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presents the

## **2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Interim Compliance Report**

9 June 2015 to 20 February 2016

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, June 8, 2015

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## 2. Infrastructure: Infrastructure Investment

“[To ensure that G7 countries operate at the technological frontier in the years ahead, we will foster growth by] promoting quality infrastructure investment to address shortfalls through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector”

*G7 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration*

### Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.75	

### Background

G7 members have consistently committed to promoting infrastructure investment in specific contexts. At the 2014 Brussels Summit for example G7 leaders agreed to boost infrastructure investment throughout Africa, specifically in energy-related projects.<sup>50</sup> The 2013 Lough Erne declaration similarly committed to facilitating institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.<sup>51</sup>

In 2015, infrastructure became a global banner issue with the inclusion in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The G7 has adopted a similar emphasis on the importance of sustainable infrastructure development, acknowledging the role of innovative infrastructure financing and development in the long-term prosperity of developed and developing countries.

While there is no universally accepted definition of what constitutes “infrastructure,” the World Bank defines the term as including physical structures and organizations related to “transport, water, energy and information and communications technology.”<sup>52</sup>

### Commitment Features

G7 members have pledged to promote quality infrastructure investment in partnership with the private sector to ensure that G7 members continue to operate on the technological frontier.

Full compliance requires the country to mobilize state resources to renew unfulfilled infrastructure projects or commission new programs and projects which aim to improve the previous condition of infrastructure (efforts are not merely restoring existing infrastructure, but upgrades or improvements).

These efforts must result in tangible cooperation with the private sector. For example, a compliant country may co-create a national infrastructure investment fund with private sector partners or co-fund a specific but significant infrastructure project with private sector partners.

<sup>50</sup> 2014 Brussels G7 Summit Compliance Report, G7 Research Group, 6 June 2015. Date of Access: 9 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2014compliance/07-2014-g8-compliance-final-20150715.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> 2013 Lough Erne G7 Summit Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, 4 June 2014. Date of Access: 9 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2013compliance-final/05-2013-g8-compliance-african-trade.pdf>

<sup>52</sup> Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Development, The World Bank (Washington, DC) n.d., 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2016. [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSDNET/Resources/Inclusive\\_Green\\_Growth\\_May\\_2012.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSDNET/Resources/Inclusive_Green_Growth_May_2012.pdf)

**Scoring Guidelines**

-1	Member does not take steps to promote significant infrastructure investment.
0	Member takes steps to promote significant infrastructure investment BUT fails to promote private sector partnerships.
+1	Member takes steps to promote significant infrastructure investment, including in partnership with the private sector.

*Lead Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen***Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote quality infrastructure investments in partnership with the private sector.

In October 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau pledged an addition \$60 billion of infrastructure funding over the next 10 years. The Minister of Finance, Bill Morneau, has suggested that spending timetables may be condensed to account for worsening economic conditions. However, the specific details of allocation will not be announced until the federal budget is tabled in mid to late March 2016.<sup>53</sup>

In November 2015, the Government of Canada removed a requirement that cities and provinces look at funding infrastructure projects through public-private partnership before sourcing government funding for major infrastructure projects.<sup>54</sup>

While the Canadian government continues to make substantial investments in infrastructure and has committed rhetorically to increased spending, it has neither strengthened these efforts through means of private sector funding nor made specific allocations of promised funding since the last G7 summit. Canada therefore receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Neel Aery***France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure investment.

On 13 October 2015, France and Saudi Arabia agreed to EUR10 billion in investments focusing heavily on transportation investment.<sup>55</sup> So far they have identified 36 potential opportunities that include the manufacturing of buses, trains, and spare parts as well as the establishment infrastructure maintenance and repair.<sup>56</sup>

On 12 November 2015, France allocated EUR18 million to build semi-permanent structures for the accommodation of refugees, in Calais.<sup>57</sup> This project will provide housing for 1500 people.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Trudeau's government set to speed up, double-down on infrastructure. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Ottawa) 14 January 2016. Date of Access: 29 January 2016. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/infrastructure-acceleration-sohi-1.3403450>

<sup>54</sup> Liberals Drop Public Private Requirement for Infrastructure Funding (Ottawa) 18 November 2015. Date of Access: 29 January 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/liberals-drop-public-private-requirement-for-infrastructure-funding/article27322884/>

<sup>55</sup> Saudi Arabia Signs \$11.4B in Deals with France, Albawaba News – Business 14 October 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. [http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-arabia-france-\\$11.4-billion-in-deals-signed-754900](http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-arabia-france-$11.4-billion-in-deals-signed-754900)

