Government" initiative.⁴⁹⁰ The goal of this initiative is to achieve carbon neutrality of all public services by 2050.

On 22 November 2022, the Department of Agriculture announced a USD59.4 million investment into the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program's (GusNIP) Produce Prescription and Nutrition Incentive programs.⁴⁹¹ This program facilitates and encourages healthier and more sustainable eating habits in households by increasing their access to local and fresh produce. This investment seeks to aid initiatives in improving dietary health and promote food security across US households.

On 8 December 2022, the Department of Energy announced a USD8 million pledge for six solar energy research projects that will open new economic avenues for farmers, rural communities and the solar industry to lower the barriers to utilizing farm-scale solar energy generation and further facilitate clean energy usage in agriculture.⁴⁹²

On 13 December 2022, the US announced their investment of USD3.7 billion from President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law into four programs that will initiate a sustainable and commercially viable carbon dioxide removal industry in the US.⁴⁹³ This program aims to lower carbon emissions to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

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

⁴⁸⁷ Biden-Harris Administration Launches \$2.6 Billion Funding Programs To Slash Carbon Emissions, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 13 July 2022. Access Date: 10 November 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-launches-26-billion-funding-programs-slash-carbon-emissions>

⁴⁸⁸ DOE Announces \$46 Million to Explore New Technologies That Convert Carbon and Waste Into Clean Energy, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 31 August 2022. Access Date: 10 November 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-46-million-explore-new-technologies-convert-carbon-and-waste-clean-energy>

⁴⁸⁹ DOE Announces \$178 Million to Advance Bioenergy Technology, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 13 September 2022. Access Date: November 10 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-178-million-advance-bioenergy-technology>

⁴⁹⁰ COP27: La France rejoint l'initiative "Net-Zero Government" pour la neutralité carbone de ses services publics d'ici 2050, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires et Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 17 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022.

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/cop27-france-rejoint-linitiative-net-zero-government-neutralite-carbone-services-publics-dici-2050>

⁴⁹¹ USDA Invests More Than \$59M to Improve Dietary Health and Nutrition Security, Department of Agriculture (Washington D.C.) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/11/22/usda-invests-more-59m-improve-dietary-health-and-nutrition-security>

⁴⁹² DOE Announces \$8 Million to Integrate Solar Energy Production with Farming, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-8-million-integrate-solar-energy-production-farming>

⁴⁹³ Biden-Harris Administration Announces \$3.7 Billion to Kick-Start America's Carbon Dioxide Removal Industry, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 13 December 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-announces-37-billion-kick-start-americas-carbon-dioxide>

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

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

Analyst: Mehr Yavar

European Union: 0

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

On 5 September 2022, the EU Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) One Health Network published a document titled “AMR One Health Network Top suggestions for AMR actions,” which sought to coordinate environmental and public health policies to combat antimicrobial resistance.⁴⁹⁴ The goal of this document was to highlight actions that would improve health surveying to improvements in the creation of antibiotics. The actions were selected from a variety of proposals from all 27 EU Member states.

On 24 November 2022, the European Commission published the third Work Plan 2023.⁴⁹⁵ The goal of this plan is to allocate funding towards crisis preparedness, health promotion and disease prevention, health care system and health care personnel while taking into account environmental and climate threats.

On 14 December 2022, the European Committee of the Regions stated in a conference that the One Health approach to healthcare must be at the forefront of the EU’s zero pollution ambition⁴⁹⁶. At the conference, First Vice-president of the European Committee of the Regions Apostolos Tzitzikostas highlighted the importance of the One Health approach highlighting how they can ensure that the most vulnerable aren’t left behind.

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

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ilya Goheen

⁴⁹⁴ AMR One Health Network: Top suggestions for AMR actions, European Commission (Brussels) 5 September 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. https://health.ec.europa.eu/latest-updates/amr-one-health-network-top-suggestions-amr-actions-2022-09-05_en

⁴⁹⁵ EU4Health programme: Work Plan 2023 published, Ministry of Health (Brussels) 24 November 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=6078

⁴⁹⁶ The 'One Health' approach must be at the forefront of the EU's Zero Pollution Ambition, European Committee of the Regions (Brussels) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://cor.europa.eu/it/news/Pages/EU%27s-Zero-Pollution-Ambition.aspx>