“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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Preface

Each year since 1996, the G7 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G7 members in meeting the commitments their leaders issue at each summit. Since 2002, the group has usually published an interim report to assess progress during the transition from one host to the next, in addition to the final report issued just before the annual summit. These reports, which monitor the implementation of a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit, 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 this unique and informal institution. Compliance reports are available at the G7 Information Centre at http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance.

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 an 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.

For the compliance report on the 2017 Taormina Summit, hosted by Italy from 26 to 27 May 2017, 19 priority commitments were selected from the total 180 commitments made. This Final report includes assessments for 19 of those commitments as of 25 May 2018.

To make its assessments, the G7 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is not attributed. Responsibility for this report’s contents lies exclusively with the report’s authors and the analysts of the G7 Research Group.

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

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 Katrina Bland, chair of summit studies, and Andrew Liu and Sarah Mariani, chief co-compliance officers, and their team of lead analysts and analysts. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of accountability, and Brittaney Warren, senior researcher. We are also indebted to the many people who provide feedback on our drafts, whose comments have been carefully considered in this report.

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Diana Jisun Lee
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Sabrina Lin
Justin Liu
Sakithyan Logabalendran
Sofia Lopez

Miriam Lustig
Apanuba Mahmood
Frances Grace McCormick
Broderick McDonald
Joel McLeod
Maeve McLeod
Bailey McMaster
Tyler McMurdo
Krishna Moda
Maya Mouilleron
Helena Najm
Nam Topp-Nguyen
Evan Price
Ben Prystawski
Nadin Ramadan
Fred Randall
Tasmiah Randeree
Claire Robbins
Jamela Salman
Christopher Schmitz
Nancy Qin
Wilkey Rong
Armin Safavi
Srijan Sahu
Jamela Salman
Fatima Shaban
Kareem Shahin
Executive Summary
The University of Toronto G7 Research Group’s Final Compliance Report on the 2017 Taormina Summit assesses the compliance of the G7 members with 19 priority commitments selected from the total 180 made at Taormina on 26-27 May 2017 (see Table A). This selection reflects the breadth and focus of the summit agenda. The analysis covers actions taken by G7 members since 28 May 2017, the day after the summit, until 25 May 2018. Note that this final compliance report assesses three commitments not included in the interim compliance report published on 20 April 2018.

The Final Compliance Score
Compliance is measured on a three-point scale. A score of +1 indicates full compliance with a commitment, a score of 0 indicates partial compliance and a score of −1 indicates non-compliance as in a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the commitment. The final compliance scores are listed in Table B.

For the period of 28 May 2017 to 25 May 2018, the average compliance score for the selected 19 commitments was +0.60 (80%). This is an increase from the 2017 interim compliance score of +0.44 (72%), which measured compliance during the period of 28 May 2017 to 30 January 2018, and also from the final compliance score of +0.49 (75%) for the 2016 Ise Shima Summit. It is, however, a decrease from the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit final compliance score of +0.68 (84%).

Compliance by Member
The European Union ranked first with an average score of +0.95 (97%) followed by the United Kingdom at +0.84 (92%), and Canada and France both at +0.68 (84%). The United States had the lowest score at +0.17 (58%). The U.S. average is calculated from 18 commitments as it was not included in the commitment on the Paris Agreement. See Table C for a complete list of country scores.

Compliance by Commitment
The commitment on aviation and border security in terrorism had the highest score at +1.00 (100%) (see Table D). This was followed by the commitments on information and communications technologies and on Ukraine both at +0.88 (94%). Five commitments followed at +0.75 (88%): on online extremism, trade protectionism, environmental standards, food security and nutrition, and the African Union’s Agenda 2063. They were followed by the commitment on the Paris Agreement, which was assessed for all G7 members except the United States, and had a score of +0.71 (86%). The commitment with the lowest compliance was mental health at −0.50 (25%).

The Compliance Gap Between Members
These final results from the Taormina Summit show a difference of 0.78 between the highest and lowest compliance scores, the largest gap since the 2015 interim compliance score (0.82).

Future Research and Reports
The information contained within this report provides G7 members and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance with 19 commitments for the full year between the Taormina Summit in May 2017 and the Charlevoix Summit that will take place on 8-9 June 2018. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance. Comments are always welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. If so, please send your feedback to g7@utoronto.ca
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>“[We commit ourselves to] enhancing border and aviation security.” (G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>“We will counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.” (G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>“We are determined to increase our efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria, in particular ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and al Qaeda.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>“We reiterate our commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>“We reiterate our commitment to keep our markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>“[We commit to striving for better application and promotion of internationally recognized] environmental standards [throughout the global economy and its supply chains.]” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>“We agree to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.” (Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>“[We] encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications, and promoting role models.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>“We agree to establish partnerships to help countries create the conditions within their own borders that address the drivers of migration, as this is the best long-term solution to these challenges” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>“[We decide to] put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.” (G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>“We are determined to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>“Understanding this process, the Heads of State and of Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom and the Presidents of the European Council and of the European Commission reaffirm their strong commitment to swiftly implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.” (excludes United States) (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>“[We will encourage] public-private partnerships (PPPs).” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>“We aim to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063, in order to provide the young generation in particular with adequate skills, quality infrastructures, financial resources and access to a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>“[We are committed to pursuing policies that advance] mental health [improvements across the globe.]” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Commitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>“We also need to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labor market policies and by making adjustments to our welfare systems, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for our labor force.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>“To this end, we reaffirm our commitment to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>“We maintain our commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda…” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>“To achieve this we must improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries, by fostering innovation and new skills, [with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.]” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For the full list of commitments, please contact the G7 Research Group at g7@utoronto.ca*
Table B: 2017 G7 Taormina Final Compliance Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</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. Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security</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>2. Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Terrorism: Syria</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons &amp; Disarmament</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Trade: Environmental Standards</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. More: Human Trafficking and Exploitation</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Gender: Intersecting Inequalities</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration</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>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Climate Change: Paris Agreement</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Development: African Union Agenda 2063</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Health: Mental Health</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>−0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Labour and Employment: Work Conditions</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</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>18. Regional Security: Ukraine</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Information and Communication Technology</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2017 Final Compliance Average: +0.68 +0.68 +0.63 +0.37 +0.47 +0.84 +0.17 +0.95 +0.59 80%  
2017 Interim Compliance Average: 72% 75% 72% 66% 63% 78% 57% 97% 73%  
2016 Final Compliance Average: 79% 63% 83% 61% 64% 76% 82% 83% 75%  
2016 Interim Compliance Average: 77% 64% 77% 59% 59% 82% 91% 95% 76%  
2015 Final Compliance Average: 74% 83% 95% 62% 74% 93% 90% 100% 84%  
2015 Interim Compliance Average: 59% 79% 94% 59% 74% 94% 82% 100% 80%  
2014 Final Compliance Average: 84% 75% 88% 69% 72% 88% 88% 91% 82%  

G7 Research Group  
4 June 2018
Table C: 2017 G7 Taormina Final Compliance Scores by Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>+0.95 : 97%</td>
<td>+0.94 : 97%</td>
<td>+0.67 : 84%</td>
<td>+0.91 : 96%</td>
<td>+1.00 : 100%</td>
<td>+1.00 : 100%</td>
<td>+0.81 : 91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>+0.84 : 92%</td>
<td>+0.56 : 78%</td>
<td>+0.53 : 77%</td>
<td>+0.64 : 82%</td>
<td>+0.86 : 93%</td>
<td>+0.88 : 94%</td>
<td>+0.75 : 88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>+0.68 : 84%</td>
<td>+0.50 : 75%</td>
<td>+0.26 : 63%</td>
<td>+0.27 : 64%</td>
<td>+0.67 : 84%</td>
<td>+0.59 : 80%</td>
<td>+0.50 : 75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>+0.68 : 84%</td>
<td>+0.44 : 72%</td>
<td>+0.58 : 79%</td>
<td>+0.55 : 78%</td>
<td>+0.48 : 74%</td>
<td>+0.18 : 59%</td>
<td>+0.69 : 85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>+0.63 : 82%</td>
<td>+0.44 : 72%</td>
<td>+0.67 : 84%</td>
<td>+0.55 : 78%</td>
<td>+0.90 : 95%</td>
<td>+0.88 : 94%</td>
<td>+0.75 : 88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>+0.47 : 74%</td>
<td>+0.25 : 63%</td>
<td>+0.28 : 64%</td>
<td>+0.18 : 59%</td>
<td>+0.48 : 74%</td>
<td>+0.47 : 74%</td>
<td>+0.44 : 72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>+0.37 : 68%</td>
<td>+0.31 : 66%</td>
<td>+0.21 : 61%</td>
<td>+0.18 : 59%</td>
<td>+0.24 : 62%</td>
<td>+0.18 : 59%</td>
<td>+0.38 : 69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>+0.17 : 58%</td>
<td>+0.13 : 57%</td>
<td>+0.63 : 82%</td>
<td>+0.82 : 91%</td>
<td>+0.81 : 91%</td>
<td>+0.65 : 83%</td>
<td>+0.75 : 88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>+0.60 : 80%</td>
<td>+0.44 : 72%</td>
<td>+0.49 : 75%</td>
<td>+0.51 : 76%</td>
<td>+0.68 : 84%</td>
<td>+0.60 : 80%</td>
<td>+0.63 : 82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table D: 2017 G7 Taormina Final Compliance Scores by Commitment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security</td>
<td>+1.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional Security: Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trade: Internationally Recognized Environmental Standards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development: African Union Agenda 2063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Climate Change: Paris Agreement</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Terrorism: Syria</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Labour and Employment: Work Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Diversity: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Development: African Union Agenda 2063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Health: Mental Health</td>
<td>−0.50</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gender: Intersecting Inequalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G7 Research Group
4 June 2018
1. Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security

“[We commit ourselves to] enhancing border and aviation security.”

_G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

Cooperation on aviation and border security have been central issues in the G7/8 international terrorism agenda since the 1978 Bonn Summit “Statement on Air Hijacking,” the first G7 statement issued on a non-economic issue.1

In the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, the G8 issued the “Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security” initiative at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, stating that the attacks “illustrated the critical yet fragile nature of the international transport system” and that the G8 had “agreed on a set of cooperative actions to promote greater security of land, sea and air transport.” These called on G8 countries to share information on security vulnerabilities, make proportionate contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and facilitate “rapid implementation of mandatory aviation security audits of all ICAO contracting states.”2

At the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 established the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), an international body that supports the delivery of capacity building assistance by the UN Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). Part of that mandate is providing assistance in “drafting and enforcing legislation on the establishment of border controls” and “the development and implementation of … aviation and transportation security measures.”3 The 2003 Evian Summit also saw the implementation of “Enhance Transport Security and Control of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS): A G8 Action Plan.” This plan recognized the danger of MANPADS (surface-to-air missile systems designed to be carried and fired by an individual) to civil aviation and committed to “reducing their proliferation and call upon all countries to strengthen control of their Manpads stockpiles.”

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From 2004 to 2016, aviation and border security counterterrorism commitments have been on the agenda of the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, and the 2010 Muskoka Summit.

Specifically, the 2004 Sea Island Summit introduced the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), which includes 28 projects focusing on “raising standards, modernizing procedures, and exchanging information.” Since the completion of these projects in 2007, controlling the threat of MANPADS has not been a concern on the G7 agenda. However, the approach of acting multilaterally through the G7, CTAG, ICAO and other international organizations to design and implement better practices for aviation and border security has been consistent since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.

The 2016 Ise Shima Summit saw the adoption of the “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.” This plan called on G7 countries to enhance border security through expanding the use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API) in traveler screening, greater cooperation between border agencies, and “greater use of existing border security programs such as the World Customs Organization (WCO)’s Security Programme.”

Regarding aviation security, the action plan called on all states to implement the standards of Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, to coordinate in addressing potential vulnerabilities in state aviation security systems, and to review and improve recommended practices in the ICAO’s Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP).

In June 2017, the Roma-Lyon Group (a joint effort by the G7’s expert groups on fighting international crime and international terrorism) published the “Roma-Lyon Group’s First Report on the Implementation of the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.” It highlighted the passing of UN Security Council Resolution 2309, which focused on implementing Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and called on UN members to assist in capacity development. It also noted Resolution A39-18 at the 39th session of the ICAO Assembly on continuing specific aviation security-related ICAO policies. On border security, it reiterated the G7’s commitment to broader implementation of PNR and API in traveler screening.

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Commitment Features
Citing a need to “redouble” its efforts towards the implementation of the 2016 Ise Shima Summit “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism” after the May 2017 terrorist attack in Manchester, United Kingdom, the G7 committed to “enhancing border and aviation security” in the G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism.14

Border Security
To fulfil this commitment feature, G7 members must improve cooperation between their border agencies with other G7 members and take action towards broadening implementation of PNR and API in traveller screening. Examples of measures that improve cooperation are joint projects, statements indicating that they are sharing information, meetings between officials, and increasing participation in multilateral programs that improve border security such as the WCO’s Security Programme.

Measures taken to strengthen the capacity of any other country through funding, training, or providing technical aid also serves to improve international border security.

Aviation Security
The commitment to enhance aviation security requires the G7 member to take “effective, proportionate and risk-based aviation security measures,” that may be implemented in various ways according to national circumstances. Some measures accepted by all G7 members include supporting the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2309, Resolution A39-18 at the 39th session of the ICAO Assembly and improving recommended practices in the ICAO’s Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP).

Resolution A39-18 identifies several measures to enhance aviation security, including refining and developing the Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP), protecting civil aviation against cyber-attacks, preventing attacks carried out or facilitated by insiders, and broadening international and regional cooperation.

Finally, measures taken to strengthen the capacity of any other country through funding, training, or providing technical aid also serves to improve international aviation security.

A G7 member will have fully complied if it takes action to enhance both aviation and border security. If the member makes efforts in only one of these areas, it will have partially complied. Finally, if the member fails to take action, or takes action that is antithetical to the commitment, it will be assigned a score of −1 for non-compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>G7 member fails to take action to enhance aviation or border security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member takes action to enhance either aviation or border security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member takes action to enhance both aviation and border security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead Analyst: Jeffrey Li

Canada: +1
Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

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On 27 June 2017, Canada’s Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Ralph Goodale, Minister of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Ahmed Hussen, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General Jody Wilson-Raybould hosted the Five Country Ministerial and Quintet meeting of Attorneys General. They met with the interior ministers, immigration ministers and attorneys general of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States in Ottawa, Canada to discuss national security challenges and collaborative efforts to address security issues. The five countries committed to shared efforts to counter violent extremism. In their joint communiqué, the ministers and attorneys general highlighted key areas of collaboration including global migration and refugees systems and security cooperation on border management, human trafficking and aviation security. They affirmed the importance of fortified border security, cooperation on screening and vetting travellers, and reinforcing border agencies’ use of public information for screening purposes. They also affirmed the importance of sharing information on criminal activities and national security issues including terrorism.

From 12 to 14 September 2017, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and Airports Council International (ACI) held the Inaugural Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017) at ICAO headquarters in Montreal, Canada. The symposium focused on five key areas: aviation security culture, risk based mitigation, security processes and technological innovation, effective quality control and oversight systems, capacity building and enhanced cooperation. The symposium aimed to foster collaboration among members to subdue terrorist threats against civil aviation. Canadian professionals were among the participants that delivered keynote speeches; showcased the newest state and industry aviation security technology; and took part in discussions, presentations and interactive activities.

On 20 October 2017, Minister Ralph Goodale issued a statement after meeting with the interior ministers of G7 member countries in Ischia, Italy. In his statement, Goodale emphasized the significance of international cooperation in combating terrorism. He noted discussions that took place during the summit surrounding measures in “preventing would-be foreign fighters from

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traveling to commit terrorist offences and managing their return.”

In their joint communiqué, the G7 interior ministers reaffirmed their commitment to sharing and using Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API) to improve traveller screening and combat terrorism.

From 24 to 26 October 2017 the 13th Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) was held at the ICAO headquarters in Montreal, Canada. The symposium focused on improving traveller identification management to “secure border integrity through border control management processes, including the implementation of an Advance Passenger Information (API) system.” In accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2309, the symposium aimed to advance international cooperation to address terrorist threats against international civil aviation.

From 31 October to 2 November 2017, Canada participated in the sixth World Customs Organization Technology and Innovation Forum (WCO TI Forum) held in Tokyo, Japan. The objective of the forum was to present and review technological developments and common practices in border management. The forum intended to facilitate dialogue between the public and the private sectors in exploring technological innovations. Topics addressed in the WCO TI Forum include the advantages and disadvantages of new technologies, the effects of “disruptive technologies” on border management and the “coordination between agencies” in customs enforcement.

From 20 to 22 November 2017, Canada participated in the ICAO World Aviation Forum (IWAF2017) in Abuja, Nigeria. The purpose of the forum was in part to facilitate the requirements

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and funding for the “implementation of international civil aviation global standards and policies.”

ICAO member states discussed ways to enable the development of aviation infrastructure, capacity and technology, and an internationally coordinated framework for regulation. In the concluding communiqué, representatives of member states reiterated “the effective implementation of ICAO’s global aviation and standards and policies” as a prerequisite to aviation infrastructure development.

On 27 February 2018, the Canadian government released their 2018 budget plan. The federal government “proposes to provide $173.2 million to support security operations at the Canada-U.S. border and the processing of asylum claimants arriving in 2018–19.” The funds will primarily be “used to provide short-term processing and security screening supports at the border, as well as to support decision-making capacity for the Immigration and Refugee Board.”

Canada has taken action to enhance both aviation and border security.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 19 June 2017, Laurent Collet-Billon, chief of the French weapons procurement office, signed an Aviation Safety Cooperation Arrangement with the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) that was finalized by the signature of EASA Executive Director Patrick Ky on 14 September 2017. The EASA-FR agreement establishes a framework allowing closer coordination in the following core areas: continuing airworthiness of type designs; continuing airworthiness of individual aircraft; aviation safety and security including environmental domains; Air Traffic Management; and Remotely Piloted Air Systems.

On 14 September 2017 a Franco-German proposal called for the right to reintroduce border controls within the passport-free Schengen zone for as long as four years in the face of the continuing threat of terrorism. France has invoked the temporary reintroduction of border controls within the

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Schengen Borders Code in the context of foreseeable security events. This has been applied to all its internal borders from the dates of 1 November 2017 to 30 April 2018.44

On 27 September 2017, François Delattre, the permanent representative of France to the United Nations Security Council, addressed the International Civil Aviation Organization and the UN counter-terrorism bodies on France’s efforts to date in regards to aviation security. Delattre stated that France is committed in enhancing its overall air-transport security in terms of technological capacity, incorporating intelligence and “an adoption of a risk assessment programme for flights passing through third countries.”45

On 18 January 2018, the 35th United Kingdom-France Summit took place.46 At the summit, France and the UK signed the Sandhurst Treaty, the first border treaty between the two countries in fifteen years.47 In the treaty the two countries commit to working together to manage their shared border with regards to illegal immigration, organized crime rings, and the illegal movements of goods and persons.48

On 4 April 2018, France informed the European Commission that it would extend its internal border controls until the end of October 2018 due to the continued threat of terrorism.49 This is an extension of 6 months to the original reintroduction of internal border controls within the Schengen zone that France applied on 1 November 2018.50

France has taken substantial steps to fulfill its commitment in aviation and border security.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sara Fallaha

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

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On 12 July 2017, the German Military Aviation Authority announced a new initiative to combat cyber threats. The initiative was inspired by research demonstrating that hackers are able to commandeer military airplanes from the ground using equipment costing EUR 5,000. The initiative encompasses public relations, research and updating equipment. The initiative will attempt to raise awareness of cyber threats among the general public. It will also aim to start research projects on technology to combat cyber threats and equip aircraft with protective systems.

On 15 September 2017, Germany, in partnership with France, called to reintroduce border controls in the traditionally passport-free Schengen zone in light of the continual threat of terrorism. EU legislation allows for members to re-introduce internal border identity checks for up to six months after a threat to security arises. The new flexibility designed in the Schengen zone is to enable Germany, along with other member countries, to better protect its borders from terrorism.

On 18 September 2017, Germany and the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) furthered their partnership with a cooperative agreement. Together, Germany and the EASA will focus on aviation safety, incident reporting systems, cyber security in aviation, as well as other aviation safety measures.

On 19 October 2017, the German Federal Ministry of the Interior announced its plan to continue border controls with Austria and flights arriving from Greece for an additional six months. The internal border controls are planned to be in place for as long as irregular migration patterns in Europe continue. The border controls had initially been set to end in November, and are now set to end in May 2018.
On 4 December 2017, Germany commenced a border control extension on the Austrian frontier. The border checks are intended to add another measure of security to the existing border controls, as a result from the influx of irregular migration into the country. The border controls would extend beyond monitoring the cross-border highways to alternative locations in order to assure consistency in the border security.

On 12 December 2017, Germany extended passport controls on the border of Austria and for flights departing Greece. The controls will be implemented for a six-month period due to the irregular patterns of migration and terrorism.

On 20 April 2018, Germany announced the reinstatement of border police in the state of Bavaria. The addition of the border police into Bavaria is intended to strengthen the border checks in the country. The initiative is attempting to provide a stronger system of border controls for the country’s security.

Germany has taken steps to further its commitment to both aviation and border security measures. Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Meagan Byrd**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 27 September 2017 a representative from Italy addressed the United Nations Security Council, reaffirming Italy’s commitment to civil aviation security. The representative stressed that international cooperation is required to strengthen border security, information sharing and the implementation of security best practices. The representative specifically cited the G7 commitment to cross-border information sharing for passenger screening as an area for international improvement.
He also highlighted the need for capacity building and improved technological infrastructure to ensure the aviation security of non-G7 countries.69

On 20 October 2017, the Italian Minister of the Interior Marco Minniti met with United States Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke to sign the Secure Real Time Platform Implementing Arrangement, “which enhances the ability of both countries to identify known or suspected terrorists, irregular migrants, and other persons of interest through the automated exchange of fingerprints.”70

In May 2018, the EU announced a plan to strengthen European external border control, tripling the budget and increasing personnel by a factor of 10. The new plans are predicted to increase the EU’s border control budget by €20 billion, totalling €33 billion. The EU announced that the additional funds would be specifically targeted towards strengthening the borders of Italy and Greece.71

Though Italy is struggling to cope with a continual flow of migrants through its borders, and especially in relation to Libya, where there is no government to negotiate with, Italy has taken steps to improve global cooperation in aviation and border security.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Claire Robbins**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 28 October 2017, Japan urged China to be more transparent with security information in a partnership to increase border security.72 Japan and China hosted talks to discuss joint defence policy in order to increase collective knowledge on border issues.73

On 12 November 2017, Japan participated in consultations with the United States, India and Australia on coordinating in efforts against terrorism. They committed to continue these multilateral discussions and increasing cooperation in the future.74

On 18 January 2018, Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull to discuss regional security.75 Japan and Australia have deepened defense cooperation

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bilaterally. Both countries are discussing an agreement on visiting forces agreement to further commit the defence commitment.

On 21 March 2018, Japan announced its exploration of using facial recognition biometric technology for increasing border security. The system is aimed to be implemented into national airports to deepen the border security in the country. The exploration of this border security mechanism is an extension of the already existing biographic and fingerprinting technology being used by the country to profile visitors, in order to cross reference the information with terrorist databases.

On 30 April 2018, Japan and the United Arab Emirates have committed to strengthen their bilateral cooperation in aviation defense. The bilateral commitment was to “open a new chapter and of cooperation towards prosperity and stability.” Both countries commit to increase cooperation in the field of defence equipment and technology. Through this, they will also establish a framework promote defense cooperation by signing a memorandum of defence cooperation and exchange. In aviation security, both countries will hold negotiations to further commit to aviation security measures bilaterally.

Japan has increased its action in border security information with partnerships in information sharing. Japan has also increased action in aviation security commitments. Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 21 July 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding on civil aviation security was signed between the Kingdom of Morocco and the United Kingdom. The agreement focuses on strengthening civil aviation security. Some means of exchanging experiences and expertise are through new technologies,
training activities, exchange visits and joint evaluation of security measure applied at the two countries’ airports."86

On 21 July 2017, the United Kingdom launched the UK Aviation Strategy for the future of the aviation industry to 2050 and beyond. The UK have launched public consultations to receive input on a variety of issues ranging from technological, security, environmental and customer service challenges. These include topics like improving airport bag check-ins, noise reductions at airports, and how the government should support and regulate emerging technologies around personal travel. The strategy also looks at how the government can support future growth in an industry that which directly supports 240,000 jobs and contributes to at least GBP 22 billion to the UK economy each year. Another area of concern is how Britain will handle airport expansion in the future.87

On 18 September 2017, United Kingdom announced a “future partnership paper”88 regarding post-Brexit security cooperation with the European Union. The paper names the European passenger name records (PNR) database, which was developed by the UK to identify terror and serious crime suspects travelling across Europe, as an area in which Britain wants to maintain cooperation with the European Union.89

On 1 December 2017, the UK announced its intention to continue having its aviation industry regulated by the EU after Brexit. This indirectly places its aviation industry in the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice. The transport secretary, Chris Grayling, indicated to aviation representatives that the United Kingdom’s government wants to remain in the European Aviation Safety Agency who is responsible for standards and safety checks across the continent.90

On 14 December 2017, the UK-Japan Foreign and Defence Ministerial meeting released a joint statement. The UK and Japan confirmed that they would cooperate on counter-terrorism and aviation security.91

On 14 December 2017, the UK’s Department for Transport published the Department Plan for 2018. One of its objectives is to maintain the safety and security of the transport system. The performance achievement goals under this objective states that UK will continue to deploy British aviation security experts overseas to work alongside its international partners and host states to improve aviation security. Another achievement is to develop and promote cyber security to manage cyber risks to transport networks in an increasingly interconnected digital infrastructure.92

On 18 January 2018, the 35th United Kingdom-France Summit took place. France and the UK signed the Sandhurst Treaty, the first border treaty between the two countries in 15 years. In the Treaty the two countries commit to working together to manage their shared border with regards to illegal immigration, organized crime rings, and the illegal movements of goods and persons.

On 23 February 2018, the UK committed GBP 1.8 million to fund innovation in aviation security. The fund will be used to develop innovative technology that would speed up the passenger screening process, while bolstering airport security. The fund will be used to support a wide range of pioneering technologies, such as “the use of electromagnetic imaging to detect items of concern in luggage, filtering samples of gas taken from cargo containers to test for explosives and using machine learning techniques to identify threats on people and in bags.”

On 10 April 2018, the government of the UK published their new aviation strategy titled “UK – Beyond the Horizon: The Future of UK Aviation.” This document aims to prepare the UK to adequately respond to the changing threats, such as reform in areas of emerging risks or invest in technology to increase aviation safety. As well, the government of UK is committed to working with the International Civil Aviation Organization to improve and ensure aviation security.

The UK has fully complied with its commitment on aviation and border security through partnerships and the release of an aviation strategy white paper. Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Wing Ka Tsang**

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

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On 28 June 2017, the US Department of Homeland Security announced the implementation of new and enhanced security measures on all incoming commercial flights to the United States. The DHS cited new intelligence on rapidly developing terrorist methods to attack civil aviation as the reason for the implementation of the enhanced screenings. These new measures, which included rigorous screening of personal electronic devices and the implementation of additional preclearance sites inside airports, came into effect on 19 July 2017. These screenings were implemented in approximately 180 airports in 105 countries, and affected 325,000 passengers on a daily basis.

On 28 July 2017, the Border Security for America Act of 2017 was introduced in the House of Representatives. The Act proposed the strengthening of entry requirements along the southern border of the United States, and enhancement of security and intelligence capabilities of US border security agents. The Act also approved USD 10 billion for a border wall along the Mexican border of the United States, and proposed the employment of 5,000 additional border agents to be placed at the border. Furthermore, it broadened the security and intelligence gathering capabilities of United States border agents, for example, allowing them to collect biometric data. The Act also requires a threat analysis to be undertaken of the southern border in order to assess “current and potential terrorism and criminal threats posed by individuals and organized groups seeking unlawful entry into the United States.”

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On 8 November 2017, delegates from the United States and Qatar held a meeting for the first counter-terrorism dialogue between the two countries.\footnote{Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm.} The delegations from both countries reviewed the progress made since the 11 July 2017 Memorandum of Understanding on counter-terrorism signed by Qatar and the US.\footnote{Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm.} The discussions between the two delegates also included “regional terrorist threats, counterterrorism financing, regulation of the charitable sector, information

sharing, and aviation security.”\textsuperscript{121} The United States and Qatar delegations pledged to maintain open communication lines and “to deepen their counterterrorism cooperation further … to defeat terrorism.”\textsuperscript{122}

On 13 March 2018, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) announced the implementation of new security screening procedures for carry-on baggage in all national airports.\textsuperscript{123} The new screening requires “travelers to place all electronic devices larger than a cell phone in bins for X-ray screening.”\textsuperscript{124} The purpose of the new procedures would be to “allow TSA officers to get a clear view on the X-ray screen of the electronics as well as a clearer and uncluttered view of the contents of the carry-on bag.”\textsuperscript{125} On 12 April, the TSA announced that the new security screening procedures had been successfully implemented in all airports nationwide.\textsuperscript{126}

On 4 April 2018, President Donald Trump issued ‘Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security,’ which authorized the deployment of the United States National Guard to the United States-Mexican border.\textsuperscript{127} Furthermore, the memorandum ordered the “The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General…to determine what other resources and actions are necessary to protect our southern border.”\textsuperscript{128} The memorandum cited the reasoning for this deployment as being due to an increase in gang and drug activity through and on the United States-Mexico border.\textsuperscript{129}

On 5 April 2018, the Department of Defense (DoD) announced the creation of a “border security support cell.” This new entity will be headed by Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security Kenneth Rapuano and would “serve as the single conduit for information coordination between DoD and DHS [Department of Homeland Security].” Furthermore, it would allow the DoD to “surge our capacity to meet the President’s enhanced border security goals.”

On 6 April 2018, Secretary of Defense James Mattis authorized the deployment of 4,000 National Guard troops to the United States-Mexico border. The Department of Defense asserted that the National Guard troops would not be performing “law enforcement functions” nor would they be “placed in direct contact with personnel coming to the border.” Ronald Vitiello, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection also added that the troops would be performing “many operational support functions, including monitoring cameras” as well as conducting aerial surveillance activities. The National Guard would operate under Title 32 full-time duty status and would remain on the southern border until September 30.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to maintain aviation and border security. The United States has demonstrated its commitment to improving aviation and border security by implementing legislation and regulations, as well as committing to maintain open communication with its allies in order to counter terrorism.

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

Analyst: Nadin Ramadan

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 15 September 2017, EU member states such as Germany and France responded to terrorism threats with border enhancements in their Schengen zone. This partnership between the member states called for the re-institution of internal border checks for up to a semiannual basis, in the case

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of a terrorist threat. This discussion of border control in the Schengen zone is to enable various European countries to shield their borders from terrorism, restricting the formal free movement of persons right which clearly enhances security at its borders both on land and in the air for the safety of its citizens, making this a top priority in its policy dialogue.138

On 6 November 2017, the European Parliament announced new improvements to the Schengen Information System.139 These improvements include automatic alerts to all Schengen national authorities when an entry ban is introduced by one state and compulsory sharing of data on fingerprints, palm prints, facial images and DNA with all national law-enforcement authorities.140

On 9 November 2017 European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopoulos gave a keynote speech at the annual Plenary Congress of the network of airport law enforcement services (AIRPOL). He stated that AIRPOL had made sure to: "strengthen existing information systems, such as, the Schengen Information System;” and “adopt new systems where required, such as, the European Passenger Name Records framework.”141 He also called for future proposals for systems to fill gaps identified in existing systems, such as the European electronic system for travel authorization, and the EU entry-exit system. The keynote speech demonstrates the European Commission’s aim to ensure ensure the highest level of border security for European citizens, and this shows its commitment to enhancing security.142

On 30 November 2017, as part of the European Commission’s Aviation Strategy, non-EU commercial airlines were forced required to obtain “third country operator authorisation”143 in order to be able to operate in Europe. The Commission stated that its goal was to attain maximum security in the European skies. This prohibition enhances aerial security in all of Europe, and also drives the banned airlines to advance their safety measures, in order to potentially have full access to the EU.144

On 6 February 2018, the European Commission announced the signature of a EU and Singapore One Stop Security Arrangement. This arrangement is a mutual recognition of security screening rules

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in Singapore and Europe, allowing passengers on flights originating in Singapore to transfer to connecting flights in Europe without going through security again.\textsuperscript{145}

The EU has taken steps to strengthen its border and aviation security as evidenced through the discourse and actions of its representatives.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Amr Doughan}

2. Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism

“We will counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.”

G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

While it is still a relatively new phenomenon, terrorist organizations’ use of the internet has become one of the most complex and effective facets of their recruitment efforts. Al Qaeda is known to be the terrorist group that initially used social media most effectively and frequently. Brian Jenkins, the senior advisor to the RAND Corporation, suggests that “while almost all terrorist organizations have websites, al Qaeda [was] the first to fully exploit the internet … It regards itself as a global movement and therefore depends on a global communications network to reach its perceived constituents… Its leaders view communications as 90 percent of the struggle.” Despite al Qaeda’s initial online prominence, the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has completely revolutionized modern terrorism with its use of social media.

For ISIS and other terrorist organizations, propaganda serves a bifurcated purpose, and is not only used online. Terrorists’ presence, whether it be in the form of videos, magazines or photos, inspire like-minded individuals to convert to their ideology, but also incite fear and disgust in others. Furthermore, terrorist groups can also use propaganda to threaten governments into action that is favourable to their aims. The challenges that face governments who seek to limit the impact of propaganda spread through the internet and social media often lie in the nature of social media. As platforms such as Twitter and Facebook are free to use, and anyone can easily create a new user if their previous account is banned or suspended, limiting the influence of terrorist groups on social media will be more challenging.

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media is extremely difficult. A Berger and Morgan study found that, between September and December 2014, at least 46,000 Twitter accounts were used by ISIS supporters.\textsuperscript{150}

Despite the inherent difficulties in countering online terrorist propaganda, there have been instances in which both foreign governments and industries have attempted to diminish the scope of these actions. In 2012 for example, Twitter fundamentally altered its censorship policy to comply with the free-speech policies of certain major countries around the world.\textsuperscript{151} What this meant was that, for example, in France and Germany, users would be banned from publishing tweets that contained pro-Nazi propaganda, as it is illegal in those countries.\textsuperscript{152} Additionally, in the United States, after the beheading of American aid worker Peter Kassig in 2014, his family requested that the news media not display any segment of the video published by ISIS, in an attempt to limit the effects it had, in terms of both potential recruitment and in inciting terror, within the United States and abroad.\textsuperscript{153} Notwithstanding these efforts, online terrorist presence still remains a major medium through which terrorist organizations disseminate their propaganda, recruit, and incite violence around the world.

At previous G7/8 summits, members have focused on the issue of terrorism in the physical world, that is, they have not often considered terrorism in terms of cyber or online terrorism or how the internet affects the dissemination of terrorist ideology and propaganda. At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, G7 members discussed cyber-security broadly, but did not focus solely on the online aspect of terrorism. The 2017 Taormina Summit was the first time that the G7 members specifically mentioned online terrorism and discussed how to address it.\textsuperscript{154}

**Commitment Features**

At Taormina G7 leaders thus committed to “counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.”

“Support” refers to the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.\textsuperscript{155} “Counter” is to react to something with an opposing opinion or action, or to defend yourself against something.\textsuperscript{156} “Propaganda” refers to information, ideas, opinions or images, often only giving one part of an argument, that are broadcast, published, or in some other way spread with the intention of influencing people’s opinions.\textsuperscript{157} “Extremism” is the holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism.\textsuperscript{158} “Radicalization” is the action or process of causing someone to adopt radical positions on political or social issues.\textsuperscript{159} “Incitement” refers to the action of provoking


unlawful behavior or urging someone to behave unlawfully.\textsuperscript{160} Lastly, “violence” is behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.\textsuperscript{161}

The commitment made by the G7 members at the 2017 Taormina Summit is as follows: 1) to combat the proliferation of propaganda supporting terrorist organizations; 2) to prevent the misuse and recruitment of new supporters through the internet; and 3) to avoid the radicalization and incitement of terrorist sympathizers.

Examples of what could be done to achieve such ends are as follows:

1. To combat the proliferation of propaganda supporting terrorist organizations, the G7 member could:

   a) Work towards tackling the global issues such as poverty, illiteracy and poor education that provide terrorist organizations a base from which they can disseminate their propaganda, in physical form or online.\textsuperscript{162}

1. To prevent the misuse and recruitment of new supporters through the internet, a G7 member could:

   a) Present a positive counter-narrative to targeted groups, and suggest that those who seek to subvert and recruit do so out of malice.\textsuperscript{163}

2. To avoid the radicalization and incitement of terrorist sympathizers, a G7 member could:

   a) Promote, at the governmental level, the “de-glamorizing” of terrorist organizations and espouse the experiences of significant Muslim figures who speak out against the activities of terrorist organizations.\textsuperscript{164}

In terms of evaluating G7 members and their compliance to this commitment, they should be judged based on their ability to successfully limit the impacts of terrorist propaganda, and activity, online in relation to their tangible, real-world ramifications. As such, for full compliance the G7 member must take action to 1) counter terrorist propaganda that supports terrorism and violent extremism; 2) counter terrorist propaganda supporting online recruitment; and 3) counter terrorist propaganda supporting radicalization and incitement to violence. Partial compliance results if the G7 member has taken action in only one or two of the three areas, and non-compliance results if no action is taken.

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>Member does not apply the necessary means to counter the proliferation of terrorist propaganda, online terrorist recruitment, or the radicalization and incitement to violence among terrorist supporters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member recognizes the need to limit the proliferation of terrorism through the outlined avenues, however, only counters one OR two of the above facets of online terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member applies the necessary means to counter the proliferation of terrorist propaganda, online terrorist recruitment, and the radicalization and incitement to violence among terrorist supporters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 26 June 2017, the Interior Ministers and Attorney Generals of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and the United Kingdom met at a five ministerial conference in Ottawa. The meeting’s resulting joint communiqué included pledges from the participating Ministers to commit to a series of practices to combat extremist groups. As part of this strategy were tactics that included engagement with key communication service providers, and utilizing traditional and social media to disrupt and counteract terrorist messaging.

On 29 June 2017, Canadian Defence Minister Harjit S. Sajjan and Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced a renewal of Canada’s commitment to the Global Coalition Against Daesh until 31 March 2019. Among other tasks, the Global Coalition’s mandate includes identifying and countering Daesh propaganda in order to delegitimize the terrorist organization’s recruitment efforts.

On 6 July 2017, the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence opened calls for proposals for funding from the Centre’s newly created Community Resilience Fund. According to Public Safety Canada, the Community Resilience Fund helps fund organizations seeking to enact programs and research to address radicalization of Canadians. The Community Resilience Fund was allocated an initial CAD 2,400,000 to fund existing and new projects during the

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2017-2018 period, with another CAD 4,400,000 pledged for 2018-2019, and CAD 7,000,000 each year for 2019-2020 and beyond.\textsuperscript{171}

On 12 September 2017, Member of Parliament Marc Miller announced on behalf of Public Safety Canada an investment from the Community Resilience Fund to support Project SOMEONE. Project SOMEONE (Social Media Education Every Day) is an online portal, designed to combat hate and radicalization towards violence. The funding for Project SOMEONE is intended to facilitate a better understanding of the production, usage, and online perception of hate speech.\textsuperscript{172}

On 5 April 2018, Canadian Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Ralph Goodale announced the launch of a public consultation on radicalization. The consultation, housed within the website of the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence, is designed to gain insight from Canadians on how best to address radicalization towards violence.\textsuperscript{173}

From 25 April to 26 April 2017, Canadian law enforcement joined with its counterparts in Europe and the US to seize online servers allegedly operated by the Islamic State. Authorities targeted servers operated by Islamic State supporters, including the Aamaq news agency, al-Bayyan radio, and the Halumu and Nasher news sites. These news agencies had previously distributed Islamic State propaganda in the aftermath of several high-profile terrorist incidents in the US and Europe.\textsuperscript{174}

Canada has recognized the need to counter propaganda that supports terrorism, terrorist online recruitment, and radicalization and incitement to violence. Additionally, Canada has taken sufficient steps for implementing concrete actions against online terrorist propaganda.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Geordie Jeakins}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 2 August 2017, France contributed USD 980,600 to the United Nations Development Programme’s Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme to promote recovery and resilience-building in areas previously occupied by terrorist groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).\textsuperscript{175}


\textsuperscript{173} Canadians are invited to share their views on countering radicalization to violence, CISION (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018.https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/canadians-are-invited-to-share-their-views-on-countering-radicalization-to-violence-678896393.html.


On 26 August 2017, the French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian and Minister for the Armed Forces Florence Parly have confirmed the provision of EUR 430 million to the Government of Iraq to help post-conflict recovery and reconstruction through humanitarian aid and stabilization efforts with the overall aim to overcome terrorism.\textsuperscript{176} France also contributed to this effort through its support for UN agencies.\textsuperscript{177}

On 13 June 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron and British Prime Minister Theresa May agreed to a joint initiative to tackle online terrorist and criminal activity.\textsuperscript{178} The action plan highlights four priorities: improve online illegal content removal, support civil society actors’ counter-narratives, ensure access to data during investigations and develop access to digital evidence for cross-border law enforcement.\textsuperscript{179} Regarding access to data during investigations, France and the United Kingdom agreed to retain traffic and location data, share expertise on the identification of subscription holders and share strategies on accessing encrypted content.\textsuperscript{180} The aforementioned action plan further mentions other steps, such as calling for an early meeting of G7 interior ministers to broaden its support.\textsuperscript{181}

On 13 July 2017, France and Germany launched the Sahel Alliance, a multilateral mechanism aiming at coordinating economic development aid in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad to provide faster and more efficient assistance in five sectors: “youth employability – education and training; agriculture, rural development and food security; energy and climate; governance; decentralization and support for the deployment of basic services.”\textsuperscript{182}

On 20 September 2017 during the 72nd United Nations General Assembly in New York, President Emmanuel Macron reaffirmed France’s commitment to counter propaganda through the rapid detection and removal of propaganda content on the Internet and support civil society discourse as an essential part of these counter-propaganda efforts.\textsuperscript{183}

France has implemented new measures to combat online extremism during the compliance period. It has taken concerted efforts to facilitate the fight against the proliferation of propaganda supporting terrorist organizations as well as facilitate the prevention of the misuse and recruitment of new supporters through the Internet. However, France did not take substantive actions to avoid and decrease the radicalization and incitement of terrorist sympathizers.

On 23 February 2018, French Prime Minister Edouard Philippe announced a National Plan to Counter Radicalization consisting of sixty measures, among which some of them aim at improving the removal of inappropriate content on Internet platforms, supporting the research and development of tools to reduce “algorithmic confinement” on the Internet, and developing counter-narratives in cooperation with Internet actors and the civil society. On 20 March 2018, the Sahel Alliance launched in Mali the “ACTIF” project which aims at providing socio-economic integration and training opportunities for youths. France financed this EUR10 million project through the French Development Agency. On 26 April 2018, France took part in the final declaration of the “No Money For Terror” conference which emphasized active collaboration with the private sector, particularly the digital industry, to “combat […] terrorist content on the internet, in particular terrorist recruitment, violent extremism leading to terrorism, notably through the dialogue initiated by some participating States and international organizations with internet platforms and social networks.” The declaration also encouraged Internet platforms and social networks to promote civil society’s counter-arguments.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 14 June 2017, Germany’s Family and Interior Ministries announced a new national action plan against racism with a EUR100 million contribution being specifically targeted towards preventing Islamist radicalization and combating Islamic extremism. Funds are to be utilized in a number of

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ways including allocation to support mosque communities, while also investing in expanding the prevention of radicalization online.\textsuperscript{191}

On 30 June 2017, German lawmakers approved a controversial law that would impose high fines on social media companies such as Facebook, Twitter, or YouTube for failing to delete explicitly hateful and criminal speech promptly within 24 hours of it being posted.\textsuperscript{192}

On 7 July 2017, the first day of the Hamburg G20 Summit, German Chancellor Angela Merkel stressed that terrorism poses a severe threat to everyone, and has damaging implications on free trade and economic growth.\textsuperscript{193} She also emphasized the importance to share information more effectively as this applies to the work of Interpol, and strengthening the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to cap terrorists’ sources of funding more effectively.\textsuperscript{194} Merkel made it clear that the German government is making a concentrated effort to open discussion surrounding the internet and terrorism, and has highlighted the need for prompt removal of terrorist propaganda by online media and social networks.\textsuperscript{195}

On 24 August 2017, an amendment was made to the German Criminal Code of Procedure to expand the capacities of German law enforcement agencies to search online digital content and surveil telecommunications networks by exploiting software vulnerabilities without the consent or awareness of the subject.\textsuperscript{196}

On 25 August 2017, Germany successfully banned a left-wing extremist online platform it claimed to incite and fuel violent protests at the G20 summit in Hamburg in July. Interior Minister Thomas de Maizière said the website was shut down as well as it’s networks email, social media accounts, and its license to operate as an organization were cancelled for displaying hate and encouraging indecent behaviours.\textsuperscript{197}

Germany has made sufficient efforts to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, and radicalization and incitement to violence since its attendance at the Taormina Summit in May 2017. Its statements of collaboration with international partners, funding efforts for preventing radicalization, pressuring of social network companies to remove online content, and shutting down of domestic networks has demonstrated a willingness to comply.


Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Robert Hiff*

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 28 July 2017, Italy’s executive branch, the Council of Ministers, chaired by Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni, issued press release no. 40 which outlined the approval of a regulation for the protection of personal data. This prohibits the collection of data on persons on the basis of their racial or ethnic origin, religious beliefs, etc., with the significant exception being that personal data can be used in the context of preventing or repressing organized crime, including terrorism.198

On 20 September 2017, Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni delivered a speech at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). In the speech, he reaffirmed Italy’s G7 commitment to counter online recruitment by terrorists by pursuing initiatives to counter their use of the internet and social media.199

On 20 September 2017, Prime Minister Gentiloni along with British Prime Minister Theresa May and French President Emmanuel Macron issued a joint statement in a side-event at the UNGA, which reiterated that Italy is resolved to prevent the misuse of the internet by terrorist groups and individual extremists.200 Along with the other two G7 members, Italy clarified its commitment to “working together to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content online and use of the Internet by terrorists to radicalize, recruit, inspire or incite.”201

On 2 November 2017, as per press release no. 55 by the Council of Ministers, new provisions concerning the interception of conversations or communications were introduced under Article 1 of the Criminal Code of Crime. This new provision outlines the contexts under which these interceptions can occur, with the most serious crimes, including terrorism, being the case.202

On 19 February 2018, the Italian parliament issued a legislative decree, in accordance with EU directive 681 of the European Parliament. This legislation outlines the regulatory obligation of internet providers and carriers to communicate data on persons suspected of terrorism and related

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serious crimes to the Italian government, in order to prevent, assess, investigate and prosecute offenses of such nature.  

On 30 March 2018, Italian police detained a Moroccan terror suspect, Ilyass Hadouz, on suspicion of “intense jihad propaganda.” The suspect is said to have perpetuated this propaganda online via home videos and extremist Islamist online chats.

Italy has made effective contributions towards countering online recruitment by extremists and countering the radicalization and incitement to violence. However, while it has recognized the importance to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, Italy has not taken tangible policy measures to effectively counter these issues.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Nicolas Di Marco

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 15 June 2017, the Japanese parliament passed a new controversial anti-terrorism law designed to preemptively target conspiracies to commit terrorism and other various crimes. The legislation will criminalize the plotting and preparation of 277 specified crimes, including terrorism. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe defended the new bill, stating to reporters that the anti-terrorism law was needed in order to ratify the Transnational Crime Convention, a United Nations treaty targeting global organized crime, and protect the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. “We should cooperate with international society to prevent terrorism before it happens,” stated Abe.

On 20 September 2017, Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, gave a statement at the Eight Global Counterterrorism Forum Ministerial Plenary Meeting in New York City. There, he stated, “Effective counter-terrorism requires mid- to long-term support to address the root-causes of terrorism in addition to immediate assistance.” Kono stated that Japan would assist developing countries prone to terrorism on strengthening border security and development solutions, such as poverty alleviation and education support, and conduct further research on how to counter violent extremism.

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On 20 October 2017, Hachiro Okonogi, Chairperson of the National Public Safety Commission of Japan, signed on to a joint communiqué with other interior ministers at the G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting in Ischia, Italy, countering online threats of terrorism.\textsuperscript{211} The document reads, “Da’esh, al-Qa’ida, and other terrorist and violent extremist organizations continue to exploit the Internet to spread propaganda, recruit operatives, incite violence and inspire attacks.”\textsuperscript{212} The ministers encouraged both the private sector and civil society to “develop counter-narratives against [online] terrorist propaganda.”\textsuperscript{213}

Japan recognizes the need to limit the proliferation of terrorism, and has passed measures to counter the preparation of these acts. However, the member has not explicitly applied means to oppose online terrorist recruitment or the online radicalization and incitement to violence among terrorist supporters.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Ilya Bañares}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 1 August 2017, former UK Home Secretary Amber Rudd met with senior executives from social media companies at the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism to urge the industry to step up their efforts in suppressing extremist content and terrorist propaganda on their online platforms.\textsuperscript{214}

On 20 September 2017, at a speech to United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister Theresa stated that UN members must “work together to tackle the abuse of encrypted messaging apps to plan, direct and coordinate terrorist attacks.”\textsuperscript{215} That same day, the UK, France, and Italy released a joint statement on effective ways to counter online radicalization, propaganda, and recruitment. Noting that disseminators of terrorist propaganda release such information in rapid and multilateral fashions, the leaders called for “algorithmic confinement.”\textsuperscript{216} Prime Minister May also met with senior executives from Google, Facebook and Microsoft on the sidelines of the UN meeting to urge

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{211}Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 217. http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf.
\item \textsuperscript{212}Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 217. http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf.
\item \textsuperscript{213}Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 217. http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf.
\item \textsuperscript{214}Rudd asks Silicon Valley to do more to counter militants, Reuters (London) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018. https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-security-idUKKBN1AG162.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
the industry to develop new technology that will automatically detect and remove online terrorist content before it is uploaded in the first place.\footnote{\textsuperscript{217}May calls on internet firms to remove extremist content within two hours, the Guardian (London) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/sep/19/theresa-may-will-tell-internet-firms-to-tackle-extremist-content.}


On 3 October 2017, the British government proposed tangible, legislative measures to target repeated viewers of terrorist content. A Home Office memorandum outlined the framework: “The proposed changes will strengthen the existing offence of possessing information likely to be useful to a terrorist (Section 58 Terrorism Act 2000) so that it applies to material that is viewed repeatedly or streamed online.”\footnote{\textsuperscript{219}Law tightened to target terrorists' use of the internet, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/law-tightened-to-target-terrorists-use-of-the-internet.} A sentence of up to 15 years would be considered, and attributing it to the aforementioned offence expands on pre-existing applications; “currently the power only applies to online material which has been downloaded and stored on the offender’s computer, is saved on a separate device or printed off as a hard copy.”\footnote{\textsuperscript{220}Law tightened to target terrorists' use of the internet, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/law-tightened-to-target-terrorists-use-of-the-internet.} Furthermore, the publishing of any information pertaining to public service officials, in civilian or military capacities, to facilitate acts of terrorism, is equally punishable by the newly tabled maximum penalty.

On 9 November 2017, former Home Secretary Rudd pressed tech companies to devise and implement artificial intelligence systems that will automatically detect and block online extremist content before they are posted on their networks at an event hosted by New America, a US think tank.\footnote{\textsuperscript{221}British official urges social media companies to block militant content, Reuters (London) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018. https://ca.reuters.com/article/technologyNews/idCAKBN1DA065-OCATC.}


On 13 February 2018, the Home Office announced the development of new technology with ASI Data Science that will utilize advanced machine learning to automatically detect terrorist propaganda

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item British official urges social media companies to block militant content, Reuters (London) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018. https://ca.reuters.com/article/technologyNews/idCAKBN1DA065-OCATC.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
online. The tool is designed to be used “by any platform, and integrated into the upload process, so that the majority of video propaganda is stopped before it ever reaches the internet.” The Home Office stated that that they will share the methodology behind the new technology with smaller tech firms that are more vulnerable to being targeted by terrorist content than major tech companies.

On 14 February 2018, former UK Home Secretary Rudd joined the US Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen to participate in the 2018 Digital Forum on Terrorism Prevention in Silicon Valley. They met with tech industry leaders and experts to discuss efforts to counter online terrorist radicalization and recruitment. Both parties “pressed for decisive action against digital terrorist propaganda” and emphasized the importance of public-private collaboration in combating online extremism. At the forum, the UK Home Office and the US Countering Violent Extremism Task Force announced the launch of a new “social media awareness briefing” for the purposes of bringing more awareness of “online terrorist trends” to tech companies in order to “help startups and content moderators increase their understanding of the danger and develop more effective mitigation strategies.”

The United Kingdom has taken significant measures to promote international awareness and dialogue against online extremism; proposed legislative measures aimed at targeting terrorists’ use of the internet; pressed the global technology sector to step up their efforts in countering extremist content and terrorist recruitment on their online platforms; and worked collaboratively with the private sector to produce new technology that will streamline the detection and removal of digital propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism.