<sup>56</sup> Saudi Arabia Signs \$11.4B in Deals with France, Albawaba News – Business 14 October 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. [http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-arabia-france-\\$11.4-billion-in-deals-signed-754900](http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-arabia-france-$11.4-billion-in-deals-signed-754900)

<sup>57</sup> Work Begins on Calais Migrant Camp Makeover, The Local French Edition 12 November 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2015. <http://www.thelocal.fr/20151112/improvement-work-begins-in-calais-jungle>

<sup>58</sup> Work Begins on Calais Migrant Camp Makeover, The Local French Edition 12 November 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2015. <http://www.thelocal.fr/20151112/improvement-work-begins-in-calais-jungle>

On 28 January 2016 France's minister of ecology and energy announced that the government intends to pave 1000 kilometres of road with photovoltaic panels, which could produce energy for nearly eight per cent of the French population.<sup>59</sup>

On 28 January 2016 the French government signed EUR15 billion worth of deals with President Rouhani of Iran.<sup>60</sup> The deal's agreement covers facets of infrastructure such as railways, but also focuses on increased production as it's speculated that Iran will buy as many as 127 airbuses from France.<sup>61</sup>

Thus, although France has done little to encourage private investment in infrastructure, it remains the second most prolific private sector, as far as investments, in Europe. France therefore receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

*Analyst: Richard Vogel*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure investment in partnership with the private sector.

On 29 December 2015, the Government of Germany announced plans to extend a recently concluded bicycle path into 100-kilometre "bicycle superhighway."<sup>62</sup> This project would help connect ten cities and is predicted to take 50,000 cars off the road everyday by providing a commuting route for over two million Germans.<sup>63</sup> Investment in the project is expected to exceed EUR180 million.<sup>64</sup>

Germany has committed to further infrastructure investment and has in at least one case deployed private investment to achieve this. Therefore, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Richard Vogel*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully committed to promoting quality infrastructure investment to address shortfalls through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector.

On 10 March 2015 the Government of Italy pledged EUR8 billion of funding to the European Union's Juncker plan—also known as the European Fund for Strategic Investments.<sup>65</sup> The fund aims to "overcome current market failures by addressing market gaps and mobilizing private investment."<sup>66</sup>

Domestically, Italy has taken steps to address infrastructure shortfalls. Since the Schloss Elmau G7 Summit, an investment agreement from the European Commission for EUR1.84 billion from the European Regional

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<sup>59</sup> France to Pave 1,000km of Road with Solar Panels, Global Construction Review 26 January 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. <http://www.globalconstructionreview.com/trends/france-pave-1000km-road-solar-panels/>

<sup>60</sup> France and Iran Agree 15 Billion Euros worth of Business Deals, Euro News 28 January 2015. Date of Access 28 January 2016. <http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/28/france-and-iran-agree-15-billion-euros-worth-of-business-deals/>

<sup>61</sup> France and Iran Agree 15 Billion Euros worth of Business Deals, Euro News 28 January 2015. Date of Access 28 January 2016. <http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/28/france-and-iran-agree-15-billion-euros-worth-of-business-deals/>

<sup>62</sup> Germany wants to build a 100-km Bicycle Superhighway, The Verge 29 December 2015. Date of Access 28 January 2016. <http://www.theverge.com/2015/12/29/10684716/germany-bicycle-superhighway-autobahn-infrastructure>

<sup>63</sup> Germany Opens Part Of A 100 Km Bicycle Superhighway, 31 December 2015 Date of Access 28 January 2016. <http://www.boredpanda.com/bicycle-highway-autobahn-germany/>

<sup>64</sup> Germany Wants to Build a 100-km Bicycle Superhighway, The Verge 29 December 2015. Date of Access 28 January 2016. <http://www.theverge.com/2015/12/29/10684716/germany-bicycle-superhighway-autobahn-infrastructure>

<sup>65</sup> Italy Pledges EUR8.0 bn to Juncker growth plan. EUbusiness (Brussels) 10 March 2015. Date of Access: 29 January 2016. <http://www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/italy-economy.105s>

<sup>66</sup> European Commission Investment Plan (Brussels) N.D. Date of Access: 29 January 2016. [http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en)

Development Fund has been made official<sup>67</sup> This infrastructure promotion targets railways, port infrastructure, and intelligent transport systems, and is intended to make transportation in Italy more competitive while maintaining low-carbon environmental standards.<sup>68</sup>

The Italian Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport has been focusing on a bilateral agreement with the Islamic Republic of Iran, signed on 26 January 2016, and while it emphasizes transportation development this action has not increased private sector participation.<sup>69</sup>

On 28 January 2016, Ital Gas Storage, controlled by Morgan Stanley Infrastructure, received funding from a consortium of international banks to develop a large gas storage plant in Northern Italy, but this was not directly linked to Italian investment promotion.<sup>70</sup>

Italy has taken steps to promote infrastructure investment, including in partnership with the private sector through its contribution to the Juncker Plan. As a result, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sarah Millman*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure development.

On 21 November 2015, The Japanese government, along with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), announced a USD16 billion partnership over the next five years.<sup>71</sup> The purpose of this partnership is to promote the investment of private infrastructure projects and to encourage public infrastructure development, both of which are Sustainable Development Goals which were set out at the United Nations summit in September 2015.<sup>72</sup> ADB President Takehiko Nakao stated that through its “assistance for urban transport, renewable energy, and other infrastructure, the partnership will also contribute to the expansion of climate financing to developing countries, in line with the expected outcome of UN climate conference meeting in December.”<sup>73</sup> The first step will be the establishment of a trust fund in March 2016 under the partnership between ADB and Japan.<sup>74</sup> This demonstrates financial investment in infrastructure, as well as an attempt to encourage both private- and public-sector interest in infrastructure development.

In December 2015, immediately after Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s visit to India in the same month, the Japan International Cooperation Agency also pledged a loan for approximately INR40 billion rupees for two major highway projects in India.<sup>75</sup> Both projects will be implemented by the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation, and a road transport ministry official said that they are also

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<sup>67</sup> €1.8 billion for investments in sustainable multi-modal transport infrastructure in Italy, European Commission (Brussels) 29 July 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/newsroom/news/2015/07/eur1-8-billion-for-investments-in-sustainable-multi-modal-transport-infrastructure-in-italy](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/newsroom/news/2015/07/eur1-8-billion-for-investments-in-sustainable-multi-modal-transport-infrastructure-in-italy)

<sup>68</sup> €1.8 billion for investments in sustainable multi-modal transport infrastructure in Italy, European Commission (Brussels) 29 July 2015. Date of Access: 28 January [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/newsroom/news/2015/07/eur1-8-billion-for-investments-in-sustainable-multi-modal-transport-infrastructure-in-italy](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/newsroom/news/2015/07/eur1-8-billion-for-investments-in-sustainable-multi-modal-transport-infrastructure-in-italy)

<sup>69</sup> Italy-Iran bilateral agreement, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation (Rome) 26 January 2016. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. <http://www.mit.gov.it/mit/site.php?p=cm&o=vd&id=4263>

<sup>70</sup> Ital Gas Storage wins 1 bln euro funding for Italy gas plant, Reuters (Milan) 28 January 2016. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/italy-gas-morgan-stanley-idUSL8N15C4TI>

<sup>71</sup> ADB and Japan Partner to Support \$16 Billion Infrastructure Investment, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 21 November 2015. Date of Access: 27 January 2016. <http://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-japan-partner-support-16-billion-infrastructure-investment>

<sup>72</sup> ADB and Japan Partner to Support \$16 Billion Infrastructure Investment, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 21 November 2015. Date of Access: 27 January 2016. <http://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-japan-partner-support-16-billion-infrastructure-investment>

<sup>73</sup> ADB and Japan Partner to Support \$16 Billion Infrastructure Investment, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 21 November 2015. Date of Access: 27 January 2016. <http://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-japan-partner-support-16-billion-infrastructure-investment>

<sup>74</sup> ADB and Japan Partner to Support \$16 Billion Infrastructure Investment, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 21 November 2015. Date of Access: 27 January 2016. <http://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-japan-partner-support-16-billion-infrastructure-investment>

<sup>75</sup> Japanese Agency to Lend Rs 4,000 Crore for Two Northeast Highway Projects, The Times of India (New Delhi) 21 January 2016. Date of Access: 27 January 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Japanese-agency-to-lend-Rs-4000-crore-for-two-northeast-highway-projects/articleshow/50662211.cms>

requesting a loan from ADB for the Imphal-Moreh Road, which should significantly ameliorate the regional transport network.<sup>76</sup> This further demonstrates Japan's active steps towards improving infrastructure development overseas.

For its commitment to significant infrastructure investment in partnership with private- and public-sector investors, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Tina Vulevic*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied to the G7 standards of infrastructure by taking steps towards promoting quality infrastructure investment with the public and private sectors.