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

Analysts: Anders Bretsen and Bryan Rob
United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 11 July 2017, the United States Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Working Groups on Counter Finance, Foreign Terrorist Fighters, Stabilization Support and Communications met separately. The discussions focused on the campaign and how to increasingly restrain ISIS.232

On 12 July, 2017, the United States Special Presidential Envoy met with the rest of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS to discuss the means by which to increase efforts to defeat ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Also discussed was how to impact the effect on its branches, affiliates and networks throughout the world.233

On 13 July, 2017, the United States Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Small Group met to discuss how to defeat ISIS by strengthening the progress in Mosul and Raqqa. A special meeting was also held for agents from some African countries, the African Union, and the Multinational Joint Task force on ISIS in the Lake Chad Basin region.234

From 29 August to 4 September, 2017, the United States Ambassador-at-Large for Counterterrorism, Nathan A. Sales, travelled to Brussels, London and Paris. There he discussed continuing joint efforts to fight against the terrorism threat in Europe and globally.235

On 20 September, 2017, the United States Global Terrorism Forum published a fact sheet on how to recognize “civilian counter terrorism needs, mobilize the necessary expertise and resources to support capacity building and enhance global counterterrorism cooperation.”236

On 20-21 September, 2017, the United States government partnered with Peru to hold a two-day workshop in Lima, Peru. This workshop was on how to use law enforcement and counterterrorism finance tools to combat Hezbollah’s activities.237

On 3 October, 2017, the United States Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs Michael Miller and Bangladesh Director General for the Americas at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Abida Islam chaired the Sixth U.S.-Bangladesh Bilateral Security Dialogue at the U.S. Department of State in Washington DC. Discussions focused on expanding partnerships in counterterrorism, among other issues.238

On 4 October, 2017, the United States Department of State held the U.S.-China Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity Dialogue in Washington DC. The Dialogue discussed important areas of the U.S.-China relationship on counterterrorism, among other issues.239

On 30 October, 2017, the United States government pledged up to USD 60 million to support the G5 Sahel Joint Forces counter terrorism efforts. It is to support the United States regional partners who are fighting to ensure security and stability against ISIS, affiliated groups and other terrorist networks.240

On 8 November, 2017, the United States and Qatari officials met in Washington D.C. for the first U.S.-Qatari counter terrorism dialogue. The delegations reviewed Qatar’s positive progress in implementing the U.S.-Qatar counterterrorism Memorandum of Understanding signed in Doha on 11 July.241

On 15 November, 2017, the United States Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS met with key members of the Defeat ISIS Coalition in Amman, Jordan. At the meeting the Coalition partners discussed the next steps to ensure ISIS is dealt an enduring defeat in Iraq and Syria and ways to accelerate their collective approach to defeat ISIS’s global ambitions.242

On 15-16 November 2017, the United States government and the Kingdom of Morocco launched a global initiative to address homegrown terrorism. To address homegrown terrorism, the initiative’s launch brought together over 70 government officials, law enforcement officers, academics, and nongovernmental representatives from 25 countries.243

On 14 December 2017, the US met more than 25 governments for the Law Enforcement Coordination Group’s fifth meeting in Europe. The meeting was focused on countering Hizballah’s terrorist activities.244

On 18-19 December 2017, the US took part in the first U.S.-India Counterterrorism Designations Dialogue in New Delhi, India where the discussions focused on increasing bilateral cooperation on terrorism-related designations.245

On 21 December 2017, as a member of the UN, the US adopted a new resolution that will help detect and counter threats from foreign terrorist fighters. The US led the negotiation of this new resolution to demonstrate their commitment to fighting terrorism. This resolution requires all UN members to use Passenger Name Record data, Advanced Passenger Information, to collect biometric

data, develop watchlists of known and suspected terrorists, and encourages UN members to share counterterrorism information with each other.\textsuperscript{246}

On 20 March 2018, the Coordinator for Counterterrorism Ambassador-at-Large, Nathan A. Sales, represented the US in the Thirteenth Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Global Counterterrorism Forum in Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Sales presented a new initiative co-led by the US and Morocco, the Initiative on Improving Capabilities for Detecting and Interdicting Terrorist Travel through Enhanced Terrorist Screening and Information Sharing. The new initiative focuses on potential weaknesses or gaps in states’ capacities to create watchlists and share information.\textsuperscript{247}

On 27 April 2018, US law enforcement teams, along with European teams, disabled key communication channels of ISIS. The eight countries of US, Bulgaria, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Romania, and the UK, engaged in a two-day takedown that targeted ISIS stamped media outlets.\textsuperscript{248}

The United States has recognized the need to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

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

\textit{Analyst: Sonja Dobson}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to countering propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 19 July 2017, the European Commission reported on the actions taken on countering hybrid threats, as were implemented in the 2016 Joint Framework.\textsuperscript{249} Hybrid threats combine both conventional and unconventional methods such as cyber-attacks and media manipulation.\textsuperscript{250} This report entailed a description of the Communication Task Forces that had been established between “Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods,”\textsuperscript{251} the Task Force on Cyber-Security, cooperation with

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third countries, and cooperation between the EU and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.\textsuperscript{252} The European Union used this report to announce the development of an operational protocol that would outline coordination between intelligence collection and analysis regarding online terrorism and resilience in security.\textsuperscript{253}

On 14 September 2017, the European Union adopted a programme worth EUR 17.5 million to address terrorist threats in the Middle East and North Africa. This three-year programme is aimed to address the drivers and threats from terrorism in these regions to build resilience against terrorism and radicalization leading to violent extremism.\textsuperscript{254} Federica Mogherini, the High Representative and Vice-President of the European Commission, stated that cooperation on counterterrorism would be an increased priority within Europe and with its partners. This programme will strengthen the capacity of state actors in countering terrorism, and will also focus on youth and communities in addressing factors that lead to vulnerability to violent extremism and radicalization.\textsuperscript{255}

On 28 September 2017, President Jean-Claude Juncker accompanied his State of the Union speech (which was held on 13 September 2017) with a presentation of guidelines and principles for online platforms. This new program would increase the “proactive prevention, detection, and prompt removal of illegal content inciting hatred, violence, and terrorism online.”\textsuperscript{256} This weeding out of illegal content would include a more streamlined process for detection and notification by trusted flaggers and the promotion of investment in automatic detection technologies, effective removal and transparency reports, as well as the prevention of re-appearance and repeated uploading of this illegal content.\textsuperscript{257} President Juncker stated that the next steps, which are to be completed by May 2018, are to monitor progress of online platforms and to later assess whether additional measures are necessary, including possible legislative measures.\textsuperscript{258}

On 18 October 2017, Commissioner Julian King spoke at the Counter Extremism Project Conference on “Building Alliances — Preventing Terror.”\textsuperscript{259} In his speech, King addressed the proliferation of radicalization and proliferation of terrorist propaganda, and called on the importance of closing the spaces in which terrorism operates and closing loopholes in terms of recruitment and


means. He explicitly stated that over 38,000 pieces of content were referred by the Europe internet referral unit, and 85% were removed. This speech on 18 October 2017 reiterated the success of the European Union’s Radicalization Awareness Network, which connects individuals involved in preventing radicalization and violent extremism throughout Europe. While this project is ongoing, Commissioner King spoke of success in its working groups such as the Communications and Narratives working group, which acts to deliver on-and-offline communication that counters extremist propaganda, the Education Working Group, which brings together first-line education practitioners to empower them in countering radicalization, as well as the Health and Social Care working group, which interprets signs of radicalization and helps those at risk of incitement to violence.

On 27 November 2017, EU Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos announced at the Eighth Annual Bosphorus Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, that the EU Internet Forum had voluntarily partnered with the internet industry, and has regulated and seen to 95% of terrorist content being automatically removed by companies. Avramopoulos addressed the hope for more companies to join this collaboration, and spoke of the success of the Radicalisation Awareness Network’s reach to countries outside of Europe.

On 22 March 2018, Commissioner Julian King spoke at the Second Annual EPC/EFD Conference regarding the changes made in the European Union to combat extremism at home and abroad. In this speech, King argued that combating terrorism must not only be through erecting physical barriers, but preventing radicalization of vulnerable European-born citizens. Further, King noted that Rob Wainwright, the Executive Director at Europol, said that there were currently 30,000 individuals in Europe potentially involved in extremist activity. With these rising threats of homegrown extremism, Commissioner King called on online platforms to take greater proactive responsibility for keeping their users safe. The EU has put out a recommendation to require internet companies to take down terror content one hour after being notified by law enforcement as well as to use automatic detection tools to prevent appearance. Further, these platforms would need to improve

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cooperation with law enforcement and to notify these authorities of their identifications of “illegal terrorist content.”

The European Union has made effective contributions to countering propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

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

*Analyst: Courtney Amanda Wong*

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3. Terrorism: Syria

“We are determined to increase our efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria, in particular ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and al Qaeda.”

_G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué_

### Assessment

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### Background

The Syrian Conflict is a complex social, military and political situation that has evolved from its early stages as a protest into a multidimensional proxy war fought by several international parties and groups. The ongoing conflict arose out of the Arab Spring in Tunisia in December 2010 with protests against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and his government and allies.\(^{268}\) What started as anti-government protests has now turned into a full-scale civil war.\(^{269}\) The parties involved in the conflict, including the governments of the United States, Russia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, the Gulf States, the Lebanese militia, Hezbollah, the Kurdish army, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), also referred to as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) or Da’esh, al-Qaeda and the Syrian rebel forces, have a wide range of national interests guiding their involvement in Syria.\(^{270}\)

The root causes of this conflict run deep and have been a result of long-term religious and political tension in the region, exacerbated by the intervening of foreign nations and their own specific agendas. Global warming is even said to have played a role in the uprising: from 2007 to 2010 there was a severe drought in the Syrian region causing a migration of more than 1.5 million people from the arid countryside into urban centres, putting pressure on the social infrastructure and increasing poverty levels countrywide, leading to the protests in 2011.\(^{271}\)

ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh has become one of the main aggressors in the Syrian conflict, attempting to carve out its own geographic territory from Syria and Iraq to establish a caliphate. ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh originated in 1999 and was involved in the 2003 Iraq insurgency, pledging allegiance to al-Qaeda and


then proclaiming itself a worldwide caliphate that continues to operate today.\textsuperscript{272} The origins of the ISIS versus ISIL name comes from the group’s original Arabic name: al-Dawla al-Islamiya fil Iraq wa al-Sham, where al-Sham can be translated in several different ways including “the Levant” “Syria” and even “Damascus,” and now referred to as Da‘esh by the world’s political leadership, with a distinct pejorative connotation. Regardless of which name the group is referred to as, ISIL/ISIS/Da‘esh has been designated a terrorist organization by the United Nations.\textsuperscript{273} Beyond their actions to claim areas of the region, the group is known in the West for actions like uploading videos of beheadings and destruction of world heritage sites.\textsuperscript{274} In recent years, ISIL/ISIS/Da‘esh has lost many of its earlier victories, allowing al-Qaeda to now emerge as a dominant player in the conflict.

Human Rights Watch has reported that as of 2016 more than 100,000 individuals are claimed to be missing and the death toll reached more than 470,000 people as a result of the Syrian conflict itself.\textsuperscript{275}

While none of the G7 members are directly involved in the Syrian conflict, its nature as a proxy war, which is defined by the Cambridge English Dictionary as “a war fought between groups or smaller countries that each represent the interests of other larger powers,”\textsuperscript{276} means that financial and military support as well as action taken towards creating a stable solution to the conflict come from several international sources including foreign governments. The international terrorism seen both in the conflict area within Syria and abroad has not been defeated as of 2017. However, progress has been made through previous military, social and political efforts, demonstrating a global consensus to end the atrocities and have a stable resolution to the Civil War. Furthermore, the global political community has taken action against the international terrorist forces active in the region on several occasions through policy procedures, sanctions and military actions, but the conflict still remains active today.

The discussion and commitment to involvement in the Syrian conflict, and specifically international acts of terrorism perpetrated by transnational terrorist groups, has been on the agenda of every G7/8 summit since the Arab Spring began in 2011, and has been more concentrated on the direct influence of international terrorism in Syria at the more recent conferences.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit declaration, the member states: “pledge[d] to enhance [their] cooperation to combat threats of terrorism and terrorist groups, including al-Qa‘ida, its affiliates and adherents, and transnational organized crime.”\textsuperscript{277}

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, the leaders’ communique states: “We strongly support the proposal for a conference to reach a political solution to the appalling conflict in Syria through full implementation of the 2012 Geneva Communiqué.”\textsuperscript{278}


\textsuperscript{277} Camp David Declaration, G8 Summit. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Access Date: 15 October 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html.
At the 2014 Brussels Summit, leaders “call[ed] on Iran to play a more constructive role in supporting regional security, in particular in Syria, and to reject all acts of terrorism and terrorist groups.”\(^{279}\)

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, leaders stated in their declaration: “In light of the Foreign Terrorist Fighters phenomenon, the fight against terrorism and violent extremism will have to remain the priority for the whole international community. In this context we welcome the continued efforts of the Global Coalition to counter ISIL/Da’esh.”\(^{280}\)

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the leaders’ communique states: “the attacks, atrocities and abuses of human rights targeting civilians and other victims perpetrated by ISIL/Da’esh, Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations pose serious challenges to peace and international security.”\(^{281}\)

Furthermore, the 2016 Ise-Shima Action Plan on Countering Terrorism calls to attention the importance of communication in defeating terrorism: “Underline the importance of strategic communication as a tool in fighting terrorism and countering ISIL (Da’esh)’s propaganda.”\(^{282}\)

### Commitment Features

International Terrorism is defined by the United Kingdom’s Security Service Military Intelligence 5 as “terrorism that goes beyond national boundaries in terms of the methods used, the people that are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate.”\(^{283}\) Seeing as both ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and al-Qaeda exist without traditional national boundaries, any acts of terrorism perpetrated by or claimed by these organizations are considered international attacks in Syria.

The G7 has thus agreed to increase its efforts in order to defeat international terrorism in Syria, specifically al-Qaeda and ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh, by creating a viable and stable outcome with minimal risk. This can come to fruition in several different forms:

- Military force, such as an increase in targeted airstrikes, troop presence and a change in assets to provide more protection for civilians;

- Financial impact, including changes to international funding frameworks and restructuring financial initiatives in the region;

- Political pressure applied to other world leaders and nations through means such as embargos, policy enactments and public condemnations to craft a viable solution that will end the conflict.

Military force can be exerted from both G7 members and non-member actors, as well as non-state actors in an attempt to stop the international acts of terrorism carried out both in the conflict region and abroad. There is wide range of actions that will qualify as military force is quite wide, however an increase in targeted airstrikes, ground forces, or a redirection of foreign military assets that focuses on protection of civilians and decrease tension demonstrate this desire to end the conflict. Although


it must be noted that, in many instances, brute force can worsen already very tense political and social situations.

A majority of the financial impact applied from member states takes the form of increased funding initiatives to repair the acts of terrorism within the conflict area, and decreasing financial support of any programs or measures that further enable acts of terrorism to continue. There are several key avenues in which it can be demonstrated such as the creation of hospitals, schools, employment opportunities, training and practical education programs, refugee and migration assistance, and financial initiatives to rebuild stability in the region. In his paper on the Financial Weapons of War for the Minnesota Law Review, Tom Lin provides an apt description of this relatively new yet extremely effective phenomenon: “In this new mode of war, finance is the most powerful weapon, bullets are not fired, financial institutions are the targets, and almost everyone is at risk. Instead of smart bombs, improvised explosives, and unmanned drones — economic sanctions, financial restrictions, and cyber programs are the weapons of choice.”

Political pressure as a distinct form of soft power is notably the most public way to defeat international terrorism. Many foreign governments, while not necessarily directly involved in the conflict, do carry significant clout and influence in the global community enabling them to create the necessary pressures to enact change. This can include public press releases from governments and/or nationally sponsored news media condemning these acts of terrorism, dissemination of information that counters ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh or al-Qaeda support and ideology, and policy frameworks or agreements that demonstrate the willingness of foreign nations to intervene to end the conflict.

In order to achieve full compliance, member states must have demonstrated quantitative and documented action in all of the three distinct categories of military, financial and political support, in any of the aforementioned ways and/or other qualifying features.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<td>Member failed to demonstrate an increase in its efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism acts within Syria by taking steps in NONE of the military, financial, and political avenues or through any tangible documented means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member recognized the need to increase its efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria through 1 OR 2 of the military, financial or political avenues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member has demonstrated an increase in its efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism acts within Syria through ALL categories of military, financial, and political avenues.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to increase efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria, in particular ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and al Qaeda.

On 29 June 2017, Canada’s Defence Minister Harjit S. Sajjan and Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that Canada will renew “its military contribution to the Global Coalition against Da’esh” until 31 March 2019.285 The purpose of the extended military contribution is to display Canada’s commitment to address the violent extremist threats emanating from organizations like

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Da’esh and to contribute to alleviating the needs of people in Iraq, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon that are affected by the conflict. Through this extension, Canada reserved the authority to train “new potential partners within the Iraqi Security Forces” and to use a CC-130J Hercules aircraft “for tactical airlift.” To facilitate Canada’s extended contribution, Canada is allocating CAD 371.4 million over two years to combat Da’esh.

On 3 July 2017, the combined joint task force, specifically the Head of the Ministerial Liaison Team (MLT) Brigadier-General Dave Anderson and Operation Inherent Resolve CJ7, gave the Government of Iraq the Police Presence in a Box (PPIB). The PPIB is aimed to restore stability in Iraq by rebuilding “an effective and trained police force.” This is one of the initiatives undertaken collaboratively by the Canadian-led MLT and the Iraqi government designed to reinstate the rule of law in liberated areas.

On 12 July 2017, a Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) CC-130J Hercules aircraft completed its first sortie as part of Operation IMPACT supporting the Global Coalition to defeat Da’esh in Iraq and Syria.

On 21 September 2017, Canada’s Department of National Defence issued a news release stating that the CAF is now providing advice and assistance to ISF near Hawija, Iraq. These services followed the liberation of Mosul by ISF. This is a part of the CAF’s efforts to enhance the coalition allies’ ability to “adapt to the changing threats” in order to advance its campaign of defeating Da’esh and subdue Da’esh’s control over other Iraqi centres. With the aim of providing training to the ISF, Canada has sent Canadian Army engineers to “observe ongoing explosive threat training” that North Atlantic Treaty Organization has provided to ISF.

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On 30 October 2017, the CAF announced that it will prolong its military contribution in Erbil, Iraq by continuing to administer the “Canadian-led Role 2 medical facility” until 20 April 2018 or “until no longer required.” The medical facility oversees the provision of emergency and non-emergency medical and surgical care to Coalition forces. This is a part of Operation IMPACT led by the CAF.

On 17 November 2017, Canada’s Department of National Defence and the CAF issued a statement outlining the CAF’s new military capacity-building initiatives in Iraq. The CAF provided “explosive threat training” to the ISF. The CAF also adjusted its air task force contributions as a response to an “evolving military campaign” and to the needs of the Global Coalition against Da’esh. The CAF provided a second CC-130J Hercules aircraft to contribute to the Joint Task Force Iraq (JTF-I). Brigadier-General Daniel MacIsaac, commander of the JTF-I, stated that “the Canadian Armed Forces is adjusting Joint Task Force Iraq’s contributions so our forces can assist in Iraq’s consolidation of the gains as operations continue to destroy Da’esh’s remaining capabilities.”

On 12 February 2018, the Government of Canada announced contributions of approximately CAD 12 million towards initiatives to bring stability to the Iraqi region as part of the Peace and Stabilizations Operations Program and the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Training Program (CTCBP). These initiatives include support to the funding facility for stabilization in Iraq, community policing in liberated areas of Iraq, explosive hazard clearance in the Mosul district, as well as training and capacity building of law enforcement officials on human rights, the rules of law and the prevention of terrorism.

On 13 February 2018, Sajjan attended a meeting of defence ministers from contributors to the Global Coalition against Da’esh in Rome, Italy. Minister Sajjan emphasized Canada’s continued...
commitment to the Global Coalition and the importance of international cooperation to secure lasting stability in the Middle East region. The defence ministers deliberated “next steps” and “other regional defence and security challenge.”

On 19 March 2018, Canada’s Department of National Defence issued a statement reiterating Canada’s commitment to defeating Da’esh. The news release outlined Sajjan’s trip to Iraq and Kuwait where he assessed Canada’s involvement and progress in the region. Sajjan met with Iraq’s Secretary of Defence Erfan al-Hiyali in Baghdad where he underscored Canada’s ongoing commitment to defeating Da’esh as a part of the Global Coalition. Sajjan stated, “the information I gathered from my meeting with government officials and our troops has been significant in gaining a clearer understanding of the situation on the ground, which will help to better inform the transition to stabilization operations.”

On 26 March 2018, Freeland issued a statement on seven years of conflict in Syria. Freeland condemned perpetrators of continued violence in Syria and called on “all parties to this conflict to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law, cease attacks on civilians and humanitarian workers and allow rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to populations in need.”

Canada has fully complied with the commitment through demonstrating quantitative and documenting action in all of the three distinct categories of military, financial and political support. Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sharika Khan

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria by means of military, financial or political avenues.

On 29 August 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron said set eradicating “Islamist terrorism” as his core foreign policy goal.

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On 2 October 2017, French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian spoke at the Presidential palace in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. He announced that France will provide EUR 15 million in aid for areas liberated by the United States-led coalition from ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh.311

On October 3, 2017 French President Emmanuel Macron presented and passed a counter-terrorism legislation in Parliament.312 This legislature works to curb domestic terrorists who may contribute to fueling the spread of ISIL/ISIS/Da’esh ideology and includes measures such as increased power to restrict the movement of people if they are suspected of threatening national security or harboring terrorist ideas.

On 15-16 November 2017, the 13th Morocco-France High Level Meeting took place in Rabat. In the joint statement, Morocco and France vowed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in combating terrorism, particularly in the context of the threat posed by returning Islamic State fighters.313

On 19 December 2017, Macron publicly denounced Syrian President Bashar al-Assad’s remarks that France supported terrorism within Syria making it unfit to negotiate in peace talks. Macron explained that “On the military front we have a priority which is war against Daesh and that’s why [Assad’s] statements are unacceptable because if there is someone that has fought and can defeat Daesh … it is the international coalition.”314

On 30 March 2018, the French government put forward an offer to mediate between two groups engaged in a conflict in northern Syria, where Turkey had launched a military offensive against Kurdish fighters in January. Macron said, “France would support the ‘stabilisation’ of the security zone in north-east Syria to stop IS regaining strength.”315

On 13 April 2018, France along with the United States and the United Kingdom launched an allied airstrike attack on what was deemed three distinct chemical weapon development, production and storage sites within Syria. Macron said he “ordered the French armed forces to intervene” after a “red line set by France” on the use of chemical weapons had been crossed.316

On 14 April 2018, in response to the previous airstrikes, France’s Ambassador to the United Nations François Delattre called for a dismantling of Syria’s chemical program “in a verifiable and irreversible way,” and urged that “a ceasefire so that humanitarian convoys can reach Eastern Ghouta on a daily basis and a ”inclusive political solution” to the conflict.”317


France has taken steps within its borders to increase its efforts towards fighting terrorism by political means, has financially contributed to the aid development of post-Daesh Syria, and has engaged in military airstrikes in conjunction with other world powers to end the use of chemical warfare in Syria.

Thus, France has received a score of +1

*Analyst: Sara Fallaha*

**Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria by means of military, financial or political avenues.

On 11 August 2017, the Interior Minister for Germany Thomas de Maiziere, announced actions proposed to combat terrorism. The proposal entails hiring more federal police officers, making it a crime to express sympathy for terrorists, and keeping an eye on the “dark web.” The proposals also suggest reforms to strip dual citizens of German citizenship if they are extremist supporters and deportation of individuals who are deemed to be dangerous. The proposal extends beyond the internal borders by including plans to share more intelligence data across countries in Europe.

On 15 February 2018, German Chancellor Angela Merkel met with Turkish Prime Minister Binali Yildirim to discuss the beginning of bilateral cooperation on security and terrorism initiatives. Germany vowed to enter into cooperation with Turkey to commence a new stage in combating terrorism in Syria. The initiatives will be aimed to find a lasting peace in Syria.

On 12 April 2018, as other states and governments prepared to take military action against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, Merkel publicly stated that “Germany would not participate in an attack on Syria over the suspected use of chemical weapons by President Bashar al-Assad’s government.” Despite the decision against participating in the allied airstrikes, Merkel subsequently acknowledged the necessity of the military act, saying that the United States, United Kingdom, and France had taken “responsibility in this way as permanent members of the UN security council ... to maintain the
effectiveness of the international rejection of chemical weapons use and to warn the Syrian regime against further violations.”

Germany has taken steps within its borders to increase its efforts towards fighting terrorism by means of political avenues, specifically the public support of military action taken against chemical weapon production in Syria. While Germany has taken some action, it has not yet adopted measures towards the defeat of international terrorism through military or financial avenues.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Meagan Byrd**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria by means of military, financial or political avenues.

On 6 September 2017, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) representative in Jordan, Robert Jenkins, noted Italy’s support of UNICEF’s efforts to ensure Syrian child refugees do not form a “lost generation.”

On 28 September 2017, representatives from Italy spoke at the UN Security Council meeting. Sebastiano Cardi, the permanent representative of Italy to the UN in New York, noted that Italy, through training of law enforcement and enhancing border control, was contributing to the fight against ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh. Cardi also emphasized the importance of providing resources to the Executive Directorate for them to continue work in “identifying gaps, challenges and good practices.”

On 27 October 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Angelino Alfano met with the European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides during a Conference on International Humanitarian Rights. Alfano noted Italy’s contribution of humanitarian aid to Syria had totalled EUR 147 million to date, and that Italy’s humanitarian budget would be increased further beyond the 18.7% increase seen in 2017.

On 16 November 2017, Italy sent multiple shipments of humanitarian aid to the Kurdish Region. This humanitarian aid was in response to a request from the Kurdistan Region administration following a 7.2 magnitude earthquake.

On 19 December 2017, Italian representative Inigo Lambertini spoke at a Security Council meeting to renew authorization for cross-border, cross-line humanitarian access to Syria. Though Lambertini

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welcomed the extension, he noted that it did not address the failure of cross-line provision of urgent aid to certain areas.331

On 13 February 2018, Italy’s Defense Ministry announced that it would be halving its military deployment to 750, “on the basis of future common objectives agreed during an anti-ISIS ministerial,” which took place in Rome in February.332

On 5 March 2018, the Italian government committed EUR 1 million to the UN Relief and Works Agency’s 2017 Emergency Appeal for Syria.333 The funds will go towards supporting education of Palestine refugee children in Syria.

On 13 March 2018, Italy participated in an interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria.334 Italy was vocal about encouraging other parties to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions.

On 13 April 2018, Paolo Gentiloni, who is caretaker prime minister after the inconclusive general election, said Italy would not participate in any bombing campaign against Syria.335 In a statement Gentiloni concluded that “Italy will not participate in Syrian military actions” and “based on current international and bilateral accords, Italy will continue to offer logistical support to allied forces.”336

Though Italy has been publicly vocal about and engaged in efforts to address ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and has contributed to humanitarian relief, it has diminished its military support on the ground in the conflict zone.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Claire Robbins*

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with the country’s commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria through financial means and political advocacy.

On 7 July 2017, the Government of Japan released a statement supporting the ceasefire agreed between Jordan, the United States, and Russia in southwest Syria, stating that this agreement will ensure “rapid, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access.”337


On 21 February 2018, the Government of Japan released a press statement saying that the situation in Syria cannot be resolved by military means. Instead, the Government of Japan calls on all parties to stop military action to enable humanitarian assistance.\textsuperscript{338}

On 16 March 2018, during the Ministerial Meeting in Support of Lebanon’s Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces, Parliamentary Vice-Minister Manabu Horii explained the three approaches Japan has been taking to promote stabilization in Lebanon. First, Japan is providing training programs to the Internal Security Forces to counter international terrorism in Lebanon. Second, Japan is supporting Lebanon’s effort in bomb disposal. Third, Japan is implementing training programs to improve Lebanese border control.\textsuperscript{339}

On 28 March 2018, Japan held a kick-off ceremony for the provision of JPY 575 million for humanitarian assistance in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The provision aims to improve the livelihood of refugees and internally displaced persons through vocational training, higher income, and employment generation. Furthermore, it aims to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus. The assistance will be implemented in Liberia, Nigeria, Somalia, Ethiopia, Syria, Iraq, and Jordan.\textsuperscript{340}

On 5 April 2018, the Government of Japan and Government of the Republic of Iraq held a joint Senior Officials Meeting on security and job creation. At the meeting, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe emphasized the importance of weapons reduction and vocational training as means to prevent violent extremism in Iraq.\textsuperscript{341} The two countries are planning to initiate analytic work with international organizations, particularly the World Bank, to conduct a pilot initiative for security-development nexus in Iraq.\textsuperscript{342}

Japan has taken steps to comply with the financial and political commitment, but it did not comply with the military commitment to combat international terrorism, specifically ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and al Qaeda.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Lilin Tong}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to substantially increase its efforts to defeat the growing threat of international terrorism in Syria.


On 14 June 2017, the UK publishes a briefing paper on its response to the Syrian refugee crisis. The paper details the government action plan for resettling Syrian refugees, the Syrian Vulnerable Person Resettlement Programme, and how UK aid in the region.\textsuperscript{343}

On 27 June 2017, the Defence Secretary Gavin Williamson said the UK will support any United States action against Syria to prevent chemical weapons attacks and that the UK is using cyber warfare to help the battle against Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. Williamson views this action as important for “disrupting the infrastructure that support this terrible regime.”\textsuperscript{344}

On 31 August 2017, the UK boosted troops in Iraq in a final push to wipe out ISIS. Defence secretary said, “We are stepping up our contribution to the fight against Daesh and fulfilling Britain’s role as a key player in the global coalition,” UK soldiers are training and mentoring Iraqi forces as well as providing security at the Al Asad airbase.\textsuperscript{345}

On 19 September 2017, UK Prime Minister Theresa May made a speech at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, urging world leaders to combat terrorism on the streets and online. The UK government is increasing pressure on internet giants (e.g., Microsoft, Twitter, Facebook) to eradicate propaganda online. May added, “we must continue to take the fight to these terrorist groups on the battlefield – and the UK will remain forefront of this effort while also helping to build the capability of our alliances and our partners to better take on this challenge.”\textsuperscript{346} The UK is said to work with the French and the Italian government to create pressure on international measures to force the rapid removal of online terrorist propaganda if firms do not increase the amount taken down within two hours after publication.\textsuperscript{347}

On 4 November 2017, the International Development Secretary announced a new package of UK aid to help Syrian children survive through winter. UK is to provide immunisation and offer early treatment for coughs and colds, preventing children from suffering life-threatening illnesses and giving then hope for the future. The UK aid will also restore large buildings so that people will have a safe and clean place to live as well as providing more than 100,000 people with hot meals, warm clothes and blankets to stop children from falling ill.\textsuperscript{348}

On 14 April 2018, May announced the UK’s participation in an allied airstrike with the US and France targeting chemical weapons development, production and storage facilities in Syria in an attempt to quell President Bashar al-Assad’s capacity for terrorist activities on his own people, stating “there was no alternative to the action the three countries were taking.”\textsuperscript{349} May further stressed that

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
    \item \textsuperscript{344} UK defence secretary pledges support for US to prevent Syrian chemical attacks, Financial Times (London) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. https://www.ft.com/content/37381d28-3183-3086-b5d5-23a9d4474140.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
“the aims of the intervention were limited to stopping chemical weapons use, for humanitarian reasons, and to uphold the international norm outlawing their use.”

On 25 April 2018, the UK’s International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt announced in a press conference that “the UK will provide lifesaving emergency medical support and help protect medical facilities and brave humanitarian workers that are being deliberately targeted with bombs and chemical weapons by the Assad regime.” Ms Mordaunt stated that “the UK will provide at least GBP 450 million this year to alleviate the extreme suffering in Syria, as well as providing vital support to millions of Syrian refugees sheltering in neighbouring countries.”

The UK’s actions demonstrate successful commitment to escalation of its military, financial and political efforts to diminish the threat of international terrorism in Syria.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria by means of military, financial or political avenues.

On 7 July 2017, the US government announced it had reached an agreement with the Russian and Jordanian governments for a ceasefire in southwestern Syria. The agreement came after several weeks of discussions between the respective governments. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson stated that the ceasefire, which began on 9 July 2017, was intended to “de-escalate” the situation in Syria. Furthermore, Tillerson stated that the ceasefire was necessary in maintaining the security of Jordan’s borders that it shares with Syria and that it was symbolic of the developing diplomatic relationship between Russia and the US. The Department of State stated that the purpose of the ceasefire was to act as an “interim” solution in order to “create a better environment to discuss a broader and more comprehensive southwest de-escalation area in greater detail.”

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On 21 September 2017, the US pledged USD 516 million in humanitarian aid to conflict regions in Syria. The additional aid to Syria was announced at the United Nations General Assembly by Acting Assistant Secretary Simon Henshaw of the State Department’s Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees. The financial assistance was part of a larger aid package of USD 697 million to other nations, including Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. With the additional USD 516 million in assistance, this put the total financial aid from the US to Syria at approximately USD 7.4 billion since 2011. The US delegation remarked that this aid was provided to help those in need with medical, food assistance, and pledged to continue to provide emergency aid to those in conflict zones within Syria.

On 11 November 2017, President Donald Trump released a joint statement with Russian President Vladimir Putin affirming the two nations’ shared goal of defeating ISIS in Syria. The statement remarked that the only solution to ending the conflict in Syria is not through military means, but through peaceful dialogue “within the framework” of UN Security Council resolution 2254, which encourages all parties in the Syrian conflict to cease fire and initiate “formal negotiations on a political transition process.” The joint statement stressed that the sole method through which Syria can achieve a peaceful outcome is through complete implementation of all the requirements of resolution 2254. Finally, the statement also remarked on the progress of de-escalation efforts since the 7 July 2017 ceasefire between member states in Syria, and the importance of ensuring that these efforts are maintained. Both US and Russian presidents agreed to maintain open communication and military channels in order to counter and defeat ISIS forces in Syria.


use of chemical weapons on its civilians. The White House stated that by using their veto power, the Russian government was making it easier for terrorists and for the regime of President Assad to continue attacking Syrian civilians. The veto was also condemned by Permanent Representative to the UN Nikki Haley who warned that the Assad regime was being placed “on notice” as a result of their actions in Syria.

On 17 November 2017, officials from the Combined Joint Task Force at the US Department of Defense announced that they had conducted a series of 34 strikes against ISIS forces in Syria from 13 November 2017 to 16 November 2017. The strikes were part of Operation Inherent Resolve, whose aim is to rid ISIS forces from the Syrian region, and contributed to a new total of 56 engagements in the region.

On 13 April 2018, President Trump announced the launch of a series of airstrikes on Syrian land in coordination with the United Kingdom and France. The strikes were in response to the alleged use of chemical weapons on 7 April by the Bashar Al-Assad regime on Syrian citizens. President Trump stated that the strikes would be “on targets associated with the chemical weapons capabilities” of the Syrian regime. President Trump also condemned Iran and Russia as “the two governments most responsible for supporting, equipping and financing the criminal Assad regime.”

US actions demonstrate full and successful compliance with its commitment to counter terrorism in Syria by military, financial and political means.

Thus, the US has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nadin Ramadan

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European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to increasing its efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria through military, financial and political avenues.

On 29 May 2017, the European Council extended the EU restrictive measures that were already in place against the Syrian al-Assad regime until 1 June 2018.\(^{379}\) The sanctions currently in place include “an oil embargo, restrictions on certain investments, a freeze of the assets of the Syrian central bank within the EU, export restrictions on equipment and technology that might be used for internal repression, as well as on equipment and technology for monitoring or interception of internet or telephone communications.”\(^{380}\)

On 12 July 2017, the EU “decided to provide EUR 1.5 million to support the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in Syria.”\(^{381}\)

On 31 October 2017, the first financial tracking report of pledges from the first Brussels Conference on Syria “showed that as of that date donors had already contributed 88% of the pledges made to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.”\(^{382}\)

On 9 April 2018, the EU released a statement that strongly condemned the use of chemical weapons by Syrian government and president Bashar al-Assad, which was reported to kill more than 40 civilians in a suburb of Damascus. The EU has “called for an immediate response by the international community,” stating that the “protection of civilians must remain an absolute priority.”\(^{383}\)

On 24-25 April 2018, the EU co-hosted the second Brussels Conference on Supporting the future of Syria with the United Nations, reaffirming EU support for a political solution to the Syrian conflict.\(^{384}\) Furthermore, the leadership of the EU organized a “day of dialogue” on 24 April 2018 between its governing bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from Syria and the region. Over 200 independent NGOs met in Brussels to give operational and practical recommendations and advice to the implementation of the policy decisions and actions in the region.\(^{385}\)

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On 24 April 2018, the co-chairs of the Brussels II conference “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region” released a joint statement on the Financial tracking of the EU’s commitment to defeating international terrorism in Syria stating that to date “The international community [has] pledged USD 3.7 billion for 2018-20 and international financial institutions and donors also announced almost USD 30 billion in loans.”

While the EU has committed to increasing its efforts financially and politically, it lacks any start or increase of military effort and ground support within Syria demonstrating only partial compliance to its commitment.

Thus, the EU receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Michael Johnston*
4. Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament

“We reiterate our commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.”

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

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<th>Member</th>
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Background

The North Korean regime’s launching of ballistic missiles in March, April, and July 2017, and claims to have tested a hydrogen bomb on 3 September 2017, have global implications that have pushed nonproliferation and disarmament high on the G7 Taormina Summit agenda.387,388,389,390

The 2017 G7 pledge to combat the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to further global disarmament is a continuation of years-long efforts. Past efforts notably include the 2002 Kananaskis Summit’s Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, which established measures against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through terrorists and other violent proliferators.391 The initiative raised USD 20 billion and was extended in 2011.392

In this year’s G7 commitment cycle, condemnation of the ownership and use of nuclear weapons began before the summit itself. The 2017 G7 foreign ministers’ meeting in Lucca on 10 and 11 April 2017 included a stand-alone statement on nonproliferation and disarmament. The Statement commits the G7 foreign ministers to “full implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action endorsed by [United Nations Security Council Resolution] (UNSC) 2231(2015), as well as to contribute positively to the 2017-2020 review cycle of the [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons],”393 further noting North Korean violation of UNSC resolutions 1718, 2270 and 2321, and concerning weapons use in Malaysia and the Syrian Arab Republic. The statement

387 North Korea fires four missiles toward Japan, angering Tokyo and South Korea, Reuters (Seoul) 5 March 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017.
expresses support for the nonproliferation and disarmament of all weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and the second Comprehensive Review of UNSC Resolution 1540(2004) which is crucial in combating proliferation of WMD.  

The G7 leaders’ communiqué endorsed the foreign ministers’ statement and further discussed issues and crises that are most seriously threatening “the security and well-being of [their] citizens and global stability.” North Korea in particular was cited as a “top priority in the international agenda” for its actions against disarmament and nonproliferation. It was the only country mentioned by name that is breaching international law in these two issue areas. G7 members condemned “in the strongest terms” North Korean nuclear tests and ballistic missiles, and called on the rest of the world to do the same while also taking further measures to ensure North Korea’s implementation of the relevant UNSC resolutions.

Discussion of international security related to nonproliferation permeated bilateral meetings during the Taormina Summit, demonstrated by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s discussion with António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who “condemned North Korea’s recent actions, explained that the UNSC possesses tools to increase pressure on North Korea and stated that he will raise the North Korean issue seriously among countries concerned.” The summit also saw the presentation of the 2017 Report from the Nuclear Safety and Security Group.

**Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is widely considered to be the foundation of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime, and with a total of 191 state signatories, is the most accepted arms control agreement in history. First entering into force in 1970, the NPT “represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon states.”

The objective of the treaty is to provide a step-by-step framework towards achieving nuclear disarmament through its three principal pillars:

3. **Nonproliferation**: Nuclear weapons states pledge to not be involved in the transfer of nuclear weapons to any recipient and to not encourage or induce non-nuclear-weapons states to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons. Non-nuclear-weapons states pledge to forego the development, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons; to not seek or receive assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons; and to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) safeguards for verification that their nuclear activities serve solely peaceful purposes.

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4. **Peaceful Use of Nuclear Materials:** acknowledges the rights of all Parties to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes while benefiting from international cooperation, in conformity with their obligation towards the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.\(^{402}\)

5. **Disarmament:** all Parties pledge to pursue good-faith negotiations on effective measures towards the goal of nuclear disarmament and cessation of the nuclear arms race.\(^{403}\)

Examples of adhering to the NPT include but are not limited to: the promotion and establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones; reaching bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding the peaceful use and/or trade of nuclear materials; agreeing to IAEA supervision over nuclear materials and energy; unilateral or joint statements pressuring non-Party states to adhere to the NPT; imposing sanctions against states that do not abide by the NPT; and reaffirming commitment towards any of the NPT’s three pillars.

Sanctions against the North Korean regime in retaliation against its escalation of nuclear and missile activities can be implemented by the G7 through unilateral and/or multilateral means.

Unilateral sanctions against North Korea means sanctions imposed by a single country on North Korea. Examples include Japan imposing sanctions on North Korea following its satellite launch in 2016, which banned North Korean nationals from entering Japan as well as North Korean ships from entering Japanese ports\(^{404}\); South Korea imposing sanctions on North Korea in December 2016, which blacklisted dozens of senior North Korean officials from doing business with South Koreans\(^{405}\); and the United States imposing sanctions in December 2016 against North Korean financial, transportation and energy operations.\(^{406}\)

Multilateral sanctions against North Korea means sanctions imposed by more than one country on North Korea. Since 2006, the United Nations, specifically the UNSC, has led the multilateral sanction regime against North Korea. In total, the UNSC has adopted eight major sanctions resolutions against North Korea in response to the regime’s nuclear and missile activities, and all eight have been adopted unanimously. The most recent of these UNSC Resolutions (UNSCR) are UNSCR 2371 following North Korea’s two intercontinental ballistic missile tests in August 2017, and UNSCR 2375 in response to North Korea’s sixth nuclear test in September 2017.\(^{407}\)

**Commitment Features**

This commitment states that G7 members “reiterate [their] commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.” Non-proliferation is defined as the “prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons.”\(^{408}\) Disarmament is defined as “[prohibiting the] possession, development, production,

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acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use [of nuclear weapons] and to provide for their destruction.” The term “reiterate” refers to “commitments that have been established in the past. It should not be considered a new initiative; however, new efforts in the area should be made.”

Thus, in order for the G7 member to be found in full compliance with this commitment it must demonstrate that it has continued to work towards non-proliferation and disarmament by adhering to the pillars of the NPT. For partial compliance the G7 member has to do one or the other. For non-compliance the G7 member has not taken action in either nonproliferation nor disarmament, or has taken action that is antithetical to the commitment.

This commitment is understood as a pledge from the G7 to continue supporting the NPT while also enforcing the implementation of relevant sanctions against North Korea.

The compliance period is from 27 May 2017 to 07 June 2018. In order for a G7 member to be recognized as making an effort to adhere to the NPT, it must have made progress in at least two of the three NPT pillars during this time. Similarly, G7 members are assessed by their implementation of unilateral and/or multilateral sanctions during the compliance period.

### Scoring Guidelines

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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>Member has made little to no effort to adhere to the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) AND did not implement any sanctions against North Korea OR made an effort to adhere to the NPT but did not implement any sanctions against North Korea OR made little to no effort to adhere to the NPT but implemented unilateral or multilateral sanctions against North Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member has made an effort to adhere to the NPT AND made an effort to implement either unilateral or multilateral sanctions against North Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member has made an effort to adhere to the NPT AND made an effort to implement both unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 8 June 2017 Canada finalized an agreement to voluntarily contribute CAD 175,000 to the non-profit, non-partisan Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI). In support of Canada’s contribution, Canadian Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Canada-US Relations) Andrew Leslie said “this financial contribution will help the important work being undertaken through this initiative [and] help the international partnership for nuclear disarmament verification continue its critical work.”

From 12 to 25 September 2017, at the First Committee of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Canada stated that this contribution to the NTI “in support of the International
Canada also reiterated its support for existing sanctions against North Korea, but did not follow this up with any new sanctions. Canada stated, “We cannot ignore the immediate threat of North Korea. Nor can we lose sight of the pressing need to tighten global sanctions against it, counter its proliferation networks, and persuade it to pursue constructive political dialogue.” Canada has not passed any new sanctions against North Korea in support of these words.

On 7 July 2017 the United Nations held a vote on “The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.” UN Secretary General António Guterres described the treaty as, “an important step towards the universally-held goal of a world free of nuclear weapons,” adding that “it is my hope that it will reinvigorate global efforts to achieve it.” 122 countries voted in favor of the treaty. Canada did not take part in the negotiations or the ratification of the treaty. Global Affairs Canada released a statement on 7 July 2017 stating that the treaty, “will not address concrete measures to eliminate nuclear weapons.”

On 20 September 2017, Mark Gwozdecky, the Canadian Deputy Minister for International Security and Political Affairs, spoke at the UN conference responsible for enforcing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Deputy Minister Gwozdecky articulated the reasons for Canada’s absence from the treaty by stating that, “without the support of any nuclear-armed states, it will not result in the elimination of even a single nuclear weapon.” On the question of Canada’s support for disarmament Deputy Minister Gwozdecky stated, “nuclear disarmament remains a priority for Canada, but efforts to this end must meet the dual test of effectiveness and undiminished security for all.”

On 9 January 2018 the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chrystia Freeland, announced that Canada was “encouraged by the reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea.” In
response to this development Minister Freeland reinstated Canada’s support to a diplomatic solution which would include “sanctions that exert pressure on North Korea to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programs verifiably and irreversibly.” To further this aim Minister Freeland announced that Canada and the United States would “co-host a meeting of foreign ministers from across the globe to work together to achieve stringent sanctions implementation, as well as to strengthen diplomatic efforts toward a secure, prosperous and denuclearized Korean peninsula.”

On 16 January 2018 Canada and the U.S. co-hosted the Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula. They addressed “the grave and growing threat posed by North Korea’s nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs.” Canada’s Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland said “investing in nuclear weapons will lead only to more sanctions and to perpetual instability on the peninsula.” The meeting provided foreign ministers from 20 countries to coordinate their responses to North Korea’s nuclear program.

Canada has only partially adhered to the NPT and has made effort to implement multilateral sanctions, but has not made any unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Karl Greenfield and Bryan Rob

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 2 June 2017, France’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations François Delattre voted for United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2356. The resolution extends the number of individuals and entities targeted by sanctions for their involvement in North Korea’s nuclear-weapon program and thereby strengthen compliance to Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Delattre stated that “the Council condemns North Korea’s unjustifiable actions and punishes individuals and entities that are central to the operations of the regime and its programmes, in particular the ballistic-missile programme, and their financing.” Delattre also made a statement calling for denuclearization of North Korea.


On 7 July 2017, Ambassador Delattre voted, alongside the United States and Britain, against a treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons, citing that the “ban treaty is incompatible with the policy of nuclear deterrence.” Delattre stated that this treaty ban will only weaken countries against a North Korean nuclear threat as it does not address international security concerns that result in the need for nuclear weapons as a deterrence. Delattre also made a statement claiming that this ban will result in the weakening of NPT and non-NPT states. However, he reaffirmed that France will continue in its fight to preserve non-proliferation regimes and its efforts in preventing North Korea from diminishing the unity of non-proliferation regimes.

On 10 July 2017, France reaffirmed its intention to close up to 17 nuclear reactors by the end of the presidency of François Hollande. By the time he left office, Hollande had only finalized plans to close Fessenheim in Alsace, France’s largest nuclear reactor. France continues to reaffirm its promise to convert these reactors into energy saving sources, citing that the reduction of nuclear energy sources will soon be converted to more “diversified energy sources.”

On 29 July 2017, French Foreign Ministry spokesperson Agnès Romatet-Espagne delivered a statement to the press calling on the UN, European Union, and non-proliferation countries to place greater pressure on North Korea, as a result of North Korea’s nuclear ballistic program and nuclear launches. In her press statement, Romatet-Espagne stressed the need for the EU to take part in pressuring North Korea into joining the negotiation table, independent of the UN.

On 3 August 2017, France extended its no fly zone (NFZ) around North Korea, following North Korea’s intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) testing. France already NFZ in place over North Korea. Ambassador Delattre made a statement condemning North Korea’s ICBM testing after the missile landed 100 kilometres from the path of an Air France airplane. Delattre reaffirmed the need for firm sanctions, including sanctions restricting exports of oil resources to Korea, sanctions against North Korean internationals within French borders, as well as sanctions restricting sea and air access.

On 5 August 2017, Ambassador Delattre proclaimed North Korea a 4G threat to international security, Delattre described it as a “threat that is global, grave, given and growing.” France voted for UNSC resolution 2375, a full ban on North Korea’s economic sector. France intends for this resolution, to demonstrate that non-proliferation states are united under one goal of strengthening the non-proliferation regime.

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On 3 September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron condemned North Korea’s testing of its hydrogen bomb on the previous day. President Macron called for prompt response through multilateral sanctions by the international community and non-proliferation countries, in order to pressure North Korea into abiding by NPT.434

On 4 September 2017, in an emergency Security Council meeting, Ambassador Delattre made a statement calling for firm multilateral sanctions led by the Security Council.435 Delattre stated that North Korea is becoming more of a threat to the future of the non-proliferation regime. It was at this meeting that Delattre declared North Korea’s actions as an urgent and pressing matter, a situation that is too late for compromise.436

On 11 September 2017, Ambassador Delattre made a statement congratulating the UNSC’s adoption of resolution 2375, resulting in broader multilateral sanctions against North Korea, specifically economic and sectoral sanctions. It was at this meeting that Delattre proposed three requirements moving forward in dealing with North Korea’s negligence, three requirements being unity, firmness, and diplomacy.437

On 21 September 2017, French Secretary of State to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne delivered a speech to the Security Council reaffirming the importance of unity, firmness, and collective action in order to prompt North Korea towards negotiation and compromise. Lemoyne also highlighted the need to strengthen UN’s Proliferation Security Initiative, as well as strengthening export control regimes, reiterating France’s efforts towards collective non-proliferation and promise to assist in its growth.438

On 9 October 2017, France hosted the International Luxembourg Forum on Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe. The conference highlighted the possible danger of North Korea as a catalyst for nuclear war, deeming it a situation “worse than the Cold War.”439 Diplomats emphasized the need for a broader and stronger united non-proliferation action. The conference also called for firmer economic sanctions against North Korea.440


On 24 October 2017, Ambassador Delattre delivered a statement on the achievements of the United Nations towards compliance to the NPT. Delattre reaffirmed France’s commitment to the continuation of actions for non-proliferation in the face of increasing global crisis.441

On 15 December 2017, Mr. François Delattre made a speech to the UNSC calling for firmer sanctions against North Korea. Delattre called for the execution of existing sanctions against North Korea, stating “everyone knows that the uneven implementation of sanctions seriously affects the effectiveness of our collective action.”442

On 11 January 2018, Jean-Yves le Drian, France’s Foreign Minister, reaffirmed France’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).443

On 9 March 2018, Foreign Minister Le Drian sat for an interview with CNEWS about North Korea and its change of behavior in terms of ending the production and launching of long range missiles. He advised caution but also acceptance to North Korea’s decision to negotiate with South Korea and its willingness to discuss nuclear disarmament with NPT members.444 Le Drian was optimistic about North Korea’s decision to participate in the nuclear disarmament discussion, stating that “the sanctions against North Korea which were decided at international and European levels remain in place, but dialogue is resuming.”445

France has fully complied with its commitment by implementing multilateral sanctions against North Korea and, as an EU member whose sanctions policy is conducted by the European Union, by encouraging the EU to pursue further sanctions independently. France also made efforts to comply with non-proliferation standards through declarations against nuclear proliferation and for disarmament.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jamela Salman

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 3 September 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel called for the European Union to impose harsher sanctions against North Korea in response to the regime’s nuclear test on 2 September 2017.\textsuperscript{446}

On 4 September 2017, German Spokesman Steffen Seibert stated that Merkel and South Korean President Moon Jae-in urged other states to “quickly decide on further and stricter sanctions”\textsuperscript{447} against North Korea.\textsuperscript{448}

On 11 September 2017, Seibert stated that Merkel “was lobbying at international level for a further tightening of sanctions against North Korea.”\textsuperscript{449} Merkel was said to have also tried to influence leaders in Tokyo, Paris, Beijing, Washington DC and Russia to tighten sanctions.\textsuperscript{450}

On 21 September 2017, German Foreign Minister Gabriel co-hosted with the Japanese Foreign Minister a Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative Ministerial meeting in New York.\textsuperscript{451} Through this initiative, Germany is currently working to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) by “[exploring] further collaboration, in keeping with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, [and] address subsequent North Korean provocations.”\textsuperscript{452}

On 26 September 2017, a representative of Germany made a statement at the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly stating that, Germany, since July 2017, has been involved in a “high-level preparatory group” with a goal of starting “early negotiations on an FMCT (Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty).”\textsuperscript{453} According to the Arms Control Association, the FMCT, if adopted, “would prohibit the production of the two main components of nuclear weapons: highly-enriched uranium (HEU), and plutonium.”\textsuperscript{454}

On 12 October 2017, German Ambassador and the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, Michael Biontino, stated, “We [United Nations members] need to redouble our efforts when it comes to strengthening the NPT in its three equally


important pillars.”455 He validated Germany’s commitment of the NPT by stating that Germany “would like to contribute [further work on the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and Verification (IPNDV)] by focusing on practical measures. The IPNDV aims “to identify potential tools and technologies that will be needed to support future nuclear disarmament verification efforts.”456 He also stated, “[Germany] strongly supports Norway’s initiative which aims at establishing a GGE [group of government experts] on these issues.”457 Regarding the NPT pillar ‘Peaceful Use of Nuclear Materials,’ he stated that “the peaceful use of nuclear energy must rest on the highest possible levels of nuclear safety and nuclear security.”458

On 13 October 2017, Germany, in a joint statement with French and British leaders, stated that they continue to “stand committed to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) [also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal] and to its full implementation by all sides”459 to ensure Iran’s nuclear program is not being used for nuclear weapons.460

On 16 October 2017, the European Union Foreign Affairs Council (including Germany) adopted new sanctions “to further increase the pressure on the DPRK to comply with its obligations”461 in response to North Korea’s nuclear weapons programs.462 These sanctions include a “total ban”463 on EU investment in all sectors in North Korea, a “total ban on the sale of refined petroleum products

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and crude oil”\textsuperscript{464} to North Korea, and “lowering the amount of personal remittances transferred”\textsuperscript{465} to North Korea from EUR 15,000 to EUR 5,000.\textsuperscript{466}

On 11 January 2018, Sigmar Gabriel, Germany’s foreign minister, reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the JCPoA.\textsuperscript{467}

On 4 February 2018, former Foreign Minister Gabriel condemned the United States after it proposed upgrading and expanding its nuclear arsenal.\textsuperscript{468} This proposal was regarding US tensions with China and Russia surrounding potential nuclear weapon re-armament.\textsuperscript{469} Rather than agreeing with the US proposal, Gabriel said Germany would press “with its allies and partners” for further global disarmament and for “existing arms control treaties to be upheld unconditionally.”\textsuperscript{470}

On 21 March 2018, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, referencing international tensions with Russia, stated that that there is danger of a new arms race in Europe due to security environment changes.\textsuperscript{471} Maas further reiterated Germany’s commitment to non-proliferation, stating it “must be put back at the very top of the agenda.”\textsuperscript{472}

On 16 April 2018, Jasper Wieck, Deputy Head of the German mission in India, stated that “Germany has strongly supported India in its efforts to become a member of the export control regimes just as we continue to strongly support India’s membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group.”\textsuperscript{473} Control regimes such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group, which include nuclear supplier countries, seek to add extra measures to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.\textsuperscript{474}

On 21 April 2018, Maas welcomed North Korea’s announcement to suspend nuclear tests. He further stated that “in order to enter into a serious political process towards the complete denuclearisation of North Korea, it is necessary for Pyongyang to follow this up with concrete steps and to disclose its entire nuclear and missile programme in a verifiable way.”

On 27 April 2018, Minister Maas made a statement in response to the inter-Korean summit and the potential peace agreement between North Korea and South Korea that was proposed during the summit. Although Maas welcomed the development between the two states, he reiterated Germany’s commitment to denuclearization and non-proliferation in North Korea. He also stated that Germany supports a process of North Korea entering talks about its nuclear programs. However, with such talks, Maas stated that the goal must be to irreversibly denuclearize North Korea.

Germany has made an effort to adhere to the NPT and has made an effort to implement multilateral sanctions against North Korea. While Germany has not made an effort to implement unilateral sanctions against North Korea, the issue of sanctions is conducted by the European Union. Therefore, Germany’s push for the EU to engage in sanctions against North Korea would constitute unilateral sanctions.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Tyler Rae McMurdø

**Italy:** 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 4 September 2017 Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni and several other leaders part of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) stated their commitment to push North Korea to comply with all resolutions set forth by the council.

On 11 September 2017, Italy supported multilateral sanctions through the UNSC, supporting resolution 2375 to sanction North Korea after the violation of the resolution established by the UN on 2 September 2017.

On 21 September 2017, Italian Foreign Minister Angelino Alfano reiterated Italy’s commitment towards championing the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) at the UNSC meeting on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Minister Alfano stated that the NPT “has become a pillar of our collective security” such that “collective security cannot be guaranteed without non-

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proliferation.” Alfano also reiterated Italy’s condemnation of North Korea’s continuation of its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, and Italy’s support of the UNSC’s sanctions regime against North Korea. On 1 October 2017 the Washington Post reported that Angelino Alfano, the Italian foreign minister, stated that the North Korean ambassador, Mun Jong Nam, must leave Italy due to North Korea’s progression with its nuclear program. Alfano emphasized this move was necessary to pressure North Korea into compliance with non-proliferation regulations.

On 26 October 2017, Pressenza reported that more than 200 members of Italian Parliament have promised to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) despite its membership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. On 22 December 2017, Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the UN, emphasized Italy’s unified stance on adopting further multilateral sanctions against North Korea. The ambassador also emphasized Italy’s commitment to a long-term peaceful solution while encouraging other UN members to introduce their own sanctions.

On 23 January 2018, Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament Gianfranco Incarnato reiterated Italy’s commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation, stating that they remain “among the priorities of Italy’s foreign policy.” Ambassador Incarnato praised multilateralism and international cooperation as crucial necessities in the global effort to facilitate nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. On the subject of North Korea, Incarnato stated that Italy strongly condemned the regime’s continuation of its nuclear and ballistic missile programs as a serious threat to both regional and international security.

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Italy has adhered to the NPT by taking an active role in exploring the possibility of ratifying the TPNW, and strongly condemning North Korea’s continued military provocations and its refusal to cease its nuclear and ballistic missile programs. By consistently supporting UNSC sanctions against North Korea, Italy has shown that it views multilateral cooperation as a key strategy towards global non-proliferation and disarmament. However, Italy has not introduced autonomous measures outside the UNSC’s sanction regime to help pressure North Korea into negotiating with the international community.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Mariah Stewart**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

From 1 to 2 June 2017, the Government of Japan held the Plenary Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Tokyo. More than 200 representatives from 75 countries attended the meeting. In his keynote address, Japanese State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura strongly condemned provocations by North Korea, emphasized the need for capacity building and international cooperation to enhance nuclear security, and presented Japan’s efforts to strengthen measures against nuclear terrorism in view of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The aim of this meeting was to discuss new strategies to strengthen global efforts to combat nuclear terrorism.\(^{491}\)

On 25 August 2017, Japan’s Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga announced that Japan will impose new unilateral sanctions against North Korea. Yoshihide Suga stated that these sanctions will freeze the Japanese assets of four Chinese companies and two Namibian companies, as well as one Chinese individual and another of an unknown nationality for their dealings with the North Korean government.\(^{492}\)

On 3 September 2017, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe released a statement condemning North Korea’s testing of nuclear weapons. In his statement, Prime Minister Abe strongly condemned North Korea’s repeated provocations, including nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches, and urged North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs. Prime Minister Abe also stated that Japan will further strengthen collaboration with the international community, ensure the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2371, and consider further measures against North Korea, including further action in the UNSC.\(^{493}\)

On 20 September 2017, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons opened for signature at the United Nations headquarters in New York. Japan has not yet signed or ratified the treaty.\(^{494}\)

On 28 October 2017, the Japanese government submitted a draft resolution to the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, which handles disarmament and international security, titled “United

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action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.”

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Kono stated that the draft resolution was intended to provide “a common ground which enables all states … to renew their commitment towards nuclear disarmament.”

The draft resolution was adopted by 144 countries, including 77 co-sponsored countries that had nuclear-weapons states like the United States and the United Kingdom giving their approval.

On 6 November 2017, Japan’s Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga announced another round of unilateral sanctions against North Korea as a result of its continued missile tests and persistence in developing its nuclear program. The sanctions will freeze the Japanese assets of nine organizations and 26 individuals with ties to the North Korean government.

On 15 December 2017, Chief Cabinet Secretary Suga announced that the Japanese government will impose new unilateral sanctions in the form of asset freezes against 19 North Korean entities and individuals in response to North Korea’s provocative missile tests and its persistence in developing its nuclear and ballistic missile programs. The blacklist includes businesses such as “banks, coal and mineral traders, and transport firms,” bringing the total number of organizations and people linked to North Korea whose assets have been frozen by the Japanese government to 211. Secretary Suga stated that Japan faces a “pressing threat unseen before” after North Korea launched two intercontinental ballistic missiles over its territory in September and November, and that the new round of unilateral sanctions is intended to “further increase pressure” on North Korea to return to the negotiating table.

On 31 January 2018, Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the 14th Asia Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) in Tokyo. The meeting brought together senior government officials in charge of non-proliferation policies from China, India, the US, South Korea, Canada, France, New Zealand, Japan, and the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations. The discussions centered on North Korea’s nuclear and ballistic missile programs, the importance in fully implementing relevant UNSC resolutions directed against North Korea, and ways to strengthen counter-proliferation efforts that included “country-specific measures in export control and

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cooperation in capacity building.”

Japan has been hosting the ASTOP since 2003 for the purposes of bringing senior government officials from around the world together to discuss non-proliferation efforts in Asia.

On 22 April 2018, reacting to North Korea’s suspension of nuclear and long-range missile tests and the shutdown of its principal nuclear test site, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated that he “welcome[s] these positive moves,” but “wonder[s] if this will lead to the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of its nuclear arsenal.”

Japanese Defense Minister Itsuniori Onodera also implied that more action towards denuclearization was needed.

On 24 April 2018, Foreign Minister Kono attended the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in Geneva to deliver a speech on the importance of the treaty as “a cornerstone of international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.” He stated that “maintaining and strengthening the NPT will be [at] the core of Japan’s efforts,” and urged all states to stand united in contributing towards the maintenance and strengthening of the NPT.

Minister Kono also met with the heads of states of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), “a ministerial-level group of states within the framework of the Nonproliferation Treaty,” where he exchanged views with NPDI members on the importance of continuing to strengthen the NPT through various approaches.

Japan has adhered to the NPT by actively promoting international dialogue on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation through public consultations and leading multilateral communication on nuclear terrorism prevention. Japan has also imposed multiple rounds of unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Bryan Roh and Elie Atieh

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United Kingdom: 0
The United Kingdom has partially complied with its on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 8 July 2017, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office released a statement that the UK will not be signing the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) because the treaty “risks undermining and weakening” the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and highlighted the importance of upholding and strengthening the treaty. It was further stated that the UK “firmly believes that the best way to achieve a world without nuclear weapons is through gradual multilateral disarmament negotiated using a step-by-step approach, within existing international frameworks,” and that the UK will “continue to work with partners across the international community to press for key steps towards multilateral disarmament, including the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and successful negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament.”

On 22 September 2017, Mark Field, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth released a statement that the UK stood “shoulder to shoulder” with Japan in facing North Korean aggression. She discussed the possibility of new sanctions against North Korea with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and stressed the importance of the “show of unity” at the United Nations Security Council.

On 29 August 2017 Prime Minister Theresa May stated that the UK stood “shoulder to shoulder” with Japan in facing North Korea with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and stressed the importance of the “show of unity” at the United Nations Security Council.

On 22 September 2017, Mark Field, the Minister of State for Asia and the Pacific, called for all countries to “continue to press North Korea to respect UN’s resolutions and to change its reckless course.” He emphasized that the NPT “sits at heart” of UK’s nonproliferation effort, and stated that the UK does not believe the recent treaty of banning nuclear weapons is helpful as it creates unnecessary divisions and undermines the NPT.

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On 16 October 2017, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Boris Johnson stated that the UK has “secured a set of stringent new sanctions” to be placed on North Korea. He declared that North Korea perpetrated “unacceptable threats,” and stated “maximising diplomatic and economic pressure on North Korea is the most effective way to pressure Pyongyang to halt its illegal and aggressive actions.”

On 8 December 2017, the UK’s Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy published the impact assessment of the Nuclear Safeguards Bill. The bill is part of the UK’s Office for Nuclear Regulation’s “ongoing constructive engagement” with the department to develop a domestic nuclear safeguards regime as part of the UK’s exit from the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The impact assessment stated that the arrangements “form an essential part of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime, to which the UK is committed. [The UK’s] future arrangements will need to be robust and as comprehensive as the current Euratom regime … to support the UK’s ongoing commitment to the global non-proliferation regime” and to strengthen the UK’s international reputation as a non-proliferation leader.

On 11 January 2018, Foreign Minister Boris Johnson reaffirmed the UK’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defence of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).

On 18 January 2018, Minister Field, speaking at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), emphasized the importance of collaboration in working towards non-proliferation, specifically addressing the cases of Iran, North Korea, and Syria. He stated that “the UK remains committed...
to a world without nuclear weapons,” and highlighted the UK’s approach of “gradual multilateral disarmament, negotiated step-by-step, within existing frameworks” in achieving this goal.

On 27 April 2018, Foreign Minister Johnson welcomed the progress made towards North Korea’s denuclearization at the inter-Korean summit. He stated that the UK will “continue to work with our international partners to strictly enforce existing sanctions” until North Korea takes “concrete steps” towards denuclearization.

The UK has made an effort to adhere to the NPT and to implement multilateral sanctions against North Korea. It has not made an effort to implement unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, the UK receives a score of 0.

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on nonproliferation and disarmament.

On 20 August 2017, President Donald Trump stated threats of force against North Korea by writing on Twitter that the “U.S. military solutions are now fully in place, [and that North Korea] will not get away with what [it is] doing.” Trump then told reporters that the state would “truly regret it” if it

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attacks Guam or the United States with nuclear weapons. Trump also stated his plans to meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping about the state’s role in containing North Korea’s nuclear ambitions.539

On 6 September 2017, the United States demanded that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) “impose an oil embargo on North Korea, ban its exports of textiles and the hiring of North Korean laborers abroad, and to subject leader Kim Jong Un to an asset freeze and travel ban”540 in a draft UNSC resolution. The ban also aims to ultimately reduce the state’s USD 3 billion annual export revenue by a third.541

On 21 September 2017, US Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson made remarks at the UNSC Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation that included the strong advocacy against the use of nuclear weapons and the role of the US in leading as an example of non-proliferation. He stated that “signing treaties and passing resolutions is not enough [for non-proliferation],”542 and that rather the means of stopping nuclear proliferation are instead through exercises of “other levels of power, whether diplomatic, economic, digital, moral, or, if necessary, military.”543 Tillerson presented a point which emphasized the commitment of states to “sound nuclear security practices and robust and effective non-proliferation efforts.”544

On 21 September 2017, President Trump commanded the broadening of US sanctions on North Korea which will include excluding the state out of the international banking system and targeting its major industries and shipping. During a meeting with President Moon Jae-in of South Korea and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, Trump stated that “North Korea’s nuclear weapons and nuclear development [are] a grave threat to peace and security in our world, and it is unacceptable that others financially support this criminal, rogue regime.”545

On 24 October 2017, the US held a Nonproliferation Working Group meeting with Ukraine. The meeting, which occurs regularly, serves to promote bilateral cooperation between the states by speaking on the threats of proliferation weapons of mass destruction. During the meeting, experts from both states addressed a slew of nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and strategic control challenges by which the states can most adequately address such challenges. Emphasis was put on

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promoting “effective and robust implementation of strategic trade controls and all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.”

On 26 October 2017, the US Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) announced sanctions against seven individuals and three entities with ties to the DPRK regime. The sanctions aim to freeze “any property or interest in property of those designated by OFAC within US jurisdiction” and prohibit US citizens from being involved in transactions with “any of [the] sanctioned persons [and groups].” The Treasury Department stated that the sanctions were a response to the US State Department’s “Report on Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship in North Korea.”

On 9 November 2017, the United States and China held a nuclear smuggling consultation in Shanghai so as to reacknowledge their commitments to countering nuclear terrorism. The meeting included an agreement to “enhance their cooperation to promote international best practices and build capabilities to counter nuclear smuggling.”

On 15 December 2016, the US and Singapore held an annual Counterproliferation Dialogue in Singapore aimed to continue the bilateral cooperation of the states in addressing threats of “proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of deliver, and sensitive dual-use technologies.” Discussion included counterproliferation and “strategic trade control challenges, and to identify avenues to best address those challenges.”

On 30 January 2018, President Trump announced in the State of the Union Address that the US “must modernize and rebuild [its] nuclear arsenal … making it so strong and so powerful that it will deter any acts of aggression.”

On 2 February 2018, the Pentagon released its new nuclear policy calling for the enlargement of the US nuclear arsenal. In the Nuclear Posture Review, the Trump administration’s recommendations

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include increasing “low-yield” nuclear weapons as well as deploying them on “submarine-launched intercontinental ballistic missiles.”

On 8 May 2018, President Trump announced that the US will withdraw from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal. The plan is a multinational accord that was reached in 2015 by Iran, the US, the UK, France, China, Russia, Germany, and the EU in order to “significantly limit Tehran’s nuclear ability for more than a decade in return for lifting international oil and financial sanctions.” The US now aims to reimpose the sanctions it had placed on Iran prior to the deal’s 2015 inception and is considering imposing new economic penalties. The US withdrawal from the Iran Nuclear Deal has met with heavy criticism from the rest of the signatories.

The United States has taken a leading role in implementing both unilateral and multilateral sanctions aimed at pressuring North Korea into ceasing its nuclear and ballistic missile programs. It has also partially adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) by actively condemning North Korea’s provocative actions and promoting international dialogue in support of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

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

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 10 August 2017, the EU Council added a further 13 names to its sanctions list. This included nine individuals and four organizations, bringing the total number of persons under restrictive measures due to suspected relations with North Korea to 62 persons and 50 entities. In accordance with a United Nations Security Council (UNSC) decision, these names were subjected to asset freezes and travel restrictions. In addition to these, the EU has independently imposed restrictive measures on 38 other persons and five other entities.

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On 14 September 2017, the EU Council strengthened its stance by implementing the additional sanctions included in the UNSC Resolution 2375 (11 September 2017). The new resolution reinforced and strengthened the existing sanctions employed in Resolution 2371. These new measures targeted North Korea’s main exports, embargoing all exports of coal iron, iron ore, seafood, lead, and lead ore.

On 20 September 2017, before the UN General Assembly, the EU released a statement re-affirming that it will stand by its multilateral approach towards Iran and North Korea, additionally expressing support for disarmament and non-proliferation, with particular focus given to Iran and North Korea.

On 16 October 2017, the EU council increased its pressure on North Korea after continued violation of the UN resolutions. This included, but not limited to, “a total ban on EU investment in the DPRK in all sectors” as opposed to a previous ban in only certain sectors. Moreover, sale of petroleum products was also subjected to a total ban and personal remittances to and from North Korea were also lowered.

On 11 January 2018, Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, reaffirmed the EU’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).

On 13 March 2018, High Representative Mogherini reaffirmed the EU’s commitment to restrictive sanctions against North Korea at the European Parliament plenary session. In the speech, Mogherini declared that the EU’s intentions have always been towards “a full, irreversible and verifiable denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.” She stressed that the EU has been working with third countries to enforce the full implementation of UNSC resolutions to maintain direct and indirect pressure on North Korea. Furthermore, she announced that the Foreign Affairs Council will meet with South Korean Foreign Minister Kang Kyung-wha to discuss peace prospects for the region.

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On 25 April 2018, the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference met to discuss issues regarding NPT for Cluster I. During the meeting, EU member states reiterated their commitment towards nuclear disarmament with a particular emphasis towards “the overall reduction in global stockpile of nuclear weapons.” In addition, the EU called for preservation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, and for the US and Russia to continue talks to ensure compliance, in light of the newly upgraded Russian missile system. The committee requested the two countries to show increased transparency in reporting their nuclear weapons reserve.

The European Union’s actions demonstrate that it has shown compliance towards non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament by imposing unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea. It has additionally made efforts to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty by expressing support for disarmament and non-proliferation.

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

Analyst: Srijan Sahu


5. Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices

“We reiterate our commitment to keep our markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

**Assessment**

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

The modern world trading system was institutionally established with the Bretton Woods system after the Second World War. This was done through the creation of the International Trade Organization (ITO), a specialized agency to handle trade within the United Nations.\(^{574}\) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was a multilateral trade agreement, that was concluded in 1948, which directed its signatories to reduce both tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers.\(^{575}\) GATT was the main framework on which international trade was based before the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO).\(^{576}\)

On 1 January 1995, the WTO was formed in Geneva, Switzerland as a successor to the revised GATT.\(^{577}\) The WTO is a unified multilateral trade framework which calls to eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers in trade agreements and in the general conduct of international trade, to settle disputes between parties of a trade agreement, and to monitor trade policies of their members.\(^{578}\) The WTO’s goal of reducing trade barriers for goods, services, and intellectual property is currently the centre of the liberal international trading system which aims to fight protectionist trade measures and to keep markets open.\(^{579}\)

G7/8 members have a long history of making commitments to promote free trade and the fight protectionism. All commitments made by G7/8 members in past summits regarding anti-protectionist trade are listed in the Appendix. The G7/8’s commitments in the 1980s and the early

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\(^{576}\) What is the WTO? - Who we are, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 20 April 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/who_we_are_e.htm.


\(^{579}\) What is the WTO? - Who we are, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 20 April 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/who_we_are_e.htm.
1990s focused broadly on “further opening … markets” and the reduction of trade barriers. From the 1996 Lyon Summit onwards, the members’ commitments also included investment as part of trade and economic growth as an objective of the post-1995 world trading system. There was a particular focus on reinforcing the multilateral trading framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was created in 1995.\(^{581}\)

The commitments made in the early and mid 2000s focused on development, economic growth, and market access. Specifically at the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders fully endorsed “measures already taken to improve market access for the least developed countries (LDCs).”\(^{582}\) Commitments during this period continued to emphasize the importance of the multilateral trade system in creating world growth.\(^{583}\)

In the summits following the 2007-2008 financial crisis, the focus of their commitments on trade narrowed to reinforcing the established trading system and for barrier-free trade. In the three summits preceding the 2017 G7 Summit in Taormina, G7/8 leaders committed to keeping their markets open and “to fight all forms of protectionism.”\(^{584}\) In both the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit and the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, leaders committed explicitly to liberalize their economies to improve competitiveness.\(^{585}\) The commitment made at the 2017 Taormina Summit is the first that mentioned “unfair trade practices.”\(^{586}\)

The 2017 G7 Summit in Taormina also marked the first G7 summit US President Donald Trump attended. President Trump expressed his desire to impose unilateral tariffs on Mexico and China, and renegotiate the terms of North American Free Trade Agreement prior to the summit.\(^{587}\) President Trump remarked Germany’s trade surplus with the United States as evidence that Germany is “very bad” on trade.\(^{588}\)

In this commitment, G7 leaders also recognized that trade has not “worked to the benefit of everyone” and were committed to creating policies such that firms and citizens can “make the most of opportunities offered by the global economy.”\(^{589}\)

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Commitment Features

The G7 has committed to increasing its efforts to keep markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices. There are thus three distinct components to this commitment defined as follows.

“Keeping markets open” refers to any government action that endorses an environment where companies and individuals can trade freely without limits, where prices fluctuate according to the quantity of goods and the number of people buying them.592

“Fighting protectionism” refers to any government action that reduces tariffs and taxes on imports into their country or a policy that encourages other countries to reduce their tariffs and taxes on imports to allow for unimpeded trade.593

“Standing firm against unfair trade practices,” while broad, can materialize as the punishment or pursuit of firms or individuals who have subscribed to deceptive, devious, fraudulent or unethical strategies to acquire business. Examples of these strategies include but are not limited to: misrepresentation, scams, and false advertising.594

Following through with these three sectors of the commitment in tandem promises to help economic growth and development world round, involving ever more varied and diverse actors strengthening the global economy.

For a G7 country to achieve complete compliance to the commitment to keep markets open, fight protectionism and stand firm against all unfair trade practices it must have made clear efforts to keep markets open, fight protectionism and in restricting unfair trade practices simultaneously. If a member’s efforts have ignored any of the above three elements it can only receive the score of partial compliance. To deserve a “lack of compliance” grading a member must have failed to put effort into any of the three elements of this commitment. A breakdown of this scoring metric can be found below in the scoring guidelines section.

Scoring Guidelines

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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>The G7 member has not taken action in any of the three components: 1) keeping markets open; 2) fighting protectionism; 3) standing firm against all unfair trade practices</td>
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<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken action in all three components: 1) keeping markets open; 2) fighting protectionism; 3) standing firm against all unfair trade practices</td>
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Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 21 September 2017, Canada enforced the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). Under CETA, 98% of EU tariffs lines (9,000) will be duty-free for Canadians and Canadian business owners.

On 24 September 2017, Minister of International Trade François-Phillipe Champagne spoke at the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and reaffirmed Prime Minister Justin Trudeau’s commitment to create well paying jobs by opening up new markets. Champagne discussed the importance of free trade and free trade agreements.

On 24 October 2017, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland spoke in the House of Commons on the subject of supply management and fighting against protectionist administrations. The Minister’s statements were in reference to negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States.

On 5 November 2017, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland and Minister of International Trade François-Phillipe Champagne traveled to Vietnam to attend the 2017 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders Week in Da Nang, Vietnam.

On 10 November 2017, at the APEC Leaders Week in Da Nang, the Government of Canada reaffirmed its commitment to free trade. Minister Champagne announced that Canada welcomes progress made on the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Trade Ministerial Meeting on a framework for the new Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

On 17 November 2017, Minister of International Trade François-Phillipe Champagne, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Navdeep Bains, and the Minister of Transport Marc Garneau concluded a historic trade mission to India. The trade mission was aimed at diversifying trade markets, by encouraging trade between the two countries. The trade mission included participants included 120 representatives from more than 85 Canadian companies, where more than 300 meetings were facilitated to encourage Canada-India commercial relations.

On 14 December 2017, Minister of International Trade François-Phillipe Champagne attended the Eleventh World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Minister

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led the Canadian delegation and both endorsed and signed a joint statements and declarations that support and promote Canada’s progressive trade agenda.\(^{602}\)

On 10 January 2018, Canada filed a complaint with the World Trade Organization (WTO) regarding the United States “anti-dumping or countervailing duty investigations, reviews or other proceedings.”\(^{603}\) The complaint was a response to “unfair and unwarranted”\(^{604}\) tariffs on softwood lumber and related products. Also, the complaint encompassed 200 similar cases with other trading partners of the United States.\(^{605}\)

On 8 March 2018, Minister Champagne signed the CPTPP in Santiago, Chile.\(^{606}\) It comprises of 11 members on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, notably with the exclusion of the United States, and 13% of global gross domestic product. Minister Champagne emphasized the benefits of having “unparalleled access”\(^{607}\) to new and dynamic markets around the world.\(^{608}\)

On 20 March 2018, the Canadian government started the first round of negotiations for a potential comprehensive free trade agreement between Canada and Mercosur countries.\(^{609}\) The free trade agreement with the Mercosur countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) is part of Canada’s commitment to have trade policies that “contribute meaningfully to overall economic, social and environmental priorities,”\(^{610}\) according to the Canadian government.\(^{511}\)

Canada has clearly demonstrated its commitment to keep markets open and fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.


Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Steven Camit with Pemapsal Banigan*

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 27 July 2017, French Minister of the Economy and Finance Bruno Le Maire announced that France would “temporarily” nationalize STX France's Saint-Nazaire shipyard.612 STX France was previously co-owned by the government of France and its majority shareholder, the Korean conglomerate STX. When STX collapsed in 2016, its shares were put up for sale and two Italian investors — including state-owned shipbuilding company Fincantieri — reached an agreement in May 2017 to buy a two-thirds share of the company. Italian Minister of Economy Carlo Padoan and Italian Industry Minister Carlo Calenda criticized France’s decision to take a protectionist stance in order to prolong the negotiated deal on STX.613

On 27 September 2017, the office of French President Emmanuel Macron announced a new deal in the STX shipyard case, in which Fincantieri would purchase a 50% stake in STX France.614 The French government has maintained its involvement in the deal, arguing that the shipyard is a strategic military asset. France has agreed to “lend” Fincantieri a 1% stake for 12 years, allowing the Italian company majority control over the shipyard, but reserving the right to revoke this 1% stake at any time.615

On 15 January 2018, Minister Le Maire delivered a New Year's greeting where he outlined the state of the French economy and France’s economic goals for 2018, which included “protecting its strategic businesses including digital data storage and artificial intelligence.”616 Le Maire stressed that France needed to respond to globalization, stating that he saw no contradiction in attempting to make France an open economy while working to prevent the country from being “pillaged”617 by foreign interests.618

On 16 February 2018, French Prime Minister Édouard Philippe presented an extension of the 2014 Montebourg decree, which sets conditions limiting foreign investment in key French “strategic

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sectors.”619 Under the Montebourg decree, the definition of “strategic sectors”620 was expanded from the 2005 definition of national defense-related companies to the water, health, energy, transportation, and telecommunications sectors; the new PACTE law will add artificial intelligence, space technology, data storage, and semiconductors to the list.621 The PACTE law, which will be introduced in April, will also make it easier for the government to create “golden shares”622 in French companies, which will allow the state to have greater control over decisions to transfer intellectual property abroad.623

On 14 March 2018, Minister Le Maire announced that France would be taking Google and Apple to court over unfair trade practices involving contractual terms with developers and tech entrepreneurs.624 France is seeking EUR2 million from each firm as a sanction against “abusive commercial practices”625 that exploit French start-ups and app developers.626

On 20 April 2018, Minister Le Maire said at an International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington DC that France would not be drawn into a “vain and pointless”627 trade war with China, and would push for a permanent exemption against US steel tariffs.628

On 27 April 2018, Minister Le Maire said at a meeting of EU finance ministers in Sofia that France would support the United States’ desire for reforms in the World Trade Organization if the US agreed to permanently waive its steel tariffs.629

On 2 May 2018, President Macron met with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull in Sydney and affirmed France’s support for an Australia-EU free trade deal, committing to start negotiations


within a few weeks and framing the announcement as a rejection of rising protectionism in the US and China.630

Although France has been taking a strong stance against unfair trade practices, France has demonstrated a lack of commitment in both keeping markets open and fighting protectionism.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Bruce Cinnamon**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitments to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 8 June 2017, the federal government of Germany adopted measures from a paper entitled “Economic Development in Africa: Challenges and Options.”631 German Minister of Economic Affairs and Energy Brigitte Zypries said the measures reflected Germany’s commitment to “creating an economic partnership of equals between Germany and Africa.”632 The measures consist of improved conditions for issuing Hermes guarantees for African countries, greater opportunities for African clients to access financing and the establishment of start-up funds.633 The measures also lay out plans for strengthening energy partnerships and dialogue.634

On 20 June 2017, Germany donated EUR 1 million to help developing and least-developed countries to strengthen their trade negotiating skills.635 The contribution went to the financing of training workshops for officials. Speaking on the donation, Germany’s Alternate Ambassador to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Walter Werner stated that Germany cooperates with developing and least-developing countries so that they may be better integrated into the international trade system and reap the gains of global trade.636

On 22 June 2017, Minister Zypries met with EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström to discuss trade policy. Minister Zypries noted that “The European Union must firmly stand together … in

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favour of open markets and free and fair trade.” Minister Zypries also declared Germany’s support for Commissioner Malström’s efforts to conclude free trade agreements with Japan, Mexico, and Mercosur.

On 6 July 2017, Germany donated EUR 150,000 to help developing countries comply with international food safety, animal and plant health standards. Director of the WTO’s Administration and General Services Division Nthisana Philips stated that Germany’s donation and the resulting improvements to health standards and would allow developing countries’ exports to gain better access to global markets.

On 18 September 2017, Minister Zypries announced the implementation of many of the measures adopted on 8 June 2017. Among the measures implemented were the expansion export initiatives in energy and health, provision of staff to help companies train workers and advising and supporting companies as they invest in Africa.

On 10 November 2017, German State Secretary Matthias Machnig talked about the need for Europe to strengthen the WTO. Secretary Machnig argued that Europe needed “the WTO and its work to promote open markets and fair and equitable global trade.” Secretary Machnig went on to say that countries that choose to isolate themselves are “mistaken.” Afterwards, Secretary Machnig noted that Germany was supportive of the efforts the EU took to conclude several free trade agreements like

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The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, a free trade deal between Canada and the EU.646

On 30 November 2017, The Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity, headed by Minister Zypries, agreed on recommendations for action on reducing steel capacity.647 Minister Zypries commented on the recommendation stating that “overcapacities in the steel sector are a global phenomenon that require a global answer.”648 Minister Zypries further emphasized that the world needs “open markets and fair trade that is based on a level playing field across all industries.”649

On 2 March 2018, the German Government released a statement responding to the United States tariff on imported steel and aluminium.650 Government Spokesperson Steffen Seibert noted Germany’s rejection of the planned tariffs saying that the problem of overcapacity can not be solved by isolationism and protectionism.651 Government Spokesperson Steffen Seibert added that Germany will “work for free trade and open markets.”652

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to keep markets open and to fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices by creating economic and trade partnerships with developing countries, supporting efforts to conclude free trade agreements with numerous states, and rejecting the US tariffs on imported steel and aluminium.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Reuben Aboye**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 30 May 2017, Italian President of the Chamber of Deputies Laura Boldrini and President of the Senate at the Chamber of Deputies Pietro met with the Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in the Sala della Regina. The Italian parliamentarians supported Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement and described it as a mean to create jobs and

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economic growth. The parliamentarians and Trudeau expressed their concerns on the increasing rate of the isolationism and protectionism.  

On 22 August 2017, Italy expressed its concerns to the European Commission to block foreign acquisitions of European companies. Previously the European Commission has considered screening investments by state-owned Chinese firms and blocking Chinese investments, Italy has supported these two ideas. The Italian Industry Minister, Carlo Calenda, described this move as an opportunity to monitor operations that are incompatible with European rules. Italy along with France and Germany suggested that all corporate investments outside the bloc should be front to the notice of the commission.

On 13 October 2017, the Italian Cabinet passed a decree that forces investors that constitute minority stakes of at least 10% in Italian-listed companies to disclose what their intentions are on final ownership. This decree aims to avoid and prevent hostile takeovers by foreign companies on Italian companies. This signals that foreign companies have taken advantage of Italians open approach to foreign investments. Italian Industry Minister Carlo Calenda stated that investors should respect Italy’s openness to foreign investments. The decrees also go on to restrict takeovers by non-EU companies to high-technology sectors.

On 30 October 2017, Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni met with the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The Italian Prime Minister also stated that both the countries, Italy and India, oppose the increasing rate of protectionism. He also stated that relationship between developed and developing economies should be strengthened by policies that support social inclusion and growth.

On 21 November 2017, a four-day convention was organized by the ICE Agency to attract foreign investments in Italy, in Singapore. The idea of the event was to create a platform where Italian companies can interact with potential investors, local universities, agencies and ploy technologists dedicated to supporting technological innovation.

On 19 January 2018, Prime Minister Gentiloni along with leaders from Brazil, India and Canada stood against the anti-free trade rhetoric coming from the US. While Donald Trump was against the multilateral trade, Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni stressed the need to “mix” free trade and fair trade.

Italy has kept its markets open and has taken a firm stance against unfair trade practices and protectionism. Significant turmoil was generated by Italy’s general elections that resulted in a hung

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parliament. Therefore, further material on Italy’s commitment towards free and fair trade was unavailable.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Krishna Moda

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices by advancing free-trade agreements such as the Japanese-European Economic Partnership Agreement (JEEPA) and Agreement on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) while affirming its opposition to protectionism and unfair trade practice in multiple settings.

On 5 July 2017 the European Union trade commissioner, and the Japanese foreign minister declared a consensus on a long discussed Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement. The EU is expected to scrap a 10% tariff on passenger cars made in Japan, over a period of seven years. The Japanese have agreed to reduce tariffs on the import of European foods in return.

On 14 September 2017 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi participated in a dialogue in Gandhinagar as part of the India-Japan Annual Summit. A joint statement released after the event declared that the two committed to combating protectionism and unfair trade practices while achieving consensus on the importance of rules-based multilateral trading.

On 19 September 2017 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hosted a meeting with fifteen world-renowned business leaders to have a dialogue about private sector investment in Japan. Abe discussed the value of free trade and committed to realizing the TPP.

On 11 November 2017, after pressure from the Japanese and Australian governments, 11 countries achieved consensus via-à-vis a number of essential components of the TPP. The agreement seeks to eliminate barriers to trade and tariffs on products in industry and agriculture.

On 13 January 2018, the Japanese government announced a trade agreement with the Baltic states to improve political and economic ties. In particular, Japan seeks to improve economic ties in the arena of transportation technology and products.

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On 14 January 2018, Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Borisov of Bulgaria agreed to seek an early implementation of the JEEPA.666

On 10 March 2018, Japanese Trade Commissioner Hiroshige Seko met with EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström and US Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer in Brussels to advance trilateral efforts at tariff reduction. Commissioner Seko and Commissioner Malmström both emphasized that they believe the EU and Japan should be exempt from American steel and aluminum tariffs put in place.667 The meeting also resulted in the three parties agreeing to fight against “distorted market practices, including stronger rules on subsidies and more sharing of information about market abuse.”668

On 11 March 2018, eleven countries signed the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which will reduce import tariffs in over 40% of countries worldwide. Japan was one of the leaders of the agreement along with Canada and Australia; the three countries assumed leadership after the United States’ withdrawal from the previous TPP in January 2017. The agreement guarantees the ability of investors to launch investor-state dispute settlements in the event that branches of the pact are violated.669

On 1 April 2018, Japan restored its tariff on imported US beef from 50% to 38.5%. The tariff was raised between 1 August 2017 and 30 April 2018 as an emergency safeguard mechanism to protect the domestic beef industry.670

Japan’s efforts to advance the JEEPA, to initiate a number of multilateral free-trade agreements, to lead the CPTPP, and to participate in multilateral efforts to reduce tariffs are evidence of its commitment to keep its markets open and combat protectionism with its explicit opposition unfair trade practices.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Armin Safavi-Naini

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 22 September 2017, UK Prime Minister Theresa May urged the European Union to retain current trade terms for two years after the UK officially leaves the EU.671 She stated that there was “no need to impose tariffs where there are none now.”672 Rather than adopting an existing trade agreements.
model, Prime Minister May called for a new economic partnership that would be both “comprehensive and ambitious”673 and ensures the prosperity of both sides through free trade and fair competition.674

On 10 October 2017, UK Business Secretary Greg Clark condemned the increased tariff the US government imposed on the manufacturer Bombardier in the UK. Secretary Clark described the US government’s decision as “totally unjustified,”675 and stated that the UK government is committed to pushing for the removal of the tariff.676

On 7 November 2017, the UK government published a trade bill that details its post-Brexit trade policy. It includes provisions for the UK to implement existing EU trade agreements, establishment of an independent trade remedies body to defend UK firms against unfair trade practices, and continued access to foreign government contracts for UK businesses.677 International Trade Secretary Liam Fox stated that the UK wanted to negotiate “more liberal”678 trade agreements to provide “even better market access”679 to what the UK previously had as part of the EU.680

On 24 November 2017, Prime Minister May attended the Eastern Partnership Summit to advance progress on the negotiation regarding open trade with the EU. May repeated her wish for the UK and the EU to “step forward together,”681 and has prepared a financial offer of GBP40 billion to the EU to open up free trade talks.682

On 12 December 2017, Secretary Fox spoke at the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference, calling for countries to “update and strengthen”683 the international trading system.684

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He highlighted UK’s “unwavering”\textsuperscript{685} commitment to free trade, and stated that the UK will continue to fill its commitment and possibly take a larger role at the WTO as it leaves the EU. He emphasized trade as an important tool for development, and called for countries to do more in domestic policies and non-tariff measures to promote free and fair trade practices.\textsuperscript{686}

On 9 January 2018, the Trade Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.\textsuperscript{687} Secretary Fox emphasized that maintaining the flow of free trade in both directions as UK leaves the EU is the priority of the Department for International Trade, and that the bill will “provide maximum certainty and continuity for business and consumers.”\textsuperscript{688}

On 16 April 2018, Prime Minister May spoke at the Commonwealth Business Forum on opportunities to boost free trade and economic growth by the UK government. May highlighted the UK’s support for “free and inclusive” trade, new opportunities in UK-Commonwealth partnerships as the UK leaves the EU, and the benefits of free trade among Commonwealth countries.\textsuperscript{689} May further emphasized the huge potentials of shared standards to stimulate trade, supported new programs to boost women’s participation in business, and announced the UK’s funding for an all-new Commonwealth Standards Network to establish a common standard for goods and services to help increase trade.\textsuperscript{690}

The UK has taken actions to keep markets open, fight protectionism, and stand firm against unfair trade practices.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Bonnie Li}

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 26 June 2017, the Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross imposed additional tariffs on Canadian exports of softwood lumber, bringing duties on these goods to between 17.41% to 30.88%. The US Department of Commerce asserts this “affirmative preliminary antidumping duty determination” was in response to its findings that imported Canadian softwood lumber products were sold between 4.59% and 7.72% less than their “fair value based on factual evidence provided by the interested parties.”

On 12 July 2017, the US trade representative, Ambassador Robert Lighthizer wrote a letter to South Korean Minister of Trade Joo Hyung-Hwan expressing the Trump administration’s desire to reduce the “significant trade imbalance” of the United States with Korea by convening a special session of the Joint Committee under the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS). U.S. actions to achieve a “more balanced trade relationship” aims to close its 20-year-long trade deficit with Korea.

On 14 August 2017, President Donald Trump issued a memorandum asking Ambassador Robert Lighthizer to investigate “China’s laws, policies, practices, or actions that may be unreasonable or discriminatory and that may be harming American intellectual property rights, innovation, or technology development.”

On 17 November 2017, Ambassador Lighthizer released updated negotiating objectives for the fourth round of negotiations of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which called to eliminate the third-party dispute settlement mechanism outlined in Chapter 19 of the agreement and the preservation of domestic preferential purchasing programs. The dispute settlement

mechanism in NAFTA is subject to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, overseen by the World Trade Organization.  

On 29 January 2018, Ambassador Lighthizer declared that the NAFTA chapter on anti-corruption was completed after the sixth round of NAFTA renegotiations. Ambassador Lighthizer declared this round as a “watershed moment.” At the same time, an agreement was made on efforts to clamp down on unfair trade practices, in particular bribery and graft.  

On 8 March 2018, President Trump signed proclamations that imposed 25% and 10% tariffs on steel and aluminum imports respectively. Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross issued a statement claiming that “the President’s decision regarding the steel and aluminum Section 232 reports are the result of a long and well-thought-out process led by the Commerce Department.” Canada and Mexico were exempt from the tariffs due to the ongoing NAFTA negotiations.  

On 28 March 2018, Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders announced that the United States and Korea had reached an agreement, in principle, on a revised version of KORUS, stating that “this is a big deal for the American automotive industry. It’s a big deal for our parts manufacturers. It’s a big deal for our pharmaceutical companies. And ultimately, it’s a big deal and a major win for American workers and American businesses.” While details on the revised agreement have yet to be released by the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the deal is expected to address the US's trade deficit with Korea, and exempt Korea from President Trump’s steel tariffs.  

On 27 April 2018, the eighth round of NAFTA negotiations concluded, with many unresolved questions looming as to whether or not an agreement will be achieved in the near future. Issues such as dairy, dispute-resolution mechanisms, and a proposed five-year sunset clause, and intellectual property are all areas that remain unsolved.

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The United States has not demonstrated its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism. However, the United States still demonstrates its commitment to stand firm against all unfair trade practices.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Nicholas Di Marco with Steven Camit

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 1 June 2017, Germany and China agreed to advance the negotiations on a China-EU investment agreement as means to “enrich the two countries’ cooperation and ties.” German Chancellor Angela Merkel and visiting Chinese Premier Li Keqiang announced the developments during a joint press conference in Berlin. The investment deal includes the broadening and equality of both Chinese and EU markets to improve mutual trade and investment scales of both parties. Merkel stated that the signing of such a treaty acts as a good point at which negotiations on an EU-China free trade agreement can begin.

On 8 June 2017, Germany and Argentina expressed plans for a free trade agreement between the EU and Mercosur when German Chancellor Angela Merkel visited the country. The efforts were also in part a pledge to “fight protectionism.”

On 22-23 June 2017, the European Council held a summit during which leaders restated their agreement to free trade and investment. The European Council took a stance against unfair trade practices by agreeing on trade defence instruments in order to protect against such unfair practices. Furthermore, the Council strongly advised the progression of all ongoing negotiations for “ambitious and balanced free trade agreements,” including those with Mercosur and Mexico.

On 6 July 2017, the EU agreed on an outline for a free trade deal with Japan that would “stand against a protectionist tide threatening the global economy.” The deal is designed to lessen and remove trade barriers such as tariffs between states. As such, the EU will remove the 10% duty on Japanese car imports reciprocated by like Japanese efforts.

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On 21 September 2017, the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) came into force. CETA is a free trade agreement between the EU and Canada that aims to open markets and fight protectionism.\textsuperscript{715}

On 6 October 2017, the EU-India Summit was held in New Delhi during which leaders continued talks of diplomatic relations and expressed their “shared commitment”\textsuperscript{716} in fortifying economic relations between the EU and India. As such, both sides expressed efforts to relaunch negotiations concerning a “comprehensive and mutually beneficial Free Trade Agreement.”\textsuperscript{717}

On 31 January 2018, the European Commission endorsed “horizontal provisions for cross-border data flows and personal data protection”\textsuperscript{718} in EU trade agreements.\textsuperscript{719} The provisions follow from the EU’s protection of personal data as a fundamental right, and extend to trade negotiations so that they are not subject to such negotiations. The draft paper would allow the EU to fight protectionism in third countries while also protecting their current legislation on the protection of personal data.\textsuperscript{720}

On 1 March 2018, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker announced that he would “bring forward in the next few days a proposal for World Trade Organization-compatible countermeasures against the U.S.”\textsuperscript{721} Following the U.S.’s proposed tariff hike on steel and aluminum, Europe’s Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström stated that the EU would raise a dispute at the WTO “at the earliest opportunity”\textsuperscript{722} and that the Commission will furthermore propose “WTO-compatible safeguard action to preserve the stability of the EU market”\textsuperscript{723} if it deems necessary.\textsuperscript{724}

On 14 March 2018, German Chancellor Merkel stated that protectionism is not a viable mechanism to international trade while also announcing the EU’s aim to be excluded from the US’s planned steel


and aluminum tariffs.\(^{725}\) In the event of such tariffs being imposed, EU officials have expressed their assurance of going to the WTO to facilitate fair trade.\(^{726}\)

On 18 April 2018, the European Commission concluded negotiations for the Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan and the trade and investment agreements with Singapore.\(^{727}\) The agreement with Japan is the largest bilateral trade negotiation ever entered by the EU, and will remove many of the customs duties on EU companies exporting to Japan. The agreement will remove many existing regulatory barriers including double testing and overlapping bureaucracy. Furthermore, the agreement with Singapore purports to build a foundation for future region-to-region trade and investment between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The trade agreements also include comprehensive reports on trade and sustainable development.\(^{728}\)

On 21 April 2018, the EU and Mexico reached a free trade deal which was seen as an accomplishment against the increased protectionism posed from the US. The European Commission stated that the deal will eliminate tariffs for many goods, including Mexican farm products and European dairy produce.\(^{729}\)

The EU has taken significant steps toward fighting protectionism by keeping its markets open and taking a firm stance against unfair trade practices.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Hivda Ates}


6. Trade: Internationally Recognized Environmental Standards

“[We commit to striving for better application and promotion of internationally recognized] environmental standards [throughout the global economy and its supply chains].”

_G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué_

### Assessment

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### Background

Application of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy has been addressed at the past three G7 summits. In 2015 and 2016, G7 members committed to, “[strive for better application of internationally recognized] environmental standards [in global supply chains].” The 2017 commitment progresses from this and “[commit to strive for better application and promotion].”

This commitment has been developed in the context of G7 member support for sustainable development and free trade, and focuses on improving supply chains to achieve broader ambitions. In 2015, G7 members recognized that they had an “important role to play in promoting … environmental protection in global supply chains” given their “prominent share in the globalization process.” Moreover, G7 members reiterated the importance of responsible supply chains in “fostering sustainable economic development.” This commitment was shaped by an increased international awareness to improve global supply chains after the Rana Plaza disaster where, in 2013, a Bangladesh garment factory collapsed killing 1,137 people.

Though the World Trade Organization (WTO) is a key institutional body supported by the G7 to facilitate trade, it does not play a role in setting internationally recognized environmental standards. Instead, it stipulates a code of good practice through the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement for international standardizing bodies to follow in setting international standards. Bodies that comply with this code to set international environmental standards include the International Standardization...
Organization and the International Electrotechnical Commission.\textsuperscript{736} Given G7 support for the WTO, this commitment supports promotion and application of environmental standards from standardization bodies that follow this code.\textsuperscript{737} Furthermore, the G7 mentioned particular support for application of environmental standards, principles, and commitments as laid out by the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and applicable environmental agreements, at its 2015 summit.\textsuperscript{738} Thus, this commitment additionally applies to the application and promotion of environmental standards relevant to those institutions and agreements.

The 2016 Ise Shima progress report pointed to a number of indicators to follow commitments in this area.\textsuperscript{739} These indicators include: support offered to multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSI) in G7 countries and partner countries, participants, and wider geographical reach of MSIs; funding or other support to partner countries in taking advantage of responsible global supply chains; funding or other support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to understand due diligence and responsible global supply chains; funding or other support to SMEs to understand due diligence and responsible supply chain management; number of offers to host and/or attend voluntary G7 National Contact Points (NCP) and number of G7 NCP peer learning activities. Actions to make progress on the 2015 commitment were seen in these indicators, with a bigger focus on labour safety than specifically environmental standards.

A number of barriers currently prevent application of relevant international environmental standards. These include a lack of national capacity to comply with standards,\textsuperscript{740} lack of national recognition of standards, poor inclusion of developing countries in international standard consensus, and lastly, the voluntary nature of standards.\textsuperscript{741} Thus, these barriers must be addressed by G7 members as part of this commitment in order to better apply and promote internationally recognized environmental standards.

**Commitment Features**

There are two different aspects to this commitment. The first is the pledge to apply “internationally recognized environmental standards [throughout the global economy and its supply chains].” The second is the promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards.

The commitment only applies to environmental standards that are internationally recognized, thus only to, “Document[s] approved by a recognized body, that provide[s], for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory?”\textsuperscript{742} that are developed through international community

\textsuperscript{737}G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 11 October 2017 http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html.
\textsuperscript{738}Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 8 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017 http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html.
\textsuperscript{739}Ise-Shima Progress Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 16 October 2017 www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/iseshima_progress_report.pdf.
consensus. Environmental standards published by the UN, OECD, ILO and relevant environmental agreements also are applicable, as per the 2015 summit.743

As the first aspect is shaped in the context of global supply chains, compliance with application does not require G7 members to bring these environmental standards into their own national legislation. The application of recognized environmental standards is distinguished from their promotion, in that promotion involves political support for internationally recognized environmental standards, whereas application looks to actions that allow for implementation and adherence to internationally recognized environmental standards. Promotion involves support or renewal of old efforts or the creation of new efforts in the area. It should not have to be a brand new initiative.744

Application can materialize in a number of different ways. To be considered as applying internationally recognized environmental standards in the global economy and its supply chains, countries must partake in one or more of the following ways:

1. Introduction of internationally recognized environmental standards into national legislation.
2. Introduction of internationally recognized environmental standards in national standards.
3. Provision of technical assistance in implementation of internationally recognized environmental standards.
4. Capacity building to support implementation of internationally recognized environmental standards.
5. Guidance or support in supply chain due diligence.

While promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards does not necessarily involve application, application can be considered promotion as application demonstrates political support for internationally recognized environmental standards. Statements in support and recognition of internationally recognized environmental standards are considered promotion but not application. Both promotion and application of environmental standards can be on a global or national scale for compliance, provided that they are in line with internationally recognized environmental standards.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>No action to promote or apply internationally recognized environmental standards are undertaken OR existing initiatives are scaled back throughout the global economy and its supply chains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Continuation of existing initiatives to better apply and promote internationally environmental standards by member country is seen OR new initiatives in the promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards are seen throughout the global economy and its supply chains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>New initiatives to better apply AND promote internationally recognized environmental standards are undertaken by the member country throughout the global economy and its supply chains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lead Analyst: Alexandra Witt*


Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strive “for better application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.”

On 27 May 2017, Environment and Climate Change Canada published two proposed regulations: Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Petroleum Sector)\(^{745}\) and the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector).\(^{746}\) The regulations are intended to “reduce methane emissions and air pollution from the oil and gas sector.”\(^{747}\) The regulations establish facility standards for leak detection and repair programs in the petroleum sector.\(^{748}\) They also encourage the use of non-emitting controllers while prohibiting venting at facilities during fracturing operations in the oil and gas sector.\(^{749}\) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which is an international treaty ratified by all members of the United Nations, mandates the reduction of methane emissions.\(^{750}\)

On 5 June 2017, Canada committed USD 2.65 billion by 2020 “to help developing countries transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies.”\(^{751}\) Under the Paris Agreement of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the parties agreed that “developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties concerning both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.”\(^{752}\)

On 15 June 2017, Canada announced its Low Carbon Economy Fund.\(^{753}\) The fund will invest in projects that “will generate clean growth and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help meet or exceed [Canada’s] Paris Agreement commitments.”\(^{754}\) This announcement is in line with the Paris


Agreement commitment to “prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve.”

On 14 August 2017, Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland proposed the addition of stronger environmental standards to North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Freeland stated that Canada is committed to “integrating enhanced environmental provisions to ensure no NAFTA country weakens environmental protection to attract investment” in addition to a general commitment to labour and environmental standards.

On 21 September 2017, Canada and the European Union provisionally applied the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). CETA states that the Parties “reaffirm their commitment to promoting the development of international trade in such a way as to contribute to the objective of sustainable development.” Mentioned environmentally-friendly practices include eco-labelling, fair trade schemes, encouraging adherence to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Developments’s (OECD) best practices on environmental objectives, and the creation of a Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development. The trade agreement recognizes the international environmental standards of the OECD, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development of 2002. The agreement is subject to further ratification and approval from the national and regional parliaments, though substantial portions have been provisionally applied.

On 5 October 2017, Canada passed the Regulations Amending the Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations. Manufacturers of products with hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) will be regulated and required to transition to alternative substances with lower global warming potentials. Sectors that will be affected include manufacturers of centralized refrigeration systems,

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domestic air conditioners, and aerosols. This directly incorporates the standards of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which includes a global agreement to reduce HFCs.

On 10 November 2017, Canada proposed revisions to the Federal Halocarbon Regulations. The goal of the revisions is to “[minimiz]e releases of halocarbons to the environment.” One proposed revision states that “Before permanently withdrawing from use any air-conditioning system, refrigeration system, solvent system, fire-extinguishing cylinder, or container, it is proposed that a person shall recover all halocarbons contained in the system or cylinder into a container designed to contain that specific type of halocarbon.” Halocarbons have high ozone-depleting potential, and they are listed in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The Montreal Protocol, ratified by every member of the United Nations, states that signatories shall “adopt appropriate legislative or administrative measures and co-operate in harmonizing appropriate policies to control, limit, reduce or prevent human activities under their jurisdiction or control should it be found that these activities have or are likely to have adverse effects resulting from modification … of the ozone layer.”

On 16 November 2017, Canada and the United Kingdom launched the Powering Past Coal Alliance, formed at the 23rd Conference of Parties talks in Bonn. The alliance is committed to phasing out coal from power generation by 2030. The November 2017 UN Environment Programme report encouraged a “gradual coal phase-out” to support the “temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.”

On 23 December 2017, Canada published a framework for a national clean fuel standard, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourage the use of cleaner energy sources and low carbon fuels.

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fuels. The framework will establish fuel standards in transportation, industry, and buildings. The clean fuel standard will use a lifecycle analysis to measure the carbon intensity of fuel, incorporating the International Organization for Standardization standard IS/ISO-14040.

On 6 January 2018, Canada published a proposed Prohibition of Asbestos and Asbestos Products Regulations and proposed amendments to the Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations. The regulations and amendments would prohibit the import and export of products with asbestos, with limited exceptions. These changes will be more comprehensive than the current Canadian asbestos standards. The regulations are to enter into force in 2019. These regulations go beyond the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention, a multilateral treaty which places restrictions on and bans certain hazardous chemicals, including asbestos.

On 16 April 2018, Canada joined France in putting forward a statement of commitment to Paris Agreement. Part of this statement included a commitment to supporting trade policies that promote high environmental standards.

Canada has applied a number of internationally recognized environmental standards. It has also actively promoted environmental standards for the global economy and its supply chains.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to apply and promote internationally recognized environmental standards.

On 19 September 2017, France implemented the Global Pact for the Environment. The document shows France’s will to promote, apply and guarantee environmental standards through their own initiative. The Global Pact sets a clearer understanding of what needs to be accomplished to guard environmental standards and to guide states performance, to increase countries ability to comply with the standards. The document is the first “international legally binding document gathering and harmonizing all environmental laws in one single document.” Its objective is described as an

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“essential tool for governments to help them implementing environmental rules and principles in their own country.”

On 21 September 2017, the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the EU was provisionally applied. CETA enables France to recognize the international environmental standards of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development of 2002.

On 26 September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron promoted an EU carbon tax on exports from countries with lower environmental standards. This initiative could incentivize increased application of internationally recognized environmental standards.

On 12 December 2017, Macron hosted a climate summit in Paris in order to “create a counter momentum” to Trump’s refusal to comply with environmental standards. The summit also urged state representatives and multinational organisations to make more sustainable use of natural resources.

On 10 March 2018, Macron issued a joint statement with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi reaffirming their commitment to various bilateral issues. Their joint statement acknowledged the importance of environmental standards in any connectivity initiatives between the two countries.

On 16 April 2018, France and Canada acknowledged their shared commitment to the environment with the France Climate and Environment Partnership. As part of their joint commitment to promoting sustainable development issues in international bodies, France has stated support for trade policies that promote high standards and regulations in areas including the environment.

France has demonstrated initiatives to both promote and apply internationally recognized environmental standards.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maya Mouilleron

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Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to striving for better application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

On 19 June 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated that the G20, of which all G7 countries are member, and all partner countries should support the multilateral system of the World Trade Organization, have common rules, and work to establish standards to protecting workers and consumers, as well as the climate and the environment.792 This speech was a part of the G20 Dialogue Forum with Non-Governmental Organizations in Hamburg.

On 22 June 2017, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Brigitte Zypries met with European Union Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström. The talks focused on the ongoing trade-policy issues, where Zypries stated that high labour, consumer and environmental standards and a modern investment protection system combined with the ambitious opening of markets are the right approach towards inclusive growth and prosperity to benefit all sides.793

On 2 July 2017, before the G20 summit in Hamburg, Merkel said in her video podcast that global development will “certainly not be sustainable and inclusive if we simply continue doing things the way we have always done them.” In her opinion, sustainable growth involves “climate agreements, open markets and better trade agreements that include consumer protection, social standards and environmental standards,” which must be further developed step by step.794

On 11 July 2017, Merkel made a speech on “Prosperity for All. Social Market Economy,” at the Political Forum in Ruhr. She stated that the United States and Germany could agree on high standards in the ecological area and social area, and thus comply with international standards, through an agreement between the EU and the US regarding free trade.795

From 6 to 17 November 2017, Germany hosted COP23 and announced an additional EUR 100 million to support developing countries in climate change adaptation. Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks commented: “With this pledge of support, we are sending a clear signal that Germany stands in solidarity with those people and countries affected by climate change.” With Federal President Steinmeier and French President Macron, Merkel called for resolute action at the COP23, “we need appropriate regulations. We in Europe are aware of our responsibility.” She considered that the Climate Action Plan 2050 lays out Germany’s long-term and medium-term strategy on being largely greenhouse gas neutral, and saving 80-95% carbon dioxide emissions. Merkel also commented: “We will only be able to preserve our prosperity in future if we make

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extensive investments climate-friendly. That is why we are convinced that climate policy is also economic policy for the future.\footnote{Climate change will determine our fate, the Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 15 November 2017. Access date: 17 November 2017. \url{https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/11_en/2017-11-15-merkel-cop23_en.html}.