On 16 July 2015, the Government of the United Kingdom pledged EUR8.5 billion of funding to the European Union's European Fund for Strategic Investments.<sup>77</sup> The fund aims to "overcome current market failures by addressing market gaps and mobilizing private investment."<sup>78</sup>

The National Infrastructure Plan, laid out by the UK Government in 2014, has planned GBP460 billion pounds of investment into both the private and public sectors. Of the GBP460 billion pounds GBP277 billion has already been invested, with GBP189 billion prepared to be spent.<sup>79</sup>

On 23 December 2015 the House of Commons published a report stating that 64 per cent of planned infrastructure investment will be privately funded, 25 per cent will be funded publicly, and 11 per cent will be split between private and public funding. Furthermore, the amount of infrastructure orders committed to the private sector in 2014 was 63 per cent of all orders.<sup>80</sup>

On 5 October 2015, British Chancellor George Osborne announced the independent National Infrastructure Commission, stating a need for "a Commission, set up in law, free from party arguments, which works out calmly and dispassionately what the country needs to build for its future and holds any Government's feet to the fire if it fails to deliver."<sup>81</sup>

Furthermore, the UK has increased nationally significant infrastructure projects in the transport sector including; roads, railway lines, large-scale harbours and airports.<sup>82</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded +1 for compliance with G7 infrastructure requirements by not only promoting increased infrastructure investment, but also by promoting the investment by both public and private sectors.

*Analyst: Thomas Robson*

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<sup>76</sup> Japanese Agency to Lend Rs 4,000 Crore for Two Northeast Highway Projects, The Times of India (New Delhi) 21 January 2016. Date of Access: 27 January 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Japanese-agency-to-lend-Rs-4000-crore-for-two-northeast-highway-projects/articleshow/50662211.cms>

<sup>77</sup> UK Makes the biggest contribution to the Juncker Plan. euractiv.com (Brussels) Date of Access: 29 January 2016. <http://www.euractiv.com/sections/euro-finance/uk-makes-biggest-contribution-juncker-plan-316405>

<sup>78</sup> European Commission Investment Plan (Brussels) N.D. Date of Access: 29 January 2016. [http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en)

<sup>79</sup> 2014 National Infrastructure Plan, Her Majesties Treasury (London) December, 2014 Date Accessed: January 27th, 2016

<sup>80</sup> Briefing Paper on Infrastructure Policy, House of Commons Library (London) December, 23, 2015 Date accessed: January 27th 2016. [researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06594/SN06594.pdf](https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06594/SN06594.pdf)

<sup>81</sup> George Osborne's speech to the Conservative Party Conference, Birmingham, October 10, 2015 Date Accessed: January 27th, 2016 <https://www.politicshome.com/party-politics/articles/news/george-osbornes-full-speech-tory-conference>

<sup>82</sup> Nationally significant infrastructure projects in the transport sector, Her Majesties Government, Department for Transport (London), January 13th, 2016 Date Accessed: January 27th, 2016 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-transport-infrastructure-projects/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-in-the-transport-sector>

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote quality infrastructure investment in partnership with the private sector.

On 7 July 2015, the US announced the creation of a National Community Solar Partnership to “unlock access to solar [power] for the nearly 50 percent of households and businesses that do not have adequate roof space to install solar systems.”<sup>83</sup> The Partnership will involve collaboration between businesses and government departments as part of a wider initiative to increase access to solar energy in the United States.<sup>84</sup>

On 14 January 2016, US Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx announced a plan to earmark USD4 billion dollars in the 2016 budget for investment in self-driving cars.<sup>85</sup> This funding would “finance research projects and infrastructure improvements tied to driverless cars.”<sup>86</sup> The project would happen simultaneously with a government push to set guidelines and standards for the development of self-driving automobiles. Private sector involvement in the project will involve a test phase in which selected companies would be permitted to deploy their vehicles on US roads.

Thus, through linking the private sector to the public in order to finance infrastructure programs, the US has earned a score of +1.

*Analyst: Neel Aery*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on infrastructure investment.

The EU has continued to finance infrastructure growth and development through the Innovation and Network Executive Agency.<sup>87</sup> This organization ensures investment in European infrastructure through the Connecting Europe Facility, Horizon 2020, TEN-T and Marco Polo.<sup>88</sup>

On 13 January 2015, the European Commission proposed the formation of the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI) under the European Investment Bank (EIB).<sup>89</sup> This fund is aimed at mobilizing EUR315 billion for investment in higher risk projects which the market will not support.<sup>90</sup> As much as 75 per cent of the funds will be devoted to infrastructure and strategic projects such as infrastructure, telecommunications, energy efficiency initiatives and education infrastructure.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>83</sup> FACT SHEET: Administration Announces New Initiative to Increase Solar Access for All Americans, The White House (Washington) 7 July 2015. Date of Access: 21 March 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/07/fact-sheet-administration-announces-new-initiative-increase-solar-access>.