\footnote{Italy and UN Launch Fellowship for Climate Vulnerable Countries at COP23. Ghana News Agency (Germany). Access Date: 20 November 2017 \url{http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-for-climate-vulnerable-countries-at-cop23-125228}.}

On 15 and 16 January 2018, the annual meeting of the Indo-German Working Group on Quality Infrastructure was held in New Delhi, India. The meeting was chaired by the Indian Ministry for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, and it was two sides agreeing on strengthening key areas of trade by working more closely together on standardization, certification and market surveillance.\footnote{India-Italy Joint Statement full text: Narendra Modi, Paolo Gentiloni emphasise importance of regular meetings, First Post [Mumbai] 31 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. \url{http://www.firstpost.com/india/india-italy-joint-statement-full-text-narendra-modi-paolo-gentiloni-emphasise-importance-of-regular-high-level-meetings-4184105.html}.


\footnote{Italy and UN Launch Fellowship for Climate Vulnerable Countries at COP23. Ghana News Agency (Germany). Access Date: 20 November 2017 \url{http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-for-climate-vulnerable-countries-at-cop23-125228}.} Germany has demonstrated application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards. Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Wilkey Rong}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote and apply internationally recognized environmental standards.


\footnote{Italy and UN Launch Fellowship for Climate Vulnerable Countries at COP23. Ghana News Agency (Germany). Access Date: 20 November 2017 \url{http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-for-climate-vulnerable-countries-at-cop23-125228}.}


\footnote{Italy and UN Launch Fellowship for Climate Vulnerable Countries at COP23. Ghana News Agency (Germany). Access Date: 20 November 2017 \url{http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-for-climate-vulnerable-countries-at-cop23-125228}.}

This campaign is a joint effort led by the World Health Organization and United Nations Environment Programme. By joining, the region has committed to setting up standards on emissions for both households and industries and regulating the disposal and management of solid waste.

On 20 November 2017, the Government of Italy and UN Climate Change signed a memorandum of understanding to launch a fellowship programme, aimed to help vulnerable countries, such as Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries, in combating the effects of climate change.\footnote{Italy and UN Launch Fellowship for Climate Vulnerable Countries at COP23. Ghana News Agency (Germany). Access Date: 20 November 2017 \url{http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-for-climate-vulnerable-countries-at-cop23-125228}.} The Italian Government has agreed to provide EUR 2.5 million so that mid-career professionals, as fellows of the programme, can address the challenges of climate change at the
national, regional, and local, government level, building institutional capacity. The council of ministers of the Italian government approved a measure to implement F-Gas regulation. The approved measure is a preliminary step to bringing Italy in line with the European Union’s efforts to reduce the use of hydrofluorocarbons and involves regulation that better aligns with the standards of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Through new initiatives that promote internationally recognized environmental standards, namely by capacity-building UN environment organizations to support implementation of internationally recognized environmental standards, and, by promoting recognized international environmental standards through the pledge to phase out coal power plants, Italy has fully satisfied the two necessary conditions of the commitment.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Humeniuk

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strive “for better application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

On 18 August 2017, United Nations official Thomas Gass, said in an interview with the Asahi Shimbun that Japan is playing a “leading role” in helping meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide. The Japanese government and businesses have shown their support for “taking actions in line with the UN agenda for green growth,” while the Ministry of the Environment (MOEJ) is working to “incorporate the goals” into its policies and future plans, in efforts to simultaneously tackle “environmental, economic, and social issues.” The MOEJ’s annual

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white paper, published earlier in June 2017, featured a chapter devoted to the SDGs\textsuperscript{810} and has also decided to feature the topic in its “fifth basic plan for environmental protection,”\textsuperscript{811} tentatively planned to be released by March 2018.

On 30 October 2017, Japan’s MOEJ issued a press release titled, “Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017,”\textsuperscript{812} summarizing Japan’s proposed actions for assisting developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in “accelerating climate change measures and sustainable development.”\textsuperscript{813} The proposed actions are a framework designed as a follow-up to Japan entering the internationally recognized Paris Agreement in 2016. The framework aims to not only “achieve the goals”\textsuperscript{814} as outlined in the agreement, such as “diminish[ing] greenhouse gas emission,”\textsuperscript{815} but also to pursue development in accordance to what is outlined in the international standards of the SDGs.\textsuperscript{816} The summary of initiatives also places emphasis on collaboration between “important state and non-state actors”\textsuperscript{817} and clarifies that the projects undertaken as per the initiatives are based on the three principles of “adaptation, mitigation, and transparency.”\textsuperscript{818} More specifically, Japan plans to establish the “Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation,”\textsuperscript{819} as part of the initiative to push for transparency in environmental regulation and development.\textsuperscript{820}

On 14 November 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced that Japan will provide support in fields relating to the environment and welfare to help countries in Southeast Asia to “achieve UN-set Sustainable Development Goals.”\textsuperscript{821} The comments were made in a meeting in Manila alongside various leaders from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and South Korean President Moon Jae In. Abe also stated that Japan would specifically help “ASEAN environment preservation efforts” by providing support going towards infrastructure and related projects.\textsuperscript{822}


On 15 November 2017, the MOEJ announced that the Government of Japan would be contributing USD5 million, with specifically USD 1.67 million coming out of the MOEJ, towards the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).\(^823\) The press statement describes the CBIT as a fund to “support capacity building”\(^824\) for accounting greenhouse gas emissions to secure “transparency of mitigation measures”\(^825\) in developing countries. This follows the proposed initiatives put out by MOEJ one month prior in efforts to reach the targets outlined in the Paris Agreement. It also employs “effective utilization” of the CBIT to comply with the standards of the Paris Agreement. It was announced that Japan will be partnering from here on with the Global Environment Facility.\(^826\)

On 16 November 2017, Japanese Environment Minister Masaharu Nakagawa unveiled a new plan at the 23rd Conference of the Parties for the launch of a satellite that would help track greenhouse gas emissions.\(^827\) The satellite, named “Ibuki,” will be used to assist developing countries more “accurately predict,”\(^828\) measure, and report their greenhouse gas emissions, a practice which has been globally agreed upon as a standard under the Paris Agreement.\(^829\) For many developing countries with smaller economies, such an endeavour is difficult due to a lack of a “reliable system,”\(^830\) and thus it becomes similarly difficult to verify any self-reported data to see whether countries are actually “hitting their reduction targets.”\(^831\) In order to demonstrate continued support for the Paris Agreement, Japan is committing to not only provide the Ibuki satellite to calculate emissions data for developing countries, but also to extend support and guidance in “crafting plans to achieve … emission-cut targets.”\(^832\) The satellite is planned to be launched in the “fiscal year through March 2019.”\(^833\)

On 5 April 2018, a Tokyo metropolitan government survey conducted at the location of the planned Toyosu food market in Tokyo revealed that benzene levels in the groundwater were approximately


130 times that set by environmental standards.\textsuperscript{834} Additionally, high levels of other harmful material such as arsenic and cyanogen were reported, although above-ground conditions, such as in air quality, were reported to be within acceptable standards as per environmental regulations. The most recent survey however, shows an improvement from the last one conducted in September 2017, where levels of benzene were at “160 times the limit.”\textsuperscript{835} The Tokyo metropolitan government also issued a statement reaffirming its commitment to improve the “quality of groundwater in the medium to long term,”\textsuperscript{836} by means such as strengthening groundwater control systems.\textsuperscript{837}

Japan has both taken steps to promote future support in relation to environmental issues throughout the global economy and supply chains and has also actively made efforts in application, providing technical assistance, capacity building, as well as guidance and support.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Apanuba Mabood}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strive “[for better application and promotion of internationally recognized] environmental standards [throughout the global economy and its supply chains].”

On 11 October 2017, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strength introduced the Nuclear Safeguards Bill. This bill was drafted following the Brexit vote, which requires the UK to leave the existing European Atomic Energy Community. This bill outlines the responsibilities the UK must uphold regarding nuclear regulation, including how to safely handle nuclear energy in regards to global trade relations and environmental safety, specifically as they related to environmental standards in national and international trade.\textsuperscript{838}

On 11 October 2017, the government announced making up to GBP 557 million available for renewable energy projects, complementing the Clean Growth Strategy with significant financial commitments. Such projects could focus on a variety of business sectors, with the ultimate goal of reducing carbon emissions and energy bills, while continuing to allow the British economy to flourish.\textsuperscript{839} The official announcement on 12 October 2017 of the Clean Growth Strategy saw further financial commitments. This included investing GBP 1 billion to support the creation and promotion of ultra-low emission vehicles, as well as “helping consumers to overcome the upfront cost of an electric car,” and a total of GBP 2.5 billion in government investment geared towards low carbon-


innovation initiatives between 2015 and 2021.\textsuperscript{840} This also includes GBP 505 million being put towards further commercialization of “innovative clean energy technologies and processes” in business, both nationally and internationally. These financial contributions demonstrate that the UK is not only promoting environmental standards in business and trade but that it is committed to the actual application of environmental standards by ensuring they are well funded.\textsuperscript{841}

On 12 October 2017, the UK’s Minister for Climate Change and Industry Claire Perry announced the official publication of the Clean Growth Strategy. The goal of this strategy was ultimately to lower carbon emissions, while still “creating good jobs and growing the economy.” This announcement included promises to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by the year 2050, the creation of an industrial energy efficiency scheme geared towards lowering power bills for companies and continued support for the Renewable Heat Incentive. One of the major aims of this strategy is ensuring businesses in the UK comply with internationally recognized environmental standards, whether business is completed domestically or abroad.\textsuperscript{842,843}

On 26 October 2017, the UK Environment Secretary Michael Gove announced the launch of the Cefas-Exeter collaborative centre for Sustainable Aquaculture Futures. The overall goal of this centre is to promote sustainable and environmentally friendly aquaculture. By working towards a more sustainable aquaculture sector, the UK hopes to not only further protect the aquatic environment but to provide a “sustainable supply of food,” while bettering the economy surrounding aquaculture. Projects run by this centre will include aquaculture health products in India, Bangladesh, and Malawi; projects focusing on controlling disease in aquaculture; and funding PhD studentships for those studying aquatic animal health and food safety between 2015 and 2020. This centre and its accompanying initiatives demonstrate a commitment to furthering the research, development and application of environmental standards in a variety of economic sectors.\textsuperscript{844}

On 11 November 2017, the Environment Minister for the United Kingdom gave a speech at the UN Climate Change Conference in Germany. Amongst voicing general support for initiatives working to protect the environment and the global economy, the UK committed at least GBP 5.8 billion of international climate finance to help developing countries cope with and adapt to the impacts of climate change between 2016 and 2020. The UK’s commitment to upholding internationally recognized environmental standards also extends beyond their own borders. Ensuring that other countries that they do business with commit to applying environmental standards ultimately demonstrates the UK’s own commitment to these environmental standards.\textsuperscript{845}


On 14 November 2017, the UK ratified a new agreement focusing on tackling global warming, specifically through lowering carbon emissions. The United Nations Montreal Protocol focused on tackling global warming, and specifically, the Kigali amendment demonstrates a commitment to reducing hydrofluorocarbon greenhouse gases by 85% between 2019 and 2036. This amendment was proposed in October 2016, and as of November 2017, the UK was one of the first countries to ratify this amendment to the agreement fully. Many industries have large carbon emissions, and working to lower them demonstrates a commitment to environmental standards.846

On 11 January 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May introduced a 25 year plan of the environment.847 Part of the plan includes working to maintain environmental standards as the UK leaves the EU and setting up an environmental watchdog to uphold standards.848

On 19 January 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strength released a document outlining the planned changes to their methodology to better reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. In order to explain why certain choices have been made, this document outlines trends in greenhouse gas emissions over the years, to determine which methodologies should be modified. Changes outlined by this document include those regarding landfill waste, harvested wood products, and agricultural models; such changes will allow for more sustainable business practices.849

On 20 February 2018, Secretary of State for European Union David Davis spoke in Vienna on the importance of UK leadership in standards.850 Part of his address noted the UK’s commitment to environmental standards, mentioning plans to have an independent body to uphold environmental standards after the UK leaves the EU.

The UK’s actions have demonstrated that it is actively promoting and applying internationally recognized environmental standards, throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

Thus, the UK received a score of +1.

Analyst: Kendra Dempsey

United States: −1

The United States has not complied with its commitment to strive for better application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

On 11 July 2017, US House of Representatives appropriators released a bill that would decrease funding to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a national environmental standard-setting body, by USD 528 million from current levels.\(^{851}\) This would reduce the EPA’s ability to apply internationally recognized environmental standards within the US.

On 20 November 2017, the US Senate Committee on Appropriations introduced a bill that would decrease EPA funding by USD 149.5 million from current levels.\(^{852}\) This would also reduce the EPA’s ability to apply internationally recognized environmental standards within the US.

On 2 April 2018, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt announced roll back of emission standards put in place from the Obama administration. These standards pertain to emissions for cars and light trucks.\(^{853}\)

The US has initiated actions to reduce its domestic capability to apply internationally recognized environmental standards.

Thus, the US receives a score of −1.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to better apply and promote internationally environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

On 11 July 2017, the EU published a non-paper on trade and sustainable development in EU trade agreements outlining the Commission’s continued commitment to a fair, international, rules-based order based on high standards, cooperation and strengthening of multilateral institutions.\(^{854}\) The paper evaluates current practices as well as proposed improvements for better implementation of standards.

On 6 October 2017, Commissioner Cecilia Malmström met with 70 participants of different civil societies to discuss certain trade and sustainable development issues. Malmström said: “I think that the most fundamental issue is what is actually working and what isn’t, and what tools do we need to address that? We have to remember that enforcement is not an end in itself, but a means to strengthen legislation and improve effective implementation of labour and environmental standards.”\(^{855}\) Topics discussed included: the role of civil society in monitoring the implementation of trade agreements; how to make complaints relating to trade and sustainable development; the links

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between trade deals and the United Nations and the International Labour Organization, and how to reinforce the system at the multilateral level.\textsuperscript{856}

On 7 November 2017, the European Commission committed almost EUR 25 million from the European Regional Development Fund to the remediation of acid tar ponds in Inčukalns, Latvia.\textsuperscript{857} The aim of the project is to prevent acidic infiltration into groundwater and to rehabilitate the site, therefore protecting the health of the inhabitants and the environment. A monitoring system for the water quality of groundwater and the environment will be set up as well.\textsuperscript{858} This complies with guidelines outlined by the World Health Organization for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater, specifically monitoring and system assessment\textsuperscript{859} as well as those outlined by the International Standards Organization on sludge recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal.\textsuperscript{860}

On 12 December 2017, the EU announced its upcoming plans on sustainable finance including EU standards and labels for green bonds and green investment funds.\textsuperscript{861} This further shows the promotion of international standards to promote climate bond standards.

On 19 January 2018, new measures to help member states comply with environmental laws were announced at an air quality ministerial summit.\textsuperscript{862} In 23 out of 28 member states, air quality standards were not being complied with. Consequently, the Commission has taken legal action against member states over poor air quality since 2008. This represents promotion of international environmental standards outlined by the World Health Organization on particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide.\textsuperscript{863}

The EU has fully complied with its commitment. The EU has consistently promoted and applied internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply changes.

Thus, the EU received a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Victoria Witt}


7. Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation

“We agree to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.”

Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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Background

According to the United Nations, “the vast majority of all human trafficking victims — some 71% — are women and girls and one third are children.”864 The recent global migration crisis has had a huge impact on the trafficking of persons, with people escaping from war and persecution being particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking.865 At Taormina, G7 leaders acknowledged that “states share a responsibility in managing the flow of migrants; in protecting refugees and migrants; safeguarding women at risk, adolescents, children and unaccompanied minors; and in enforcing border control,” because “these are essential instruments to reduce human trafficking and exploitation.”866 G7 leaders also recognized that “a multi sector response is crucial to stop harassment and all forms of violence, including human trafficking for both sexual and labour exploitation — against women and girls, including migrants and refugees.”867

Previous G7 commitments have recognized the importance of tackling all forms of gender-based violence, including holding perpetrators to account, and making all efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence.868 At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, G7 leaders stated their commitment to work with the UN and others to advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda and called on all states “to support full implementation of the United Nations Secretary General’s zero tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and of the UN Security Council resolution 2272.”869

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Building on the 2015 Elmau Summit and Ise Shima leaders’ declarations, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, and other relevant international frameworks, the G7 at Taormina adopted a Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment.\(^{870}\) One of the aims of this Roadmap is to promote and enforce measures to end violence against women and girls and the harmful practices of human trafficking and exploitation.

**Commitment Features**

This commitment states that G7 members agree to “promote” and “facilitate” cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies. In order to “promote” cooperation, G7 members must support old efforts or create new efforts to help prosecute those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation of women and girls.\(^{871}\) The term “facilitate” can be defined as taking steps to help bring about the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation.\(^{872}\)

Thus, efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of human traffickers could include, but are not limited to, promoting measures that would ensure the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation, strengthening existing legislation or creating new legislation with a view to punishing those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation, “establishing specialized police units and judicial structures,”\(^{873}\) and setting up cooperation and concerted action among all relevant law enforcement authorities with a view to prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking.\(^{874}\)

At past summits, G7 leaders committed to tackle human trafficking by strengthening cooperation with their partner countries, with special attention to African, Middle East, and neighboring countries of origin and transit.\(^{875}\) Under UN programmes, such as the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, G7 members have pledged to promote international cooperation with law enforcement officials “on the identification, investigation and prosecution of offences related to trafficking in persons”\(^{876}\) and to “work with governmental...
authorities to ensure that domestic legislative frameworks meet international standards for criminalizing trafficking in persons.\(^{877}\)

The United Nations defines human trafficking of persons in the context of exploitation as a crime that includes three elements: 1) the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person; 2) by means of e.g., coercion, deception or abuse of vulnerability; 3) for the purpose of exploitation. Forms of exploitation include, sexual exploitation, slavery and forced labour, among others.\(^{878}\)

The primary goal of this commitment is to help “ensure” the “effective and timely prosecution” of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally. The International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol indicates various objectives that could be implemented to “ensure” the prosecution of traffickers, such as “ensuring comprehensive training for law enforcement, immigration, judicial authorities, prosecutors, and other relevant officials in combatting persons in trafficking, and ensuring an appropriate criminal justice response and legal framework.”\(^{879}\) The term “timely prosecution” means that G7 members must take measures aimed at establishing a swift system of prosecution and punishment of traffickers.\(^{880}\) Efforts to help ensure the “timely prosecution” of traffickers could include considering a system to “improve the criminal justice responses to detect, investigate and successfully prosecute cases.”\(^{881}\)

Finally, it is important to note that only actions that have been undertaken since the Taormina Summit are eligible for consideration in the evaluation of compliance.

### Scoring Guidelines

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<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member has taken efforts to promote AND effectively prosecute those engaged in human trafficking or exploitation, both domestically AND internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.</td>
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Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 7 August 2017, Canada’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chrystia Freeland, announced almost CAD7 million in funding to combat human trafficking in Asia. The projects aim to support law enforcement agencies in Malaysia, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand by promoting the development of counter-smuggling legislation, increasing investigative capacity, and encouraging cross-border collaboration. These projects will be funded by Canada’s Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program, which “supports other state government agencies through international organizations, non-governmental entities and the sharing of Government of Canada expertise, to prevent and respond to threats posed by transnational criminal activity, including human trafficking.”

On 26 November 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued a statement on the migrant slave trade in Libya and encouraged the international community to work together to eradicate human trafficking. Trudeau condemned the migrant slave trade taking place in Libya and said that “Canada will not stay silent in the face of such inhumane atrocities.” Trudeau called on all United Nations members to “implement and respect the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children.” Trudeau said that “Canada will continue its work to eradicate human trafficking and support all international efforts to bring those who prey on vulnerable people to justice.”

On 5 April 2018, the Government of Canada published its new Feminist International Assistance Policy. The policy goes on to describe five action areas, including partners and projects, where Canadian international assistance funding would work to empower women around the world. The areas of Peace and Security and Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls both outline the need to use comprehensive approaches to end human trafficking.

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Canada has taken some efforts to promote the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking, by promoting relevant international frameworks and has funded international projects aimed at strengthening law enforcement agencies and increasing investigative capacity to combat human trafficking. However, Canada falls short in taking any significant actions to ensure the effective and timely prosecution of human trafficking perpetrators.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Karl Greenfield and Duja Muhanna

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 11 September 2017, France’s Department of Criminal Affairs and Pardons within the Ministry of Justice held a seminar to discuss the fight against migrant trafficking. Minister of Justice Nicole Belloubet called for greater local efforts in prosecuting smugglers of migrants, as well as increased international cooperation, especially with neighboring countries, in prosecution. The seminar included a round table on the fight against smuggling routes in the Calaisis and Alpes-Maritimes, and a second round table on European judicial cooperation in combating migrant smuggling. The seminar thus promoted prosecution, and international cooperation in prosecution, of human traffickers.

On 27 September 2017, several members of the National Assembly introduced Legislative Proposal 200, which would increase the penalty for those convicted of migrant smuggling to be equal to those convicted of human trafficking, as they are linked. Raising the penalty against those who in effect traffic humans promotes the effectiveness of their prosecution.

On 14 November 2017, France requested an urgent United Nations Security Council meeting to address the sale of migrants in Libya, suggesting sanctions as a possible measure. Such attention and potential sanctions could promote the prosecution of the traffickers in Libya.

On 23 November 2017, a Senate Finance Committee report stated that under a draft budget for 2018, funds for the prevention and fight against prostitution and trafficking in human beings would be decreased by EUR 1.5 million compared to 2017. This would greatly decrease France’s capacity to promote the prosecution of human traffickers.


On 30 November 2017, the Government of France urged for the prosecution of human trafficking perpetrators in Libya. In a daily press briefing, Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs, said that France “calls for an end to impunity in Libya and supports the use of individual sanctions and the international criminal courts to prosecute individuals guilty of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.”

France has taken steps to promote and effectively prosecute those engaged in human trafficking or exploitation, both domestically and internationally. Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 1 July 2017, the government of Germany implemented a new prostitution law to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Under the new Prostitution Protection Act, anyone attempting to open commercial premises for prostitution will undergo checks in attempts to crack down on the involvement of traffickers and criminals. The German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth praised the measures of the new law, saying trafficking of women and sexual abuse of minors “will be combated through the criminal law system and other repressive measures.” The new prostitution law in Germany aims to create a legislative basis for guaranteeing contractual working conditions, protecting the health of prostitutes, and combatting crime in prostitution, such as human trafficking, violence against and the exploitation of prostitutes, and procuration.

On 27 August 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi of Egypt signed an agreement on a variety of migration-policies, including measures that aim to fight criminal human trafficking and improve border controls. At a government press conference in Berlin, German government spokesperson, Steffen Seibert declared that one of the goals of this agreement is to combat criminal human trafficking. The agreement aims to fight human trafficking through

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cooperative initiatives, such as “the exchange of information and technical training and expertise.”

As well, Germany will “provide financial support to help Egypt secure its borders and fight human trafficking.”

In sum, Germany has taken some efforts to tackle human trafficking domestically and internationally. Germany has imposed measures to ensure the safety of those willingly engaged in the prostitution business at home and has worked with countries of origin and transit to help fight criminal trafficking and improve border controls.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Tyler McMordo and Duja Muhanna

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 30 November 2017, Italian Foreign Minister Angelino Alfano met with the Libyan Deputy Prime Minister Maitig to explore the prospects of political stabilization in Libya, including taking steps to combat human trafficking. Minister Alfano “confirmed Italy’s commitment to combat illegal trafficking of human beings and referred to the results of the European Union-African Union Summit that took place in the Ivory Coast, affirming that ‘an important step has been taken towards managing the migration emergency in Libya.’”

On 3 January 2018, Italy’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Angelino Alfano announced that Italy and Niger will soon enhance security cooperation relations, with a focus on “training and supporting the Nigerien forces in charge of controlling the territory and countering trafficking illicit trafficking, starting with trafficking in human beings.”

On 12 February 2018, Italy’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Angelino Alfano, made a public address confirming Italy’s commitment to taking action against armed groups trafficking children. Alfano stated the importance of a joint action by governments, non-governmental organizations,

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international organizations and civil society organizations to help “eradicate the phenomenon and punish the perpetrators.”

On 23 March 2018, Italy presented its candidacy for the United Nations Human Rights Council for the 2019-2021, listing “fight against trafficking in persons” as a priority. The report outlines Italy’s commitment to “strengthen international cooperation for the investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism.” Italy will also “promote with determination international law enforcement and judicial cooperation.”

Italy has promoted action against trafficking in human beings, particularly along migratory routes, which involves combating trafficking networks, and strengthening cooperation with countries of origin and transit, but has not taken steps to support the effective prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking as of yet.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 15 June 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government passed a law penalizing the planning of a range of crimes, including human trafficking. Under the law, human traffickers can be punished for planning and preparing to commit the crime of trafficking in persons. “This law brings a major change to the criminal justice system, which had basically applied penalties only when crimes had actually been committed.” Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government framed the law as necessary to ratify the U.N. treaty on international organized crime.

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On 11 July 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government accepted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Human Trafficking Protocol and the Migrant Smuggling Protocol. Japan became the 188th country to accept this convention in an effort to further strengthen cooperation with the international community in combating organised crime. The treaties came into force on 10 August 2017.

Japan has strengthened its legislation and promoted effective prosecution to deal with human trafficking crimes, but its efforts have remained domestic.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 19 September 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May announced new measures to tackle human trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice. Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, May said that the UK will “train new specialist investigators and frontline police officers, and develop the expertise of prosecutors so that they can better handle complex cases.” Prime Minister May announced that the UK will double its aid spending on human trafficking to “GBP 150 million to enable more work in collaboration with source and transit countries.” May also said that the crime of human trafficking “requires concerted efforts at home, but also internationally, if we are to succeed in combatting this insidious crime.”

On 29 September 2017, in a speech to the United Nations, Ambassador Jonathan Allen, reiterated the UK’s commitment to eradicate human trafficking and exploitation, as adopted in the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. Allen noted in his speech the the UK’s law enforcement agencies.

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enforcement and criminal justice systems “need specialist capabilities.”

In order to deliver on the commitment to prosecute human trafficking perpetrators, Allen stated that the UK is investing “over GBP11 million in the police and training over 300 new specialist investigators.” Allen also urged all UN members to stand together to put an end to human trafficking.

On 28 November 2017, in a speech to the United Nations, Ambassador Jonathan Allen said that the UK will support and work alongside Libya to bring to account those responsible for the abhorrent crimes of modern slavery and human trafficking. Allen “welcomed the announcement by the Government of National Accord of Libya of an immediate investigation into this matter and its commitment to ensure that those involved are brought to justice.” He also encouraged all members “to continue to work with Libyan authorities in pursuing allegations of human rights abuses to ensure that those individuals responsible are held to account.”

On 21 February 2018, the UK’s Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) hosted an international summit of prosecutors where experts from key countries discussed how to hold those responsible for human trafficking into account. Jeremy Wright, Attorney General for England and Wales, said: “tackling modern slavery is a top priority for this Government and the UK is leading the fight internationally. Prosecutions are increasing year on year, but there is more to do. This summit is a step forward in helping us establish a strong, active international network of prosecutors to help tackle these serious crimes.”

The CPS works closely with partners in the criminal justice system both in the UK and overseas to ensure the robust prosecution of human trafficking offenses and is “currently

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participating in 22 Joint Investigation Teams with six other nations, to ensure a coordinated approach to individual investigations and prosecutions across countries.\textsuperscript{932} The United Kingdom has increased its efforts to train prosecutors, strengthen law enforcement, and fund measures to tackle human trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice, both domestically and internationally. Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Duya Muhanna}

\underline{United States: 0}

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 15 June 2017, the Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and the government of Peru signed a four-year Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership plan that will “build on existing efforts to prosecute and punish perpetrators of child trafficking”\textsuperscript{933} and other efforts to combat trafficking of children. The agreement “facilitates a planned TIP Office investment of USD 5 million in U.S. foreign assistance in support of the partnership.”\textsuperscript{934} The goal of the partnership is to “improve the quality of victim-centred investigations and increase the number of effective prosecutions and convictions of child trafficking cases.”\textsuperscript{935} In order to achieve these goals, the U.S. and Peru will cooperate to: 1) “strengthen the coordination between justice system officials and victim service providers on implementation of multi-sectoral protocols for child trafficking cases; and 2) improve technical capacity for effective investigations and prosecutions and develop methods that will enable effective, adequate, and timely judicial processes and sentencing in trafficking cases.”\textsuperscript{936}

On 27 June 2017, at the 2017 TIP Report Launch Ceremony, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson said the State Department developed the TIP report to assess how governments around the world are taking action to expose human trafficking networks and hold their operators and their accomplices accountable.\textsuperscript{937} “The focus of this year’s report is government’s responsibilities under the Palermo


Protocol to criminalize human trafficking of all forms and to prosecute offenders.”\footnote{Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson at the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report Launch Ceremony, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 27 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/06/272205.htm.} Tillerson encouraged the 17 countries that are not a part of the international Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons to “reconsider their position and to join the other countries who have made that commitment.”\footnote{Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson at the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report Launch Ceremony, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 27 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/06/272205.htm.}


On 25 October 2017, the TIP Office pledged USD 5 million to support the CPC Partnership program, which aims to support Ghana’s capacity to investigate and hold perpetrators of child trafficking criminally accountable.\footnote{Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274110.htm.} The funds will support “the CPC Partnership’s goals and objectives, which include enhancing Ghana’s capacity to investigate, prosecute, and convict child trafficking crimes.”\footnote{Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274110.htm.} The funds will support the partnerships objectives.

traffickers.”948 The CPC Partnership, signed in Accra in June 2015, outlines the commitment between Ghana and the United States of America “to work collaboratively to enhance the protection of Ghanaian children and hold traffickers accountable for their crimes through arrests, prosecutions, and convictions.”949

On 30 November 2017, the United States chaired a trilateral meeting on human trafficking in Washington DC, between Mexico, the United States and Canada.950 The U.S. underscored its commitment to work in partnership with Mexico and Canada to combat human trafficking including sharing best practices and tools, advancing shared goals, and enhancing prosecution efforts.951

On 13 February 2018, the Department of State hosted Cuban delegates in a bilateral meeting on efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including prosecuting traffickers.952

On 14 February 2018, as part of the U.S.-Cuba Law Enforcement Dialogue, the Department of Homeland Security hosted a technical exchange on trafficking in persons.953 The exchange discussed “best practices on investigations and prosecutions, human trafficking trends in the region, and potential areas of coordination to fight the scourge of trafficking, which threatens national security and public health and safety in both countries.”954

The US made efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking, particularly through their CPC Partnership programs with the Philippines, Ghana, and Peru, which promote efforts to prosecute child traffickers. However, a lack of domestic action means that the United States has only partially complied with its commitment.

Thus, the United States received a score of 0.

Analysts: Duja Muhanna and Justin Liu

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 20 September 2017, the European Union and the United Nations launched a EUR 500 million Spotlight Initiative to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including human trafficking.955


trafficking and sexual exploitation.\textsuperscript{955} The Spotlight Initiative will “deploy large scale investments in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific and the Caribbean,”\textsuperscript{956} aimed at strengthening legislative frameworks, and other preventative measures to eliminate violence against women and girls.\textsuperscript{957}

On 27 September 2017, at the High Level Meeting on the appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Joanne Adamson, Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations, addressed the EU commitment to implement the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, including the requirement to prosecute perpetrators.\textsuperscript{958} In her speech, Adamson spoke about the continued need to promote efforts to prosecute those engaged in human trafficking. “We must also ensure accountability to perpetrators. It is the traffickers that should be punished by the law, not the victims,”\textsuperscript{959} Adamson said. She also called for more cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, to combat trafficking in persons.\textsuperscript{960} The UN Global Plan of Action is considered an essential framework for joint action to prevent, protect, and prosecute trafficking in persons.\textsuperscript{961}

On 21 November 2017, at the UN, Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation Joanne Adamson emphasized the EU’s commitment to renew and invigorate efforts to implement a legal framework to combat trafficking in persons.\textsuperscript{962} She called on the international community to “investigate, prosecute and convict the perpetrators of these crimes and put an end to their


impunity.” She also said the EU will continue to cooperate with its international partners with the goal of eliminating trafficking in those countries experiencing conflict.

On 23 November 2017, Interpol reported that an international mission carried out under the aegis of the Sahel project, a joint initiative of the EU, France and Germany which targets organized crime groups behind human trafficking across the Sahel region, led to the arrest of 40 human traffickers. “The suspected traffickers are to face prosecution for offences including human trafficking, forced labour and child exploitation.” Ensuring the security and stability of the Sahel region, which includes the countries of Senegal, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, is a key priority for the European Union. The EU provides substantial aid to the region and works closely with Interpol, the world’s largest international police organization, to address security challenges facing the Sahel region, such as human trafficking.

On 4 December 2017, the European Commission identified human trafficking prosecutions as a key area that requires immediate action from the EU in a Communication entitled, “Reporting on the Follow-Up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings and Identifying Further Concrete Action.” The communication states that the European Commission, as of 2018, will “encourage and assist Member States to make investigations and prosecution more effective through capacity building, development of tools, information exchange, sharing best practice, law enforcement and judicial cooperation, including promoting the setting up of Joint Investigation Teams both within the EU and with non-EU countries.” The European Commission will monitor human trafficking investigations and prosecutions along with other anti-trafficking actions set out in

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The European Union has promoted the urgent need to prosecute human trafficking perpetrators and has funded global programs and supported international missions to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Duja Mubanna*
8. Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector

“[We] encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications, and promoting role models.”

_G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué_

### Assessment

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### Background

The 1990 G7 Houston Summit marked the first time G7 members recognized the important role women have in the global economy. While this inclusion indicated a progression in the conversation on gender-based issues, the conversation remained focused on women’s health and education as a means for their economic empowerment.972

It was not until the 2015 G7 Schloss Elmau Summit that G7 members acknowledged the necessity of targeted measures to strengthen the link between women and entrepreneurship. Here G7 leaders acknowledged the particular needs of female entrepreneurs by increasing their access to financial markets, skills, leadership opportunities and networks.973 The leaders also recognized the value of women’s entrepreneurship as a key driver of innovation, growth and jobs while highlighting the fact that fewer women run their own business due to additional barriers that women face to start and grow a business.974

G7 leaders continued to build on initiatives pertaining to women’s economic empowerment at the 2016 G7 Isa Shima Summit. In particular, G7 leaders recognized that encouraging women to become involved in the private sector would benefit society as a whole. Thus, they committed to reducing barriers that would prevent gender equality in the workforce.

In the G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment produced at the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders further committed to “promote policies that enhance women’s participation and leadership in all aspects of social, economic, and political life.”975 This includes

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increasing participation, promoting equal opportunities and fair selection processes at all levels of decision making for women in the private sector. The G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment builds on previous gender-based initiatives such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the global call to action of the United Nations Secretary General’s High Level Panel for Women’s Economic Empowerment and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

G7 leaders acknowledged in the Roadmap that, “in all countries, including the G7, women’s participation in political, economic and public life remains uneven" and that further initiatives need to be taken in order to address the unbalanced representation in the workforce.

### Commitment Features

The G7 remains committed to women’s economic empowerment, acknowledging that low female participation in the workforce has a negative impact on the labour market, earnings, retirement savings and their own economic independence. Additionally, the lack of women in leadership positions across all sectors result in difficulty identifying and addressing these issues. Thus, the core of this commitment is to promote more female agency in the private sector by advancing women to positions of influence within their respective fields.

This commitment states: “[w]e encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions." The term “developing” means that a new initiative will be established in the area. The term “encourage” does not imply strong measurability in the commitment and should be taken as a soft commitment where no concrete action is to be taken. Positive actions are identified in the commitment as: 1) leadership training programs; 2) gender equality labels and certifications; and 3) promotion of role models. Encouraging these positive actions can include but are not limited to statements in support of the positive actions.

The first recognizes that women’s leadership is fundamental to the sustainable growth of the private sector. Recognition in the form of statements or discussions would count towards a country’s compliance.

The second speaks to the importance of gender equality labels and certifications as a means to incentivize companies to address the uneven gender distribution that is prevalent in their companies. Gender equality labels and certifications are given to companies that demonstrate progressive action to create gender equal environments encouraging them to reduce barriers women face in the workplace. Some key areas include increasing women’s role in decision making, eliminating gender-based pay gaps, enhancing women’s access to non traditional jobs, enhancing work-life balance,
eliminating sexual harassment at work and using inclusive, non-sexist communication. A country does not have to provide direct financial incentives to such programs to be compliant.

The third addresses the part role models can play in championing women during decision-making processes. Having an advocate for women in the private sector, especially when those advocates are industry leaders, increases the likelihood that women will have an active role in the workplace as they lead by example. Statements in support of role models and their impact on the decision-making process would count towards a country’s compliance.

<table>
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<td>-1 G7 member does not encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by 1) developing leadership programs; 2) creating gender equality labels and certifications or; 3) promoting role models.</td>
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<td>0 G7 member encourages the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies through at least one of the following: 1) developing leadership programs; 2) creating gender equality labels and certifications or; 3) promoting role models.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1 G7 member encourages the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies through at least two of the following: 1) developing leadership programs; 2) creating gender equality labels and certifications or; 3) promoting role models.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to encouraging women’s participation in the country’s private sector by promoting gender equality certifications and developing leadership programs.

In May 2017, the Government of Canada updated its “Gender Based Analysis (GBA+), an analytical tool used to advance gender equality by assessing how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs and initiatives.” The GBA+ online course was updated to include new content as well as micro-learning videos explaining important GBA+ concepts and how to put them into practice.

On 23 June 2017, Status of Women in Canada, began a 36-month women’s training and program in partnership with the Canadian Research Institute on the Advancement of Women. The goal is to strengthen the capacity of equity-seeking organizations to advocate for and promote action on women’s issues, including leadership.

In June 2017, the Government of Canada announced the new Feminist International Assistance Policy, allocating CAD 150 million over the next five years to support the efforts of women’s organizations in developing countries. Among the core action areas defined in the policy is the role of gender equality in economic growth, with a particular mention of the private sector. The policy

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also declared that the Canadian government would ensure that its ‘policymaking and financing address the challenges faced by women and girls,’ by developing partnerships with stakeholders including the private sector and financial institutions.987 “The private sector,” the policy notes, “and other actors all have a role to play in building a world where gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is the rule, not the exception.”988

On 8 July 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced Canada’s CAD 20 million contribution towards the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi), an organization led by the World Bank to support and make resources available to businesses headed by women in developing countries.989

On 21 September 2017, Minister of Status of Women, Monsef also released a report called The Business Case for Supplier Diversity in Canada which highlighted the benefits of including women in the procurement supply chains of large companies. The Business Case for Supplier Diversity sought to encourage these large corporations to engage with female entrepreneurs through supplier diversity programs and bolster their participation in the Canadian economy.990

On 2 October 2017, Status of Women in Canada launched a call for proposals due in late 2017-early 2018 to address the issue of gender equality, with one of the two stated themes being “Increasing Private Sector Leadership and Investments in Women.”991 While the final selected projects have not been confirmed yet, the organization stated a specific commitment to advancing women’s presence in the private sector.

On 30 October 2017, the Government of Canada announced a new Feminist International Assistance Policy, allocating CAD 150 million over the next five years to support the efforts of women’s organizations in developing countries. Among the core action areas defined in the policy is the role of gender equality in economic growth, with a particular mention of the private sector. The policy also declared that the Canadian government would ensure that its ‘policymaking and financing address the challenges faced by women and girls,’ by developing partnerships with stakeholders including the private sector and financial institutions.992 “The private sector,” the policy notes,

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“...and other actors all have a role to play in building a world where gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is the rule, not the exception.”

On 15 November 2017, a Government of Canada with the Newfoundland and Labrador Organization of Women Entrepreneurs announced a project aimed at supporting and increasing opportunities for women-owned businesses across the province.

On 8 March 2018, the Minister of Status of Women, the Honourable Maryam Monsef, announced an investment of CAD 858,500 to Global Compact Network Canada, the Canadian network of the UN Global Compact. The funding will go towards The Gender Equality Leadership Project, a three-year initiative involving the private sector aimed at eliminating obstacles that women face in the workplace.

On 6 March 2018, the Government of Ontario announced a new initiative, Get on Board: Ontario’s Implementation Plan to Promote Women in Corporate Leadership, aimed at increasing the number of women in executive positions and on public and private sector boards.

Canada has taken measures to promote women’s presence in the private sector and repeated affirmation of the commitment to reducing gender inequalities. It has complied with his commitment through developing leadership trainings and gender equality certifications.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

**Analyst: Emaan Thaver**

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to encourage women’s participation in the country’s private sector by developing leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications.

On 8 August 2017, Secretary of State in charge of Equality between Women and Men Marlène Schiappa announced that there was device being developed to take fines from companies who do not abide by equal pay policies. She also noted that the government has the ability to perform random checks at companies to obtain more information on the rights of women at work.

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On 12 September 2017, Schiappa held a professional equality awareness session and invited 10 of the lowest ranked companies on feminization to participate. The session presented information about legal requirements and common gender parity practices.

On 10 October 2017, the French government launched a guide focused on gender equality in business aimed for small businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises. This guide included information to support businesses in tackling issues women face including the gender pay gap, working conditions, training, work-life balance, hiring, safety and health and promotion.

On 8 February 2018, France adopted the third international strategy for gender equality (2018-2022) during the Interministerial International Cooperation and Development Committee meeting. The strategy cited, “strengthening ties with civil society organizations, the private sector and the world of research to combat gender inequalities” as one of its principal action focuses.

On 7 March 2018, Edouard Philippe, France’s Prime Minister, presented a plan for French companies to erase their pay gaps within 3 years or face possible fines. Included in the plans is the requirement for companies with more than 50 employees to install a software system for payroll monitoring.

France has fully complied with its commitment to encouraging greater participation of females in the workforce. The government of France has instituted gender equality labels/certifications and has developed leadership training sessions.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maria Del Mar Cuenas

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings, gender equality labels/certifications and promoting role models.

On 2 June 2017, UN Women, the African Union Commission and the Permanent Mission of Germany launched the African Women Leaders Network, an initiative that seeks to enhance the leadership of women in the transformation of Africa with a focus on governance, peace and stability. This initiative brought approximately 80 participants from across Africa, including eminent women leaders from the political and public sectors, as well as those in business, civil society and the working conditions, training, work.


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It promoted support for the advancement of more women leaders in Africa, through peer learning and mentoring, to enhance their contributions to building and sustaining peace, security and political processes for sustainable economic and social transformation, towards the realization of Africa Agenda.  

On 7 July 2017, at the G20 Hamburg Summit, Chancellor Angela Merkel for Germany launched the “#eSkills4Girls” initiative. This initiative aims to tackle the existing gender digital divide particularly in low-income and developing countries. The specific objectives are to globally increase women’s and girls’ access to and participation in the digital world and to boost relevant education and employment opportunities in emerging and developing countries. It aims to help get more women online and into information technology (IT) professions as a means to promote leadership and training for gender equality in IT professions.

On 17 August 2017, Federal Minister of Family Affairs Katarina Barley, gave German companies an ultimatum that they must name women in management positions immediately or they will have to comply with compulsory gender quotas within a year’s time. Barley is tackling Germany’s delay in employing women in positions of power in Germany. She aims to increase women’s representation in Germany’s private sectors and create a balance at all levels. By placing quotas towards companies who do not meet the requirements within a year’s time, Germany has placed positive actions towards gender equality labels to encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies. Germany aims to encourage women’s active role in the private and public sector in roles of leadership.

On 6 January 2018, Germany passed a new right to information law that forces employers to reveal their gender pay gap to individual workers under a new federal law. This law applies to both the private and public sectors provided that the workplace has more than 200 employees. This law enables both men and women with the ability to learn how their salary compares to those in...
corresponding jobs. This especially grants women the ability to know how their salaries compare to male employees doing the same job and can be used by women who feel disadvantaged compared to their male coworkers in the workplace. Germany passed as part of efforts to address the overrepresentation of women in low paying sectors and underrepresentation in senior positions. In passing this law, Germany aims to encourage women’s active role in the private and public sector in roles of leadership.

Germany has made progress in promoting women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as the African Women Leaders Network. It has also launched an initiative to support the existing gender digital divide particularly in low income and developing countries. Germany has encouraged women in leadership through the promise of quotas. Germany has passed a new law to reveal gender gap pay as a means to encourage more women in active roles in leadership. Germany has fully complied in its G7 commitment to encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies through developing leadership programs, creating gender equality labels and certifications, and promoting role models.

Thus, Germany is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Joanna Ilunga-Kapinga

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications and promoting role models.

On 31 August 2017, the Campaign on Women’s Entrepreneurship was launched. This campaign promoted women’s entrepreneurship and women’s self employment by spreading knowledge of the resources within the Department for Equal Opportunities.

From 15 to 16 November 2017, the first G7 Countries’ Equal Opportunities Meeting took place in Taormina. This event closed the activities of the Italian presidency of the G7. During this meeting, the G7 countries reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the initiatives developed in the G7 Roadmap for a Gender Responsive Economic Environment. In particular, the G7 countries recognized that women’s access to leadership is “essential” for economic growth.

In July 2017, Italy underwent a Voluntary National Review for the United Nations. In this review, Italy pledged itself to focus on improving the socio-economic crisis, in part by improving unemployment rates particularly among youth and women. In this National Review, Italy has also

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set an Agenda for 2030 which includes ensuring women’s “full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making.”  

Italy has made positive actions towards the advancement of women’s role in the private sector through promoting women’s entrepreneurship by stressing the importance of leadership programs and affirming a positive perspective on this commitment, however, no progress has been made with respect to the creation of gender equality labels and the promotion of role models.

Thus, Italy has been given a score of 0.

**Analyst: Lydia Bishay**

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**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications and promoting role models.

On 6 June 2017, a meeting of the Headquarters for Creating a Society in which All Women Shine was held at Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s office. The meeting determined 2017 priority policies for the advancement of women in Japanese society. These policies included greater access to childcare and increasing data on women’s participation in the workforce.

On 8 July 2017, Japan pledged to contribute USD 50 million to the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) at the G20 summit in Hamburg. The initiative helps women-led small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries overcome financial barriers.

From October 2017 through March 2018, the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office of Japan held multiple leadership training sessions for women. They were held in Yokohama and Kyoto primarily for women with 10 years of work experience. The initiative aims to increase the number of women who are company executives.

On 3 November 2017, Abe spoke at the World Assembly for the Empowerment of Women (WAW! 2017). He praised the increased involvement of women in the Japanese workforce and discussed his continued efforts to create “a society where women shine.” Abe also underlined that women entrepreneurs are “brimming with immense potential” for the global economy.

On 8 March 2018, Seiko Noda, the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications, delivered a speech for International Women’s Day. She emphasized the importance of the Japanese

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government’s continued emphasis on women’s empowerment to increase economic growth and productivity.\textsuperscript{1023} Japan has partially complied with the commitment by providing leadership training for women. Abe has restated Japan’s commitment to increasing women’s participation in the workforce, but has been in the context of discussing his existing gender policies. The Government of Japan has not instituted gender equality labels/certifications, or promoted role models. Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Emi Yasuda}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications, and promoting role models.

On 28 August 2017, the British government officially launched “The Returner Programmes,” allocating GBP 5 million in funding.\textsuperscript{1024} The Government of the United Kingdom recognizes that British women receive 2\% less in pay for every year away from the workplace.\textsuperscript{1025} The programmes’ launch establishes four new return schemes in the following public sectors — civil servants, social workers, allied health professionals, and teachers. All schemes aim to retrain and refresh the skill-sets of those who take extended time away from work.\textsuperscript{1026} Between 28 August and 23 October 2017, the British government also held a public call for evidence on how best to support career returners in the private sector. The British government will require that all businesses who employ over 250 people report their gender pay gaps and bonus gaps by April 2018.\textsuperscript{1027}

On 7 September 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom announced the creation of the Business Diversity and Inclusion Group.\textsuperscript{1028} This new organization is responsible for coordinating actions that increase diversity and inclusion in the workplace. The new group is partially responsible for ensuring that targets outlined in the Hampton-Alexander Review are met. The November 2016 Hampton-Alexander Review set female representation targets at 33\% of Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) 350 Boards by the end of 2020, and the same target for FTSE 100 Executive


Committees and Direct Reports to the Executive Committee. Business Minister Margot James urged some of Britain’s largest companies to increase transparency regarding diversity policies and targets leading up to the first meeting of the Business Diversity and Inclusion Group. A week prior as part of corporate governance reforms, the British government also announced plans for listed companies to provide greater transparency on diversity policies, targets, and progress made towards those targets.

On 18 September 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May met with Canada’s Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and discussed women’s empowerment and gender equality. During the meeting, they agreed to further joint efforts to improve women’s economic empowerment, increase female representation in corporate governance and leadership, along with access to quality education and skills training. They agreed to create a Canada-UK public policy forum to be made up of respective secretaries to the cabinet. One of the four working groups to be established will focus on coordinating efforts both home and abroad to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment.

On 23 April 2018, the Women’s Business Council (WBC) and the Government Equalities Office published the “Men as Change Agents” toolkit aimed at CEOs to increase diversity at the board level.

The United Kingdom is thus taking individual steps to encourage the private sector to value women’s active role by establishing training programs that support their return to the workplace after extended time away, while also studying how best to support women’s return to the private sector. The British government provides an incentive for the private sector to increase female representation and inclusion in the workplaces by encouraging transparency and diversity targets.

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

**Analyst: Nicholas Ferreira**

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications and promoting role models.

On 25 October 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a bill to recognize the growth of businesses owned by minority women in the United States. Among other things, the bill

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recognizes the fact that minority women are the fastest growing group of entrepreneurs in the country, and that they generate a substantial amount of profit while creating thousands of jobs for women who have increased difficulty entering and thriving in the workforce. The bill calls for Congress to exercise its power to support and encourage the growth of minority women-owned businesses, so that these women may become more increasingly present in this faction of the private sector. On 25 October 2017, the Senate submitted an accompanying resolution that showed its support of the House’s bill.1035

On 16 November 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a resolution to recognize 19 November 2017 as “A Day in Honor of Women Entrepreneurs,” in which it detailed facts about the representation of women in entrepreneurial pursuits.1036 The House recognized the contributions of women-owned businesses to the American economy, and called on several departments to further support women-owned businesses, and committed to writing new policies and creating programs to support women entrepreneurs.3

On 18 December 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a bill to call for more women to be recruited into the aviation industry.1037 It recognizes that women make up 50% of the national workforce but represent between 2% and 26% of different sectors of the aviation industry. It calls for the creation of a diverse, 40-person advisory board that encourages women and girls to enter the field of aviation.

On 21 December 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a bill to mandate that employers report the number of settlements reached with employees regarding discrimination on the basis of sex.1038 It identifies workplace sexual harassment as causing loss of wages for victims, and that gender and sexual identity are typically targeted by workplace discrimination efforts. The bill also assures employees’ rights to protection from retaliation by the employer, and prohibits employers from using confidentiality clauses to avoid reporting the amount of settlements reached in a given year.

On 14 February 2018, the House of Representatives introduced the “Sunlight in Workplace Harassment Act,” which proposed to amend the 1934 Securities Exchange Act to require disclosure of settlement payments disbursed in workplace harassment and sexual abuse cases.1039 The new bill would require companies to annually disclose the total number of sexual assault, discrimination, and harassment settlements reached involving employees of the issuing company, its contractors, subsidiaries and subcontractors.


On 2 April 2018, the House of Representatives introduced the “Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018” to promote programs that relate to women’s entrepreneurship and economic activity that are carried out by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).\(^{1040}\) To combat the economic disparities that are worsened by gender inequality, Congress aims to improve USAID’s policies with regards to how they affect women by making lending money for entrepreneurial pursuits easier, thus forcing fewer women to abandon these projects because of a lack of financial resources.

The United States has partially complied with its commitment. The US has made positive actions towards the advancement of women’s role in the private sector through promoting women’s entrepreneurship by stressing the importance of leadership programs and affirming a positive perspective on this commitment, however, no progress has been made with respect to the creation of gender equality labels and the promotion of role models.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

**Analyst: Helena Najm**

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to “encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications, and promoting role models.”\(^{1041}\)

On 19 July 2017, the European Commission released a communication containing a strategy to promote diversity and inclusion for all its staff, specifically addressing the women as one of its targets. It presented the first “Diversity and Inclusion Charter” of the Commission, with guiding principles for the Human Resource policies, and a list of “concrete actions” to be done such as having 40% of women in management positions. The Commission highlighted, on the document, their position as a role model.\(^{1042}\)

On 24 July 2017, the Interim Director of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT), Martin Kern, endorsed the importance of the increase in the number of women entrepreneurs nominated in the EIT Awards 2017: “Women are Europe’s biggest untapped innovation potential and we are very pleased to see a significant increase in women nominees this year. This is real recognition of the many women who are part of the EIT Community and our efforts to promote women’s entrepreneurship — it is starting to happen!” There was a 20% increase in participation, compared to 2016.\(^{1043}\)

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On 5 September 2017, the European Commission launched the fifth edition of the EU Prize for Women Innovators. The award recognizes female entrepreneurs responsible for impressive innovations that were effectively brought to the market.\textsuperscript{1044}

On 27 October 2017, the European Institute of Innovation and Technology held a conference with the theme “Women and Science — in education, research and business.” The event addressed the presence of women in science related fields.\textsuperscript{1045}

On 31 October 2017, the First Vice-President of the European Commission, Frans Timmermans, and the Commissioners Marianne Thyssen and Věra Jourová released a statement about the difference of salaries between men and women in celebration of the European Equal Pay Day.\textsuperscript{1046}

On 17 November 2017, the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker co-hosted a conference to highlight gender equality in the workplace on the Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth.\textsuperscript{1047}

On 20 November 2017, the European Commission published an Action Plan to tackle the gender pay gap. The Commission promised to assess the need for further legal measures regarding payment differences between men and women and to enforce the existing ones, to tackle stereotypes leading to differences in employment, to give assistance to companies in their efforts of sustaining gender equality, to support practices improving gender balance in decision making processes, to promote work-life balance policies to women, and to collect data about the pay gap.\textsuperscript{1048}

On 20 November and 21 November 2017, the European Union organized the Annual Colloquium on Fundamental Rights 2017, which focused on “Women’s rights in turbulent times.” It had panels about the gender pay gap and about equal participation on work placements.\textsuperscript{1049}

On 8 March 2018, the European Commission released a study on the presence of women in information and communications technologies.\textsuperscript{1050}

On 22 March 2018, the European Institute for Gender Equality published a report on gender segregation called “Study and Work in the EU: set apart by gender.” Its purpose is to monitor the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action for Equality, Development and

Peace, an agenda for women’s empowerment. Among other issues, it analyzes gender gaps on the levels of responsibility or positions in the workforce. The report also includes recommendations.\textsuperscript{1051}

In conclusion, the European Union has complied with its commitment to create positive actions in order to value women’s active role on the private sector through the creation of gender equality labels and certifications and the promotion of role models.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Juliana Forner}

9. Gender: Intersecting Inequalities

“[We decide to] put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.”

Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<td>Average Score</td>
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Background

Gender equality is defined by the United Nations as “the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.”1052 Women and girls are often disproportionately affected by social inequalities, as recognized in the Taormina leader’s declaration: “Women and girls face high rates of discrimination, harassment, and violence and other human rights violations and abuses.”1053 Moreover, citizens around the globe are demanding better and more equal access for all to quality education and economic opportunities, pushing G7 leaders to promote women participation in these key areas.1054 Thus, at Taormina G7 leaders adopted the Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, agreeing to work together to empower women through facilitating equal and fair opportunities.

The G7 formally adopted the importance of women’s economic empowerment in 1990 at the Houston Summit.1055 An emphasis on women’s health and education continued on until the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, which led to an unprecedented 29 commitments on gender-related issues.1056 In 2016 at Ise Shima, G7 leaders released a 32-page declaration with two pages dedicated entirely to gender equality and women’s empowerment. This was lacking hard targets or timelines for gender commitments and any indication of plans to equally divide unpaid work and domestic work.

between men and women. In contrast, a defining feature of the 2015 Schloss Elmau Declaration was its clear implementation of defined targets and timelines for achieving their goals.\textsuperscript{1057}

The G7, supported by and supporting other international organizations, have long worked towards reducing gender inequalities, with positive results seen since the 1990s.\textsuperscript{1058} The G7 recognizes, however, that gaps remain. Yet, in an International Monetary Fund paper on “Gender Budgeting in G7 Countries,” requested by Italy as host in 2017, significant gender gaps remain.\textsuperscript{1059} The paper reported that there is a 14% gender wage gap, with men making more than women, that the women’s labour market participation rate continues to lag 17% behind that of men and that approximately 70% of unpaid work is performed by women.\textsuperscript{1060}

Women have historically been provided with less opportunities when compared to their male counterparts. Due to this, the G7 countries have had discussions of policies aimed towards gender equality. Policies towards gender budgeting are a necessity in the G7 countries. Due to the immense nature of this concern, the G7 leaders agreed to adopt the “G7 Roadmap for a Gender Responsive Economic Empowerment,” within which they committed to “put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty” and in so doing pay particular attention to social factors that impact the social status of women, such as age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion and family composition.\textsuperscript{1061} Many other institutions, such as the World Trade Organization, have also evaluated gender and poverty trends, coming to a similar conclusion that women are not as equally represented by domestic policies when compared to men.

At Taormina G7 leaders agreed to put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty. In so doing the G7 agreed to give specific attention to the factors that negatively impact the social status of women. These factors, as identified in the commitment, include age, disability, race, ethnicity and family composition.

Ongoing discussions on poverty reduction and gender at the international level include discussions at the World Trade Organization and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, among others. The G7 member must be an active participant in at least some of these discussions to be found in compliance with this commitment. The G7 members have initiated such discussions and have agreed on adoption of the “G7 Roadmap for a Gender Responsive Economic Empowerment,” leaders have decided on pursuing ways to provide solutions to women to get out of poverty.

The following are goals that were a result of the roadmap and examples of addressing intersecting inequalities within the G7:


\textsuperscript{1060} G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf
• There is a focus on developing a new gender-sensitive and multidimensional analysis of poverty and attempting mainstream gender equality in the development of anti-poverty strategies and all other economic, social and environmental policies.\textsuperscript{1062}

• A focus on women’s access to decent and quality jobs is a major component of these commitments. G7 members must remain commitment to reducing the labor force participation rate by 25% between women and men by 2025 through targeted boosts of female participation.\textsuperscript{1063} There also needs to be recognition of unpaid and domestic work and its estimated contributions to the economy and through such, invest in social infrastructure meant to support households’ care for dependents.\textsuperscript{1064}

• G7 countries must be committed to eliminating violence against women and girls throughout their lives. The promotion and enforcement of appropriate measures to end violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres must be implemented.\textsuperscript{1065}

**Commitment Features**

The social status, defined by the Oxford Dictionary as a person’s standing or importance in relation to other people within a society should be considered different than economic status. Intersecting inequalities are when multiple inequalities overlap giving rise to an intersecting model of inequality. Multiple inequalities, when not intersecting, give an effect of individual inequalities added onto each other. When, however, they are intersecting they tend to exacerbate the effects of each individual inequality.

The six factors of discussion are: age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion and family composition.

For full compliance the G7 member is given a score of +1. Thus, has the obligation to demonstrate they have paid specific attention to intersecting gender inequalities in international discussions, such as by, but not limited to, directly addressing and making plans to put measures into place, to provide solutions to bring women out of poverty, giving focus to multiple intersecting inequalities. G7 member should address at least four of the six factors discussed in the commitment.

For partial compliance the G7 member is given a score of 0. In this category, the country has to demonstrate they have paid specific attention to intersecting gender inequalities in international discussions, such as by providing solutions to address the intersecting inequalities. For partial compliance, the discussion of such solutions, addressing three of the six, or 50%, of the factors is sufficient.

The G7 member is given a score of −1 for non-compliance if it has participated in international discussions on gender but did not pay specific attention to intersecting inequalities or if the member has taken action that is antithetical to the commitment. If G7 member has moved away from addressing intersecting inequalities or has not participated in any discussions, it falls into non-compliance. Additionally, if the member has addressed fewer than three of the factors discussed, it falls into non-compliance.

\textsuperscript{1062} G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf

\textsuperscript{1063} G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf

\textsuperscript{1064} G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf

\textsuperscript{1065} G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf
Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Members fail to participate in discussions of intersecting inequalities and address none of the factors of discussion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Members take action to discuss intersecting inequalities while addressing 1-4 factors of discussion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Members take actions towards discussion of intersecting inequalities as well as planning solutions while addressing 5-6 of the factors of discussion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to commitment to putting intersecting inequalities at the forefront of discussions on lifting women out of poverty.

On 3 October 2017, Status of Women Canada published an article defining Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) and how the Government of Canada applies it across all sectors.1066 The article emphasizes that gender is only one part of individuals’ identities, and that effective analysis must examine other intersecting factors including race, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, and income.1067 The article also includes information on courses to learn about GBA+ and how to apply GBA+ everyday.1068

On 27 February 2018, the Government of Canada released the federal budget for 2018. Included in the budget was the 2018 Gender Results Framework, an entire section of the budget dedicated to improving the data, analysis and resources for gender issues across Canada.1069 To create the Gender Results Framework, Canada applied GBA+ and recognizes that gender intersects with other factors, including race, class, sexuality, and ability to impact individuals’ everyday life.1070 The Gender Results Framework has six pillars of action: Education and Skills Development; Economic Participation and Prosperity; Leadership and Democratic Participation; Gender Based Violence and Access to Justice; Poverty Reduction, Health and Wellbeing; and Gender Equality around the World.1071

On 5 April 2018, the Government of Canada published its new Feminist International Assistance Policy.1072 The policy defines its approach as based on human rights and takes into account forms of discrimination intersecting with one another, including sex, race, religion, age, ability, ethnicity, place of birth, sexual orientation, gender identity, migrant or refugee status.1073 The policy states “a feminist approach to international assistance places gender equality at the centre of poverty eradication and peacebuilding efforts by challenging the discrimination faced by women and girls around the world.”

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and by recognizing that inequalities exist along intersectional lines.” The policy goes on to describe five action areas, including partners and projects, where Canadian international assistance funding would work to empower women around the world.

On 18 April 2018, the Government of Canada released a G7 engagement paper on advancing gender equality. The engagement paper makes special mention of the need for recognition of intersecting identity factors, including race, ethnicity, disability, and age, and their ability to further oppressive forms of inequality.

Canada has included analysis based on the intersecting of multiple inequalities throughout its national and international action plans and has addressed five out of the six factors. Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Katrina Bland

France: 0

France has partially with its commitment to discuss intersecting inequalities, and has addressed 1-2 factors of discussion.

On 19 June 2017, the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, France re-affirmed its commitment to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda of the United Nations. On this day, France also stated its intention to take sexual violence into account when developing policies through its Gender and Development Strategy 2013-2017.

On 9 October 2017, Jean-Yves Le Drian, the minister for Europe and foreign affairs, hosted Plan International representatives from Senegal, Mali and Franco Cape-Verde, to discuss its report “Unlock the Power of Girls Now.” During this meeting, France participated in discussions about the obstacles of “pregnancy and early marriages” in schooling girls, and the prospects of providing girls with “quality education and participation in political and community life.” France intends to keep working with Plan International in Senegal, Mali, and Togo to “combat gender-related violence in schools,” and plans to do so “through community outreach and raising awareness among educational staff, the courts, and the police.”

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On 11 October 2017, the International Day of the Girl Child, the French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs released a statement saying: “France reaffirms its commitment to defending girls’ basic rights and their access to education.”

On 27 October 2017, France held an open debate called “Women, Peace, and Security” at the French UN Security Council presidency. The purpose of the debate was to “highlight the role of women in conflict prevention and resolution.”

On 25 November 2017, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs released a statement expressing that “France remains committed to combating all forms of violence against women and girls.”

On 8 January 2018, the French Secretary of State for Equality between men and women, Marlene Schiappa, announced that the French government was working on more stringent legislation to enforce transparency and compliance with France’s already existing equal pay laws. Schiappa also mentioned working with EU officials on Europe-wide pay transparency measures.

France has partially complied with the commitment by participating in discussions on how family composition affects girls. France has restated its commitment to empower women and girls, but has not emphasized the effects of overlapping inequalities or made any changes to domestic or international gender policies.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

**Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to putting intersecting inequalities at the forefront of discussions on lifting women out of poverty.

On 26 June 2017, the Federal Foreign Office of Germany published an article describing the ways Germany is active at national and international levels in protecting persons with disabilities. The article made special mention of implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, German Foreign Federal Office (Berlin) 26 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017.

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Persons with Disabilities, which strengthens the rights of women and girls by referring to the specific discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities.\footnote{Rights of Persons with Disabilities, German Foreign Federal Office (Berlin) 26 June 2017. Access Date: 21 May 2018. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/menschenrechte/08-behinderung/-/227622}

On 6 January 2018, a new law addressing the gender pay gap came into force in Germany that gives women the right to ask how their salary compares with men in similar positions.\footnote{German employers forced to reveal gender pay gap, Financial Times (Berlin) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/e9f618c8-f210-11e7-ac08-07c3086a2625} The law made no reference to possible intersecting inequalities and their affect on gender pay gap or how to address them.


Although Germany’s foreign policy includes recognition of the effects of intersecting inequalities on women, there is no evidence of further new initiatives since the Taormina Summit in May 2017.\footnote{Women and gender equality, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/menschenrechte/05-frauen} Germany also Germany has therefore only addressed one of the six factors of discussion.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Katrina Bland}

\textbf{Italy: 0}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to “put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.”

On 26 September 2017, the Italian government launched its first official plan on the integration of immigrants into Italian society. Key objectives of this plan include enforcing gender equality, providing employment opportunities with special support to immigrant women and paying further attention under the healthcare system to vulnerable populations such as victims of female genital mutilation and victims of gendered violence.\footnote{Piano nazionale d’integrazione dei titolari de protezione internazionale, Dipartimento per le Libertà civili e l’immigrazione (Rome). 26 September 2017. Access date: 25 November 2017. http://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/piano-nazionale-integrazione.pdf}


On 21 November 2017, the Italian Government and UN Women signed an agreement for a new programme for women’s empowerment in Palestine. The new programme will be funded by the
Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and will promote women’s equal access to decent work and economic opportunities through market-oriented skills training. The new programme will also focus on fostering an environment that supports women’s labour market participation on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination.

On 5 October 2017, Maggiore di Lodi held a mental health week for women suffering from anxiety, depression, mood disorders, sleep disorders, psychosis and eating disorders.

On 27 October 2017, Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations made a statement at the Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security. In the statement, Lambertini encouraged the UN to set an example of gender parity, and described the negative impacts of the exclusion of women and girls from peacebuilding processes as well as the consequences for society of human trafficking and forced marriages. Lambertini also announced the opening of the Mediterranean Women Mediators Network that will address issues of migration, human trafficking and violent extremism, through prevention and mediation and capacity building. Lambertini encouraged all UN members to set aside funding for changes in the issue area of women, peace and security for similar programs.

Italy addressed race, family composition, ethnicity and disability in discussions of gender equality internationally and nationally.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Bailey McMaster

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to put intersecting inequalities in the workplace, political stage, and in larger society at the forefront you focusing on three key factors.

On 19 July 2017, the UN Women and Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized an event to showcase the regional programme “Empowered Women, Peaceful communities.” The program

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aims to empower women as a means to achieve harmony in communities. This is relevant to
discrimination as a result of race and ethnicity.

On 2 November 2017, Tokyo hosted the World Assembly for Women (WAW!) 2017 where Foreign
Minister Taro Kono announced contribution of USD 50 million to the Women Entrepreneurs
Finance Initiative (We-Fi). Minister Kono emphasized that Japan aims to make and support
economies where “no one is left behind and all women shine.” At the same event, Government of
Japan and World Bank jointly hosted the women empowerment special event that was attended by
Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Ivanka Trump.

In March 2018, male leaders General Meeting took place under the guidance of Minister Seiko Noda-
Minister of State for Gender Equality. Areas of practices discussed and agreed on were “training
and promotion of women, change in work style and lifestyle of men, cooperation with regional
organizations and other companies, and dealing with unconscious bias.” This is relevant to
discrimination as a result of age, race, and family.

On 16 May, 2018, Japan government passed the equality bill in order to encourage women
representation in Politics. The law states that political parties should take steps to ensure that the
number of men and women running for an election are largely equal in order to witness an increased
proportion of female lawmakers and cabinet ministers in Japan.

Thus, for its efforts to address the intersections of race, ethnicity, and age as factors impacting on the
social status of women, Japan receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to put intersecting inequalities at
the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular
attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors
impacting on the social status of women.

On 21 June 2017, Queen Elizabeth delivered a speech at the Houses of Parliament. The speech
outlined proposed policies and legislation. The Queen stated, “My government will make further
progress to tackle the gender pay gap and discrimination against people on the basis of their race,
faith, gender, disability or sexual orientation.” This draws attention to the multiple dimensions of
inequality contributing to unequal pay.

On 18 September 2017, during her visit to Canada, Prime Minister Theresa May delivered a
statement during a joint press conference with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. May stated the

1105Queen's Speech 2017, Cabinet Office and Prime Minister's Office (London). 21 June 2017. Access Date: 25
importance of eliminating the gender pay gap, and working to improve welfare for women worldwide. She gave emphasis to helping women in situations of “domestic violence, sexual violence in armed conflict and educational and economic exclusion.”

On 17 November 2017, the UK Equality and Human Rights Commission published a report on the impact of tax, social security and public spending reforms. The report indicated that the decisions will disproportionately affect some groups more than others, including women, the elderly, and racial minorities.

On 25 November 2017, the International Day to Eliminate Violence Against Women, International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt discussed the importance of eliminating violence against women worldwide. She stated that the Department for International Development will provide GBP 12 million from December 2018 through December 2020 to the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women.

United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of international discussions on the social status of women. Age, disability, race and sexual orientation have been brought forth in discussions on women. However, specific plans to address poverty in a multi-dimensional way have not been put in place.

Thus, United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Emi Yasuda

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.

On 12 October 2017, the US Department of State welcomed 48 international women leaders in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) as part of the three-week International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP). The program explored effective practices in the development of women and other underrepresented groups in STEM, a field “crucial to empowering women economically.” The IVLP was inspired by the screening of the film Hidden Figures, which centres on the contributions of female African American mathematicians to NASA during the 20th century.

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space race, at US embassies and consulates in more than 80 countries throughout 2017. The screenings fostered discussions on the intersections of race and gender in STEM careers.

On 19 July 2017, the Office on Women’s Health within the US Department of Health and Human Services released its final report on Opioid Use, Misuse and Overdose in Women. The report highlighted the disproportionate health consequences faced by socioeconomically disadvantaged drug leaders and discussed race and ethnicity as intersecting inequalities in relation to women’s opioid use.

On 11 October 2017, the US Department of State recognized the International Day of the Girl by affirming the United States’ commitment to promote the status of more than one billion girls around the world. Globally, US Embassies and Ambassadors celebrated by hosting events to showcase programs that address challenges faced by girls, who experience the intersection of age and gender among other inequalities.

US President Donald Trump also acknowledged the Day of the Girl in a statement released by the White House Office of the Press Secretary on 11 October 2017. Trump highlighted US efforts to encourage the economic well-being of women and girls through opportunities in STEM and access to vocational training.

On 30 January 2018, the National Council on Disability released a report titled “Not on the Radar: Sexual Assault of College Students with Disabilities.” The report details the lack of accessibility in communication and mobility offered to student victims with disabilities, as well as the failure of existing federal research programs on sexual assault to recognize these students — critical shortcomings given that “31.6 percent of undergraduate females with disabilities reported nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or incapacitation, compared to 18.4 percent of undergraduate females without a disability.”

Thus, for its efforts to address the intersections of race, ethnicity, disability and age as factors impacting on the social status of women, the US receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Grace McCormick

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.

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https://eca.state.gov/highlight/hidden-no-more-heres-how-state-department-empowering-international-women-leaders-stem


https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-president-donald-j-trump-international-day-girl/

https://ncd.gov/sites/default/files/NCD_Not_on_the_Radar_Accessible.pdf

On 20 November, 2017, the European Commission released a report and action plan for the upcoming two years regarding the pay gap. Here, they specifically mention a quota for women in executive positions in addition to education regarding the breakdown of stereotypes. The composition of family is specifically mentioned in relation to stereotypes of women in the caretaking role.\footnote{Commission steps up efforts to tackle the gender pay gap, European Commission: Justice and Consumers (Brussels) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item_id=607452}

On 13 December 2017, the European Commission announced assistance of EUR 1 billion going to Niger, with gender equality, girl’s empowerment, and education as foci of the funding. This places age, race, and ethnicity as additional inequalities to be addressed with this policy.\footnote{EU will support Niger with assistance of €1 billion by 2020, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 2 January, 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-5233_en.htm}

On 20 December 2017, the European Commission adopted the 2018 Rights, Equality and Citizenship Work Programme which allocated EUR 62.3 million to several funding initiatives. Areas of policy priority are increasing work-life balance for parents, violence against children, young people and women and its impact on economic empowerment, combating economic disenfranchisement of the Roma, and discrimination against LGBTI persons in the workplace.\footnote{Adoption of the 2018 Rights, Equality and Citizenship Work Programme, European Commission: Justice and Consumers (Brussels) 22 December 2017. Access Date: January 2018. http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item_id=611776} This is relevant to discrimination as a result of age, race, and family composition.

On 6 March 2018, the European Commission published a factsheet on the EU’s efforts to achieve gender equality. In the factsheet, the European Commission describes efforts to help women and families achieve work-life balance as well as efforts to eradicate gender-based violence, particularly for women with disabilities as among the most vulnerable.\footnote{Questions and Answers: What is the EU doing for women’s rights and gender equality? European Commission (Brussels). 6 March 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-18-1602_en.htm}

The EU has researched and created active policy to rectify gender inequality, in addition to four factors of identity (age, race, ethnicity, and family composition) having been discussed.

Thus, the EU has fully complied with its commitment and receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Heather Wong}
10. Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration

“We agree to establish partnerships to help countries create the conditions within their own borders that address the drivers of migration, as this is the best long-term solution to these challenges.”

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average</td>
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</table>

Background

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 acknowledged that the large-scale movement of migrants and refugees has reached peak levels and requires further action on the part of the international community to address the human rights challenges that are often committed against migrants and refugees. Members focused their attention on the effect this movement has on international security and human rights — both of which require a short- and long-term solution. While pledging to respect the sovereign right of states, the G7 committed to developing partnerships with host states to combat the root causes of migration to in turn create a legal and safe flow of migrants across borders and counter smuggling, human trafficking, modern slavery and other human rights violations often committed against migrants.

The G7 has highlighted that large-scale migration across the world includes the movement of both refugees and migrants, two distinct groups. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) defines refugees as those forced out of their home country due to fear “of persecution, conflict, violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order, and who, as a result, require international protection.” In contrast, migrants are considered to have moved voluntarily, although the circumstances of their home state may also be dire, causing them to need to leave.

In their pledge to support global migration by addressing both the needs of migrants and refugees, the G7 leaders acknowledge the difficult circumstances of both groups of people. In 2015, 244

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million people worldwide were considered international migrants, while an estimated 19.5 million people were refugees in 2014.\textsuperscript{1126} The reasoning behind this movement varies, but refugees in particular are often forced to leave due to mass conflict in their home country, especially those from Iraq and Syria.\textsuperscript{1127} Despite the variety of reasons behind initial departure, both migrants and refugees are considered to be a significantly vulnerable population that are often subjected to human rights violations, economic hardship and persecution.\textsuperscript{1128}

Previous commitments on migration by the G7 have been focused almost exclusively on refugees. The 2014 Brussels Summit primarily addressed the refugee crisis in Syria and the need to support both the Syrian people and the neighbouring states that had taken in many of the refugees.\textsuperscript{1129} The G7 had additionally pledged to support the internally displaced people (IDPs) which fall under the refugee classification and required significant aid.\textsuperscript{1130}

The 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit took a larger perspective on the issue of migration similar to the commitment at the 2017 summit. The G7 stressed the need to address the trafficking of migrants, IDPs, and refugees by calling on the international community to work towards disrupting human trafficking flows.\textsuperscript{1131} Additionally, the G7 expanded its commitment at the 2014 Brussels Summit of supporting refugee host countries.\textsuperscript{1132} It highlighted the need to support middle-income countries and address refugee flows and increase resources to manage the crisis.\textsuperscript{1133}

The G7 committed to its largest strategic attempt to address migration-related issues at the 2016 Ise Shima Summit. In addition to calling upon the international community to address the resource gap experienced by refugees and host countries, the G7 also pledged to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, including destabilization, conflict, economic hardship and environmental trends.\textsuperscript{1134} The G7 also urged the implementation of changes to both state and international law to provide a more effective resettlement route for migrating populations and enforce wider protections for them during the humanitarian catastrophe.\textsuperscript{1135}

**Commitment Features**

The G7’s commitment on migration at the Taormina Summit is a continuation of the proposals at the Ise Shima Summit that primarily call attention to the necessity of countering irregular migration


\textsuperscript{1131} Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit (Schloss Elmau) 7-8 June 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT_FINAL_CLEAN.pdf

\textsuperscript{1132} Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit (Schloss Elmau) 7-8 June 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT_FINAL_CLEAN.pdf

\textsuperscript{1133} Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit (Schloss Elmau) 7-8 June 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT_FINAL_CLEAN.pdf


and forced displacement at the root of the issue. The G7 are strengthening this commitment by urging states to create partnerships among the international community to improve the conditions in states that refugees are fleeing.

The words “partnership” and “create” used in the commitment are the actions G7 members must execute to fully comply with the commitment. Particularly, all G7 members must advance policies that create either bilateral or multilateral efforts to address roots causes of migration. Acting unilaterally on these issues does not grant the G7 member full compliance.

To comply with the commitment to “create” the conditions within the borders of migrant home states, the G7 must work to address the key driving forces for migration. The 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration, a conference that included the European Union and African heads of state, outlined the primary causes of flight as conflict/fragile state apparatus, economic instability and poverty, environmental disasters. Conflict and state fragility is the most publicized reason for irregular migration and forced displacement, especially for refugees who are often forced to leave their homes during times of conflict or state breakdown. The outbreak of conflict or the lack of a strong central government risks mass violence, human rights violations, and various other detrimental situations for citizens. Examples of policies to address this root cause are:

1. Mechanisms for conflict prevention, implementation of peace processes
2. Prevent and counter radicalization and violent extremism
3. Support civil societies and central governments in weak or fragile states
4. Protect and promote human rights and lawful treatment of citizens
5. Encourage cross-border relationships with conflict-prone or at-risk countries

Economic instability and poverty are significant reasons citizens abandon their home in search of a more secure financial situation. Additionally, mass irregular migration often has detrimental effects on host countries who are no longer able to sustain the mass influx of people entering their society. Countries such as Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey have seen a significant number of Syrian refugees enter their borders, putting a significant strain on health care, shelter, education and employment. This further instability could trigger further migration and create more difficult living situations for both the migrants and the citizens of the host state. To address this issue, G7 members must focus their partnership policies on:

1. Enhancing employment and education opportunities in both home and host states
2. Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in economically fragile countries to promote economic development

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3. Providing aid to home and host countries to bolster resources and ability to develop programs to enhance work opportunities and healthcare

4. Promoting international economic partnerships to develop stronger interconnectedness

The most difficult to control and address is environmental conditions and crises caused by changing climates and environmental instability.\textsuperscript{1141} Areas prone to environmental disasters and climate change affected regions often see many citizens leave after their homes are ravaged by adverse environmental conditions.\textsuperscript{1142} To address these issues G7 members can:

1. Support climate change adaptability projects including the development of sustainable and renewable energies

2. Support rural development to aid areas in sustaining themselves despite changing climates

3. Improve natural resource management

The original commitment outlined by G7 members to address migration proposed creating partnerships to address root causes of migration in part to lessen the strain on citizens in their home states. This proposition would then translate into less necessity to migrate, decrease illegal migration, and disrupt the ability for human rights of migrants to be infringed upon for trafficking and modern slavery.

Thus, to achieve full compliance, G7 members must take steps to address at least two of the three root causes of migration: conflict/conflict prevention, economic instability and environmental conditions through partnerships with one or more other countries. Partial compliance would be achieved by addressing just one root cause and creating partnerships with other countries. If the G7 member fails to take action to address any of the root causes and does not make any partnerships, it will be considered non-compliant.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<thead>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>Member does not take action to create partnerships with other countries AND does not address root causes of migration including conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member takes some action to create partnerships with other countries AND address at least one root cause of migration including conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member takes action to create partnerships with other countries AND address two of three root causes of migration including conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to address the root causes of migration.

\textsuperscript{1141} 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration (Valletta) 11-12 November 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
\textsuperscript{1142} 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration (Valletta) 11-12 November 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
On 29 August 2017, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau met with King Abdullah II of Jordan to deepen relations between the two countries.1143 Trudeau announced CAD 45.3 million to support projects that promote economic development, the empowerment of women, and the resilience of refugee-hosting communities in Jordan and the Middle East.1144 During their meeting, Trudeau and King Abdullah II discussed the Canadian and Jordanian shared commitment to regional security and stability, human rights, and a more prosperous Middle East.1145

On 4 October 2017, International Development Minister Marie-Claude Bibeau announced that the federal government will contribute an additional CAD 3 million to help the Rohingya Muslims fleeing Myanmar.1146 The funding will be allocated to Doctors Without Borders, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the International Organization for Migration.1147

On 1 November 2017, Ahmed Hussen, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, announced the Government of Canada’s historic multi-year immigration levels plan that will responsibly grow the number of permanent residents Canada welcomes annually.1148 Beginning with 310,000 new permanent residents in 2018, and growing to 330,000 in 2019 and 340,000 in 2020, this plan sets out the most ambitious immigration levels in recent history.1149 With approximately 60% of the increase, over the three year period, in the economic category, this plan helps distribute the benefits of immigration across Canada.1150

On 10 November 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau met with State Counsellor of Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi in Vietnam, where, despite a difference of opinion, Suu Kyi demonstrated a willingness to find a solution to the humanitarian crisis that displaced more than 600,000 Rohingya Muslims.1151 Canada has pledged more than CAD 25 million in humanitarian assistance for Bangladesh and

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Myanmar throughout 2017, contributing to the UN’s appeal for USD 434 million before February 2018.\textsuperscript{1152}

On 14 November 2017, UNHCR Commissioner Filippo Grandi praised Canada for being a “champion” of refugees while meeting government officials in Ottawa, he highlighted Canada’s position among the top 10 donors to UNHCR and told Prime Minister Justin Trudeau he hoped the country would continue its work.\textsuperscript{1153} Canada recently pledged to resettle 27,000 refugees in 2018 of which approximately 9,000 are UNHCR-referred resettlements.\textsuperscript{1154}

On 26 November 2017, Prime Minister Trudeau issued a statement condemning the migrant slave trade taking place in Libya.\textsuperscript{1155} He called on all UN members to implement and respect the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children.\textsuperscript{1156} He stated that Canada will continue its work to eradicate human trafficking and support all international efforts to bring those who prey on vulnerable people to justice.\textsuperscript{1157}

On 6 December 2017, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie, Marie-Claude Bibeau, announced CAD 15.6 million in funding for the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to increase access to sexual and reproductive health and rights around the world.\textsuperscript{1158} The UNFPA stated that these rights are essential to reducing poverty and gender inequality in the world—two core reasons thousands of migrants escape their homes.\textsuperscript{1159}

On 13 December 2017, the Government of Canada announced a contribution of CAD 12.55 million to the Myanmar Crisis Relief Fund in an attempt to support humanitarian efforts in Myanmar during this extended crisis.\textsuperscript{1160} The funding will contribute to access to sufficient water, sanitation, family

planning, health care, shelter and support groups.\textsuperscript{1161} This funding addresses the needs of those affected by the crisis and aids in ensuring necessities are provided to them in their home country.\textsuperscript{1162}

On 15 December 2017, Global Affairs Canada announced CAD 10.4 million in humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities in Somalia.\textsuperscript{1163} The funding will be distributed among the World Food Programme, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme, and the American Refugee Committee.\textsuperscript{1164} The funds will address healthcare, food assistance, and water scarcity during this time of severe drought — a powerful environmental cause of migration.\textsuperscript{1165}

On 20 December 2017, Global Affairs Canada announced an additional CAD 15 million to alleviate suffering of refugees and citizens in Kenya.\textsuperscript{1166} Approximately CAD 9 million will be allocated to refugees living in Kenyan camps for shelter, food, water, and healthcare, while CAD 6 million will be provided to Kenyan populations living in areas impacted by climate change.\textsuperscript{1167}

On 1 January 2018, Minister Marie-Claude Bibeau announced CAD 12.1 million in humanitarian assistance to the people of Yemen affected by ongoing conflict.\textsuperscript{1168} Funding will be distributed to various UN and humanitarian agencies to address growing food and water scarcity, healthcare and psychological assistance, and infrastructure repair.\textsuperscript{1169} The funding is organized to alleviate suffering and attempt to control a growing humanitarian disaster.\textsuperscript{1170}

On 8 March 2018, Canada’s minister of international trade, François-Philippe Champagne, signed the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). The new deal will reduce tariffs in countries that together amount to more than 13% of the global economy, a total of about CAD10


trillion. “We’re proud … to show the world that progressive trade is the way forward, that fair, balanced, and principled trade is the way forward, and that putting citizens first is the way forward for the world when it comes to trade,” said Champagne. The CPTPP will start once six of the 11 signatories get their parliaments and congresses to approve the agreement and seeks to improve the economic conditions for a number of countries.

On 22 March 2018, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada declared that it plans to receive CAD 747 million to support Canada’s 2018-2020 Immigration Levels Plan under the 2018 federal budget. This amount is a part of the CAD 875 million that Canada’s federal government has set aside for its transition to a multi-year immigration levels plan, over six years.

Canada has put forward policy addressing the root causes of migration, including, conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions. It has done so with humanitarian aid and international partnerships.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to address the root causes of migration through partnerships with other countries.

On 3 July 2017, the interior ministers of Italy, Germany, and France met with the European Union’s migration commissioner in Paris to discuss cooperation in addressing an influx of migrants to Italy, which included an increase in assistance to the International Organization for Migration.

On 27 July 2017, President Emmanuel Macron announced a plan to create hotspots in Libya for asylum seekers in order to reduce migrant smuggling across the Mediterranean Sea. He noted that smuggling is dangerous for migrants, and also feeds back into terrorist group funding, a root cause of migrant displacement.

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On 31 July 2017, Interior Minister Gerard Collomb announced that the government would be setting up migrant centres outside the city of Calais, after a French court ordered the government to end the poor treatment of asylum seekers in the city.1179

On 28 August 2017, the Government of France released a joint statement after a migration summit with EU and African leaders in Paris.1180 The statement included multiple elements on cooperation to address the root causes of migration, including the financial commitment to address root causes in countries of origin, encouraging voluntary return and facilitating reintegration, and to cooperate to end migrant smuggling networks.1181

On 5 September 2017, President Macron delivered a speech in which he urged the EU to retain Turkey as a vital partner, noting that cooperation was necessary to address global issues such as the immigration crisis and terrorism.1182

On 13 September 2017, the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs announced a humanitarian contribution of EUR 300,000 to the Rakhine State in Myanmar, aimed at aiding people displaced internally by violence and conflict.1183

On 22 September 2017, the Government of France announced a humanitarian contribution of EUR 200,000 to the United Nations Children’s Charity (UNICEF) Nepal, aimed at addressing malnutrition in 18 flood-affected districts of Nepal. The funding will address the children affected by the environmental conditions.1184

On 10 October 2017, the Government of France announced a humanitarian contribution of EUR 100,000 to Handicap International in Nepal, aimed at aiding victims affected by the floods in Tarai by providing them with essential survival items, as well as setting up rehabilitation camps for those that are most vulnerable.1185

On 30 November 2017, President Macron attended the fifth African Union–EU Summit, in which he announced an emergency joint operational police task force to address migrant enslavement in

Libya, in order to dismantle migrant trafficking networks which enslave migrants and sustain terrorism in the region.\textsuperscript{1187}

On 18 December 2017, Interior Minister Gerard Collomb outlined an immigration policy reform plan put forward by President Emmanuel Macron, which would speed up processing times for asylum seekers, as well as improve the living conditions of refugees in France.\textsuperscript{1188}

On 26 December 2017, the Government of France began implementing tougher measures on migrants, including increasing expulsions of economic migrants, and introducing ID checks in emergency migrant shelters.\textsuperscript{1189}

On 18 January 2018, President Macron and UK Prime Minister Theresa May formed a bilateral border security agreement, which would see funding amounting to EUR 50 million by the UK for France to reduce the number of migrants reaching Britain through French migrant channels.\textsuperscript{1190}

On 1 February 2018, President Macron announced the proposal of a new asylum bill, which would tighten the restrictions and regulations for refugees entering the country.\textsuperscript{1191} The bill would increase the length of time which undocumented migrants can be detained for, as well as adding jail time and fines as punishment for illegal border crossing.\textsuperscript{1192}

On 16 April 2018, President Macron announced a humanitarian aid package amounting to EUR 50 million to Syria, to aid with mitigating displacement and helping refugees in need.\textsuperscript{1193}

France has created international partnerships and has addressed two of the root causes of migration, conflict and environmental conditions through humanitarian aid, shifting migration policies, and collaboration to end migrant trafficking and terrorism funding.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Ian Stansbury}


Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitments by establishing bilateral partnerships with other countries and addressing root causes of migration including conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions.

On 28 August 2017, the German and Egyptian governments signed a bilateral agreement that addresses migration-policy and closer economic cooperation between the two countries on education policy to address the root causes of migration. The agreement provides support for refugees and host communities in Egypt and includes provisions to fight human trafficking of migrants.

On 28 August 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel attended a meeting with members of European Union and African countries to discuss refugee-related issues in France. Merkel asserted her belief that the only way to control migration was to address the root causes and provide support to host states. Merkel and President Emmanuel Macron of France stated that Europe would take on a significant role in ending illegal migration and address the root causes of displacement.

On 21 September 2017, German Development Minister Gerd Müller announced EUR 1.8 million in support for reconstruction in Bangladesh following severe monsoon rainfall and storms. Along with the funding, the minister noted how farmers in the region were especially hit by this environmental disaster, and that over 100,000 homes would have to be repaired.

On 8 November 2017, German Minister of Planning and International Cooperation announced a EUR 575 million aid package to Jordan for development needs and support for the mass inflow of Syrian refugees at the German-Jordanian annual government negotiations on the bilateral development cooperation. The contribution would include the construction of new schools supporting vocational training in Jordan, fostering Jordan’s economic and financial self-reliance. The support would also cover water supply and sanitation, energy efficiency and improved groundwater resource management. Jordan’s Minister of Environment Yaseen Khayyat also...
signed the Improvement of Green Infrastructure in Jordan through Labour Intensive Measures agreement with the director of the German Development Cooperation, which involves hiring 1,050 people, 50% of whom will be refugees.\(^{1203}\)

On 12 November 2017, executive member of the German Development Bank Joachim Nagel and Jordan’s Minister of Planning Imad Fakhoury signed the Financing Agreement of the second phase of the School Construction Programme, leading to a contribution of EUR 10 million for the construction of schools and expansion of the existing ones.\(^{1204}\) The project is aimed at improving learning conditions for children, targeting areas with high density of vulnerable population from Jordan and Syria, where influx of refugees is observed.\(^{1205}\)

On 14 November 2017, the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions was announced at the 2017 United Nations Climate Conference in Bonn.\(^{1206}\) The initiative seeks to support the 400 million people most vulnerable to climate change, with German Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Thomas Silberhorn announcing USD 125 million in initial support for the initiative.\(^{1207}\)

On 17 November 2018, the Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel announced EUR 20 million in aid for Bangladesh to support the 800,000 Rohingya living there.\(^{1208}\) The funding will go to the Kutupalong refugee camp to provide adequate support for the refugees.\(^{1209}\)

On 4 December 2017, the German government announced an increase to its contribution to the UN Trust Fund for Somalia by an additional EUR 3 million which brings its total contribution to EUR 10 million.\(^{1210}\) The aid will go toward establishing a federal system in Somalia, reintegrating former al Shabaab fighters, and fostering democracy and government stability.\(^{1211}\)

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On 4 December 2017, Foreign Minister Gabriel allocated EUR 120 million in funding to the EU Trust Fund for Africa, specifically funding to offset the significant shortfalls in Libya. The support will alleviate human suffering and stabilize the fragile government, which, in turn, will end aid in limiting migration.

On 8 December 2017, the Foreign Federal Office provided a further EUR 28 million to support the World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross in Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic in their work providing food and healthcare to the millions displaced by ongoing conflict.

On 11 December 2017, Foreign Minister Gabriel announced EUR 120 million for humanitarian assistance to Syria and its neighbouring countries. The assistance will support the estimated 13 million people suffering due to the ongoing conflict until lasting peace can be achieved.

On 23 January 2018, Development State Secretary Thomas Silberhorn announced the opening of the German centre for jobs, migration and reintegration in Dakar, Senegal. The centre provides information on employment opportunities and services for both returnees and local citizens in addition to migration advisory. The goal of the centre is to give people the ability to stay in their home country and prevent irregular migration. Silberhorn announced an investment of an additional EUR 5.6 million in projects with Senegal related to aiding returnees.

On 22 February 2018, Chancellor Merkel reaffirmed German commitment to the Sahel states by pledging EUR 1.7 billion to aid in development, combat illegal migration, and expand security measures to stabilize the region by addressing human trafficking, terrorism, and organized crime.

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On 7 March 2018, the German Government announced an extension of support for the UN-led missions in Darfur and South Sudan through 2019 designed to stabilize the conflict-stricken region and provide more adequate security measures for the refugee camps located in the area.\(^{1222}\)

On 19 April 2018, the Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization launched a regeneration project in Democratic Republic of the Congo, aiming to empower women, rebuild livelihoods, and build peace in violent communities.\(^{1223}\) The programme is supported using EUR 35 million provided by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and channelled through the German Development Bank.\(^{1224}\)

Germany has established partnerships with other countries and taken actions to address all three root causes of migration including economic instability, conflict and environmental conditions. They have done this by establishing a number of humanitarian development projects and bilateral funding agreements.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Adolphus Lau*

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to address the root causes of migration throughout the compliance period, but has also developed controversial legislation to address the ongoing migrant crisis.

On 6 July 2017, the Italian Interior Ministry announced an code of conduct for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) conducting search and rescue in the central Mediterranean.\(^{1225}\) The provisions include “barring NGO ships from entering Libyan territorial waters to undertake rescues,” “banning them from using lights to signal their location to vessels at imminent risk of sinking” and refusal of vessels at ports if they do not sign the code or do not comply with its provisions.\(^{1226}\) The United Nations, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have argued that the code of conduct does a disservice to migrants and places both the lives of migrants and NGO workers in further danger.\(^{1227}\)

On 8 July 2017, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Angelino Alfano and Libya’s Deputy Prime Minister Ahmed Maiteeg hosted the first Italo-Libyan Economic Forum to discuss partnerships between the two countries in the areas of energy, infrastructure, networks,


economic and financial cooperation.\textsuperscript{1228} The goal of the forum was to find potential projects and initiatives to stabilize Libya and create integrated partnerships between the two countries.\textsuperscript{1229}

On 9 August 2017, Minister Alfano announced a EUR 2 million contribution to the Fund for Africa to provide emergency relief to provide tangible support for refugees in Ethiopia.\textsuperscript{1230} The financing will provide assistance to local hosting communities to stabilize the region.\textsuperscript{1231}

On 15 September 2017, Minister Alfano secured EUR 7 million to support vulnerable groups in both Chad and Niger.\textsuperscript{1232} He designated funding for food security, education, economic security, and water supply in Niger, while Chad will receive treatment for malnutrition and healthcare for minors in particular.\textsuperscript{1233}

On 26 September 2017, Interior Minister Marco Minniti announced an official plan to address the ongoing migrant crisis in the Mediterranean.\textsuperscript{1234} He specifically outlined: 1) migrants must agree to adhere to Italian values and community integration, 2) mandatory language classes to learn Italian, 3) migrants must be evenly distributed across various regions to avoid overcrowding and housing options will be provided, 4) government commitment to promoting career guidance, training, and apprenticeships, 5) in addition to providing healthcare, the government commits to pay particular attention to mental health and disabilities.\textsuperscript{1235} The new plan is designed to be an integration plan of the thousands of migrants arriving in Italy from a number of countries.\textsuperscript{1236}

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On 23 October 2017, Minister Alfano pledged EUR 7 million to provide emergency relief for Rohingya people displaced by conflict in Myanmar.1237 The relief will provide food, healthcare and protection by the specialized United Nations agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.1238

On 26 October 2017, Minister Alfano announced initiatives totaling EUR 18 million to support countries in Africa, the Middle East and South America.1239 EUR 3 million was designated for Somalia and Djibouti to support maternal and child healthcare services, EUR 4 million for the Syrian refugee crisis to provide education and healthcare to those displaced, and an undisclosed amount for El Salvador to support a school inclusion programme.1240

On 26 October 2017, Minister Alfano finalized an agreement with the World Food Programme to donate EUR 500,000 for food assistance programs in Cuba, primarily for pregnant and nursing women, and young children.1241

On 15 November 2017, Italy’s Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea Gian Luca Galletti signed two Memorandamas of Understanding with Georgia and Mali, committing to support their adaption to the effects of climate change.1242 Specifically, the provisions specify a transition to a low-carbon economy and sustainable management of natural resources in both vulnerable countries.1243

On 16 November 2017, the Italian government and United Nations Climate Change announced a Fellowship Program to conduct research on the ability of developing countries to respond to the challenges caused by climate change.1244 Minister Gian Luca Galletti designated EUR 2.5 million for the fellowship which is designed to aid countries in developing institutions to adapt to the changing climate.1245

On 22 November 2017, the Government of Italy and the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) signed a Headquarters Agreement to enhance cooperation in establishing shared responsibility in managing asylum seekers. EASO will establish an office in Rome to enhance the cooperation.

On 7 December 2017, Minister Alfano announced a EUR 275,000 contribution to the “Promoting Elections for the People of Libya” project, which supports Libya’s High National Elections Commission to create a fair and democratic election process.

On 15 January 2018, the Italian Defense Minister Roberta Pinotti discussed increased engagement in the Mediterranean area in regards to ongoing migrant inflows. In Niger, Italy will kick off a bilateral assistance mission following a request submitted by the Nigerian government last November. This focus will be on training local security forces to help them fully implement their own capacities.

On 13 March 2018, the Government of Italy announced a joint project with the European Commission to provide EUR 50 million through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund to provide socioeconomic support in Libya that will attempt to address the root causes of irregular migration by providing basic services to vulnerable populations.

On 27 March 2018, Minister Alfano announced a EUR 500,000 emergency financing for Venezuelans displaced in Brazil and Colombia amidst ongoing tensions. The funding will provide relief and medical supplies to displaced people through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Italy has developed some bilateral efforts to address the root causes of migration, including environmental instability and economic hardship, but has also developed controversial policies toward NGOs to address the ongoing influx of migrants entering Italy.

Therefore, Italy is given a score of 0.

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Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to address the root causes of migration through partnerships with other countries.

From 22 to 23 June 2017, Japan’s State Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi attended the Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees. In his address to the attendees, Kishi outlined Japan’s commitment to strengthening the self-reliance of refugees in their host countries in order to facilitate the repatriation of refugees and to reduce the long-term costs of humanitarian assistance. Kishi also stressed Japan’s support for capacity building for refugees in their host countries, using Japanese rice farming and vocational training program for refugees in Uganda as an example. Lastly, Nobuo Kishi held bilateral talks and shared the willingness to continue cooperation to tackle the growing refugee crisis with President of the Republic of Uganda Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda Ruhakana Rugunda, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Filippo Grandi, and Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) David Beasley.

On 21 August 2017, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established the Japanese Initiative for the Future of Syrian Refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR. This initiative will allow 100 Syrian students displaced by the civil war to pursue graduate studies at Japanese universities. The aim of this initiative is to provide young Syrian refugees with the skills necessary to lead Syria’s peacebuilding and reconstruction at an appropriate time in the future, while enhancing their understanding of Japanese people, society and systems so as to strengthen the mutual friendship between Syria and Japan.

On 22 September 2017, the United Nations Migration Agency, with the support of the Government of Japan, donated office equipment to Somalia’s Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. This donation was made to assist Somalia’s Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in its efforts to improve the humanitarian response to the major drought in Somalia and to help the people that were displaced because of it.

On 27 September 2017, Japan’s Ambassador for Palestinian Affairs and Representative of Japan to Palestine Takeshi Okubo, met with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Repatriation of Refugees, Filippo Bealesy. The aim of this initiative is to provide young Syrian refugees with the skills necessary to lead Syria’s peacebuilding and reconstruction at an appropriate time in the future, while enhancing their understanding of Japanese people, society and systems so as to strengthen the mutual friendship between Syria and Japan.

Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Pierre Krähenbühl, to sign an agreement confirming a contribution of JPY 1.1 billion to the UNRWA.\textsuperscript{1264} Of the total contribution, JPY 410 million will go towards the Agency’s food assistance for Palestinian refugees in Gaza facing critical poverty.\textsuperscript{1265} JPY 704 million will support the construction of a sewage network in the Aqabat Jaber refugee camp in the West Bank. The sewage network will be constructed in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency.\textsuperscript{1266}

On 26 October 2017, JICA signed loan agreements with Iraq to provide JPY 57.22 billion for reconstruction and fiscal reform projects.\textsuperscript{1267} The loans will reconstruct the infrastructure that has deteriorated following three decades of ongoing conflicts and support policies that will spur economic development for the country’s economy and citizens.\textsuperscript{1268}

On 19 November 2017, the Government of Japan announced a USD 15 million contribution to the WFP in order to assist with the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh.\textsuperscript{1269} Japan’s contribution will support the WFP’s general food distributions, electronic vouchers for food assistance, a cash for work programs, and the WFP’s logistics sector and emergency telecommunications sector work.\textsuperscript{1270}

On 27 November 2017, JICA and the United Nations Development Programme signed a grant agreement of up to JPY 1.033 billion for the Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-Border Areas (Phase 2).\textsuperscript{1271} The second phase of the project was approved to promote economic activity in 12 provinces in the region and provide basic infrastructure to improve living conditions and promote regional stability through interconnectedness.\textsuperscript{1272}

On 5 December 2017, JICA approved a loan agreement with Mongolia valued at JPY 32 billion to support fiscal, social, and economic reform.\(^{1273}\) The terms of the loan specify the development of policies to spur economic growth, improve opportunity for citizens, improving the living environment of the most vulnerable, and lower foreign government dependency.\(^{1274}\)

On 6 December 2017, the JICA signed an agreement with the Government of Ethiopia to fund three projects for a total of JPY 5.116 billion.\(^{1275}\) The projects will focus on installation of a Geothermal Wellhead Power System, improvement of water supply in Bahir Dar City, and construct secondary schools in the Tigray region as millions of citizens lack power, water, and extended education.\(^{1276}\)

On 13 December 2017, Shigeru Omori, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Senegal, and Cheikh Niang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Senegal to Japan announced three aid projects valued at JPY 4.17 billion.\(^{1277}\) The aid will support stable electricity, food security, and training health personnel in Senegal, which will increase the standard of living for thousands of Senegalese citizens.\(^{1278}\)

On 12 January 2018, the Government of Japan announced an additional Emergency Grant Aid of JPY 330 million to the Government of Myanmar to assist displaced persons returning from Bangladesh.\(^{1279}\)

On 25 January 2018, the JICA, the International Finance Corporation, and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries’ Fund for International Development announced joint financing for a solar power generation project in Jordan to diversify power supply and mitigate the effects of climate change.\(^{1280}\) Jordan has seen a large influx of refugees from neighbouring countries and therefore requires power for the host communities.\(^{1281}\)

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On 21 February 2018, the JICA signed an agreement with the International Development Association to provide a loan of JPY 292 billion that will contribute to projects designed to end global poverty organized by the association from July 2017 to June 2020.\footnote{Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the International Development Association: Contributing to measures by the international community to end extreme poverty, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 22 February 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180222_01.html}


On 26 April 2018, the JICA signed an agreement with the Government of Uganda that will provide aid of up to JPY 2.86 billion for the Project for the Improvement of Regional Referral Hospitals in Northern Uganda.\footnote{Signing of Grant Agreement with Uganda, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180427_04.html}

Japan has actively taken steps to address two of the three root causes of migration: economic instability and environmental conditions. Japan has also promoted dialogue on migration through leading bilateral and multilateral communication with other countries and international organizations. Lastly, Japan has taken action to create bilateral and multilateral partnerships with other countries and international organizations to not only address some of the root causes of migration, but also to assist in the ongoing efforts to deal with the consequences of large-scale migration around the globe.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Elie Atieh**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to address the causes of migration through its partnerships with other countries.

On 19 June 2017, the United Kingdom’s International Development Secretary Priti Patel announced that GBP 90 million would be allocated to Ethiopia and Somalia in response to the famine in the
region due to mass drought.\textsuperscript{1288} The disaster relief is split with GBP 60 million going toward Somalia, with the remaining GBP 30 million going to Ethiopia.\textsuperscript{1289} The funding package is expected to aid over two million people in need of food, water, and medical supplies. Thus far, the famine has displaced hundreds of thousands of people.\textsuperscript{1290}

On 14 September 2017, Minister Priti Patel pledged GBP 25 million toward aiding Rohingya Muslims that have been displaced, with the majority of funding to be spent in Bangladesh.\textsuperscript{1291} This funding will be put toward shelter, water, food and sanitation for an estimated 370,000 Rohingya that have been forced to leave Burma.\textsuperscript{1292}

On 4 November 2017, Minister Priti Patel announced an aid package designated for Syrian children displaced by the ongoing conflict.\textsuperscript{1293} The package aims to prevent pneumonia deaths for the upcoming winter, as children are disproportionately affected by the temperature drops that begin in November.\textsuperscript{1294} The aid will also be used towards restoring large buildings that will provide shelter.\textsuperscript{1295}

On 20 November 2017, International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt announced an aid package of GBP 15 million to Dominica, Antigua, and Barbuda.\textsuperscript{1296} GBP 12 million will be allocated to Dominica, while the remaining GBP 3 million is designated for Antigua and Barbuda.\textsuperscript{1297} The package is in response to the devastation and displacement caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria.\textsuperscript{1298}

On 18 December 2017, the UK announced a package intending to support more than 910,000 refugees and migrants in Tanzania and Sudan through a combination of provision of food and water, as well as finding work opportunities in order to limit the need for migration due to resource

\textsuperscript{1288} Ethiopia, Somali to get £90m UK humanitarian aid, Africa News (Ethiopia) 19 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. http://www.africanews.com/2017/06/19/ethiopia-somalia-to-get-90m-uk-humanitarian-aid/


constraints and employment deficits. The package also includes GBP 5 million to be given to Libya for the purposes of humanitarian aid to be used for refugees and migrants.

On 30 December 2017, the Department of International Development stated that GBP 21 million would be given in support of the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund. This is in response to predictions of increased humanitarian crises in 2018 and the funding is intended for use on sanitation, health services, and food.

The United Kingdom has complied with its migration commitment by providing funding towards regions with resource constraints meant to allow populations access to food, water, health services, and shelter reacting to natural and humanitarian crises.

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

United States: -1

United States has not complied with its commitment to address the root causes of migration through partnerships with other countries.

On 15 June 2017, the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) voided a memo that would have created the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents program, which prevents undocumented immigrants from being deported if they have children who are legal US citizens or residents. The DHS stated that the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program would remain unchanged. DACA protects undocumented immigrants from deportation if they arrived in the US as children.

On 29 June 2017, the Supreme Court approved a portion of President Donald Trump’s proposed travel ban, heavily restricting access to US visas for passport holders of six specified countries: Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Exemptions to these restrictions were put in place, allowing visa applications for individuals who have bona fide relationships with a US citizen or organization.

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On 8 July 2017, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced approximately USD 639 million in humanitarian aid to address food insecurity, violence, and forced displacement in South Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia, and Yemen. The funds will be directed towards addressing root causes of migration within these countries.

On 2 August 2017, US Senator Tom Cotton introduced a revised version of the Reforming American Immigration for Strong Employment Act, which if passed, would reduce legal immigration to the US in half by reducing green cards, capping refugee admittance to 50,000 per year, and would end the visa lottery system. The lottery system would be replaced with a points immigration system, where immigrants would be selected based on merit.

On 16 August 2017, the US Department of State terminated the Central American Minors (CAM) parole program, which granted temporary legal US residency to minors who were refused refugee status but had parents legally present in the US. The termination of the program will force minors currently protected by CAM parole to follow more difficult legal routes to extend their stay in the US.

On 28 August 2017, US Citizenship and Immigration Services announced the addition of in-person interviews in the application process for permanent residency. The addition of the interviews lengthens the immigrant application process, in addition to making the process more stringent in compliance with US Executive Order 13780, “Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States.”

On 5 September 2017, the DHS terminated the DACA program, which provided renewable temporary legal US residency status to undocumented immigrants who came to the US as

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children. Any individuals under the protection of the DACA program will no longer be able to apply for renewal, and the DHS will reject all new applicants.

On 21 September 2017, the Department of State announced USD 697 million in humanitarian aid directed towards the ongoing conflict in Syria, to aid internally displaced people within Syria and the surrounding region.

On 24 September 2017, President Donald Trump announced changes to the restrictions imposed on immigrants entering the US, removing Sudan from the list of restricted countries, and adding restrictions to North Korea and Venezuela. Entry to the US from North Korea was fully suspended according to the new restrictions, and limitations were imposed on certain government officials in Venezuela from entering the US on business and tourist visas.

On 8 October 2017, the White House delivered a list of immigration measures to Congress, as a demand in exchange for the protection of undocumented immigrants formerly protected under the rescinded DACA program. The demands from the White House included policies that would reduce the entry of undocumented immigrants into the US, and revisions that would close loopholes in US immigration policy for undocumented immigrants.

On 20 November 2017, President Trump’s administration announced the end of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) program for Haitians affected by the 2010 earthquake in Haiti that provided temporary legal status to live and work in the US. The end of the program will force 59,000 Haitians with TPS to return to Haiti by July 2019 or be deported.