<sup>84</sup> FACT SHEET: Administration Announces New Initiative to Increase Solar Access for All Americans, The White House (Washington) 7 July 2015. Date of Access: 21 March 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/07/fact-sheet-administration-announces-new-initiative-increase-solar-access>.

<sup>85</sup> US proposes Spending \$4 billion on Self-Driving Cars, New York Times (New York) 14 January 2016. Date of Access: 21 March 2016. [http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/15/business/us-proposes-spending-4-billion-on-self-driving-cars.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/15/business/us-proposes-spending-4-billion-on-self-driving-cars.html?_r=0)

<sup>86</sup> US proposes Spending \$4 billion on Self-Driving Cars, New York Times (New York) 14 January 2016. Date of Access: 21 March 2016. [http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/15/business/us-proposes-spending-4-billion-on-self-driving-cars.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/15/business/us-proposes-spending-4-billion-on-self-driving-cars.html?_r=0)

<sup>87</sup> Mission & Objectives, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/inea/mission-objectives>

<sup>88</sup> Mission & Objectives, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/inea/mission-objectives>

<sup>89</sup> Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. [http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en)

<sup>90</sup> Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. [http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en)

<sup>91</sup> Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. [http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en)



The funding for the EFSI is expected to come from private investment who will view infrastructure investment as offering “attractive returns in the current environment of low interest rates.”<sup>92</sup>

On 2 July 2015, the EIB provided EUR75 million in investment to Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners in order to encourage investment in green-energy areas.<sup>93</sup>

On 22 July 2015, the European Commission approved a EUR270 million investment in the infrastructure of the French port of Calais.<sup>94</sup>

On 8 October 2015, the European Transport Ministers met at the Transports, Telecommunications and Energy Council where they agreed to liberalize passenger railway service and to strengthen railway infrastructure governance.<sup>95</sup>

On 5 November 2015, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker called upon the Connecting Europe Facility to provide EUR7.6 billion towards financing key infrastructure projects.<sup>96</sup>

On January 19 2016, the European Union agreed to a EU Energy Commission’s proposal to invest EUR217 million in infrastructure throughout Southeastern Europe and the Balkans.<sup>97</sup> Its aim is to increase energy transportation capacity between central and Southeastern Europe.<sup>98</sup>

On 25 January 2016, the EIB provided EUR68 million to Lithuanian Railways to modernize railway infrastructure in the country.<sup>99</sup>

The EU’s formation of a realistic infrastructure investment plan and integrated partnership with the private sector earns it a score of +1.

*Analyst: Graydon Kelch*

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<sup>92</sup> Infrastructure Investments in the EU: A New Framework is Needed to Mobilize Private Investors for Important Projects, Roland Berger (Munich) 20 March 2015. Date of Access: 28 January 2016. [http://www.rolandberger.com/press\\_releases/515-press\\_archive2015\\_sc\\_content/infrastructure\\_investments\\_in\\_the\\_EU.html](http://www.rolandberger.com/press_releases/515-press_archive2015_sc_content/infrastructure_investments_in_the_EU.html)

<sup>93</sup> First financial transaction under Investment Plan for Europe in Denmark: EIB backs innovation renewable energy infrastructure fund, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 2 July 2015. Date of Access: 3 February 2016. <http://www.eib.org/infocentre/press/releases/all/2015/2015-152-first-financial-transaction-under-investment-plan-for-europe-in-denmark-eib-backs-innovative-renewable-energy-infrastructure-fund.htm>

<sup>94</sup> EC approves €270m expansion for Port of Calais, Port Finance International (London) 22 June 2015. Date of Access: 3 February 2015. <http://portfinanceinternational.com/categories/regulation-policy/item/2204-ec-approves-€270m-expansion-for-port-of-calais>

<sup>95</sup> Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (TTE) - Ministers for Transport adopt a general approach to railway infrastructure governance and market liberalisation as part of the fourth railway package, The Government of Luxembourg (Luxembourg) 8 October 2015. Date of Access: 3 February 2015.

<sup>96</sup> €7.6 billion of European investment to support key transport projects, European Commission (Brussels) 5 November 2015. Date of Access: 3 February 2016. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-5990\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5990_en.htm)

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