On 1 December 2017, the US Mission to the United Nations announced that the US would withdraw from the UN Global Compact on Migration. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson made a statement on the withdrawal, noting that the impact on US immigration and border security sovereignty was the main reason behind the decision.

On 4 December 2017, the Supreme Court approved revisions to President Trump’s travel ban, allowing the revised restrictions to be implemented despite ongoing legal challenges.\(^ {1325} \)

On 15 December 2017, USAID published a report on US humanitarian aid provided to Iraq in 2017, outlining the distribution of USD 601 million in humanitarian funding directed towards food security, internally displaced people, and refugees in Iraq throughout the year.\(^ {1326} \)

On 18 December 2017, the White House published its National Security Strategy, which included provisions aimed at tightening border security, reducing undocumented migration, and increased vetting and restrictions on immigrants arriving in the US.\(^ {1327} \)

On 4 January 2017, President Trump announced that TPS status for approximately 200,000 people from El Salvador living in the US would end, forcing them to return to their country or risk deportation.\(^ {1328} \)

On 5 January 2018, President Donald Trump announced a plan that would fund the construction of a reinforced wall along the US-Mexico border.\(^ {1329} \) The plan seeks USD 18 billion in funding from Congress over the next decade.\(^ {1330} \)

On 25 January 2018, President Trump announced that funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees would be cut, until Palestine agrees to re-enter into peace talks with Israel.\(^ {1331} \)

On 31 January 2018, the Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen announced that the TPS status of roughly 7,000 Syrian refugees would be extended by 18 months.\(^ {1332} \) Following the 18-month extension, eligible refugees will also be able to apply for a further extension of their TPS status, in order to avoid being deported back to Syria.\(^ {1333} \)

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On 15 February 2018, DHS published a report calling for the end of Sanctuary Cities, which currently offer certain levels of protection to illegal immigrants against national immigration policies.\footnote{To Make America Safe Again, We Must End Sanctuary Cities and Remove Criminal Aliens, DHS (Washington) 15 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/02/15/make-america-safe-again-we-must-end-sanctuary-cities-and-remove-criminal-aliens}


On 4 April 2018, DHS announced the deployment of National Guard units to the US-Mexico border in order to increase the ability of Federal immigration authorities to monitor and reduce illegal immigration into the US.\footnote{To Secure the Border and Make America Safe Again, We Need to Deploy the National Guard, DHS (Washington) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/04/04/secure-border-and-make-america-safe-again-we-need-deploy-national-guard}
On 13 April 2018, USAID announced approximately USD 16 million in humanitarian aid to refugees fleeing the crisis in Venezuela. The aid will be directed at providing food and health assistance to refugees and aiding in their relocation.

On 13 April 2018, USAID announced approximately USD 67 million in humanitarian aid to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The aid will be directed at addressing root causes of migration, such as food insecurity, lack of infrastructure, and access to water.

On 25 April 2018, Secretary of Homeland Security Nielsen released a statement on the arrival of a Central American refugee caravan at the US border. The statement reiterated US immigration policies, outlining consequences for entering the US illegally, as well as encouraging refugees to claim asylum in Mexico rather than the US.

On 25 April 2018, the Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration announced USD 50 million in humanitarian aid to refugees fleeing from the Rakhine State crisis.

The United States has repealed multiple immigration policies that aided in improving the root causes of migration and has not created partnerships with other countries on the issue. The withdrawal of the US from the UN Global Compact on Migration further shows a reduction in the efforts of the US to address the root causes of migration. The US has also continued to tighten its national immigration policies, shutting the door to many asylum seekers and immigrants, and actively working to deport illegal immigrants within the country.

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

*Analyst: Ian Stansbury*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improving the root causes of migration through partnerships with other countries.

Since the 2017 Taormina Summit, the European Union has addressed the ongoing migration and refugee crisis by continuing to reiterate the need for creating partnerships with countries outside the EU to better manage migration and mobility and in responding to security challenges.

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On 30 May 2017, the European Commission proposed a draft of a budget of EUR 161 billion to stimulate local economies and help with addressing root causes of migration and security issues. The EU plans to finance actions related to migration and security such as providing “humanitarian assistance, reinforcing external border management, supporting the most affected Member States, and more.”

The allocation of EUR 4.1 billion for migration and security will bring the total of overall EU funding for these geopolitical challenges to EUR 22 billion for the 2015-2018 period. Additional funds will also be allocated to tackle the roots causes of migrations externally — notably by providing assistance for countries outside the EU. The EU will focus on strengthening preventive security measures and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between EU members and its external borders.

On 13 June 2017, the European Commission released a progress report on the Partnership Framework on Migration. This report presented how the Partnership has stimulated partner countries in Africa to handle irregular migration, supported job creation and social projects. Along with countries such as Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Ethiopia, the EU has addressed access to education and resources. There have been 118 projects approved thus far, and EUR 2.8 billion has been added to the funding to include Guinea, Cote d’Ivoire, and Ghana.

On 27 September 2017, the European Commission followed President Jean-Claude Juncker’s letter of intent from 13 September 2017 and proposed measures to preserve the Schengen area. This would reintroduce temporary internal border controls between members. Further, the Commission recommended a new resettlement scheme to bring at least 50,000 individuals in need of international protection considered the “most vulnerable persons” to Europe over the next two years. This effort, building on current resettlement projects which have already brought 23,000 individuals into the European Union, will be made as part of the European Commission’s efforts to provide safe and

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legal alternative living conditions for individuals who are in danger due to criminal smuggling networks.\textsuperscript{1359}

On 15 November 2017, the European Commission released the progress of the European Agenda on Migration. In addressing the root causes of migration, the EU ensured that one million of “the most vulnerable Syrian refugees now receive monthly electronic cash transfers.”\textsuperscript{1360} The EU has partnered with the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, the United Nations Children’s Fund and the International Organization for Migration in search and rescue missions for migrants, as well as with resettlement, readmission and relocation.\textsuperscript{1361}

On 23 November 2017, the European Commission defined five concrete areas of investment for its External Investment Plan, a joint initiative to support EU allies with targeted investments.\textsuperscript{1362} The key areas are sustainable energy and connectivity; micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; financing, sustainable agriculture; rural entrepreneurs and agribusiness; sustainable cities; and digital for development.\textsuperscript{1363} This EUR 44 billion investment will address key financial causes of migration in African and EU neighbour countries.\textsuperscript{1364}

On 30 November 2017, President Juncker declared at the African Union-European Union Summit, held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, that a joint EU-African Union-United Nations Task Force would be created to save and protect lives of migrants and refugees in Libya, leading to accelerated and assisted voluntary returns to countries of origins, and resettlement of those who need international protection.\textsuperscript{1365} This crucial step would offer the opportunity for development and stability in Libya while dismantling trafficking and criminal networks.\textsuperscript{1366} This partnership would include a continental dialogue between Africa and Europe, stressing the imperative to improve the conditions of migrants and refugees.\textsuperscript{1367}

On 7 December 2017, First Vice-President Frans Timmermans delivered a press conference regarding the next steps for EU migration policy, and dictated that the EU had been struggling with relocation, outfitting refugee accommodation for the winter, increasing numbers of arrivals from

\begin{flushleft}


\textsuperscript{1362} The European Commission defined five concrete areas of investment for its External Investment Plan, a joint initiative to support EU allies with targeted investments.\textsuperscript{1362} The key areas are sustainable energy and connectivity; micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; financing, sustainable agriculture; rural entrepreneurs and agribusiness; sustainable cities; and digital for development.\textsuperscript{1363} This EUR 44 billion investment will address key financial causes of migration in African and EU neighbour countries.\textsuperscript{1364}


\end{flushleft}
Northern Africa, low returns from Europe, as well as with internal border controls.\textsuperscript{1369} Timmermans proposed that there must be increased cooperation with the European Commission, Parliament and Council, and based in voluntary commitments from members.\textsuperscript{1360} Furthermore, a reform of the European asylum system was proposed to be adopted by June 2018.\textsuperscript{1370} This overhaul of the asylum system would adopt an approach where the “component of compulsory relocation would apply to situations of serious crisis, while in less challenging situations, relocation would be based on voluntary commitments from Member States.”\textsuperscript{1371} It would also see to the strengthening of cooperation and support to third countries, particularly with the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey and through its partnership with the African Union and its members.\textsuperscript{1372}

On 26 February 2018, the EU adopted three new programmes totalling EUR 150 million under the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa to address the migrant situation in Libya.\textsuperscript{1373} This investment will be allocated as follows: EUR 115 million to support migrants in Libya; EUR 20 million to improve assistance to vulnerable migrants particularly young people and women by way of providing access to healthcare, security, education, legal support and psychological assistance; and EUR 15 million to expand its “support to sustainable reintegration for Ethiopian citizens.”\textsuperscript{1374}

On 14 March 2018, the European Commission reported on further key actions to be taken to target the root causes of migration.\textsuperscript{1375} This will require adequate funding with increased “contributions from the EU budget and reinforced support from EU Member States.” \textsuperscript{1376} The European Commission is looking to make a comprehensive deal on migration policy by June 2018, conclude further readmission arrangements must be intensified by increasing cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard, and ensure the urgent implementation of resettlement of refugees from Libya and in Turkey under the Emergency Transit Mechanism and Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme, respectively.\textsuperscript{1377}


\textsuperscript{1375} European Agenda on Migration: Continuous Efforts Needed to Sustain Progress, European Commission (Cyprus) 14 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. \url{https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20180314_2_en}

\textsuperscript{1376} European Agenda on Migration: Continuous Efforts Needed to Sustain Progress, European Commission (Cyprus) 14 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. \url{https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20180314_2_en}

\textsuperscript{1377} European Agenda on Migration: Continuous Efforts Needed to Sustain Progress, European Commission (Cyprus) 14 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. \url{https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20180314_2_en}
The European Union has made effective contributions to improving the root causes of migration through significant aid partnerships, multilateral trusts, and comprehensive structural reform.

Thus, the European Union has been given a score of +1.

*Analyst: Courtney Amanda Wong*
11. Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology

“We are determined to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Partial</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+0.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Background

Historically, the G7 members have relied on coal and oil as primary energy resources, however the advent of different forms of technology has offered a new avenue for exploration.\textsuperscript{1378} At the G7 Summit in Taormina, G7 members declared an unprecedented determination to utilize the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology to strengthen their economies.\textsuperscript{1379}

The energy sector has been driven by the innovation of the technologies used to harness energy.\textsuperscript{1380} Renewable sources of energy, such as bioenergy, wind energy, solar energy and geothermal energy have become important for G7 countries. For instance, renewable energy accounts for 18.9\% of Canada’s total primary energy supply.\textsuperscript{1381} In addition, in the European Union, renewable energy consumption almost doubled from 8.5\% in 2004 to 16.7\% in 2015.\textsuperscript{1382} This growing usage of renewables has created a viable job market, as in Germany where the renewable energy sector employs approximately 371,000 people.\textsuperscript{1383} Since 2014, global solar energy employment has increased by 11\%, with marked employment increases in Japan and the United States.\textsuperscript{1384}

The G7 first recognized the importance of developing clean technology to reduce pollution and decrease environmental damage at the 1979 Tokyo Summit.\textsuperscript{1385} Here G7 members also discussed

\textsuperscript{1379} Leader’s Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Taormina Summit (Taormina) 2017. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique_27052017_0.pdf.
investing in alternative sources of energy to economic growth in developing countries. This summit initiated the global governance of climate change to ensure that G7 members could lead the way to a more efficient future. The years that followed resulted in numerous discussions on sustainability and responsibility to maintain the health of the environment. In 2005, G8 members formed the G8 Climate Change Roundtable at the World Economic Forum. Their first meeting was held later that year in Gleneagles, where the Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development was conceived. The Plan of Action acknowledged that energy transformation was required for a sustainable future and that raising consumer awareness was of critical importance. Furthermore, to initiate infrastructure renovation, G8 members were to work with the International Energy Agency in order to review best policy practices. Each country was in full compliance of this goal.

In 2007, at the Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 acknowledged the need for exploration of efficient energy uses. In 2008, the G8 countries along with some others, established the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation, tasked with streamlining policy in the energy sector. Soon thereafter, the G8 members agreed to the G8 Action Plan for Climate Change to Enhance the Engagement of Private and Public Financial Institutions. This particular document outlined the importance of the relationship between public and private sectors when it comes to mainstreaming clean technology. It also underscored the importance of market incentives, such as emission trading, tax incentives and performance-based regulation. The G8 committed to actively engage in coordination with Multilateral Development Banks and other bilateral donors.

Environment Ministers from respective G8 members came together at the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting on 14-16 March 2008. During this meeting, the mobilization of clean technology and investment opportunities were discussed at great length.
In May 2014, the Rome G7 Initiative for Energy Security took place. This meeting was used to determine ways to strengthen energy security. The meeting took place two months after the Hague Declaration and provided a platform to focus on energy efficiency and clean technology. Following this meeting, the energy ministers met again in Hamburg on 11-12 May 2015 to discuss further plans of action following the Rome Initiative. The G7 members reaffirmed their commitment to sustainable energy and emphasized the importance of energy in ensuring economic resilience and aiding developing countries.

Finally, in 2016, the G7 Science and Technology ministers met in Tsukuba and created a declaration informing the development of clean technology by using current international structures in place to have research and development collaborations.

Currently, the global energy infrastructure is undergoing a major change because of the emphasis placed upon renewable energy sources. This transformation of the energy sector offers climate protection and economic stimuli, which the G7 members are determined to use to their advantage. As their energy portfolios diversify, the G7 members have recognized that they must adapt their policies and diversify their business practices. Innovating and implementing sustainable resources while maintaining a cost-effective agenda is key.

**Commitment Features**

At Taormina, G7 leaders committed “to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

With this commitment, the leaders recognize that significant economic opportunities are offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology. G7 members must make use of and support the marked changes occurring in the energy sector. As the value of clean technology increases, the benefits to be garnered also have the potential to become more meaningful. This includes investing in research and development, and infrastructure, and utilizing subsidies and incentives where possible to turn consumers and manufacturers to cleaner technology.

For example, Canada’s Clean Energy Fund, conceived in 2009, presented an investment budget to enhance the innovation of the energy industry. The focus was expediting wind energy development and advancing the design of electric, thermal and solar energies for commercial and manufacturing usage. As a result, the fund led to the development of jobs in the research and
Another G7 member, Germany, has made considerable strides in the field of clean technology. In 2014, Germany employed more than 371,000 people in the renewable energy sector and this number continues to increase as the industry continues to expand. When a commitment states that it will achieve something “significant” or work in a “significant way,” the work must be meaningful or to an important degree. It must matter in the eyes of the public. It must not occur by accident or chance and therefore it should be statistically significant. Transformation is defined as a marked change in form, nature or appearance.

In the context of the commitment, “harness” means to make use of the economic opportunities available. For instance, a G7 member can harness the economic opportunities available if it controls the export of clean energy. The use of the word “growth” is to increase the economic activity as the transformation of energy occurs. For example, a member country can increase growth of economic activity by incentivising the use of clean technology by manufacturers or the public. “Significant” in this context means that the work must be meaningful in the eyes of the public. An announcement or press release stating the value of clean energy is not enough to achieve a score of +1. An example of what would qualify as more significant is an investment in research and development that leads to employment.

The commitment also features the word “transformation” which, in the context of the commitment, entails innovations in the field of clean technology that have led to a marked change in the kinds of energy consumed. This was confirmed by a report submitted by the World Energy Council detailing the change in energy usage from 1993 to 2013. In 1993, renewable sources of energy were not considered to be significant, however 20 years later, the amount of solar energy, wind power and bioenergy have increased.

As stated above, “significant” suggests that the impact must be meaningful in the eyes of the public and it must be deliberate. G7 members must do more than simply announce their support for the clean technology industry. An example of significant compliance would be the investment of monetary contributions into clean technology. Another method to measure compliance would be to determine whether meaningful policy developments have been implemented. This may include trade policies that favour clean energy imports, policies that expense coal/oil exports more heavily or carbon pricing to encourage clean technology usage.

Thus, a score of +1 is achieved by monetary investments and policy developments that are well-received by the public, such as incentivisation of the clean energy industry or trade restrictions on oil coal exports and imports.

To achieve a score of 0, G7 members might make policy developments or investments, however the significance might be very small. For example, a federal ministerial announcement to contribute to clean energy would be given a score of 0.

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A score of −1 is given when there is a complete lack of action with regards to growth or job creation in the field of transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>Member does not make any significant strides with growth or job creation as it relates to the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member makes some policy developments OR monetary contributions pertaining to growth or job creation as it relates to the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member makes significant monetary contributions or significant policy changes pertaining to growth and job creation in the energy sector and clean technology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.

On 10 July 2017, Michel Picard, Member of Parliament for Montarville, spoke on behalf of Canada’s Minister of Natural Resources, Honourable Jim Carr, announcing a CAD 1.34 million funding to Enerlab 2000 Inc. “as part of the government’s commitment to furthering the advancement of clean technology in Canada.”

On 2 October 2017, the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service reported that 65% of Canada’s electricity comes from renewable resources and continues to rise each year. Adrienne Downey, Operations and Business Development Manager, from ENERCON Canada Inc. said that it has been reported that the annual solar capacity within Canada has been expected to increase by three times by 2025, as 5,000 megawatts of solar panels are expected to be installed over the next three years due to the increase in government funding.

On 4 October 2017, it was reported that Canada’s renewable energy capacity is expected to grow by 10% each year. Canada’s renewable energy is also expected to supply 69% of the overall power by 2022. The International Energy Agency reported that Canada’s hydro power is expected to slow down after 2022. It has also been reported that Canadian hydro power will grow by 2.2 gigawatts.

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in the next five years, and its solar capacity is expected to jump from 2 gigawatts to 4.7 gigawatts in 2022.\textsuperscript{1417}

On 24 November 2017, the Honourable Ahmed Hussen, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, announced on behalf of the Honourable Navdeep Bains, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, that there will be a CAD 9.5 million in various clean technology companies such as Morgan Solar Inc. and NRStor Inc.\textsuperscript{1418} He announced that, “The investment in Morgan Solar Inc. supports products based on the company’s proprietary planar optical technology, which reduces the amount of expensive material required in solar panels … The investment in NRStor Inc. supports the development of greater energy storage capabilities for the Ontario electricity grid by proposing to store energy as compressed air and heat. This innovative system will create new business opportunities for Canadian energy companies.”\textsuperscript{1419}

As of 25 January 2018, Canada is continuing to fund clean energy projects set to end in 2019, as a part of the Clean Energy Innovation Program.\textsuperscript{1420} The program, funded by CAD 49 million, supports several projects that focus on harnessing carbon to store and use it safely, controlling methane emissions, and developing renewable energy grids.\textsuperscript{1421} Along with this program, are the Oil and Gas Clean Tech Program, Oil Spill Response Science Program, and the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Demonstrations, which all received federal funding as part of the 2016 budget, and continue to be active by way of the projects underway.\textsuperscript{1422}

Canada has fully complied with its commitment by having extensive policy developments and monetary contributions pertaining to creating jobs in the energy sector.

Thus, Canada receives a +1.

\textit{Analyst: Kymone Fletcher}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to “harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

On 6 July, French Environment Minister Nicholas Hulot unveiled France’s new climate action plan. He announced that France has committed USD 100 billion to climate finance, including an initiative


to install renewable energies in Africa. Hulot also announced a scheme to encourage household energy independence, that petrol and diesel running cars would be banned by 2040, and that France’s would stop burning coal by 2022.

On 6 September 2017, Minister of Ecological and Solidary Transition Nicolas Hulot proposed a bill to end the production and exploration of hydrocarbons in France. This proposed new law stipulates that no new hydrocarbon exploration licenses will be granted beginning next year with the intent of ending all oil and gas production by 2040. These provisions will apply to both land and sea projects, domestically and abroad, including the Guyane Maritime license in French Guiana.

On 25 September 2017 Prime Minister Edouard Philippe presented the “Great Investment Plan 2018-2022,” which includes EUR 20 billion for France’s energy transition plan, “including 9 billion euros towards improved energy efficiency, 7 billion for renewables and 4 billion to precipitate the switch to cleaner vehicles.” Included in the energy efficiency fund is a thermal insulation program focusing on renovating the country’s low-income housing and government buildings. Buildings account for 20% of France’s greenhouse gas emissions. The aim of the program is to renovate approximately 75,000 houses per year to bring them in line with environmental norms. The government will also invest EUR 7 billion to “boost the growth of French renewable energies by 70 percent over the next five years.” Finally, the transport industry is responsible for a third of greenhouse gas emissions, and the government will invest EUR 4 billion in the switch to electric vehicles, with the intention of ending the sale of diesel and gasoline vehicles in the country by 2040. The plan looks to revamp its road and railway networks, and help low-income “households exchange older vehicles for more environmentally friendly models.” The French government aims to retire 10 million old vehicles.

On 22 January 2018, French energy minister Nicolas Hulot revealed details of France’s first draft of its “multi-annual energy plan” in June. Under this plan France will focus on reducing greenhouse gas

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emissions from coal power and slowing the reduction of its nuclear energy.\textsuperscript{1432} The previous government’s 2015 energy transition law committed France to reducing the share of its nuclear power from 75\% to 50\% by 2025 but that target has now been postponed to 2035.\textsuperscript{1433}

On 24 January 2018 at the World Economic Forum President Emmanuel Macron pledged to shut down all of France’s coal-fired power plants by 2021, further signalling his government’s commitment to transforming the energy sector.\textsuperscript{1434}

On 27 March 2018, Jean-Bernard Levy, chairman and CEO of French state-owned utility company EDF, announced the firm’s efforts to move towards renewable energy sources. EDF plans to invest EUR 8 billion between 2018 and 2035 to become a European market leader in electricity storage. Levy explains the rationale saying “with storage we can smooth out the intermittency of renewable energy and guarantee the balancing of power grids.”\textsuperscript{1435}

France has committed significant monetary contributions and policy changes to facilitate the transition to clean energy.

France has fully complied with its commitment concerning energy and clean technology due to its fully developed and robust investment plan focused on efficient and renewable energy.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Leigh Bohner}

\textbf{Germany: 0}

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to “to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

Germany’s Energiewende, or renewable energy transition, has been seen as the best practice for other countries to follow.\textsuperscript{1436} However, the Energiewende focused on subsidising renewables without action on phasing out fossil fuels, and even one of Germany’s climate negotiators, Jocehn Flasbarth, stated that “our assumptions were too optimistic.”\textsuperscript{1437}

On 9 November 2017, Germany is on course to miss its 2020 climate target, according to a new study by think tank Agora Energiewende. Germany has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 40\% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, but Agora calculates that without drastic new


measures, the country will be looking at a reduction of just 30% to 31%. The think tank said Germany was jeopardizing its reputation as a leader in the global fight against climate change. If things continue as they are, Germany will miss its 2020 target by 120 million tons of carbon dioxide.\textsuperscript{1438}

On 17 April 2018, Energy Minister Peter Altmaier confirmed Germany’s target to halve coal-fired power output by 2030 which would result in a 60% carbon emissions cut from coal fired plants.\textsuperscript{1439}

Germany has partially complied with the commitment because, despite announcements on energy ambitions, Germany has lacked concrete action to follow through with its climate targets since 28 May 2017.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Bethlehem Solomon}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on job creation with relation to the clean energy sector and clean technology.

On 3 October 2017, DuPont hosted an event in Rome, Italy on 11 October 2017 to discuss mitigation strategies and new business opportunities for photovoltaics in Italy.\textsuperscript{1440}

On 24 October 2017, Italy announced that it is planning to phase out the use of coal energy and implement renewable energy strategies.\textsuperscript{1441} This phase out is a part of the country’s National Energy Strategy and calls for investments of USD 204 billion through 2030 in infrastructure, renewable energy, and energy efficiency development.\textsuperscript{1442} The energy strategy has set goals to decrease carbon emissions from the energy sector by 39% by 2030 and 63% by 2050.\textsuperscript{1443}

On 4 May 2018, the Italian National Research Council and Italian energy company, ENI, partnered up to invest EUR20 million over a five-year period to innovate and diversify clean energy resources available in Italy.\textsuperscript{1444} Scientific research will focus on nuclear fusion, water resources, agriculture, and the Arctic ecosystem in four strategic areas of the country: Puglia, Sicily, Campania and Basilicata.\textsuperscript{1445}

Italy initiated a launch of a national action plan pertaining to clean technology and has invested in the creation of jobs in the energy sector.
Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kymone Fletcher

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to “harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

On 1 August 2017, Hiroshige Seko, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry began discussions to revise Japan’s basic energy plan, which has seen no significant energy policies established since 2014. Following the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent Fukushima nuclear disaster Japan reassessed its reliance on nuclear power as its primary source of electricity generation. Popular opinion in Japan, concerned over the safety of nuclear power, favoured the introduction of renewable energy policies. However, more recently the administration of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has characterized nuclear energy as an “important baseload power source that contributes to a stable energy supply.”

On 27 August 2017, Japan’s Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry have implemented a carbon offset campaign, which focuses on offsetting carbon dioxide emissions from visitor centres in “national parks, sightseeing ships, and authorized vehicles” through carbon dioxide emission reduction/removal credits. This campaign began in August 2017 in six national parks within the Hokkaido Prefecture and has since spread to other national parks and world natural heritage sites across Japan.

On 25 January 2018, speaking in January during a meeting of the International Renewable Energy Agency, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Kono, criticized the Japanese government’s energy policy as “lamentable” and pledged to promote renewable energy sources as part of the country’s commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement.

making solar power generation in Japan one of the most expensive in the world. Director of the renewable energy division, Takuya Yamazaki further revealed that the cost of renewables in Japan is still twice as expensive as Europe and the U.S. Nevertheless, Japan is a leading country in innovation, specifically the research and development of a new type of “printable” photovoltaic solar cell, that will help to further reduce costs in the solar power market. A Japanese university is also working to develop an “all solid-state battery” for the auto industry.

Although Japan continues to commit to a more robust renewable energy policy its current policies, and relative inaction do not provide significant measures in either job creation or growth for the renewable energy sector. As such, Japan has only partially complied with its commitment concerning energy and clean technology.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Leigh Bobner

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to “to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

On 12 October 2017, the Ministry for Climate Change and Industry released The Clean Growth Strategy, which contains 50 policies and proposals, of which 30 are brand-new announcements. Included in this strategy is a strong dedication to growth and job creation. The UK already has 430,000 jobs in low-carbon businesses and their supply chains, and the most recent research shows that the low-carbon economy is growing rapidly, by between 10% and 12% a year from now until 2030, four times faster than growth in the broader economy as a whole. By that estimate, in just 13 years, it expected that the UK will have up to two million more jobs in this sector and increase exports by up to GBP 170 billion each year. Furthermore, the government is spending GBP 2.6 billion on innovation to support a transition to a low-carbon economy.

The Minister of Climate Change and Industry has made clear that the UK plays a pivotal role in signing the Paris climate agreement. Moreover, the ministry has reaffirmed that a low-carbon transition can go hand-in-hand with economic growth and that will sit at the core of the industrial

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strategy. Minister Claire Perry has emphasized, that “by focusing on clean growth, we can cut the cost of energy, drive economic prosperity, create high value jobs and improve our quality of life.”

This new strategy demonstrates the commitment of the UK to transition into a low-carbon economy and create shared value through this transition.

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

Analyst: Bethlehem Solomon

United States: −1

The United States has not complied with its commitment to “harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

On 29 June 2017, the Trump administration, including the Department of the Interior, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), proposed “energy dominance” at the Unleashing American Energy event. The plan includes increasing American exports of liquefied natural gas and coal as well as the promotion of lending for overseas coal projects.

On 27 September 2017, the Department of Energy proposed a rule to shift the pricing of electricity in power markets to bolster the use of coal and nuclear power. Energy Secretary Rick Perry claimed the new rule would benefit the energy grid by catering to baseload energy sources, which include coal and nuclear plants.

On 3 October 2017, the Environmental Protection Agency launched “Smart Sectors,” a partnership program between the EPA and regulated industries designed to enhance a pro-business and pro-environment collaboration. The program allows industries to collaborate with the EPA in the molding of business and environmental regulations. Currently, no environmental, health, or conservation groups are included as partners. There are also no measurements offered by the EPA regarding the progress of “Smart Sectors” since its launch.

On 10 October 2017, Chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, Scott Pruitt, signed a proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan. The 2015 legislation mandated a carbon emissions cut of 32% (870 million tons of carbon dioxide) from 2005 levels in the U.S. power sector by 2030. In repealing this measure, the EPA loosens regulations on the coal industry, thus slowing the transition towards renewable energy.

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On 23 October 2017, the U.S. Department of the Interior announced a plan to auction off oil and gas leases for 77 million acres of federal waters. The area includes all unleased lands on the Gulf of Mexico’s outer continental shelf, in waters off the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. An EPA estimate suggests that if the available 48 billion barrels of oil and 141 trillion cubic feet of gas are burned in their entirety, this would add the equivalent of more than 28 billion tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.\textsuperscript{1463}

On 13 November 2017, the Trump administration declared its intention to support coal, natural gas, and nuclear energy in response to climate change. At the 23rd Conference of the Parties in Bonn during a program entitled “The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power in Climate Mitigation,” the U.S. promoted the exploration of “how the U.S. will be a leader in cutting carbon emissions through cleaner, more efficient fossil fuels and other energy sources.”\textsuperscript{1464}

On 4 January 2018, the Department of the Interior announced a five-year plan to open 90% of American coastal waters to oil drilling. The Department outlined 47 possible auctions for drilling rights in the continental shelf, including off the coast of Alaska, California, and Florida. Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke highlighted the plan as fuel for the U.S. energy sector both domestically and abroad.\textsuperscript{1465}

On 8 January 2018, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission dismissed Energy Secretary Rick Perry’s proposal to subsidize the domestic coal and nuclear industry. The regulators stated renewables did not present a significant threat to the country’s resiliency grid, countering the Secretary’s argument for the proposal.\textsuperscript{1466}

On 22 March 2018, Congress passed a spending bill which increased funding for clean energy programs. Included in the measure is a 14% rise in the budget for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, a 16% rise for the the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, and a 19% rise for the Office of Nuclear Energy. The augmented funding manifests congressional support for clean energy endeavours.\textsuperscript{1467}

On 27 April 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Transportation Department revealed a policy draft designed to curb greenhouse gas emissions and fuel economy standards for the auto industry. The plan would erode a major constituent of Obama administration acclimate policy as well as challenge California’s state right to monitor its own standards. While specifics are yet...
to be announced, the change weakens regulatory measures intended to embolden clean energy efforts.\textsuperscript{1468}

The United States has not complied with the commitment concerning energy and clean technology. The federal government has regressed policies that support clean economic growth and job creation and has instead bolstered development in fossil fuel industries both domestically and abroad.

Thus, the United States receives a score of $-1$.

\textit{Analyst: Carey Davis}

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to “harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

On 31 May 2017, the EU set in motion a new mobility package that aims to help the sector move towards clean energy and digitalisation, while keeping it competitive and socially fair. These proposals encourage cleaner transport and complement existing packages and initiatives for energy efficiency. The decision to target the mobility sector in a move towards clean energy is of significance because the sector directly employs five million people and contributes to nearly a fifth of EU’s greenhouse gas emissions.\textsuperscript{1469}

On 2 June 2017, the EU and China partook in the EU-China Energy Dialogue in Brussels, during which they reaffirmed their commitment to bilateral cooperation on energy and climate.\textsuperscript{1470} Despite the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, the EU and China proposed to deepen existing commitments. The EU and China released a ten-page joint statement that reflects their multilateral approach to ensure a global clean energy economy.\textsuperscript{1471}

On 26 June 2017, the European Council adopted a new regulation that establishes a framework for energy efficiency labelling, while further strengthening existing directives on energy efficiency. The aim of this regulation is to better inform consumers on how much energy is used by appliances by re-scaling labels based on technological development.\textsuperscript{1472} The European Council also proposed to revise directives on the energy performance of buildings. Promoting energy efficiency in buildings in Europe is of particular importance, as buildings are the largest single energy consumer in Europe.\textsuperscript{1473}

On 19 September 2017, Eurostat, the European Union’s statistics tracker, changed key rules pertaining to energy efficiency and how to record energy performance contracts in government


\textsuperscript{1471} EU-China Climate Statement is a Manifesto for a New Global Order, E3G. 02 June 2017. Date of Access: 1 November 2017. https://www.e3g.org/news/e3g-updates/eu-china-climate-statement-is-a-manifesto-for-a-new-global-order.


accounts. This makes it simpler for businesses and investors to support clean energy initiatives. This new framework is predicted to promote clean energy development all over the EU.

On 20 September 2017, EU members and partners signed the Tallinn Declaration on e-Energy in Estonia, which is “the first comprehensive agreement of goodwill in the world, that unites the development of energy and information technology.” The Tallinn Declaration on e-Energy reaffirms the EU’s commitment to increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy.

On 22 September 2017, Greece held the first Clean Energy for EU Islands forum which focused on the decarbonisation of EU islands, clean energy transition on EU islands through the creation of local jobs and production of cheap energy to consumers. The forum extends the scope of action taken by the EU to honour its commitment by taking into account EU islands.

On 6 October 2017, the EU and India issued a Joint Declaration on climate change and clean energy at the 14th India-European Summit. In addition, the European Investment Bank (EIB) confirmed a EUR800 million investment for renewable energy projects across India. The European Investment Bank also agreed on a new partnership with the International Solar Alliance (ISA), one of the world’s largest lenders for renewable energy. The agreement supports renewable energy expansion through the financing for development and deployment of economical solar energy in ISA member countries.

On 8 November 2017, the European Commission outlined the Clean Mobility Package which aims to speed of the transition to low and zero-emission vehicles. This is the second mobility package of 2017. The Clean Mobility Package proposed a target to lower carbon emissions for new cars and vans by 30% from 2021 to 2030.

Moreover, EUR 3.7 billion will go into other climate related investment schemes to reduce energy emissions.

On 10 December 2017, the EU Covenant of Mayors and the World Alliance for Efficient Solutions signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the EU Energy Day conference. The two organizations aim to connect local and regional authorities with innovative entrepreneurs to stimulate clean energy solutions.

On 11 December 2017, the EU Commission launched a Platform for Coal Regions in Transition, which is intended to be one of the elements of the 2016 Clean Energy package. This platform will initially focus on coal regions and will gradually expand into carbon-intensive regions.

On 12 December 2017, the EU Commission announced an Action Plan for the Planet at the One Planet Summit in Paris. This Action Plan consists of 10 initiatives “for a modern and clean economy” such as Urban Investment Support for European Cities, Clean Energy for Islands Initiative, and EU Rulebook for Investment in Energy Performance of Buildings.

On 12 December 2017, the EU Commission announced an Action Plan for the Planet at the One Planet Summit in Paris. This Action Plan consists of 10 initiatives “for a modern and clean economy” such as Urban Investment Support for European Cities, Clean Energy for Islands Initiative, and EU Rulebook for Investment in Energy Performance of Buildings.

On 25 January 2018, EU members agreed to invest EUR 873 million to support 17 electricity and gas projects as a part of the Connecting Europe Facility grant. These projects aim to create more interconnected electricity lines and gas pipelines to enhance integration of renewable technologies and competitiveness.

On 6 February 2018, the board of the EIB approved of the Smart Finance for Smart Buildings initiative, which focuses on making smart grants “to make investments in energy efficiency projects in residential buildings more attractive to private investors.” Furthermore, this initiative will provide help with project development to households that lack the skills and capacity to conduct such projects.

On 19 March 2018, the EU Commission made EUR 200 million of funding available under Connecting Europe Facility Energy grants. This funding is intended for projects that work in the “areas of electricity, smart grids, cross-border carbon dioxide network and gas infrastructure.”


On 23 April 2018, the first EU-Egypt Sustainable Energy Forum occurred in Cairo. The Memorandum of Understanding for a Strategic Cooperation in Energy between Egypt and the European Union, which reflected updates in energy sector cooperation with a focus on clean energy transition, was signed.1489

Overall, the EU contributed a significant amount to its commitment regarding clean energy and technology.

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

*Analyst: Micaela Tam*

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12. Climate Change: Paris Agreement

“Understanding this process, the Heads of State and of Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom and the Presidents of the European Council and of the European Commission reaffirm their strong commitment to swiftly implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.” [NB: The United States is excluded.]

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

<table>
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Background

Climate change has become one of the world’s foremost policy challenges. In response to this, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement was adopted by consensus at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. The long-term goal of the Agreement is to mitigate climate change or reduce emissions by keeping the global temperature rise to “well below” 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with a more ambitious aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C. According to recent World Bank data, global temperatures have already risen 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels. The agreement also seeks to strengthen the capacity of countries to adapt to and deal with the impacts of climate change in line with their own national objectives and to provide financing assistance to developing countries to help mitigate the effects of climate change. It is important to note that while this agreement is legally binding in forcing governments to accept and accommodate for the 1.5–2°C limit, the commitments on curbing greenhouse gas emissions in line with that goal are not. Moreover the combined nationally determined contributions (NDCs), discussed in detail below, if fully implemented would keep the world on a trajectory for 2.5 to 4°C.

In November 2016, COP22 was held in Marrakech, Morocco, and served as the first meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. The Marrakech Partnership for Global Action was announced, which states a common vision for accelerating climate action, and serves as a complement to the Paris Agreement.

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A core component of the Paris Agreement requires that all Parties submit comprehensive national climate action plans or NDCs, which outline individual member efforts to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. Each NDC reflects a country’s goals for reducing national emissions within the context of its domestic capacities and circumstances, and requires regular reporting on emissions and implementation efforts. Collectively, these NDCs underpin global efforts to achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement. A global stocktaking exercise of NDCs is to be held every five years to assess collective progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and to further inform on national actions by all Parties. Based on this stocktaking exercise, members will then submit new NDCs, which are expected to be more ambitious and demonstrate greater action than their previous plans.\textsuperscript{1494} Prior to this stocktake, parties have agreed to jumpstart the five-year cycle with a facilitative dialogue on collective progress in 2018 (FD2018) — this will be launched at COP23, to be held in Bonn, Germany in November 2017 and will carry through to 2018. The aim is to accelerate momentum for climate action and inform on the preparation of subsequent NDCs to be submitted by 2020, which will run through 2030.\textsuperscript{1495}

Another element of the Paris Agreement is the pledge by developed countries to mobilise USD 100 billion per year in public and private finance by 2020 for climate mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. This follows on the Copenhagen Accord brokered in December 2009, which also established the Green Climate Fund and is now a major finance mechanism amongst a few others for supporting vulnerable countries in responding to the challenges of climate change.\textsuperscript{1496}

The G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative, another climate finance initiative which aims to increase access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against the impacts of climate change for up to 400 million people in vulnerable countries by 2020, was adopted at the G7 summit in June 2015. This initiative is to be implemented in partnership between the G7 members and the developing and emerging economies.\textsuperscript{1497}

Finally, the Paris Agreement also focuses on climate adaptation. In Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, the “Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.” It also recognizes that “adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”\textsuperscript{1498}

On 1 June 2017, an executive order was signed by U.S. president Donald Trump that withdrew the United States from the Paris Agreement. Although the U.S. remains a part of the UNFCCC, Trump has said it will not implement the Paris Accord, including its contributions to the Green Climate

\textsuperscript{1494} UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Date of Access: 12 October 2017. http://unfccc.int/focus/items/10240.php
Fund and reporting on carbon data. Other governments, including the rest of the G7 members at Taormina, responded by strongly reaffirming their commitment to the swift implementation of the Paris Agreement.

**Commitment Features**

In the Taormina Leaders’ Declaration, the G7 “reaffirm their strong commitment to swiftly implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.” This commitment is a signal to the global community that members accept their responsibilities under the Paris Agreement. In Article 2 of the Agreement, it contains three main goals set forth to keep global temperatures well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels: 1) The mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions through individually determined NDCs, 2) Climate financing and 3) Climate change adaptation.

When G7 members reaffirm their “strong” commitment to the Paris Agreement, it is understood that all parties, excluding the United States, acknowledge their individual roles in meeting the collective goal of keeping the global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This indicates a recognition of the need to implement the NDCs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to contribute to climate financing to help vulnerable countries mitigate adverse consequences of climate change, and to foster adaptation to climate change. Pledging their support for these initiatives through the implementation of all three goals during this current compliance cycle indicates a “strong” commitment to the Paris Agreement. The Agreement does not prioritize one goal over the other therefore the following reports will place equal importance in all three goals.

**Nationally Determined Contributions**

NDCs themselves are not legally binding, amending them with progressively stronger commitments for curbing greenhouse gas emissions in line with keeping the global temperature rise to well below 2°C, despite the lack of an enforcement mechanism, are. Based on this, the agreement allows for flexibility in developing, updating and implementing NDCs to decarbonise various sectors of the domestic economy and thus, can take a number of forms based on country context and capacities, with subsequently more ambitious policy actions for later years. Hence, policy actions taken or national legislation introduced to meet this threshold are viewed as clear steps towards countries meeting their responsibilities under the Paris Agreement. Such actions include but are not limited to expanding the use of clean electricity and low-carbon fuels, phasing out coal-fired plants, pricing carbon emissions, investing in green infrastructure and clean technology innovation, and reducing emissions in the transportation and built environment sectors through adoption of green building codes and supporting the transition from high-to low emissions vehicles. As agreed at COP21, all NDCs and related communication are publicly available through an NDC registry housed under the UNFCCC.

**Climate Financing**

In Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, the members agree that “developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation.

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http://unfccc.int/focus/ndc_registry/items/9981.php

1503 UNFCCC NDC Registry. Date of Access: 14 October 2017. http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx
in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention … [In addition, they] shall aim to ensure efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans.”

The key action is to show evidence of making financial contributions to various bilateral and multilateral climate funds including but not limited to the UK’s International Climate Fund, Germany’s International Climate Initiative, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility. Developed countries have pledged to mobilize USD 100 billion a year in public and private funds by 2020 to support developing and emerging economies in their efforts to tackle climate change.

Climate Adaptation

Adaptation is defined as “adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.”

The adaptation action should “follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems … [Parties should also] recognize the importance of support for and international cooperation on adaptation efforts and the importance of taking into account the needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”

Examples of adaptation includes but is not limited to “proactive measures such as crop and livelihood diversification, seasonal climate forecasting, community-based disaster risk reduction, famine early warning systems, climate insurance, water storage, supplementary irrigation and so on. They also include reactive or ex-post adaptations, for example, emergency response, disaster recovery, and migration.” Adaptation action can be targeted domestically or internationally and often works hand in hand with climate financing measures.

Thus, a G7 member can be considered to have fully complied with this pledge and will receive a score of +1 if it has signalled its strong commitment to the Paris Agreement through clear policy actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the implementation of its NDC during this compliance cycle AND has contributed to climate funds AND has taken adaptive measures against climate change. If a member has only shown evidence of implementing two of the three goals, it will receive a score of 0. Finally, if the member has only implemented one or less of the goals, it will be considered non-compliant and receive a score of −1.

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1505 UNFCCC Newsroom: List of Recent Climate Funding Announcements. Date of Access: 13 October 2017.
http://newsroom.unfccc.int/financial-flows/list-of-recent-climate-funding-announcements/

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php


## Scoring Guidelines

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has shown evidence of support and implementation of two out of the three Paris goals: implementation of NDCs, supported climate financing, and/or fostered adaptation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member shown evidence of implementing their NDCs during this compliance cycle AND has contributed to climate funds AND has taken adaptive measures against climate change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lead Analyst: Laila Kanji*

## Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to the Paris Agreement and has taken policy actions towards lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, it has contributed to climate funds during this compliance cycle and has supported adaptation programs in Northern Canada.

On 1 June 2017, Prime Minister Trudeau addressed the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement. He stated that “We are proud that Canada stands united with all the other parties that support the Agreement. We will continue to work with our domestic and international partners to drive progress on one of the greatest challenges we face as a world.” This was reaffirmed by the Canadian Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, saying “If the U.S Administration is going to step back on climate action, Canada is going to step up and do even more.”

On 9 September 2017, Environment and Climate Change Minister, Catherine McKenna, announced the government would double its standard contribution to the Intergovernmental Plan on Climate Change, the international body for assessing climate change science from CAD 150,000 to CAD 300,000 for every year until 2020.

On 15–16 September 2017, Canada, the EU and China co-hosted the Ministerial on Climate Action in Montreal, Canada. This event brought together ministers and representatives from 34 countries comprising G20 members and non-members to further galvanise global momentum for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

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On 7 November 2017, Canada announced its support for the International Energy Agency’s Clean Energy Transitions Programme through a contribution of CAD 1 million to promote clean energy transitions around the world.1514

On 13 November 2017, Minister McKenna co-chaired the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition event at the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) in Bonn, Germany. The coalition brings together 30 governments and more than 140 businesses to advocate pricing carbon emissions, in order to prevent the global average temperature from rising by more than 2°C.1515 According to a government statement, “Canada will continue taking an active approach, both domestically and internationally, to champion carbon pricing as a key policy instrument to combat climate change.”1516

On 13 November 2017, McKenna announced an investment of more than CAD 2 million over three years to support Côte d’Ivoire and Senegal in developing regulations that will reduce methane emissions from landfills.1517

On 16 November 2017, the Canada and the United Kingdom launched the Powering Past Coal Alliance, a group of more than 20 countries, which plans to eliminate the use of coal power as a source of energy. The alliance commits to setting coal phase out targets and not make further investments in coal-fired electricity in their jurisdictions or abroad.1518 At COP23, McKenna affirmed that “we’re seeing huge momentum for this move away from coal and towards clean power.”1519

On 12 December 2017, McKenna attended the One Planet Summit in Paris, which aimed to bring together several international actors on the topic of climate change.1520 At the summit, McKenna reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to the Paris Agreement, expressing her opinion that “The Paris Agreement is driving climate action around the world, and Canada is playing a leading role. From carbon pricing partnerships to phasing out coal, the global momentum for climate action is real and growing.”1521

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On 12 December 2017, at the One Planet Summit, Canada and the World Bank Group entered a partnership to support developing countries in achieving climate change action, in order to support the Paris Agreement.\footnote{Minister McKenna advances Canada’s climate leadership at Paris One Planet Summit, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 13 December 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/minister_mckennaadvancescanadasclimateleadershipatparisoneplanet0.html} The agreement aims to accelerate the global transition away from coal, and to support small island states in developing renewable energy technologies. On the agreement, McKenna stated that she “is very pleased that we can also support developing countries in their transition to cleaner power.”\footnote{Canada and the World Bank Group to support the clean energy transition in developing countries and Small Island Developing States, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/canada_and_the_worldbankgrouptosupportthecleanenergytransitionin.html}

On 12 December 2017, Canada signed on to the Declaration on Carbon Markets in the Americas, which aims to strengthen international cooperation on the pricing of carbon. Canada was joined by Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and 2 U.S states.\footnote{Minister McKenna advances Canada’s climate leadership at Paris One Planet Summit, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 13 December 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/minister_mckennaadvancescanadasclimateleadershipatparisoneplanet0.html}

On 13 December 2017, McKenna proposed a regulatory framework for Canada’s Clean Fuel Standard. The framework intends to serve as a basis for regulations which will mandate cleaner fuels in buildings, industries, and vehicles in order to reduce Canada’s greenhouse gas emissions.\footnote{Minister McKenna releases framework to make Canada’s fuels cleaner, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/minister_mckennareleasesframeworktomakecanadasfuelscleaner.html}

On 9 January 2018, three community projects in Nunavut received funding from the federal government’s climate adaptation program Canada’s Climate Change Preparedness in the North. “The chosen projects will get a combined total of CAD 1.7 million over four years. The government of Nunavut received CAD 500,000 this year and will receive less and less each year as the projects find additional funding.”\footnote{3 community projects get off the ground in Nunavut with new climate change adaptation funding. CBC News, 9 January 2018. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/nunavut-climate-change-adaptation-funding-1.4478400}

On 15 January 2018, McKenna proposed legislation on pricing carbon pollution in Canada, based on a “use more, pay more” model that would cover all industrial sectors except the electricity sector, which would be included at a later date. The legislation is part of the Pan Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change that was agreed to by most provinces, territories and the federal government in December 2016, whereby provinces would choose to implement their own system or go with the federal system. Provinces choosing their own system would have to outline details by 1 September 2018.\footnote{Margo McDiarmid, Ottawa’s new carbon pricing plan will reward clean companies. CBC News, 15 January 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/carbon-pricing-draft-legislation-1.4487421}
On 14 March 2018, McKenna launched a CAD 500 million Low Carbon Economy Challenge, a program through which applicants of any size (including individuals, municipalities, businesses, etc) can apply for funding for projects to reduce greenhouse gases.\textsuperscript{1528}

On 15 March 2018, François-Philippe Champagne, Minister of International Trade, announced CAD 15 million of funding to help connect Canadian firms to international financing for climate projects in developing countries.\textsuperscript{1529}

On 16 March 2017, McKenna outlined that CAD 1.3 billion of Canada’s Budget 2018 would be reserved for climate adaptation initiatives such as land conservation, and land and species restoration. McKenna stated that this investment “will help protect our lands and wildlife, promote biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, and improve our resilience to climate change.”\textsuperscript{1530}

On 4 April 2018, McKenna announced that the Government of Canada would be working to create the Canadian Centre for Climate Services, a hub from which Canadians would be able to access reliable climate information and tools.\textsuperscript{1531}

On 9 April 2018, Canada entered into a collaboration partnership with the United Kingdom and Bloomberg Philanthropies in order to support global efforts to move from coal-powered electricity to renewable energy, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The collaboration involves producing research on how various governments are working to implement sustainable energy.\textsuperscript{1532}

On 17 April 2018, the Trudeau government announced a 53.5% budget increase from last fiscal year for Environment and Climate Change Canada to CAD 1.5 billion in the coming year. The biggest increase will be CAD 473 million for the Low Carbon Economy Fund and the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, which will receive CAD 14.5 million.\textsuperscript{1533}

On 17 April 2018, McKenna and France’s Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicholas Hulot, signed the France-Canada Partnership on Climate and the Environment, to

collaborate on the implementation of the Paris Agreement through information-sharing on carbon pricing, biodiversity protection measures, and sustainable finance.\[1534\]

On 26 April 2018, McKenna announced new methane regulations intended to reduce methane emissions in the oil and gas sector, and conserve natural-gas resources. McKenna stated that “These regulations are smart and practical measures that support clean technology and good new jobs in the oil and gas sector. By better detecting and patching leaks, companies will be able to save — and sell — natural gas that’s going into the atmosphere today. Canada is a leader in clean competitiveness, and, with these regulations, we’re showing that the environment and the economy go hand in hand.”\[1535\]

Canada has taken policy actions to implement its NDC goals, have contributed to climate funds this cycle in support of developing economies efforts to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change and has allocated funds from climate adaptation programs in Northern Canada.

Thus, Canada receives a +1.

**Analyst: Zahireen Tarefdar**

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with reaffirming its commitment to the Paris Agreement by taking steps to meet the nationally determined contribution (NDC) submitted by European Union, on behalf of all its members and started adaptation measures in collaboration with Sweden.

On 2 June 2017, French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean Yves Le Drian reaffirmed that France is “fully committed” to the Paris Agreement, “following President Trump’s decision to withdraw the United States.”\[1536\]

On 8 June 2017, France launched a website inviting researchers, entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations interested in climate change to apply for research positions in France. The website stated that senior researchers could apply for grants up to EUR 1.5 million, and junior researchers could apply for grants of up to EUR 1 million.\[1537\]

On 6 July 2017 the French Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicolas Hulot, presented the Government’s Climate Plan,\[1538\] which intends to “take greenhouse gas-emitting

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vehicles off the market by 2040,” “achieve carbon neutrality by 2050,” and make France “a leader in the green economy.”

On 17 and 18 July 2017, France and China held the first meeting of the French-Chinese working group on the low-carbon green economy, which is aimed at strengthening dialogue and practical cooperation efforts on climate and energy-related issues. This includes “negotiations on rules for implementing the Paris Agreement before the 24th Conference of the Parties in 2018, to envisage new bilateral cooperation initiatives (notably with respect to green funding) and to discuss respective legislation.”

On 6 September 2017, Hulot presented a draft bill prohibiting the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons to the Council of Ministers, as part of France’s commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement. Under the draft, France will no longer issue exploration permits, and existing operations will not be renewed by 2040. However, France will continue to import and refine oil and, will allow the French company, Total, to explore for oil in overseas territories such as offshore Guyane Maritime in French Guiana.

On 19 September 2017, in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly in New York, French President Emmanuel Macron expressed that the Paris Agreement would not be re-negotiated despite the withdrawal of the United States. During this speech, he also reaffirmed France’s intention to become a carbon-neutral country, and to allocate EUR 5 billion a year to climate action from now until 2020. President Macron also announced the initiative to create the Global Pact for the Environment, which aims to be the first international legally binding document that gathers and harmonizes all environmental laws in one single document.

On 25 October 2017, France approved a climate change action plan for the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement. France affirmed the intention to tackle climate change with Canada, and asked that compliance with the Paris Agreement be an essential clause for all future EU trade agreements.

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On 11 November 2017, France, alongside international partners, launched the Transport Decarbonisation Alliance, which intends to push for further, faster climate action and to create greater political leadership in the transport sector.1546

On 15 November 2017, in reference to the EUR 2 million the US would no longer contribute to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), President Macron stated that Europe would now fill the gap. “I propose that Europe replace America, and France will meet that challenge,” He went on further to say, “I would like to see the largest number of EU countries at our side, all together we can compensate for the loss of US funding but I can guarantee from the start of 2018, the IPCC will have all the money that it needs and it will continue to support our decision-making. They will not miss a single euro.”1547

On 16 November 2017, France partnered with the Powering Past Coal Alliance, which is spearheaded by Canada and the United Kingdom. Member countries have agreed to phase out existing traditional coal power and put a moratorium on any new traditional coal power stations without operational carbon capture and storage.1548

On 6 December 2017, French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Jean Yves-Le Drian, released a statement saying that he “welcome[s] the achievement today of the International Solar Alliance of status as an international organization.” The International Solar Alliance was launched by France and India in 2015 to facilitate the large-scale deployment of solar energy in 121 countries.1549

On 8 December 2017, France and Sweden announced a climate adaptive collaboration on green finance to boost transition to the low-carbon economy. “The first area is green transport, clean energy, and smart systems, followed by green financing for climate resilient economies, digital transformation, and health and life sciences innovation.”1550

On 12 December 2017, France delivered the One Planet Summit in Paris. The event was aimed at bringing together international actors from public and private finance in order to discuss tackling climate change and assisting nations towards achieving their NDCs.1551 The French government identified 12 international commitments from the even covering topics such as climate investment,
green energy, women’s empowerment in the green economy, urban financing, protecting the ozone layer, and environmental health.1552

On 12 December 2017, the French Ministry of Higher Education, with the use of funding from the BNP Paribas Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, launched the One Planet Fellowship, a five-year program of USD 15 million.1553 The fellowship is designed to support 600 African and European researchers in facilitating climate change adaptation in Africa.1554

On 11 January 2018, in response to being asked whether or not it would be possible for the United States to rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement, French President Emmanuel Macron said “the door isn’t closed.”1555

On 29 January 2018 at the World Economic Forum in Davos, President Macron announced all the country’s coal-fired plants will shut down by 2021 or two years earlier than planned. He also stated the advantages and the economic benefits of climate action including that clean energy technologies are evidently more cost competitive than coal plants.1556

On 12 March 2018, President Macron pledged EUR 700 million to the International Solar Alliance (ISA), reiterating the country’s commitment to the alliance and clean energy. Launched in 2015 by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, ISA is an inter-governmental organization of 60 members that aims to mobilize USD 1 trillion in funds for future solar generation, storage and technology across the world.1557

On 18 March to 23 March 2018, France sent a delegation of over 200, lead by French Ambassador for the Environment Xavier Sticker, to the World Water Forum in Brasilia, Brazil. The forum brought together international actors to discuss water sustainability and climate change.1558

On 22 March 2018, Macron said Europe must set a minimum price for carbon, which would incentivise greener investments. According to Macron this would need to be accompanied by a tax


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on goods from countries beyond Europe’s borders who do not “make the same environmental choices.”

On 29 March 2018, French and German Environment Ministers Nicolas Hulot and Svenja Schulze, met and discussed Franco-German environmental cooperation. According to Ministers Hulot and Schulze, “tackling climate change is one of the biggest challenges our society faces. Franco-German cooperation in this area is vital, also for the EU, which must maintain its leading role at international level in implementing the Paris Agreement.” They also announced the creation of new working group to develop measures for achieving long-term climate goals and increasing EU climate targets for 2030.

On 17 April 2018, France’s Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicholas Hulot, and Canada’s Minister for Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, signed the France-Canada Partnership on Climate and the Environment, to collaborate on the implementation of the Paris Agreement through information-sharing on carbon pricing, biodiversity protection measures, and sustainable finance.

On 25 April 2018 in a speech to the US Congress, President Macron said “By polluting the oceans, not mitigating CO2 emissions, and destroying our biodiversity — we are killing our planet. Let us face it. There is no planet B.”

On 25 April 2018 at the meeting of the One Planet Summit coalition “2050 Pathways Platform,” France alongside six other EU member states called for greater EU ambition in presenting long-term pathways towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement.

France has reaffirmed its commitment and has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and implement EU’s NDC goals. In addition, France has also committed funds to fostering an adaptive and climate resilient low carbon economy with Sweden. Finally, France has facilitated the directing of funds to climate adaptation measures in Africa. In terms of financing, there is no evidence to show that France has yet contributed funds to any international climate change fund within this compliance cycle. However, it should be noted that France has committed USD 577 million in grants to the Green Climate Fund outside of the compliance assessment period.


Thus, France receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Zahireen Tarefdar}

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement. The country has shown evidence of strong support for climate financing and in greenhouse gas reduction to comply with EU’s nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and has issued funds in support of climate adaptation in developing countries.

On 1 June 2016, responding to the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks said: “Over the years, the US has been a valuable ally on global climate action. Without the United States, the historic breakthrough in Paris would not have been possible. But the Paris Agreement will endure, even without the US. Others will lead the way and we Europeans will certainly be among them.”\footnote{Hendricks: Trump’s decision will not stop climate action, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 1 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018.}

On 2 June 2017, Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary at the German Environment Ministry, met with Russia’s Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Sergei Donskoi to discuss strengthening their countries’ cooperation in environmental protection and climate policy, focussing in particular on the implementation of the Paris climate agreement. This cooperation will focus on improving energy and resource efficiency, accelerating the deployment of renewable energies and providing incentive schemes to support the modernisation of Russia’s energy industry.\footnote{Germany and Russia to strengthen environment and climate cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 2 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018.}

On 4 September 2017, Germany and France issued a joint statement on their intent to advance the swift implementation of the Paris Agreement at the European Level. The meeting kicked off closer cooperation between the two countries on environmental protection and climate action between French and German cities and municipalities.\footnote{German and French Environment Ministries’ meeting, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 4 September. Date of Access: 20 January 2018.}

On 2 November 2017, the German Environment Ministry launched its European Climate Initiative (EUKI), which sponsors projects in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe through a competition of ideas aimed at strengthening European climate action cooperation and integration.\footnote{Launch of European Climate Initiative, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 2 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018.}

On 6 November 2017, at the opening of the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23), the German government announced another EUR 100 million to support developing countries in climate change adaptation. This comprises the Federal Environment Ministry pledge of EUR 50 million to the Adaptation Fund and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

\footnote{https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/24868/Status_of_Pledges.pdf/eef538d3-2987-4659-8c7c-5566ed6af0d9}

\footnote{https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/hendricks-trumps-decision-will-not-stop-climate-action/}


\footnote{https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/deutsch-franzoesisches-arbeitstreffen-der-umweltministerien/}

\footnote{https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/start-der-europaeschen-klimainitiative/}
contribution of EUR 50 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, which provides targeted support in climate change adaptation to the poorest countries.\(^{1569}\)

On 7 November 2017, the International Energy Agency launched its Clean Energy Transitions Programme, of which Germany provided EUR 6 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.\(^{1570}\)

On 13 November 2017 on the sidelines of COP23, Germany and the Marshall Islands announced a joint project intended to advance the development of low-emission maritime shipping, a project supported with EUR 9.5 million under Germany’s International Climate Initiative.\(^{1571}\)

On 14 November 2017, three funding announcements were pledged by Germany. The first was Germany and Britain’s contribution of USD 153 million to expand programs to fight climate change and deforestation in the Amazon rainforest. Of that amount, some USD 88 million will go towards a programme that pays indigenous peoples and farmers in exchange for maintaining forest cover and will also provide funding for related sustainable economic development projects. Germany will also increase its investments in the Amazon Fund by USD 39.9 million.\(^{1572}\) Secondly, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development said it would provide EUR 31 million to the NDC Partnership, which supports emerging economies and developing countries in translating the provisions of the Paris Agreement into national climate action plans. The partnership will be implemented by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit and the Partnership’s Secretariat.\(^{1573}\) Finally, Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, announced USD 125 million for the the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions, which aims to provide insurance to 400 million more poor and vulnerable people by 2020.\(^{1574}\)

On 15 November 2017, Germany in partnership with United Nations Development Programme, the European Commission and Spain launched a the NDC Support Programme. This programme is an

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additional tool to the NDC Partnership to help developing and emerging economies to implement their NDCs and related development objectives.\textsuperscript{1575}

On 14 December 2017 at the One Planet Summit, Germany alongside four other EU members, stated their commitment to implement or evaluate the introduction of a meaningful carbon price in relevant sectors. Furthermore, the said carbon pricing should be predictable and grow over time to meet the Paris Agreement objective of maintaining global warming well below 2 degrees.\textsuperscript{1576}

On 1 February 2018, The Federal Environment Ministry’s EUKI called for non-profit organisations to submit project ideas on inner-European cooperation in the field of climate action. These bilateral and multilateral projects would need to strengthen exchanges on climate action best practices and foster climate policy dialogue with other EU members. According to Hendricks, “in the European Union we have a unique opportunity to take ambitious climate action together and, by doing so, to achieve the Paris climate goals. It is important to ensure that all European countries are involved in implementation, thus establishing climate action as a connecting element in Europe.”\textsuperscript{1577}

On 21-22 February 2018, the first network conference for EUKI, the European Climate Initiative was held in Berlin. The objective was to facilitate exchange of good practices regarding implementation of the Paris Agreement in Europe and to encourage networking among representatives of non-governmental organizations, think tanks, the scientific community and industry associations. Solutions for greenhouse gas mitigation in the energy, buildings, transport and agriculture sectors were also discussed.\textsuperscript{1578}

On 5 March 2018, Hendricks along with 13 other EU environment and climate ministers released a joint letter advocating for a climate-friendly EU budget. Minister Hendricks noted "Climate action depends on steering investments in the right direction. The EU budget has to set an example here. Subsidies that are not in line with the Paris Agreement should be discontinued as quickly as possible."\textsuperscript{1579}

On 29 March 2018, German and French Environment Ministers Svenja Schulze and Nicolas Hulot, met and discussed Franco-German environmental cooperation. According to Ministers Schulze and Hulot, “tackling climate change is one of the biggest challenges our society faces. Franco-German cooperation in this area is vital, also for the EU, which must maintain its leading role at international level in implementing the Paris Agreement.” They also announced the creation of new working


group to develop measures for achieving long-term climate goals and increasing EU climate targets for 2030.\textsuperscript{1580}

On 19 April 2018, the Ninth German-Japanese Dialogue Forum on Environment and Energy was held, focusing on methods for implementing renewable energies and low-emission systems in the transport sector. Potential solutions included increasing efficiency, electric vehicles and the use of renewable energy in the sector as well as more flexible use of modes of transport, new mobility concepts and digital solutions.\textsuperscript{1581}

On 23 April 2018, Germany along with the International Finance Corporation and European Union, signed agreements to support the Ukrainian government’s work in reducing energy waste and greenhouse gas emissions in the residential sector. Under the agreement, IFC will initially manage up to EUR 53 million, of which EUR 10 million comes from Germany to finance programs of the Ukrainian Energy Efficiency Fund. This project, developed by the Ukrainian government, will provide grants for energy-efficiency renovations in multi-family buildings.\textsuperscript{1582}

On 25 April 2018 at the meeting of the One Planet Summit coalition “2050 Pathways Platform,” Germany alongside six other EU member states called for greater EU ambition in presenting long-term pathways towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement. Karsten Sach, Director General, of the German Ministry for the Environment stated “It is an important step forward that the EU will now develop a new long-term climate strategy based on the Paris Agreement. In parallel to this European process, Germany is expeditiously working on concrete policies and measures for a just transition as committed already in its national 2050 climate strategy.”\textsuperscript{1583}

Germany has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and implement EU NDC goals has contributed to climate financing this cycle in support of developing and emerging economies efforts to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Laila Kanji}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.

On 9 June 2017, the Ministry of Environment signed a deal with governments of Romagna, Lombardy, Piedmont, and Veneto pledging EUR 32 million to limit smog in the Padano basin. This


initiative includes region-wide policies such as better distribution of alternative fuels and initiatives to encourage car-sharing and cycle-pedestrian mobility.\textsuperscript{1584}

On 19 June 2017, in response to the US withdrawal from the Paris agreement, Minister of Environment Gian Luca Galletti underscored the importance of the Paris Agreement as the primary tool to combat climate change, while at the EU Environment Council.\textsuperscript{1585}

On 17 July 2017, Italy signed a Third Party Cost-Sharing Agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement a range of climate change and REDD+forest-related joint and coordinated activities at the global, regional and national level. The partnership will allow Italy and UNDP to work together in areas of climate change, forestry and forest-related sectors such as agriculture and energy, with the goal of enhancing, strengthening and accelerating sustainable forest management, REDD+implementation and REDD+results, particularly in the context of the Green Climate Fund.\textsuperscript{1586}

On 14 August 2017, the Ministry of the Environment announced it will provide EUR 15 million for local administrations on Italy’s smaller islands to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, develop low impact mobility systems and implement other climate change adaptation measures. Each project may receive a maximum of EUR 1 million.\textsuperscript{1587}

On 27 September 2017, Italy and France reinforced their collaboration to fully implement the Paris Agreement, recognizing that achieving its goals requires the participation of both the public and private sectors.\textsuperscript{1588}

On 3 October 2017, the Ministry of Environment issued a decree updating the Minimum Environmental Criteria for public lighting systems in cities. It is estimated that the replacement of all old systems would bring approximately EUR 500 million in savings a year for local authorities, as well as a significant reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.\textsuperscript{1589}

\textsuperscript{1584} Smog: Galletti, 32 milioni per il bacino padano, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 9 June 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/smog-galletti-32-milioni-il-bacino-padano

\textsuperscript{1585} Clima: Galletti, accordo di Parigi non negoziabile, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 19 June 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-galletti-accordo-di-parigi-non-negoziabile


On 12 October 2017, the Ministry of the Environment announced that it will provide EUR 13 million for 14 sustainable mobility projects in South and Central Italy. These will include incentives for car and bike sharing schemes and to promote green transport in urban centres.\textsuperscript{1590}

From 23 to 25 October 2017, Italy hosted the first International Water and Climate Summit, which served as preparation for the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) in Bonn, Germany from 6 to 17 November 2017. The summit promoted integration of water as one of the priority issues of international negotiations on climate change. It allowed experience sharing between local, national and regional administrations in charge of climate change adaptation policies and water resources management as well as bilateral and multilateral donors and other institutions interested in adaptation to climate change and basin management.\textsuperscript{1591} In addition, the Alliance of Italian Enterprises for Water and Climate Change was created by 37 companies under the direction of the Ministry for the Environment. This objectives of the alliance are to incorporate climate change considerations and efficient water management practices into corporate strategy and operations, and share best practices for sustainability.\textsuperscript{1592}

On 7 November 2017, Italy joined the International Energy Agency in launching its Clean Energy Transitions Programme, which will provide EUR 30 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.\textsuperscript{1593}

On 10 November 2017, the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry for the Environment adopted the National Energy Strategy, which aims to make the Italian energy more competitive, sustainable and secure. This is to be achieved through elimination of coal power by 2025, a decrease in energy consumption from 118 to 108 by 2030, doubling of investment to EUR 444 million in green technology by 2021, and a decrease in emissions of 39\% by 2030 and 63\% by 2050. The government will report on its implementation of the National Energy Strategy annually.\textsuperscript{1594}

On 16 November 2017, the Government of Italy and UN Climate Change signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for a fellowship program aimed at building the capacity of small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs) to respond to the challenges of climate change. The “Capacity Award Programme to Advance Capabilities and Institutional Training in one Year (CAPACITY) will help develop local professional expertise by supporting analytical research on climate change, creating networking opportunities with experts and promoting leadership skills of mid-career professionals in SIDS and LDCs. Italy will provide EUR 2.5 million over five years to the program.\textsuperscript{1595} Another MOU was signed between the governments of Italy, Mali and


\textsuperscript{1595} Italy and UN Launch Fellowship Programme for Climate Vulnerable Countries, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare. 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 14 January 2018. http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-programme-climate-vulnerable-countries
Georgia, pledging support for the latter two countries efforts in transitioning to a low-carbon economy and adapting to climate change.\textsuperscript{1596}

On 16 November 2017, Italy partnered with the Powering Past Coal Alliance, which is spearheaded by Canada and the United Kingdom. Member countries have agreed to phase out existing traditional coal power and put a moratorium on any new traditional coal power stations without operational carbon capture and storage.\textsuperscript{1597}

On 21 November 2017, Minister of the Environment Gian Luca Galletti and the Rector of Sapienza Università di Roma, Eugenio Gaudio, signed a memorandum of understanding in line with the National Energy Strategy. This includes bicycle grants, encouraging shared mobility, and the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles and infrastructure for alternatively-fuelled vehicles.\textsuperscript{1598}

On 22 November 2017, Italy pledged USD 7 million to the Adaptation Fund at COP23 in Bonn. This is an increase from USD 2 million in 2015 and USD 5 million in 2016.\textsuperscript{1599}

On 20 March 2018, President of the National Anti-Corruption Authority Raffale Cantone and Minister of the Environment, Gian Luca Galletti signed a Memorandum of Understanding to be more consistent in enforcement of environmental standards set out in the Minimum Environmental Criteria of the recent Public Procurement Code.\textsuperscript{1600} This includes “efficiency in the use of materials and energy, and therefore in the containment of greenhouse gas emissions.”\textsuperscript{1601} Measures include further training for officials, enhanced communication of relevant documents between departments, and “monitoring and supervision” of the National Action Plan on Green Purchases of Public Administration.\textsuperscript{1602} The Green Public Procurement Act is a voluntary measure for governments in

\textsuperscript{1598}Sapienza e Ministero dell’Ambiente insieme per la mobilità sostenibile, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 December 2017. http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/sapienza-e-ministero-dellambiente-insieme-la-mobilita-sostenibile
the European Commission to provide public services with the lowest possible environmental impact.\textsuperscript{1603}

On 22 March 2018, the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea and the Ministry of Economic Development announced the creation of a reward system for using geothermal technology with minimal environmental impact.\textsuperscript{1604} This is to comply with Italy’s National Energy Strategy, which aims to incentivize Italian companies to use renewable energy and de-carbonise the domestic economy.\textsuperscript{1605}

Italy has reaffirmed its commitment, has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and implement its NDC while contributing climate funds and adaptation support to vulnerable countries. Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Clara Geddes}

\textbf{Japan: 0}

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to reaffirm its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.

On 2 June 2017, Japan issued a press release acknowledging the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement and reiterated their intent to implement the agreement with the remaining members of the G7 and G20, highlighting the importance of the role of developed countries.\textsuperscript{1606}

On 5 and 6 July 2017, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ were approved as accredited entities for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In adherence with the stipulation within the Paris Agreement of the importance of funding for climate change, Japan will actively look to support the activities of the GCF through increased public and private support to GCF resources.\textsuperscript{1607}

On 5 September 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted an inclusive meeting that aimed to facilitate discourse between the government and the member companies of the Japan Climate Leaders’ Partnership (Japan-CLP). The group talked of the challenges that private companies face in addressing climate change and how the government and private sector can cooperate effectively to implement the Paris Agreement and prepare for the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23).\textsuperscript{1608}


On 30 October 2017, Japan published its Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change that looks to “accelerate climate change measures and sustainable development in developing countries through ‘co-innovation’ by collaboration with important state and non-state actors, and uptake of advanced technology and know-how to address challenges.”\(^{1609}\) To this end, Japan will establish the “Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation,” which will aim to aid the development of institutions and capacity in developing countries and promote the active engagement of local governments, as well as private institutions. On this basis, Japan will help establish specific programs related to adaptation and mitigation.\(^{1610}\)

On 7 November 2017, the International Energy Agency (IEA) announced the Clean Energy Transitions Programme, a new multi-year, EUR 30 million plan backed by Japan and 12 other countries, to support clean energy transitions around the world. This Programme will leverage the IEA’s unique expertise across all fuels and technologies to help accelerate global clean-energy transitions, particularly in major emerging economies. The work will focus on data and statistics, energy efficiency, renewables, policy guidance and modelling, and technology development and innovation.\(^{1611}\)

On 15 November 2017, the Government of Japan pledged a total of USD 5 million to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), of which the Ministry of the Environment Japan contributed USD 1.67 million. CBIT is a fund to support capacity building relating to accounting for greenhouse gas emissions to secure transparency of mitigation measures for developing countries.\(^{1612}\)

On 25 December 2017, Japan submitted the seventh National Communication and the third Biennial Report, which includes its policies and measures on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These documents cover reporting on greenhouse gas emissions inventories for the years of 1990 to 2015, trends and projections in various sectors of the domestic economy for years 2020 and 2030, and information on financial, technological and capacity-building support given by Japan to developing countries in mitigating and adapting to climate change.\(^{1613}\)

On 26 December 2018, Japan formulated a “basic strategy for promoting hydrogen use and becoming a world-leading hydrogen-based society.” Japan aims to increase the number of fuel cell vehicles from 2,000 to 800,000 and the number of its hydrogen fuel stations from 100 to 900 by 2030.\(^{1614}\)

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On 9 January 2018, the first meeting of the Advisory Panel on Climate Change was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This panel incorporates a number of private and public sector actors and aims to support Japan in attaining its climate change goals.\footnote{The first meeting of the Advisory Panel on Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 9 January 2018, Date of Access: 28 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page4e_000754.html}

On 12 January 2018, it was announced that the federal government would allow a new heavily polluting coal plant to break ground and operate by 2020. However, the environmental minister Masaharu Nakagawa stated that the Chugoku Power Plant must offset the emissions elsewhere via closing inefficient plants or limiting the new plants’ use.\footnote{Japan to allow new coal power plant but demand cuts elsewhere, Nikkei, 12 January 2018. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Policy-Politics/Japan-to-allow-new-coal-power-plant-but-demand-cuts-elsewhere}

On 22 and 23 February 2018, Japan and Brazil hosted the sixteenth Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change. In this meeting, Japan led discussions on reflections of COP23 and expectations for COP24. Furthermore, Japan reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris Agreement and discussed how to advance implementation guidelines.\footnote{The 16th Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 23 February 2018. Date of Access: 29 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001924.html}

On 19 April 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Japan would host an international conference in July 2018 on climate change and fragility in Asia and Pacific region. Experts in climate change, finance and business will discuss the impact to fragility of countries, community and businesses from climate change as well as effective ways to address potential risks in the future. This conference is in follow-up to the October 2017 report submitted to the G7 Italian presidency on climate change and fragility in Asia and Pacific regions.\footnote{International conference on climate change and fragility in Asia and Pacific region — Interlinkage among science, regional studies and business from the perspective of long-term climate risks, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 19 April, 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/jp/ch/page25e_000192.html}

Japan has made financing contributions to the CBIT and the IEA Clean Energy Transitions Programme underscores their pledge to support vulnerable countries in adapting and mitigating to climate change. Still, Japan has shown no evidence of decreasing emissions this cycle as there is evidence Japan plans to maintain current levels of emission with the development of the new coal plant.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a 0.

\textit{Analyst: Christopher Schmitz}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.

On 26 July 2017, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Department for Transport released their plan for reducing nitrogen dioxide. This includes providing GBP 40 million immediately for the development of local government initiatives to lessen nitrogen dioxide reduction...
and establishment of the Clean Air Fund to support the implementation of measures to improve air quality.\textsuperscript{1620} In addition, the UK government announced its plans to end the sale of petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040, as the country moves towards low emissions vehicles.\textsuperscript{1621}

On 18 September 2017, the government announced the creation of the Green Finance Taskforce, a team of financial experts and academics who, in six months, will deliver a list of proposals to accelerate green finance and growth in UK’s low carbon economy. The government also said that within the first half of 2018, the British Standards Institution and Green Finance Initiative will have drafted a new set of optional “sustainable finance management standards. Moreover, the government officially endorsed recommendations by the Financial Stability Board’s Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure, which encourages all listed companies to implement this voluntary framework to align climate-related risk management and financial governance.\textsuperscript{1622}

On 11 October 2017, Energy Minister Richard Harrington confirmed that the government would make GBP 557 million available for renewable energy initiatives that decrease energy cost and “increase business confidence,” a measure he states conforms to the Clean Growth Strategy. Developers compete for these funds, by bidding in auctions for Contracts for Difference.\textsuperscript{1623} On the same day, the UK government announced that it will allow proposals for wind energy developments on “the remote islands of Scotland” to compete in the next auction, which will be the spring of 2019.\textsuperscript{1624}

On 12 October 2017, Business and Energy Secretary Greg Clark shared details of UK’s Clean Growth Strategy, which will allocate over GBP 2.5 billion of existing government spending on low carbon innovation until 2021 in various sectors of the domestic economy. Notably, it states that the UK will phase out coal power by 2025. The document also states a goal to meet the UK nationally determined contribution on forestry policy as greenhouse gas mitigation, whereby the UK will “establish a new network of forests in England including new woodland on farmland, and larger-scale woodland and forest creation, in support of our commitment to plant 11 million trees.”\textsuperscript{1625}

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\end{footnotesize}

On 8 November 2017, Climate Change and Industry Minister Claire Perry announced that the government would spend GBP 16 million into two new innovation competitions, which are to contribute to the government’s Clean Growth Strategy. The government also announced that it will spend nearly GBP 45 million setting up four research hubs at four British universities which will work on designing robotic technology to ensure safety in extreme environments in the functioning of nuclear and off-shore wind energy production.\footnote{Funding for £84 Million for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics Research and Smart Energy Innovation Announced, UK Government 8 November 2017. Date of Access: 10 November 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/funding-for-84-million-for-artificial-intelligence-and-robotics-research-and-smart-energy-innovation-announced}

On 14 November 2017, Britain announced a contribution of USD 153 million, in partnership with Germany, to expand programs to fight climate change and deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, according to a statement from the Brazilian government. Of that amount, some USD 88 million will go towards a program that pays indigenous peoples and farmers in exchange for maintaining forest cover and will also provide funding for related sustainable economic development projects. The other USD 25 million from Britain will go to a regional forest preservation project in Brazil, Colombia and Peru.\footnote{Jake Spring, Germany, Britain inject $153 million in Amazon climate change fight, Reuters, 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-brazil-climatechange-funding/germany-britain-inject-153-million-in-amazon-climate-change-fight-idUSKBN1DE238}


On 12 December 2017, at the One Planet Summit in Paris, Prime Minister Theresa May made funding announcements to address climate change. This includes GBP 140 million to poorer communities address the effects of climate change, of which GBP 30 million will go towards part of the Department for International Development’s Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) programme. Prime Minister Theresa May also announced GBP15 million in reconstruction support for Dominica to rebuild its water system after Hurricane Maria and another GBP 8 million for other adaptation projects in the Caribbean. Finally, she said the UK will host an international Zero Emission Vehicle Summit in Autumn 2018, bringing together Ministers, industry leaders and sector representatives from around the world to further develop the low emission and electric car market.\footnote{PM announces new measures to tackle effects and causes of climate change, UK Government, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-new-measures-to-tackle-effects-and-causes-of-climate-change}
On 15 December 2017, Minister for Asia and the Pacific, Mark Field, spoke at the UN Security Council Arria on Climate Security, confirming the UK's commitment to diminishing the threat of climate change. He re-iterated the UK’s financial contribution towards climate mitigation and adaptation in the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa as well as its pledge of at least USD7.5 billion in climate funds to year 2020.1631

On 18 December 2017, at the 5th annual UK-China Energy Dialogue, Business and Energy Secretary Greg Clark and Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission and Administrator of the National Energy Administration of China, Nur Bekri, agreed on an Action Plan for the UK-China Clean Energy Partnership. This dialogue demonstrated the importance of secure, affordable and sustainable energy and continued commitment to the Paris Agreement and efforts to de-carbonise their respective economies.1632

On 5 January 2018, the UK government announced that the country's eight remaining coal power stations will be closed by 2025. These closures in seven years will be mandated through the use of a new emissions performance standard.1633

On 9 February 2018, the UK Department of International Development (DFID) announced a GBP 21.5 million grant to the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), which is a UN-managed initiative aimed to protect rural communities from the impacts of extreme weather and reduce poverty.1634

On 12 February 2018, the British government announced GBP30 million of funding for 21 vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technology projects that would develop electric vehicles that also contribute power to the smart grid.1635

On 9 March 2018, the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Clean Energy. The two countries pledge to share knowledge on energy-efficient technology.1636

On 23 March 2018, the UK government announced funding worth more than GBP 260 million, including a GBP 220 million clean air fund, to help improve air quality in some of the most polluted areas. The funds are designed to help local authorities implement plans and minimize the impact on communities. Some of the funding includes 24.5 million to 28 local areas to install electric charging points, cycle routes, junction improvements, and to incentivise ultra-low emission taxis.1637

On 23 March 2018, the UK government stopped plans for a new open-cast coal mine because it would “adversely impact upon measures to limit climate change.” Sajid Javid, Minister for Local

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Government, announced his refusal of the coal mine citing the need to prevent dangerous climate change as one of the main considerations.1638

On 28 March 2018, the British government announced that as of February 2019, all trucks that operate at the most recent Euro VI emissions standards can deduct 10% from their Heavy Goods Vehicle levy.1639 The British government also announced that it will invest GBP48 million for more energy-efficient buses in England and Wales. Private individuals and municipal authorities can bid for funding as part of Britain’s Industrial Strategy.1640

On 30 March 201 as part of its Clean Growth Strategy, the British government launched an open consultation on how their Energy Company Obligation, the system by which the government provides “energy-efficiency upgrades and heating measures” as a form of poverty-reduction, can be further applied to low-income homes.1641

On 9 April 2018, the UK entered into a collaboration partnership with Canada and Bloomberg Philanthropies in order to support global efforts to move from coal-powered electricity to renewable energy, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The collaboration involves producing research on how various governments are working to implement sustainable energy.1642

On 13 April 2018, the Department for Transport hosted the International Maritime Organization in London,1643 where a group of delegates drafted a “comprehensive strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions … from international shipping.”1644 The strategy sets the goal of 50% fewer greenhouse gas emissions in the shipping industry by 2050, although a total elimination is the strategy’s ultimate aim. It also commits to a goals of a 40% increase in ships’ carbon intensity by 2030.1645

On 15 April 2018, the British government’s targets on renewable fuel, which is to replace diesel, came into effect. Under the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, “owners of transport fuel who supply at least 450,000 litres a year or more” would be required to produce a minimum of 12.4% of biofuel by 2032, an increase from the current 4.75% biofuel requirement.1646 The government also

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updated its Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation such that there will now be public “reward and support” for renewable fuel in the aviation industry.\textsuperscript{1647}

On 16 April 2018, the United Kingdom announced that the country joined India’s International Solar Alliance. The organization aims to provide clean energy to developing nations, with the goal of raising USD 1 trillion by 2030.\textsuperscript{1648}

On 17 April 2018, Energy and Clean Growth Minister Claire Perry announced at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, that it would make available over GBP 8 million to projects reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Commonwealth countries. This sum includes GBP 3.5 million GBP to the 2050 calculator, a model that would allow Commonwealth countries to create “reduction pathways” and determine their effectiveness for about 30 years.\textsuperscript{1649} She also announced GBP1.2 million to support energy efficiency measures in countries in the Pacific.\textsuperscript{1650} Science Minister Sam Gyimah also confirmed that GBP 3.5 million would be made available for using satellites in climate-related disaster relief from the UK Space Agency International Partnerships in Kenya.\textsuperscript{1651}

On 24 April 2018, “special representative for climate change at Britain’s foreign office,” Nick Bridge, stated, at Imperial College London, that Brexit would not affect the United Kingdom’s commitment to curbing greenhouse gas emissions as set out in the Paris Agreement.\textsuperscript{1652}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment and has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and has pledged funds to developing countries in support of adaptation and mitigation.

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

\textit{Analyst: Clara Geddes}

**United States: N/A**

The United States is not included in the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement. With its withdrawal from the agreement, the United States has regressed many federal environmental policies.

On 1 June 2017, President Donald Trump said that he will pull the United States out of the Paris climate agreement, just days after attending the Taormina Summit. President Trump stated “the United States will cease all implementation of the non-binding Paris Accord and the draconian financial and economic burdens the agreement imposes on our country. This includes ending the

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implementation of the nationally determined contribution and, very importantly, the Green Climate Fund which is costing the United States a vast fortune.  

On 25 July 2017, the U.S. Interior Department’s Bureau of Land Management (BLM) said it would scrap an Obama-era rule that aimed to ensure fracking for oil and gas does not pollute water supplies because “it duplicates state rules and imposes burdensome reporting requirements and other unjustified costs on the oil and gas industry.” Although the rule was finalized two years earlier but never came into force, BLM defended the regulation until the start of the Trump administration.  

On 10 August 2017, the Trump administration said it would consider relaxing rules for greenhouse gas emissions on new model cars, with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Transportation tasked with rewriting emissions standards for cars and light trucks to be made between 2021 and 2025.  

On 15 August 2017, President Trump signed an executive order that rolled back rules on environmental reviews and restrictions for government-funded building projects in flood-prone areas as part of his proposal to spend USD 1 trillion to fix aging U.S. infrastructure. This order revokes an Obama-era executive order aimed at reducing exposure to flooding, sea level rise and other consequences of climate change.  

On 16 August 2017, the acting Director of U.S. National Parks Service, Michael Reynolds, removed an Obama-era rule that that called for a focus on climate change in managing natural resources in U.S. parks.  

On 20 August 2017, the Trump administration announced its decision to disband the federal advisory panel for the National Climate Assessment, a group working to help policymakers and private-sector officials incorporate the government’s climate analysis into long-term planning.  

On 21 September 2017, the EPA postponed new limits on toxic metals and other pollutants in the wastewater of coal-fired power plants until 2020. The rule from 2015, set limits on metals linked to human health problems including lead, mercury and arsenic in the wastewater of coal-fired plants.  

On 4 October 2017, the BLM said it would try to delay parts of an Obama-era rule to limit methane emissions from oil and gas production on federal lands, a rule Congress upheld earlier in 2017. The

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rule, finalized by two months before President Barack Obama left office, requires oil and gas operators on public lands to prevent leaking, venting and flaring of the potent greenhouse gas methane.¹⁶⁶⁰

On 9 October 2017, the EPA announced a repeal of the Clean Power Act, which was President Obama’s signature policy to curb greenhouse gas emissions from power plants. When the Clean Power Plan was introduced in 2015, it was expected to cut emissions from the power 32% by 2030, relative to 2005. According to EPA head of agency, Scott Pruitt, repealing the measure “will also facilitate the development of U.S. energy resources and reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens associated with the development of those resources.”¹⁶⁶¹

On 23 October 2017, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke said the Department is proposing the largest oil and gas lease sale ever held in the United States to promote oil and gas development. The area includes some 77 million acres in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico, offshore Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida and is scheduled to take place in March 2018.¹⁶⁶²

On 26 October 2017, the EPA announced reviews of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act and its impact energy industry job losses. EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt said that “we are working to curb unnecessary and duplicative regulatory burdens that do not serve the American people.” In addition, the EPA will also create a task force “to simplify the permit process for building new polluting facilities, weigh options to revamp national ambient air quality standards and launch a “smart sectors” program to engage with industries as it crafts regulations.”¹⁶⁶³

On 18 December 2017, the US announced a new security strategy, which removed climate change from its list of global threats. Under President Obama’s national security strategy, climate change was viewed as one of the main dangers facing the country and made building international consensus on containing global warming a national security priority.¹⁶⁶⁴

On 4 January 2018, Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke announced a plan to expand offshore drilling between the Atlantic and Arctic oceans by opening up federal waters off the coast of California for the first time in more than 30 years. Secretary Zinke said that “the development of offshore energy resources would boost jobs and economic security while providing billions of dollars to fund conservation along U.S. coastlines.”¹⁶⁶⁵

On 11 January 2018, President Trump stated that the US could “conceivably” rejoin the Paris climate accord if an agreement treated America more fairly. He went on further to say, "It's an agreement that I have no problem with but I had a problem with the agreement that they (the Obama

administration) signed because, as usual, they made a bad deal … so we could conceivably go back in.” He added that “the Paris accord really would have taken away our competitive edge, and we’re not going to let that happen.”

On 25 January 2018, the EPA said it would withdraw a provision of the Clean Air Act that requires major polluters like power plants to always be treated as a major source, even if it makes changes to reduce emissions. According to the EPA, air pollution from “major sources” may be reclassified as “area” sources making these sources subject to less strict pollution control standards than major sources.

On 12 February 2018, the Trump administration proposed a budget cut of USD 1.3 billion to USD 696 million for fiscal year 2019. In addition, the budget also called more than 19% increase to the fossil energy research and development office to USD 502 million for making advanced power systems based on fossil fuels like coal and natural gas more efficient.

On 15 March 2018, the U.S Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is responsible for dealing with the effects of disasters like hurricanes and floods, erased the words “climate change” from its strategic plan for 2018-2022. This version replaced the plan made under former President Obama, which highlighted challenges caused by a changing climate, and the need for FEMA to incorporate those risks into its long-term plans. According to Brock Long, the administrator of FEMA, “The term climate change has become such a political hot button that, I think, I keeps us from having a real dialogue.”

On 2 April 2018, US environmental regulators indicated they would ease emissions standards for cars and trucks, saying that a timeline put in place by Barack Obama was not appropriate and set standards “too high.” Current regulations require new vehicles to get 36 miles per gallon in real-world driving by 2025, which is 10 miles per gallon over the existing standard. The EPA said it had completed a review that would affect vehicles for model years 2022-25 and that new standards were forthcoming.

On 24 April 2018, the EPA Administrator, Scott Pruitt, proposed a rule that would limit types of scientific research it can use in crafting regulations. The proposal is seen as a way to boost transparency for the benefit of the industries the EPA regulates and “ensures that data will be secret for the benefit of the industries the EPA regulates and “ensures that data will be secret from having a real dialogue.”

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Given the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement and the subsequent actions taken by the Trump administration to undo climate change regulations, the government has made no effort to further environmental protection policies.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to swiftly implement the Paris agreement, and has taken action to meet its nationally determined commitments (NDCs). It has taken steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as increase international cooperation between member and non-EU member countries.

On 31 May 2017, the EU announced ‘Europe on the Move’ initiatives that are planned to be in place by 2025 and will focus on the production of clean and energy efficient transportation to help reduce greenhouse gas and carbon dioxide emissions. The first eight proposals covering road transport will be complemented over the next 12 months by other proposals, including on post-2020 emissions standards for cars and vans as well as the first-ever emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles.\(^{1672}\)

On 1 June 2017, the EU Climate Action and Energy Commissioner Miguel Arias Cañete issued a statement saying “the world can continue to count on Europe for global leadership in the fight against climate change. Europe will lead through ambitious climate policies and through continued support to the poor and vulnerable.”\(^{1673}\)

On 15-16 September 2017, the EU co-hosted the Ministerial on Climate Action with China and Canada in Montreal, Canada. This event brought together ministers and representatives from 34 countries including G20 members and non-members to further galvanise global momentum for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.\(^{1674}\)

On 7 November 2017, the EU announced its support for the International Energy Agency’s Clean Energy Transitions Programme through a contribution of EUR 3.5 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.\(^{1675}\)

On 8 November 2017, The European Commission published proposals aimed at reducing vehicles carbon dioxide emissions by 2030. It is devised incentivise car manufacturers to develop more hybrid and electric cars. Under the plan, cars and vans will have to emit 15% less carbon dioxide by 2025 compared with 2021 and 30% less by 2030.\(^{1676}\)

On 11 November 2017, the EU Parliament and Council announced a provisional agreement to revise the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) for the period after 2020. This revision will put the EU


on track to achieving a significant part of its commitment under the Paris Agreement in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030. The EU ETS caps carbon dioxide emitted by the power sector and energy intensive industry through a market-based cap and trade system.\textsuperscript{1677}

On 14 November 2017, the EU with 79 members of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group (ACP) together reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement while also urging other members to do the same. The EU and the ACP Group are long-standing partners in international climate cooperation through the Global Climate Change Alliance Intra-ACP programme, which is funded by the EU and has been providing technical support to ACP countries since 2011.\textsuperscript{1678} The second phase of the programme, launched officially at 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) in Bonn, will provide an additional EUR 70 million to ACP countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change and contribute to strengthening the role of the ACP group in global climate action.\textsuperscript{1679}

On 16 November 2017 at COP23, European Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel Arias Cañete launched new EU strategic partnerships to implement the Paris Agreement and scale up European climate policy collaborations with other major economies. This includes the EU’s Partnership Instrument contribution of EUR 20 million to the co-financial agreement with the German International Climate Initiative.\textsuperscript{1680} Furthermore, the EU announced that by the end of this year, it will ratify the second commitment of the Kyoto Protocol with the implementation of the Doha Amendment. This amendment, agreed in 2012, established a period of legally-binding emissions commitments for 2013-2020.\textsuperscript{1681}

On 17 November 2017, the EU led discussions for the design of the Talanoa Dialogue, to be held next year.\textsuperscript{1682} This “facilitative dialogue” will take stock of how climate action is progressing, where members want to be in the future, and how they will get there, all of which will inform the next round of NDCs.\textsuperscript{1683}

On 23 November 2017 EU and Switzerland signed an agreement that will link their emissions trading systems. This agreement, the first of its kind for the EU and between two parties to the Paris


\textsuperscript{1678}Global Climate Change Alliance+, GCCA Intra-ACP programme, Date of Access: 17 January 2018 http://www.gcca.eu/about-the-gcca/intra-acp


Agreement on climate change, will allow the EU and the Swiss to use allowances in their respective emissions trading systems.\textsuperscript{1684}

On 12 December 2017 at the One Planet Summit hosted by France, the EU announced the EU External Investment Plan, comprising climate-smart investments worth EUR 9 billion targeting sustainable cities, sustainable energy and connectivity, and sustainable agriculture, rural entrepreneurs and agribusiness. This plan is set to mobilise some EUR44 billion for Africa and EU countries by 2020.\textsuperscript{1685}

On 14 December 2017 at an EU Council meeting, the Council, Parliament and Commission agreed to work more closely together and came up with 31 new initiatives that would strengthen the EU. Nine of 31 initiatives were proposals focusing on climate change policies that would help the EU move towards its goals outlined in the Paris agreement.\textsuperscript{1686}

On 19 December 2017, the European Commission adopted a provisional agreement to a ‘Clean energy for all Europeans’ package that will assist the EU in meeting is 2030 energy and climate goals.\textsuperscript{1687}

On 29 December 2017, the European Council and Parliament adopted regulation from February 2017 that would prolong the derogation for extra flights in the European Economic Areas, reduce the number of aviation allowances from 2021 onwards, and implement the global market-based measure, which would allow for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.\textsuperscript{1688}

On 17 January 2018, EU ambassadors agreed to the Effort Sharing regulations that will set binding emission reduction targets of 30% by 2030 for member states that are not in the EU ETS to help fulfill the Paris Agreement.\textsuperscript{1689}

On 25 January 2018, the EU member states agreed to invest EUR873 million in key European electricity and gas infrastructure projects to further the EU’s transition to a low-carbon economy. Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, Miguel Arias Cañete, stated “an energy infrastructure which is fit for purpose is also essential for renewable energy sources to thrive and for delivering on the Paris Agreement on climate change.”\textsuperscript{1690}

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On 1 February 2018, the European Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom stated that any country wishing to have a trade agreement with the UN needs to have a “Paris deal reference” referring to the Paris agreement. This new requirement stems from the Japan-EU agreement and aims to swiftly implement the Paris agreement. The comment made from the EU commissioner was to reaffirm the EU's position on climate change while trying to come to an agreement with the US over the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership.

On 26 February 2018, the EU Council met and announced its commitment to the swift implementation of the Paris Agreement, discussed the linkages between climate change and security as well as climate policy in trade, transportation and energy.

On 8 March 2018, the European Commission released its Action Plan to make sustainability a key component of the financial sector within Europe for years to come. The strategy aims to “connect finance with the specific needs of the European economy to the benefit of the planet and our society.” Features of the plan include establishing a “common language” for sustainable finance, creating EU labels for green financial products, and enhancing transparency in corporate reporting of climate risks.

On 22 March 2018, the EU released a declaration commemorating World Water Day, where they reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris Agreement and paid tribute to those who fight for environmental protection.

On 23 April 2018, the EU along with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Germany, signed agreements to support the Ukrainian government’s work in reducing energy waste and greenhouse gas emissions in the residential sector. Under the agreement, IFC will initially manage up to EUR 53 million, of which EUR 43 million comes from the EU to finance programs of the Ukrainian Energy Efficiency Fund. This project, developed by the Ukrainian government, will provide grants for energy-efficiency renovations in multi-family buildings.

The European Union has taken actions in line with lowering lower greenhouse gas emissions in various sectors and has provided climate funds to development countries through the EU’s Partnership Instrument that support adaptation and mitigation.

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

**Analyst:** Rachel Maeve McLeod

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13. Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition

“[We will encourage] public-private partnerships (PPPs).”

_G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué_

| Assessment |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Member          | No Compliance   | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
| Canada          |                 | +1               |
| France          | +1              |                 |
| Germany         | +1              |                 |
| Italy           | −1              |                 |
| Japan           | +1              |                 |
| United Kingdom  | +1              |                 |
| United States   | +1              |                 |
| European Union  |                 | +1              |
| Average         |                 | +0.75           |

Background

In the context of development, leaders at the 2014 G7 Brussels Summit promoted “inclusive and resilient growth in Africa” where focus was trained on bolstering government’s transparency; improvement of infrastructure; improvement of trade and investment; and sustainable management of natural resources with emphasis on the African Union’s role in achieving these goals. Leaders also looked to the second International Conference on Nutrition in November 2014 and the Expo Milan 2015 as platforms for the global post-2015 path to food and nutrition security. Finally, leaders expressed ongoing support toward implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests via building on land partnerships launched in 2013.1697

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 member reaffirmed their support of investment to reduce hunger and malnutrition through responsible investment in agriculture and food systems with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security.1698 This commitment was made in the interest of promoting the mobilization of private capital and increasing its development benefit.1699

In July 2015, 193 United Nations members agreed on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, structuring financing mechanisms for the anticipated global sustainable development agenda. Building on outcomes of previous Financing for Development conferences, more than 100 concrete measures addressed all sources of financing critical to success of the upcoming agenda.1700 As a primary action area, states recognized domestic and international private business and finance as major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth, and job creation. Specifically, states agreed on the key role

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played by private-public partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure financing, and agreed to build capacity to enter into PPPs. Furthermore, states committed to facilitating inclusive, open, and transparent discussion during development of PPPs while building a knowledge base of lessons learned via regional and global forums.\textsuperscript{1701}

In September 2015, the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs] and 169 targets) was adopted as a successor to the Millennium Development Goals.\textsuperscript{1702} To accomplish its second goal focused on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and the promotion of sustainable agriculture, emphasis was placed on increased investment via international cooperation in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks.\textsuperscript{1703}

During the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, leaders committed to advancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda in tandem with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. In light of the latter, leaders noted “domestic resource mobilization and the creation of a favourable climate capable of stimulating domestic and external private investment” as critical to success. Affirming importance of addressing challenges in Africa to success of the SDGs, leaders pledged engagement in collaboration with relevant partners to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. In supporting development of good practice for global food security and nutrition in line with the SDGs, leaders recognized the importance of responsible investment as a mechanism for success.\textsuperscript{1704}

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, leaders stated that ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture was a crucial goal for the G7. Thus, they reaffirmed their collective aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. With sub-Saharan Africa representing two thirds of the world’s least developed countries with the highest percentage of undernourished people, deep rural and urban poverty, and large population movements, the region has become central to the G7’s focus. Among an array of possible actions, leaders committed to the encouragement of PPPs as an inferred means to raise collective support for food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture.\textsuperscript{1705}

**Commitment Features**

With sub-Saharan Africa as their sole target area, the G7 has committed to encouraging PPPs with the inferred goal of increasing food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. To receive a score of 0, countries must advance sub-Saharan actors’ understanding of critical issues limiting the success of PPPs. To receive a score of +1, countries must actively build capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa. Finally, countries failing to implement any measures contributing to the commitment goal or taking action to actively undermine the commitment receive a score of −1.

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\textsuperscript{1704} G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), blended finance refers to the “strategic use of development finance for the mobilisation of additional commercial finance” toward the SDGs in developing countries. This form of financing is entirely separate from PPPs and should therefore not be considered for this commitment.

While there are no universally agreed upon actions constituting PPPs, the OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms defines the concept as “arrangements whereby the private sector provides infrastructure assets and services that traditionally have been provided by government.” This definition falls within the context of cases where private operators have an obligation toward the maintenance and improvement of these assets and services, where a transfer of associated risk from government to the private sector takes place.


As defined by the Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, to say “encourage” does not imply strong measurability in the commitment. It should be taken as a “soft” commitment where no concrete action is to be taken. With this in mind, PPPs often suffer when governments fail to recognize minimum expectations of private-sector investors in terms of business environments in which they are likely to maintain commitments. Conversely, investors have failed to realize the limited capacity of local authorities to manage effects of macroeconomic shocks and public upheavals associated with PPPs in developing countries. Thus, G7 members must advance a better understanding of these critical issue areas at minimum as a means to encourage further engagement in PPPs. This may take the form of (but is not limited to) publications and regional and global forums which facilitate transparency and build a knowledge base of lessons learned from past PPPs.

To achieve full or partial compliance, encouragement of PPPs must affect food security, nutrition, or agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa. These could take the form of (but are not limited to) partnerships for value chain development; innovation and technology transfer; developing agricultural market infrastructure; and partnerships for delivering agricultural production development services. Thus, G7 members must actively encourage efforts toward building capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors (which may include non-governmental and civil society organizations and international donors) to enter into similarly natured partnerships. Again, the “soft” nature of this.

1709 Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 19 September 2016. Access Date: 15 November 2017. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1K4GvxGEMGP_ZDyQgx5LF9meXpnKaRpW_e_QeF2jOWX0/edit#heading=h.30j0zl.
commitment allows for threshold compliance absent quantifiable actions from the G7, where fostering cooperative environments should serve as the primary mechanism for encouraging PPPs among sub-Saharan actors.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member has failed to implement any measures contributing to the commitment features OR takes action to actively undermine them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has advanced sub-Saharan Africa’s public sector authorities’ and private investors’ understanding of critical issues limiting the success of PPPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has actively encouraged capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnership in sub-Saharan Africa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to actively encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 8 July 2017, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau announced CAD 145 million in funding for development initiatives including those to “modernize Ghana’s agriculture and provide 13 million people … with the knowledge, training and skills they need to generate more profit for their families and create jobs within their communities.” Through this funding, Canada is creating opportunities for agricultural smallholders to enter PPPs with local and foreign governments in sub-Saharan Africa.

Canada has actively encouraged capacity for sub-Saharan governments and private farmers to enter into partnership.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

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**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 10 July 2017, France participated at the Institut Francais des Relations Internationales with Japan. France, through its Agence française de développement (AfD), has initiated a program towards sustainability in Cote d’Ivoire. France is responsible for water and sanitation portion of the program. AfD’s active involvement is indicative of some encouragement of PPPs, however information regarding its involvement is limited.

On 28 November 2017, President Emmanuel Macron spoke at the University of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso regarding the need for French investment in several sectors within Africa, among them the agriculture sector. During the speech, President Macron announced the proposal of an Euro-

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African initiative, one that will contribute funding towards small and medium-sized enterprises within the African agricultural sector.\textsuperscript{1716} This proposal shows France’s initiative towards contributing to its commitment to encourage PPPs within sub-Saharan Africa’s agriculture sector.

On 15 May 2018, France announced that they will double Tanzania aid to EUR 100 million which will target economic, education, culture, sports, and democracy.\textsuperscript{1717}

France has shown substantial support in encouraging public-private partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Nancy Qin}

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

From 12 to 13 June 2017 the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and the German Central Bank hosted the international conference “G20 Africa Partnership — Investing in a Common Future,” which provided a dialogue between African states participating in the G20 initiative “Compact with Africa,” to present and discuss their political goals and focus areas in accordance with the African Union Agenda 2063.\textsuperscript{1718} The conference included a high-level investor roundtable under which the finance ministers of the “Compact for Africa” participants presented the first drafts of their plans to private investors.\textsuperscript{1719} Following the conference, Germany became the partner country of Ghana and Ivory Coast to help develop the plans discussed at the conference.\textsuperscript{1720}

From 7 to 8 July 2017, Germany hosted the 2017 G20 summit in Hamburg. The government put a focus on the partnership with Africa and the promotion of private investment.\textsuperscript{1721} In the scope of this work, several German ministries presented plans to achieve the goals outlined in the agenda. The Federal Ministry of Finance introduced a “Compact with Africa,” the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development presented a “Marshal plan for Africa” and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs displayed its initiative “Pro! Africa!”\textsuperscript{1722}

On 12 December 2017, Germany agreed to grant Ghana EUR 100 million to promote renewable energies, energy efficiency and vocational training.1723

Germany has taken the necessary steps to fulfill the requirements of this commitment. Through the planning of events to facilitate dialogue and its own Ministry’s initiatives to back PPP, Germany has supported Sub-Saharan African countries in reaching their goals and has provided substantial financial assistance in jumpstarting the public private partnerships.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Friederike Wilke**

**Italy: −1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 16 October 2017, Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, at “Change the Future of Migration: Invest in Food Security and Rural Development” discussed Italy’s partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization and Ministries of Agriculture in Tunisia and Ethiopia, hoping to aid young adults through employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.1724

The government has taken no steps beyond outlining general partnerships with organizations and has not encouraged capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnership in sub-Saharan Africa.

Thus, Italy receives a score of −1.

**Analyst: Mariah Stewart**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 19 June 2017, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a loan agreement with the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) to provide a Japanese official development assistance loan of up to JPY 34.41 billion for the seventh private sector assistance loan under the joint initiative titled Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa. With the stated objectives of promoting economic growth and the private sector taking the lead to reduce poverty in Africa, JICA will provide loans for infrastructure, agriculture and other undertakings needed by private enterprises in AfDB member countries through the AfDB’s Private Sector Financing Operations. JICA has provided six rounds of financing for this initiative since 2007, and this seventh round will reportedly continue supporting the burgeoning financial needs of the private sector. This round is stated to be aimed at advancing regional integration and further supporting the growth of the private sector, which grows the economy, through infrastructure and other projects in African countries.1725

Designated sub-Saharan African countries targeted for this loan are not listed in the publication.

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1723 **Fresh German Assistance for Ghana, DW, 12 December 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018.** http://www.dw.com/en/fresh-german-assistance-for-ghana/a-41760114


Japan has signed a loan agreement to provide PPPs in sub-Saharan Africa through the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Martin Cheng Hao Gui*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) in sub-Saharan Africa.

On 26 October 2017, Africa Minister Rory Stewart said, “Brexit should be our moment to rebuild and invest in these partnerships in Africa. Africa will be at the heart of the greatest challenges and opportunities of the next half century. And I look forward to us working more closely together and learning ever more from each other.”

On 14 May 2018, the United Kingdom announced the recommitment of USD70 million to Liberia to support infrastructure and health care development.

The United Kingdom has shown interest in taking steps towards facilitating PPPs through public awareness and has recommitted annual funding to Liberia to support development.

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

*Analyst: Evan Price*

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) in sub-Saharan Africa. Steps have been taken in developing PPPs as well as capacity for cooperation between sub-Saharan Africa’s public sector authorities and private investors.

On 6 June 2017, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced the “Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 Project” in Kenya in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The project is intended to identify potential future issues in the livestock sector due to capacity gaps and needs for shareholders to effectively deal with evolving livestock systems in the growing sector. The initiative will pursue strategies to mitigate negative effects and promote sustainable growth in the livestock sector. The monitoring project is to be implemented in Burkina Faso; Egypt; Ethiopia; Uganda; Nigeria and Kenya. It will assess current and future impacts of livestock systems and possible growth trajectories in the coming decades.

On 14 August 2017, USAID announced in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries training workshops focused on value chain analysis to improve agricultural security through the “Feed the Future” commodity and marketing production program to engage more than 100 agricultural officers. The program will ensure that smallholder farmers receive knowledge such as the successfully tested “village agent model” to increase production and incomes. These training workshops promote greater private and public cooperation to spur economic growth.

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increase incomes, expand opportunities for women and girls in the development of environmentally sustainable and climatically resilient agricultural policies.\textsuperscript{1729}

On 31 August 2017, USAID announced the “Twowore Inkoko, Twunguke” pilot project to train and support 750 farming families in the Musaze District in the development of raising fast growing broiler chickens. The project is developed in conjunction with the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture and the Africa Sustainable Project Foundation, with the aim to allow farmers to address nutritional needs and improved livelihoods.\textsuperscript{1730}

On 5 September 2017, at the 2017 African Green Revolution Forum held in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire, the Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa (PIATA) was launched to drive inclusive agricultural transformation across the African continent. The Rockefeller Foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and USAID together will provide up to USD280 million to catalyze and sustain agricultural transformation, to increase incomes and improve food security of 30 million smallholder farming households in at least 11 different countries.\textsuperscript{1731} The aim for the PIATA is to create extended food supply chains, economic opportunities and to attract other public and private actors to facilitate transformation.\textsuperscript{1732}

On 22 November 2017, the USAID and FAO announced a new three-year project “Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency” in South Sudan.\textsuperscript{1733} The Project aims to address food and nutrition deficiencies to aid communities to become more resilient to conflict and economic environment shocks through rebuilding and diversifying household and community livelihood enterprises such as beekeeping, livestock and aquaculture.\textsuperscript{1734} The project will strengthen efficient resource management practices and reduce conflict for limited natural resources within communities.

On 1 December 2017, the FAO in conjunction with USAID launched a joint projected aid program to build capacities of countries to effectively monitor and manage Fall Armyworm (FAW) through community based approaches.\textsuperscript{1735} FAW will be used to support Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda in effective pest monitoring to indicate timely and effective management to minimise crop loss. The project will produce educational materials for awareness creation to manage pests before major damage in the respective countries with assistance from Ministries of Agriculture from six Eastern African Countries.


The United States have successfully developed understanding of PPPs for private investors and public sectors, and actively encouraged capacity for public sectors and authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) in sub-Saharan Africa. Steps have been taken in developing PPPs as well as capacity for cooperation between sub-Saharan Africa’s public sector authorities and private investors.

On 7 June 2017, the EU established new initiatives in Malawi to address issues of agricultural diversification, behavioural change and governance worth EUR 185 million. The KULIMA program established with a EUR 100 million grant will provide skills training to 400,000 Malawian farmers on climate smart policies to “diversify production, incomes and productivity” and to establish greater access to markets and credit to Small and Medium Enterprises to “boost agricultural growth” and address food security issues. The AFIKEPO nutrition program (EUR 70 million) will focus on undernutrition with vulnerable children, with a focus on those under five and an additional EUR 15 million to ensure effective implementation and development cooperation.

On 2 July 2017, the African Union Commission, the European Commission and the Estonian Presidency of the EU, held an agricultural conference at the FAO in Rome “Making Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa,” to discuss policy developments to support sustainable, responsible investments in Africa in rural areas. The EU reaffirmed support for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration as part of the Africa Agenda 2063. Multiple discussions were held with consensus reached on the need to promote sustainable, inclusive jobs for African youth and women in the Agri-Food sector and the rural economy through greater cooperation between the farming and Agri-Food business communities. The EU committed to supporting increased “access to markets” and “better trading systems” in collaboration with the private sector and to integrate water use and management in future sustainable agricultural initiatives.

On 9-11 October 2017, the 4th Africa-Europe Youth Summit held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, invited youth representatives from Africa and the EU to participate in policy discussions and develop

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recommendations. Participants identified recommendations of providing incentives for “youth led-initiatives” and “sustainable agricultural programs” as potential future policy developments.

On 23 October 2017, the EU announced a new EUR 106 million support package in Sudan to humanitarian and developmental organisations to assist people affected by forced displacement, undernutrition, disease outbreaks and recurrent extreme climatic conditions. EUR 46 million will contribute to humanitarian assistance of food and nutrition, while EUR 60 million will support displaced persons, migrants and host communities through the EU Emergency Trust fund for Africa to tackle basic services in the Abyei locality, under-nutrition in Eastern Sudan and forced displacement issues in urban settings in Darfur.

On 13 December 2017, the EU announced 13 new measures in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin region under the “Trust Fund for Africa” program with EUR 274 million to provide flexible rapid and integrated responses to urgent crises in Africa. In Mauritania, the “Program for strengthening the resilience of vulnerable urban and rural communities” worth EUR 10 million program aims to address structural cases of food insecurity and malnutrition to strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable populations, through aiding the diversification of livelihoods in both urban and rural areas. In Niger, the “Integrated project to support the resilience of vulnerable population groups of refugees, displaced persons, returnees and hosts in the Diffa Region” was adopted for EUR 10 million, with the aim to facilitate the returns of populations to an area, previously displaced to support the building of social and community infrastructure and to develop capacity through activities focused on food security, nutrition, livelihoods and vocational training.

The European Union has successfully developed understanding of PPPs with private investors and public sectors, and actively encouraged capacity for public sectors and authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships.

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

Analyst: Joe Wu

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“We aim to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063, in order to provide the young generation in particular with adequate skills, quality infrastructures, financial resources, and access to a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.”

_G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué_

### Assessment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average</td>
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### Background

In 1963, the Organization of African Unity, later replaced by the African Union (AU) in 2001, was founded upon the principles of decolonization and continental political independence. In 2013, the organization celebrated its 50th anniversary and began the development of a new 50-year agenda. The African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), Planning and Coordinating Agency, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa created Agenda 2063 and the AU adopted the plan in 2015.\(^{1750}\)

Within the long-range vision of Agenda 2063, the AUC also developed the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2013-2023). This was the first in a series of five ten-year programs to provide attainable development goals. Included in the First Ten-Year Plan were 12 Flagship Projects, such as the creation of an Integrated High Speed Train Network, near term national and Regional Economic Communities development priorities to ensure the successful completion of the long-term development aspirations, and continental frameworks (such as the Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa) to support state development efforts.\(^{1751}\)

In 2001, NEPAD, an economic development program, and in was adopted at the 37th Summit of the Organization of African Unity Lusaka, Zambia. In 2002, the G8 members created the Action Plan for Africa in response and all G8 members agreed to partner with a NEPAD country regarding, among other things, health care, economic projects, debt relief, and water management.\(^{1752}\)

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In 2005, G8 members agreed to increase aid to developing countries by USD 50 billion in addition to cancelling the debt of the 18 poorest states in Africa.\textsuperscript{1753}

In 2011 at the Deauville Summit, the G8 members agreed to support the economic communities of Africa and the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union.\textsuperscript{1754} Four years later, members once more committed themselves to improving African energy infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1755}

In the G7 Taormina communiqué, leaders committed themselves to supporting Agenda 2063 with the promotion of energy access, innovation, education, and improved services.\textsuperscript{1756}

**Commitment Features**

The commitment refers to a larger set of African development goals outlined in Agenda 2063 and reflective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

With Agenda 2063, African leaders pledged to accelerate growth, development, and prosperity across the continent reinforced by a pan-African vision of self-reliance and socioeconomic enhancement.\textsuperscript{1757} The plan has seven aspirations, including:

1. Sustainable development to modernize infrastructure, preserve the environment, improve education, and eradicate poverty
2. A united continent free from colonialism, oppression, and restrictive border policies
3. A democratic Africa supportive of human rights, the rule of law, justice, and good governance
4. A peaceful Africa
5. Entrenched pan-Africanism promoting the cultural diversity and heritage of the region
6. People-driven development aimed at empowering women and youth
7. A globally influential and self-reliant Africa\textsuperscript{1758}

For full compliance, G7 members must support the youth empowerment aspirations of Agenda 2063 through partnerships with African states or as members of international bodies working with the African continent. If a G7 member has pursued action not targeted towards youth, compliance will be affected. A G7 member acting unilaterally does not count towards compliance. “Support” is


defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”

“Youth” is defined as between the ages of 15 and 35 in the 2006 African Youth Charter.

These actions include, as guided by the four key areas identified in the commitment:

1. Adequate skills, for youth: Encouraging primary, secondary, and university education, skill development in science and technology, technical and vocational training through scaled up investment and the establishment of high-quality Technical and Vocational Education Training centres, and strengthening the Pan African University for youth to cultivate a norm of innovation, prosperity, employability and entrepreneurship.

2. Quality infrastructure, for youth: Providing support for infrastructure modernization to ensure access to affordable and decent housing, public transportation, clean water, reliable energy sources, informations and communications technology (ICT) in schools, and venture capital to young entrepreneurs in a well-developed ICT digital economy. “Quality infrastructure” is generally understood to be the totality of the institutional framework (public and private) required to establish and implement standardization, metrology (scientific, industrial and legal), accreditation and conformity assessment services (inspection, testing and product and system certification) necessary to provide acceptable evidence that products and services meet defined requirements, be it demanded by authorities or the market place.

3. Financial resources, for youth: Improving investment conditions to enhance financial resources of youth by promoting the free movement of people, capital, goods, and services and strengthening Africa’s place in the global economy. Financial resources refers to financial inclusion involving access to financial services like loans for education or entrepreneurship as well as safe areas to save funds.

4. Sustainable, prosperous and safe future: Supporting Africa in fostering long term sustainable development and a peaceful environment, with the resources to foster its own development. A sustainable and prosperous future includes sustainable development and inclusive growth, while a safe future involves no conflict by 2020, entrenched human rights, democracy, gender equality, and inclusion. Such actions towards a safe future can be related to compliance with the 2030

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Agenda for Sustainable Development calling for better prevention, response, and management of African crises and conflicts.1766

Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member does not work in partnership with the African continent, in support of its Agenda 2063, to provide the young generation with at least two of the following: adequate skills OR quality infrastructure OR financial resources OR a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member works in partnership with the African continent, in support of its Agenda 2063, to provide the young generation with at least two, or 50%, of the following: adequate skills OR quality infrastructure OR financial resources OR a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member works in partnership with the African continent, in support of its Agenda 2063, to provide the young generation with at least three, or 75%, of the following: adequate skills OR quality infrastructure OR financial resources OR a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: −1

Canada has not complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 by taking minimal measures to support a safe, sustainable, and prosperous future with a focus on peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, and gender equality.

On 9 October 2017, Canada’s Permanent Representative to the African Union, Philip Baker, addressed the Pan African Parliament. Baker restated Canada’s commitment to the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and claimed Canada is committed to continental capacity building, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, mediation, and post conflict reconstruction.1767 Additionally, Baker said “Canada sees a strong role for women in all of these elements” and the Canadian government is pushing for African development policies to include more women as a part of its Feminist Foreign Policy strategy.1768

On 23 October 2017, the Government of Canada committed CAD 20 million towards the Delivering for Girls and Women: Better Health, Rights and Data for Equality project.1769 The aim of the initiative is to “improve the health, wellbeing, and enjoyment of rights of women and girls, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights” through global and community advocacy and “filling data gaps on the health, rights, and wellbeing of women and girls.”1770 Of the CAD 20 million, 26.67% of the funds will go towards African states and further support gender equality and a prosperous future.

On 20 December 2017, the Canadian Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship announced a CAD 15 million support package for Kenyan refugees and drought-affected people. The funding will be given to the the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and further support Kenya’s response to domestic crises.\textsuperscript{1771}

On 22 December 2017, the Government of Canada announced CAD 19.8 million of additional aid to Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan and Uganda. The assistance will address food, water, and medical emergencies, especially amongst women and children, caused by drought and conflict.\textsuperscript{1772}

On 19 March 2018, Canadian Defence Minister Harjit Sajjan and Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that Canada will deploy military helicopters and 250 personnel to Mali. The support will assist the United Nations peacekeeping mission against Islamist militants.\textsuperscript{1773}

On 10 April 2018, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Matt DeCourcey announced CAD 27 million of further humanitarian aid to Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. The assistance will provide food, clean water, health care, protection services, and acute malnutrition treatment for vulnerable communities affected by drought, food shortages, and ongoing conflict in the Lake Chad Basin.\textsuperscript{1774}

On 27 April 2018, the Government of Canada announced an additional CAD 18 million of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable Somali communities. The funds will be distributed to UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and non-governmental organizations to provide food, health and nutrition service, water and sanitation, and education and protection for children.\textsuperscript{1775}

Canada has not complied with the African development goals outlined in Agenda 2063 by only supporting a prosperous and safer future through a commitment to peacebuilding in the continent, crisis relief, and the promotion of women’s rights and equality. Furthermore, Canada has failed to work in partnership with the African continent, opting to support the African development goals through unilateral aid.

Thus, Canada receives a score of $-1$.

\textit{Analyst: Aaishah Karim}


France: +1
France has fully complied with its commitment to support Agenda 2063 by taking measures to support a safer future and skill development, but with a minimal focus on African youth.

On 2 July 2017, President Emmanuel Macron announced strong support for a new multinational anti-terrorism force in West Africa. France will work alongside Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad by providing a 5,000-strong military support to be deployed in September, 70 tactical vehicles, and communication and protective equipment. The action aims to combat terrorism and enhance the safety of the region.

On 25 July 2017, President Macron announced France’s intention to increase international aid to Africa in order to limit poverty and improve education and health services. The day before, Macron specified that aid to fragile states would rise to 0.55% of the gross domestic product over his five-year mandate.

On 31 January 2018, President Macron announced EUR 272 million of aid to Tunisia to help the country rebound from domestic unrest. The aid will be used to support several development projects, urbanisation, the digital economy, and establish a line of credit for small and medium-sized businesses.

On 2 February 2018, President Macron announced an additional EUR 100 million of bilateral assistance to be managed by the French Development Agency. The aid aims to improve education in the Sahel region of Africa.

On 23 February 2018, President Macron announced EUR 10 million towards road maintenance in Liberia. A more comprehensive program will be designed to assist Liberia’s growth.

France has fully complied with the goals of Agenda 2063 by contributing to a sustainable, safe, prosperous future through anti-terrorism actions, investing in quality infrastructure through urbanization and support of the digital economy, and providing adequate skills via educational development.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Amogh Kadhe

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support Agenda 2063 by taking measures to support skill development, the modernization of infrastructure, and the improvement of investment conditions with a focus on African youth.

On 12 June 2017, the Government of Germany announced an agreement to reform partnerships with Tunisia, Ivory Coast and Ghana, initiating an investment plan of up to EUR 300 million. The programs aim to expand the use of renewable energy, improve energy efficiency and develop the financial and banking sector.

On 3 November 2017, the Governments of Ethiopia and Germany signed a summary record of the negotiations on development cooperation. Following this, Germany announced EUR 212.6 million to support the implementation of agriculture, education and biodiversity projects in Ethiopia. Both countries agreed to continue cooperation in sustainable land management, strengthening drought resilience and enhancing agricultural productivity, including agricultural mechanization and technology for small-holder farmers.

On 11 November 2017, the Government of Germany and the East African Community (EAC) signed a EUR 35 million agreement to support health and education sectors in the region. EUR 30 million will maintain the EAC immunization programs while EUR 5 million will contribute to a scholarship program to promote the EAC’s regional integration agenda. The program aims to support higher education students and their role in fostering social change and economic growth.

On 8 December 2017, the German government announced an additional EUR 28 million in humanitarian aid to Central Africa. The assistance will support the World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to alleviate civilian suffering from armed conflict.

On 1 February 2018, the German Development Bank (KfW) and the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa (Land Bank) signed a ZAR 900 million term loan facility. The loan will enhance agricultural development in South Africa.

On 1 March 2018, Germany provided a mobile lab to the biosecurity network of the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, and Chad). If a disease or biological threat

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breaks out, the countries will share the lab to quickly diagnose pathogens and initiate cross-border responses.\textsuperscript{1790}

On 5 March 2018, the European Union and Germany announced EUR 33 million of financial aid to Nigeria’s power sector. The assistance is managed by the German cooperation agency, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), and part of the Nigerian Energy Support Programme (NESP). The NESP aims to enhance Nigeria’s renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.\textsuperscript{1791}

On 7 March 2018, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) contributed EUR 50 million to a joint World Food Programme and UNICEF initiative. The support will improve women’s and children’s nutrition in the Banadir and Gedo regions of southern Somalia after recent droughts and other shocks.\textsuperscript{1792}

Germany has supported the African Union Agenda 2063 in partnership with the African continent to provide financial resources, quality infrastructure, and adequate skills to young people.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Adolphus Lau}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with its commitments to the goals outlined in Agenda 2063 by taking measures to support skill development, the modernisation of infrastructure, and the improvement of financial resources related to young people.

On 26 June 2017, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Italian Development Cooperation Agency sent 15 students from seven different sub-Saharan African countries to the University of Pisa for a higher education summer school program in the field of geothermal energy.\textsuperscript{1793}

On 9 September 2017, the Italian government approved the use of EUR 7 million in Chad and Niger for humanitarian and development initiatives.\textsuperscript{1794} EUR 4 million will go towards improving education, health, food security, water supply, and economic support for the most vulnerable groups in


\textsuperscript{1791} EU, Germany pledges $40m for Nigeria’s power sector, ESI Africa (Rondebosch). 5 March 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018 https://www.esi-africa.com/eu-germany-pledge-40m-for-nigerias-power-sector/.


The remaining EUR 3 million will support Chad in preventing and treating acute malnutrition in minors through the issuance of healthcare and food assistance.\(^{1796}\)

On 28 September 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs unveiled Migraventure, a program that supplies African-Italian entrepreneurs with the needed training and finances to create projects in their native African countries.\(^{1797}\) Italian officials say the initiative aims to open opportunities that will keep young and ambitious Africans developing at home.\(^{1798}\)

On 17 October 2017, the Italian Development Agency provided Sudan with EUR 1.2 million for the Project of Community Security and Stability.\(^{1799}\) The project aims to provide clean water to Sudan through the construction of water stations in the Al-Azzazah, Dandro and the Blue Nile State.\(^{1800}\) The funds also aim to encourage education through the establishment of a school in the Mayo region of the Jebel Awlia district.\(^{1801}\)

On 7 November 2017, Italy provided the Central African Republic with EUR 3 million for emergency financing through the Italian Cooperation service.\(^{1802}\) The funds are going towards ameliorating education, agriculture, food security, health and protection.\(^{1803}\) It focuses on Bangui and other disadvantaged regions of the Central African Republic.\(^{1804}\)

On 28 November 2017, Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni pledged EUR 25 million to Ghana in order to aid in the development of both small and medium enterprises.\(^{1805}\) The assistance is to be


distributed by the Ghanaian Finance Ministry, and carries with it the intent to jump start Ghana’s private sector.\textsuperscript{1806}

On 17 January 2018, Italy approved the deployment of 470 troops to the Niger to combat illegal human trafficking. The mission aims to stabilize the region in the midst of a migration crisis.\textsuperscript{1807}

On 14 February 2018, the Mauritius Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities signed a memorandum of understanding with the Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea to facilitate renewable energy and energy efficiency cooperation. The Government of Italy will contribute EUR 2 million to the agreement which aims to introduce new smart grid technologies and improve the reliability of grid networks.\textsuperscript{1808}

On 13 March 2018, the European Union Emergency Trust Fund approved a EUR 50 million Libyan support program after the initiative was jointly drafted by Italy and the European Commission. The Italian Cooperation service will contribute technical assistance to the program which will “foster stability and … contribute to better migration management … by addressing the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration” amongst displaced Africans.\textsuperscript{1809}

On 24 April 2018, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation announced that Italy provided 15 tons of medical supplies to the Niger. The humanitarian aid package contained medicine kits and hard-to-find materials.\textsuperscript{1810}

Italy has fully complied with its commitments regarding Agenda 2063 by way of working within its borders, as well as abroad. Italy has aided African youth in providing skill development opportunities, modernising infrastructure, and improving financial resources.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Joel McLeod}

\textbf{Japan: +1}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 by taking measures to support the improvement of investment conditions, adequate skill development among young people, and the modernisation of infrastructure in Africa.

On 15 June 2017, the Japan International Cooperation Agency provided a loan of up to JPY 34.41 billion to the African Development Bank Group (AfDB). The funds will enhance the AfDB’s Private


Sector Financing Operations by developing infrastructure and agriculture for private enterprises. The loan is part of the joint Enhanced Private Sector Assistance initiative.\textsuperscript{1811}

On 3 July 2017, the Government of Japan and the AfDB signed a letter of intent to create the Japan-Africa Energy Initiative (JAEI). Japan will provide USD 6 billion in “both concessional and non-concessional finance” for various energy systems in homes, schools, hospitals, agriculture and industries. The JAEI supports the AfDB’s New Deal on Energy for Africa which attempts to provide “universal access to energy by 2025.”\textsuperscript{1812}

From 25 to 26 July 2017, the second Japan-Africa Business Forum took place in Tokyo. The theme of the conference was “Investment and Business Opportunities with Africa” and included AfDB Senior Staff, African Ministers, Japanese officials, and both Japanese and African members of the private sector. The forum facilitated the interaction between Japanese and African businesses, with Japanese businesses committed to actively doing business and investing in Africa.\textsuperscript{1813}

On 5 December 2017, Japan announced two grant projects in Madagascar, totalling JPY 670 million. The projects will aim to improve food security and clean water access.\textsuperscript{1814}

On 13 December 2017, the Government of Japan announced three grant aid projects after the Japan-Senegal Summit Meeting in Tokyo. The grant will provide JPY 4.17 billion to improve energy supply, food security, and medical training in Senegal.\textsuperscript{1815}

On 18 December 2017, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Taro Kono, announced an agreement with the Minister of Investment and International Cooperation of the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding the JPY 993 million Project for Procurement of Education and Research Equipment for Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) (Phase 2). The grant will enhance education and research equipment in the E-JUST engineering sector and continue the project’s goal of “sustainable economic growth and job creation through the development of industrial human resources.”\textsuperscript{1816}

On 19 February 2018, JICA signed a USD 700.9 million loan to the AfDB to provide development assistance across the continent. The assistance aims to improve economic growth and reduce poverty through low-interest, long-term financing.\textsuperscript{1817}

On 23 February 2018, Japan was one of 50 states to contribute a total of USD 509 million to troops in the Sahel region of West Africa. The mission, known as the G5 Sahel Joint Force containing

\begin{footnotesize}
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troops from Mali, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso and Mauritania, will attempt to stabilize the region and combat violent militants.  

On 27 February 2018, Japan provided USD 9 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia and the Central African Republic to combat the effects of conflict and drought. The funds will be distributed through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Committee of the Red Cross and include shelters and non-food provisions. 

On 13 March 2018, the Government of Japan donated USD 30.5 million to the UN Migration Agency (IOM). The IOM assists displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and other vulnerable migrants in the midst of conflicts and crises. Nearly half of the donation will be distributed to IOM initiatives in Sudan, the Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Lesotho.

Japan has fully complied with its Agenda 2063 commitments through the improvement of business and investment environments, the enhancement of educational institutions, the promotion of energy infrastructure, and the support of a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Fares Kardous**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to Agenda 2063 by only promoting a safer and more prosperous future through crisis relief, democratic stability and poverty relief.

On 7 July 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May announced a GBP 30 million plan over four years to purchase British insurance premiums and fund natural disaster aid in Africa. Afterwards, companies could continue working on the continent and increase private investment. The plan is part of a larger GBP 200 million initiative announced at the G20 summit in Hamburg.

On 29 July 2017, the UK government announced its contribution of GBP 28.5 million towards the Kenyan election that was set to take place on 8 August 2017. The money came from the Department for International Development and was used towards voter education as well as conflict resolution and technical assistance.

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On 30 August 2017, the Department for International Development’s fund to support Strategic Partnerships for Higher Education Innovation and Reform announced its new long-term partnerships. These include the Lending for Education in Africa Partnership, the Transforming Employability for Social Change in East Africa, the Pedagogical Leadership in Africa, and the Transformation of Pharmacy and Chemistry Degree Provision. All four of these partnerships aim to increase access to higher education and employable skills in Africa.\(^{1824}\)

On 19 October 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom announced the UK Aid Match. The government partnered with the Campaign for Female Education (Camfed) and will match donations until 10 January 2018. This money will go towards working against high childbirth and poverty rates among young African girls and a more prosperous future.\(^{1825}\)

On 25 January 2018, it was reported that the United Kingdom will supply Kenya with GBP 211 million for infrastructure development. This is the second phase of an ongoing effort to strengthen Kenya’s cross-border trade with nearby countries through improved logistics and transportation.\(^{1826}\)

On 2 February 2018, the Department for International Development announced plans to give GBP 176 million in aid to Zimbabwe. This will be supplied over the next two years through civil society with GBP 5 million being provided for the upcoming elections.\(^{1827}\)

On 6 March 2018, the Department for International Trade announced that it would be funding a series of infrastructure projects in several African countries. South Africa is expected to receive GBP 4 billion, Kenya GBP 1 billion, and Nigeria GBP 750 million.\(^{1828}\)

On 13 April 2018, the UK Minister for Africa Harriett Baldwin announced an aid package to the DRC. The assistance will improve access to clean drinking water, food, nutrition support, and medical care. Increasing conflict has exacerbated problems of displacement and starvation.\(^{1829}\)

On 20 April 2018, the United Kingdom announced GBP 212 million of aid to support education initiatives within the Commonwealth, with Ghana, Kenya, and Sierra Leone included. The money will go towards providing girls with 12 years of quality education by 2030.\(^{1830}\)

The UK partnered with the African Union to create a sustainable, safe, prosperous future through greater conflict and natural disaster response, political stability, and poverty reduction. The UK has

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contributed to solidifying infrastructure by increasing private investments and aid on the African continent and has taken action towards providing adequate skills.

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

**Analyst: Timnit Abraha**

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitments to support Agenda 2063 by taking measures to improve investment conditions, enhance infrastructure, and provide a safer future with a strong focus on African youth.

On 3 July 2017, the U.S. Mission to the African Union hosted a workshop along with the African Union (AU) on the topic of preventing and countering violent extremism. The workshop supports the AU’s 2002 Plan of Action for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and Agenda 2063’s goal of a safer future.  

On 8 July 2017, the U.S. President Donald Trump promised USD 639 million in aid for Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Yemen at the G20 summit in Hamburg. The aid will bolster drought and conflict relief efforts through emergency food supplies, medical care, shelter, and sanitation.

On 31 August 2017, the Government of the United States announced a USD 91 million Ethiopian drought aid package for food and medical care. The assistance will help strengthen Ethiopia’s response to the current environmental crisis.

On 6 September 2017, the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) announced USD 375,000 of capital funding for 35 African social Entrepreneurs. Aged between 25 and 35, these entrepreneurs will be provided with USD 25,000 each in start-up capital for projects that enhance community change and economic growth in 20 sub-Saharan countries.

On 7 October 2017, the United States removed economic and trade sanctions on Sudan. Sanctions had been in place since 1997 and negatively affected the economic advancement of the country and its citizens. This decision enhances the investment conditions of Sudan.

On 30 October 2017, the United States announced a pledge of USD 60 million to support Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania in their efforts to build a cross-border counterterrorism force in the Sahel region. The effort seeks to stabilize the territory and ensure a safer future.

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On 4 December 2017, the Government of the United States and the Government of Israel announced a memorandum of understanding to reduce energy poverty and increase access to energy in sub-Saharan Africa “through innovative partnerships between private enterprise, African governments and foreign assistance.”

On 7 December 2017, USADF and the Government of Benin doubled their commitment to support small and medium enterprises in Beninese communities. Each will invest USD 1 million a year for a total of USD 10 million over the next five years at the community level.

On 7 December 2017, the USADF and All On, a Nigeria-based impact investing company, announced a USD 3 million partnership to expand energy access to underserved and unserved markets in Nigeria. Both parties will jointly fund up to 30 small and medium-sized energy enterprises over the next three years to improve off-grid energy solutions like solar, wind, hydro, biomass and gas technologies.

On 26 February 2018, the USADF partnered with the Citi Foundation and the U.S. Department of State to launch the 2018 Youth Entrepreneurship Summit in Nairobi, Kenya. The Summit gathered past and present recipients of USADF seed capital; the USADF and the Citi Foundation also invested an additional USD 500,000 in the 12 most promising past winners.

On 8 March 2018, the United States sponsored three youth African entrepreneurs to attend the SXSW conference and exhibit their technology-focused social enterprises. The sponsorship complies with the mission of the USADF to foster Africa’s local initiatives and innovations, and offer solutions to social problems including youth unemployment.

On 14 April, the United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the AfDB, and the African Local Currency Bond Fund signed a loan agreement to support developments in housing,

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agriculture, and small to medium-sized enterprises. The OPIC contributed USD 40 million to the Fund which would help sustain economic opportunities in Africa.\textsuperscript{1844}

On 25 April 2018, USADF and the Government of Malawi renewed their agreement to provide USD 1 million a year over the next five years to small and medium enterprises in rural communities. The initiative will expand agribusinesses, increase agricultural productivity, and encourage female entrepreneurship.\textsuperscript{1845}

The United States has fully complied with the African Union Agenda 2063 in partnership with the African continent to provide young people with financial resources, quality infrastructure, and a safer future.

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

\textit{Analyst: Adolphus Lau}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support Agenda 2063 in achieving the goals of quality infrastructure, improved financial resources, and a sustainable future of socioeconomic enhancement and self-reliance with a specific focus on young people.

On 15 June 2017, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica committed the EU to work with the Economic Community of West African States and the West African Economic and Monetary Union to advance economic growth. The EU invested EUR 88 million to facilitate economic security, trade, and infrastructure development. EUR 25 million was invested in the West African police information system and EUR 10 million in economic governance to ensure a regulated and stable economy. The EU also recognized the significance of climate change by providing EUR 38 million to combat the effects of greenhouse gases.\textsuperscript{1846}

On 2 August 2017, the European Commission invested over EUR 1 billion in an effort to emphasize international cooperation. As outlined in the Work Programme of the European Research Council, the institution will work with African countries in 2018 to research and understand issues such as food security and renewable energy which will contribute to a sustainable future.\textsuperscript{1847}

On 28 September 2017, the European Commission implemented its External Investment Plan to increase foreign investment in Africa by providing EUR 4.1 billion to both developing and impoverished countries. The goal is to cultivate sustainable development and environmentally-friendly energy, provide financing to entrepreneurs and promote an inclusive economy that is accessible to both women and youth.\textsuperscript{1848}


On 12 March 2018, the EU committed EUR 50 million to the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. This will support 24 Libyan municipalities in providing “health, education, water and sanitation as well as social services.” The Libyan Government of National Accord will be involved in the implementation to ensure the needs of the population are adequately met.\footnote{EU expands its support to Libyan municipalities to enhance access to basic and social services for migrants and Libyans, European Commission (Brussels). 12 March 2018. Access Date: 23 March 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1641_en.htm.}

On 6 April 2018, the EU invested EUR 62 million to two new programs in South Africa. EUR 52 million is to go towards the “Employment Promotion through small, micro and medium enterprises Support Programme for South Africa.” This aims to assist small businesses in their finances by reducing costs and lowering interest rates, as well assisting their production and marketing strategies. The remaining EUR 10 million is invested in the “Enhancing Legislature Oversight Programme” which emphasizes the mandates of the National Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures to ensure good governance and public participation.\footnote{EU supports South Africa to boost job creation, small business development and improved governance with €62 million, European Commission (Brussels). 6 April 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-2663_en.htm.}

The EU has supported the African Union Agenda 2063 in partnership with the African continent to provide the young generation with quality infrastructure, financial resources, and a sustainable future. Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Sofia Lopez}
15. Health: Mental Health

“[We are committed to pursuing policies that advance] mental health [improvements across the globe.]”

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
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</table>

Background

The 2016 G7 Ise Shima Summit marked a recent shift in the global health agenda to include mental health. At that summit, G7 leaders 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 G7 Taormina Summit, leaders reaffirmed their commitment the health of young women, children, and adolescents. There is a knowledge and resource gap between developed countries and those developing regarding mental health diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Narrowing this gap of knowledge and resources in mental health is often the secondary focus of other international, healthcare-oriented organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO).

Mental health refers to a human’s emotional, psychological and social well-being according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) in 2013. The 2013 DSM-5 is the standard tool used in many developed countries for psychiatric diagnostics. The APA claims that the DSM-5 consists of “more than 10 years of effort by hundreds of international experts … their dedication and hard work have yielded an authoritative volume that defines and classifies mental disorders in order to improve diagnosis, treatment, and research.”

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Mental health disorders often go undiagnosed and threaten to significantly reduce the quality of life of a sufferer with increased stigma.\textsuperscript{1857} Although the overall death rate due to mental health disorders is low compared to communicable diseases, mental health disorders continue to affect both developed and developing populations across the world.

In 2001, WHO reported that one in every four individuals would suffer from mental or neurological conditions.\textsuperscript{1858} The report continues, stating that “treatments are available, but nearly two-thirds of people … never seek help [due to] stigma, discrimination and neglect, preventing both care and treatment.”\textsuperscript{1859}

In 2016, the G7 countries committed to improve mental health policy, including in the areas of healthy and active ageing.\textsuperscript{1860}

Compliance with the G7’s mental health commitments have not before been assessed by the G7 Research Group, nor by any major international organization.

**Commitment Features**

The G7 members committed to “[pursuing policies that advance] mental health [improvements across the globe].”\textsuperscript{1861} In 2013, WHO, of which all G7 countries are members, released a report entitled Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020 that addressed the necessity of more targeted practices to support the improvement of mental health.\textsuperscript{1862} The overall goal of this action plan is “a world in which mental health is valued, promoted and protected.”\textsuperscript{1863} This identifies the core intent of the relevant commitment. Thus, this commitment requires that G7 member countries take actions to support policy prescriptions and other measures recommended in this action plan. The G7 Research Group defines “advance,” as a “move or push forward, to make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an earlier date.” To “pursue,” is to “follow in order to catch or capture, to try to get a do over a period of time.”

The action plan draws from WHO’s regional action plans and strategies for mental health and substance abuse to identify the most important policy prescriptions and actions necessary to promote global mental health improvements. Environmental, social, cultural, political and economic factors were taken into account in the development of this action plan.

There are two parts to this commitment.
Part One: National/Domestic Component: Implementation of National/Domestic Mental Health Initiatives

In order to be considered as implementing national mental health initiatives, G7 members must take action in one or more of the following ways:

1. Ensure that national policies on mental health are developed and implemented in line with evidence and best practices, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or other internationally recognized standards.\textsuperscript{1864}

2. Measure and allocate budget necessary to implement evidence-based mental health plans and actions on a national level.\textsuperscript{1865}

3. Engage with stakeholders from all levels to guarantee nuanced, evidence-based policy prescriptions and actions.\textsuperscript{1866}

4. Formalize the role of people with mental health diseases in the process of developing, assessing, monitoring, and implementing mental health plans and actions.\textsuperscript{1867}

5. Prioritize the protection of vulnerable and marginalized populations by ensuring access to mental health resources, health care, clean water, and other factors necessary to promote mental health.\textsuperscript{1868}

Part Two: International Component: Mental Health Promotion as a Member of an International Organization

1. Support the implementation of WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2020 and other mental health initiatives by international organizations.\textsuperscript{1869}

2. Provide regional support to developing countries to develop their healthcare infrastructure to include mental health policy and actions.\textsuperscript{1870}

3. Encourage opportunities for information exchange between countries to further develop best practices.\textsuperscript{1871}


4. Work with international organizations to provide mental health support during humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters.\textsuperscript{1872}

5. Contribute to the development of health information system to monitor mental health emergencies and to improve the delivery of mental health resources.\textsuperscript{1873}

To achieve full compliance for this commitment, G7 members must implement policies and take actions on a national level and as a member of an international organization (to fulfill the requirement of global implementation), with more weight placed on actions that emphasize improvements across the globe.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>G7 member does not implement national actions towards mental health improvements AND does not partake in international actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member implements at least THREE of FIVE actions towards mental health improvements on BOTH a national and international level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member implements at least THREE of FIVE national actions towards mental health improvements AND at least FIVE of FIVE international actions; OR at least FOUR of FIVE national actions AND at least FOUR of FIVE international actions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lead Analyst: Avinash N. Mukkala*

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to pursuing policies that advance mental health improvements across the globe.

On 6 June 2017, the Government of Canada announced CAD 4.8 million in funding to mobilize international research networks to address gaps in mental health research. The research will focus primarily on youth mental health addiction services, prisoner mental health practices, and best practices in health supply chains.\textsuperscript{1874} This action is also in support of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 13 June 2017, the Mental Health Commission of Canada (MHCC) and HealthCareCAN launched the Declaration of Commitment to Psychological Health and Safety in Healthcare.\textsuperscript{1875} This document commits hospitals and related institutions to promoting staff mental health by recognizing its importance to patient safety and workplace culture.


On 7 September 2017, the MHCC announced a pilot project to “teach students how to better understand and manage their mental health.”\(^{1876}\) The program involves students sharing personal experiences, discussing coping strategies, and watching videos of peers in recovery. Canada has protected students vulnerable to mental illness by ensuring their access to adequate mental health resources. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 16 November 2017, Canada and China jointly funded EMBED for CAD 2.15 million. EMBED is a five-year project to integrate mobile applications, text messaging and electronic medical records in improving mental health. This project is intended to address, in both countries, “a shortage of mental health care professionals, especially in remote areas, as well as time constraints for psychiatrists and other experts.”\(^{1877}\) This project aims to use apps to identify symptoms and provide assistance in the absence of a mental health professional. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 13 December 2017, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie the Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau announced CAD 12.55 million of humanitarian relief for Rohingya victims of violence in Myanmar. The initiatives supported include “psychosocial counselling.”\(^{1878}\) This demonstrates Canada’s role in working with international organizations to provide mental health support during humanitarian emergencies.

On 27 February 2018, Finance Minister Bill Morneau released the Canadian federal budget for 2018-2019. Canada has allocated funds for “targeted investments in healthy workplaces, housing, the opioid crisis, cannabis education, Indigenous mental health, veterans, inmates and corrections and public safety officers.”\(^{1879}\) This demonstrates Canada’s allocation of budget towards national mental health efforts, engagement with stakeholders to make nuanced policy, and protection of vulnerable populations by ensuring access to housing.

On 22 March 2018, the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) published a progress report on efforts to address data gaps and improve decision-making in mental health. Working “with federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) governments, CIHI is supporting the development of a set of common indicators focused on measuring pan-Canadian access to mental health and addiction services, and to home and community health care.” This demonstrates Canada’s commitment to developing health information systems to improve the delivery of mental health resources. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 11 April 2018, “Canada's Minister of Indigenous Services, Jane Philpott, Ontario's Minister of Children and Youth Services, Michael Coteau, and Ontario Regional Chief Isadore Day announced a joint initiative to establish 19 new mental wellness teams housed by First Nations organizations and selected by First Nations leaders. The Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario are each providing CAD 5 million per year starting in 2018-19 to support the implementation of these

\(^{1876}\) New Student Mental Health Program to be Piloted on Seven Canadian Campuses, Mental Health Commission of Canada (Ottawa) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. https://www.mentalhealthcommission.ca/English/news-article/13284/new-student-mental-health-program-be-piloted-seven-canadian-campuses.


\(^{1878}\) Minister Bibeau announces final tally for Myanmar Crisis Relief Fund, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 24 April 2018.

teams.” Canada has made budget allocations towards national mental health initiatives, and engaged with stakeholders to develop nuanced mental health policy.

Canada has taken steps towards implementing national health initiatives. Canada has prioritized access to mental health resources for vulnerable populations, including for Indigenous populations. In addition, Canada has engaged with healthcare workers to develop relevant mental health policy. However, Canada has made progress in promoting mental health as a member of an international organization. It has encouraged information exchange with China, contributed to a health information system for monitoring and delivery of mental health resources and supported the implementation of WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020, but has not provided regional support to developing countries’ mental health initiatives or provided mental health support during humanitarian crises.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Frederick Zhang

France: −1

France has not complied with its commitment to implement national mental health initiatives and not complied with its commitment to promote mental health as a member of an international organization.

On 8 September 2017, a decree on territorial mental health projects was added to the modernization law, setting out six priorities to be met by each territorial mental health project in the country: 1) early identification of mental disorders, diagnoses, and improvement of access to care and social or medico-social support; 2) the organization of a pathway for people, especially those with serious, at-risk or psychologically handicapped disorders, to navigate their recovery and social integration; 3) access to somatic care for people with mental disorders; 4) prevention and management of crisis and emergency situations; 5) the promotion of and respect for the rights of persons with mental disorders; 6) action and the fight against the stigmatization of these disorders.

On 18 September 2017, the French Ministry of Health released the first draft of its 2018-2022 National Health Strategy, which identifies 10 priority mental health goals to be addressed in the coming years. This includes the adoption of interdisciplinary approaches to mental health, the reduction of time required for mental health care, and the strengthening of suicide prevention efforts, among others.

On 2 May 2018, Union Nationale de Familles et Amis de Personnes Malades et/ou Handicapées Psychiques (UNAFAM) and Mental Health France, announced the implementation of a training program designed to educate the public on mental health crises. The General Directorate of Health, the National Public Health Agency and the Fondation de France contributed to the financing

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of this program. This action is also in support of the World Health Organization’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

France has demonstrated efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at the national level, it has not fulfilled any of its mental health commitments to the international community.

Thus, France has received a score of −1.

Analyst: Sabrina Lin

Germany: −1

Germany has not complied with its commitments for improving its policies to improve mental health care across the globe.

On 2 June 2017, a report was released acknowledging Germany’s leadership in Europe for supporting those affected with mental health illnesses, citing their inpatient and outpatient services where general practitioners are able to play key roles in diagnosis. Patients can also seek direct help from psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and psychosomatic medicine specialists. Germany also provides partial inpatient treatment to ease transition from clinic to home.

On 3 September 2017, the non-profit Doctors Without Borders in partnership with the German Government outlined a mental health project for refugees. The project trains refugees to counsel their peers with coping skills and stress management and matched them with others who came from similar backgrounds. The initiative is to make up for the shortage of mental health services available to asylum seekers. This action is also in support of the World Health Organization’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 4 October 2017, German appointment procedures and waiting times for mental health services were reported. The average admission rate for depression in German hospitals has increased while, the waiting times have been stagnant. On average, a person must wait three months for an initial appointment with a registered psychotherapist. For some of these cases, this long wait time is fatal.

Germany has demonstrated some efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at both the international and national levels, but not to the extent required by the commitment.

Thus, Germany receives a score of −1.

Analyst: Salsabila Ahmed

Italy: −1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to implement national mental health initiatives and to promote mental health as a member of an international organization.

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On 13 September 2017, Italy and the World Health Organization signed a country cooperation strategy for the first time that defines a strategic framework for cooperation between the partners.\textsuperscript{1888} Covering the period from 2017 to 2022, the strategy aims to promote well-being by addressing and mitigating the impact of the risk factors for noncommunicable diseases, including mental health, women’s and children’s health.

On 26 September 2017, Italy launched its first official migrant integration plan, in which the government pledges to acknowledge the vulnerability of asylum seekers, and pay particular attention to mental health, among other things.\textsuperscript{1889}

On 5 October 2017, the Italian city of Lodi held a Mental Health Week, an initiative meant to support women suffering from anxiety, depression, mood and sleep disorders, psychosis and eating disorders. The event consisted of a variety of workshops and services to bring primary mental healthcare to the level of the citizens.\textsuperscript{1890} This action is also in support of the World Health Organization’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 12 October 2017, the Committee on Social Policy and Health, headed by Rodolfo Lena, held an annual hearing with the Regional Mental Health Consultation chaired by Daniela Pezzi.\textsuperscript{1891} Mental health strategies in the past and present were discussed in an effort to improve health service delivery in the coming year. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

Italy has demonstrated efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at both the international and national level, but not enough to receive a partial score.

Thus, Italy has received a score of $-1$.

\textit{Analyst: Sabrina Lin}

\textbf{Japan: $-1$}

Japan has not complied with its commitment to pursue policies that advance mental health improvements and to promote mental health as a member of an international organization.

On 25 July 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government approved a plan aimed at reducing the country’s suicide rate by 30\% over the next decade.\textsuperscript{1892} This plan calls for excessive working hours, postpartum depression and high teen suicide rates to be addressed.\textsuperscript{1893} The government has pledged to focus on ensuring workers’ mental health, assessing the mental state and living conditions of a

\begin{itemize}
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mother after childbirth through health checkups and promoting educational efforts to better inform students on how they can seek help.\textsuperscript{1894}

On 1 September 2017, the Japanese government set up a 24/7 telephone counselling service for children and parents on the first day back to school after the summer holidays.\textsuperscript{1895} The first day back is a day where teen suicide rates tend to be three times higher than any other day of the year.\textsuperscript{1896}

On 5 and 6 November 2017, Japan’s Minister of Health attended the G7 health ministerial meeting, where the group agreed that it will seek to improve access to mental health services and respect, protect and fulfill women’s, children’s and adolescent’s right to the highest standard of mental health.\textsuperscript{1897} A further emphasis was placed on adolescents as the group invited the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to judge mental health performance by specifically focusing on adolescents.\textsuperscript{1898}

On 19 December 2017, the Japanese government announced that the Internet Hotline Centre Japan would monitor online postings and comments which expressed a desire to commit suicide, in an effort to help and stop the individuals behind these social media postings.\textsuperscript{1899} This plan also intends on providing further mental health care to individuals by displaying contact information of suicide prevention organisations on a device, whenever a suicidal comment or post is made from it.\textsuperscript{1900} This action is also in support of the World Health Organization’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 1 March 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held a press conference regarding the work style reforms which will enable flexible working hours as well as limit the maximum hours of overtime permitted at the workplace.\textsuperscript{1901} Penalties will accompany these reforms to encourage the elimination of long and excessive working styles which lead to many cases of Karoshi, death by overwork, a very common cause of death in Japan.\textsuperscript{1902} Prime Minister Abe further stated that plans to expand the range of workers under the discretionary working system, an overtime work system that results often in unpaid labour, would be abandoned.\textsuperscript{1903}

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textsuperscript{1900}] Suicidal online postings will be monitored to provide help, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 9 January 2018. Access Date: 9 January 2018. http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201712190048.html.
\end{itemize}
On 1 April 2018, the Japanese government started their research on a middle-aged group of people known as hikikomoris, who are distinctly known for their reclusiveness. They are defined as people who have not left their homes in six months and have trouble interacting with the outside world due to mental health issues. The Japanese government allocated JPY 20 million towards this research at the beginning of 2018 to better understand why middle-aged individuals are turning to this way of life. This action is also in support of the WHO Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

Japan has made limited efforts to comply with its commitment on both a national and international level, but has not taken enough action to be awarded a partial score.

Thus, Japan receives a score of −1.

**Analyst: Tasmiyah Randeree**

**United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to pursuing policies that advance mental health improvements across the globe.

On 23 June 2017, National Health Services England announced 11 new websites to help redesign mental health services. This is to help reduce the number of people travelling long distances for mental health care, increasing overall accessibility.

On 29 June 2017 the National Audit Office published a report on current mental health in the England prison system. This report states that previous mental health care service plans were ambitious and will be difficult to achieve in practice. The report also states the the British government does not record sufficient data regarding mental health in prisons, making it difficult to plan policy interventions that will be effective in the future.

In July 2017, the National Health Service (NHS) published Stepping Forward to 2020/21: Mental Health Workforce Plan for England in response to and in support of the commitments made in the Five Year Forward View for Mental Health. The workforce plan was agreed to across the NHS and is based off the most comprehensive and robust study of the mental health workforce to date.

On 19 July 2017, the Mental Health Units (Use of Force) Bill 2017-2019 was presented. This bill is seeking to make provision about the oversight and management of use of force in relation to patients.

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in mental health units and similar settings by introducing statutory requirements regarding the use of force upon patients in mental health units.\textsuperscript{1911}

On 21 July 2017, the Queen’s Speech confirmed that mental health legislation will be reformed. The reformation is in relation to current legislation in which people with severe mental illness can be detained for assessment and treatment.\textsuperscript{1912}

On 31 July 2017, Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt launched a plan to expand the mental health workforce in England. This plan includes adding 21,000 mental health-related jobs to accomplish treating 1 million extra patients by 2020/21, providing services 24 hours a day and seven days a week and integrating physical and mental health.\textsuperscript{1913} This action is also in support of the World Health Organization’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 12 October 2017, the Northern Ireland Department of Justice Office posted a report on new horticultural initiatives being placed in prisons to improve mental health of elderly prisoners.\textsuperscript{1914} This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 6 November 2017, the House of Commons resolved on a debate to consider an e-petition regarding mental health in school curriculums.\textsuperscript{1915} This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 22 November 2017, the Autumn 2017 Budget from HM Treasury was published. In this budget, it is stated that GBP 5 million from bank fines in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales will go to various projects, including towards mental health initiatives for veterans in the Scottish Highlands.\textsuperscript{1916} The Budget also allocates GBP 28 million to victims of the Grenfell Tower tragedy, including mental health services.

In December 2017, the Department of Health and Social care and the Department for Education presented a joint green paper entitled Transforming Children and Young People’s Mental Health Provision.\textsuperscript{1917} The green paper recognizes children and youth as an underserved and vulnerable population. It includes plans to improve access to services and mental health support in schools such as training a senior mental health lead in every school and creating mental health support teams to


work directly with schools and colleges. Post consultation, funding of over 300 million GBP will be made available. On 7 December 2017, the Department of Health and Social Care published the “Framework for Mental Health Research.” This document was developed to provide a collective view of taking advantage of upcoming advances in science and technology in the next decade with respect to mental health research. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 17 January 2018, the British government appointed a “Minister for Loneliness” as part of a larger national strategy tackling mental health issues. Additionally, the Office of National Statistics will supplement the appointment by developing a method of measuring loneliness. The focus on loneliness comes after the NHS England’s Chief Nursing Officer Professor Jane Cummings noted that loneliness could be lethal in colder months, especially for elderly individuals.

On 16 April 2018, the NHS launched the Veteran’s Mental Health Complex Treatment Service after receiving feedback from veterans and their families on how to best close existing gaps in mental health services for veterans. The NHS will provide EUR 3.2 million in funding annually to address substance misuse, trauma focused therapies, and relationship management among other issue areas.

On 20 April 2018, the British government in partnership with the Department for International Development announced a EUR 1 million grant for the Time to Change initiative as a part of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London. The Time to Change initiative seeks to raise public awareness around mental health stigma and discrimination. The initiative aims to share best mental healthcare practices with low and middle income countries. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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On 10 May 2018, the NHS announced EUR23 million in funding for perinatal mental health services. The NHS reported that it was on track to provide full geographical coverage of perinatal mental health services across the UK.1926

Through partnering with the Elhра’s Health in Humanitarian Crises Programme (R2HC), the UK has funded numerous projects working targeting mental health and youth.1927 These projects include an evaluation of phone-delivered psychotherapy for refugee children, evaluations of scalable interventions to improve the mental health of Syrian and refugee youth. However, there is no publicly available evidence that these projects were initiated within the compliance period.

It is also known that the United Kingdom works to support the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis, including financially supporting individuals to access mental health resources. The UK’s efforts in Jordan also include working with community and family to reduce stigma around mental health issues, focusing on psychosupport children and other vulnerable groups, and developing capacity in primary health care workers. The UK’s efforts have resulted in 700 individuals receiving specialized medical care, 300 vulnerable families receiving protection based cash support, and 120 Ministry of Health primary care providers receiving mental health training, among others. Still, there is no publicly available evidence that details the UK’s specific efforts and whether they were initiated after the 2017 Taormina Summit.

The United Kingdom implemented actions in line with all national initiatives, but did not take sufficient, and publicly documented, action to implement mental health improvements as a member of the international community.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Bailey McMaster

United States: −1

The United States has not complied with its commitment to pursue mental health policies on both a national and international level.

On 31 May 2017, Veteran Affairs Secretary Shulkin announced that by the end of the year all Veteran Affairs (VA) outpatient centers will offer same day primary mental health services. Currently out of the 168 VA primary care centres, 10% do not meet this standard. Wait times are available for all centers across the country, this electronic health records system will be further updated.1928

On 3 August 2017, three initiatives were announced that would increase access to health care for American Veterans nationwide. These initiatives use telehealth technology and mobile applications to aid Veterans with mental health as well as suicide prevention.1929

On 12 October 2017, the House Judiciary Committee approved the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act of 2017. The bipartisan bill is set to improve mental health services for law
enforcement officers. Studies have shown that police officers have high rates of stress and mental illness. The bill equips local law enforcement agencies to help address mental health challenges, peer mentoring pilot programs and studying usefulness of crisis hotlines and annual mental health checks.\textsuperscript{1930}

On 26 October 2017, President Donald Trump declares a nationwide public health emergency to address the opioids crisis. The action enables telemedicine services to remotely prescribe medicine for mental health treatment, this is important for providing mental health services to remote communities.\textsuperscript{1931}

On 27 March 2018, the USD 1.3 trillion omnibus spending bill includes USD 3.2 billion of funding for mental health care, an increase of 17% compared to the previous year.\textsuperscript{1932} In the light of recent school shootings, USD 700 million has been provided to the Department of Education for Student Support and Academic Enrichment grants. The grants will be used to identify and provide mental health support to students that may harm themselves or others around them.\textsuperscript{1933} This action is also in support of the World Health Organization’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

The United States of America has taken steps to help vulnerable and marginalized populations to receive mental health care, and formalized the role of mental health patients with monitoring and implementing mental health plans. However, the budget has reduced the funding for mental health spending, and the United States fails to comply with the international partnering component of this commitment and has not taken action as a member of an international organization.

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

\textit{Analyst: Nam Topp-Nguyen}

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its to implement mental health initiatives and to promote mental health as a member of an international organization.

From 8 to 9 June 2017, the EU hosted its second Mental Health Compass Forum. The forum is designed to bring policymakers, state representatives, non-governmental organizations such as advocacy groups and care organizations, and service professionals providers and users together. The three main topics discussed were mental health in schools, workplaces, and suicide prevention. During the forum, attendees recognized the need for greater inclusion of marginalized populations such as those of lower socioeconomic status.\textsuperscript{1934} This action is also in support of the World Health Organization’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.


On 9 June 2017, at the end of the Mental Health Compass Forum, a consensus paper on Mental Health in the Workplace in Europe was endorsed. The paper emphasizes the costs of poor mental health, the cost-effectiveness of mental health intervention programmes and health as well as examples of best practices and relevant activities from across EU member states. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

From 12 to 13 October 2017, the European Commission, the European Social Fund, and the European Social and Investment Funds, in conjunction with the Republic of Estonia Ministry of Social Affairs, hosted the Dignity+Independent Living Conference. The goal of the conference was to discuss the transition from institution-based care to community-based support. The conference examined the mental health impacts of living in institutions, showing an implementation of national mental health initiatives. This is also in accordance with the World Health Organization Mental Health Action Plan to provide mental health services in community settings. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 18 October 2017, the EU posted its Good Practice collection survey. Anyone can respond to the survey, but the questions require a level of knowledge regarding efficacy of said practice. The survey’s content deals with the efficacy of the practise, the level of involvement in developing the practise from mental health service users, and the geographic scale of the project. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 17 November 2017, the EU pledged EUR 313,135 to STRENCO. The aim of this project is to strengthen collaboration between academics and students, service users and practitioners and to develop tools to assess multi-professional competences for mental health students in an international context. The project will run over three years with collaborating partners from Tampere University of Applied Sciences, Finland; Jyväskylä University of Applied Sciences, Finland; Vives University (Zuid), Belgium; the Technological Educational Institute of Athens, Greece and the University of Salford University in the UK. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 14 December 2017, the EU pledged EUR 10.9 million to fund Libyan health care, with a focus on mental health services.
On 22 December 2017, the EU posted its budget for 2018. In it, it is confirmed that EUR 360,000 would be allocated for a pilot project — severe mental disorders and the risk of violence: pathways through care and effective treatment strategies, a continuation of a previous year’s project. The goal of promoting health, including mental health, in particular among adolescents, preventing diseases and fostering supportive environments for healthy lifestyles is also stated.\textsuperscript{1942}

From 8 to 9 February 2018, the EU hosted their third Mental Health Compass Forum. The focus will be on providing community-based mental health services and developing integrated approaches to governance, which is often referred to as mental health in all policies. The forum is designed to bring policymakers, state representatives, non-governmental organizations such as advocacy groups and care organizations, and service professionals providers and users together.\textsuperscript{1943}

On 20 March 2018, the EU invested EUR7.6 million in the Innovation Recovery project, an initiative in Ireland that creates three “recovery colleges” in Ireland with a particular focus on rural areas where attendees can take courses along with traditional therapeutic options to better understand their own mental health.\textsuperscript{1944}

The EU has increased research and data collection across its member states, involving mental health service users and opening surveys to the public. In addition, it has allocated budget toward mental health initiatives domestically. On an international level, it has facilitated international collaboration and knowledge sharing, while providing funds and expertise to other countries to develop infrastructure.

Thus, the EU has fully complied with its commitment and receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Heather Wong}

16. Labour and Employment: Work Conditions

“We also need to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labor market policies and by making adjustments to our welfare systems, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for our labor force.”

_G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué_

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### Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>+1</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>United States</td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
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### Background

A stable labour force is important to economic growth in the aggregate, but it is also made up of individuals who benefit from stability. In addition to providing disposable income, employment provides social relationships, identity in society and individual self-esteem.\(^\text{1945}\) In other words, a stable labour force is key to both the wellbeing of the economy and of society.

The 2017 Taormina leaders’ communiqué identifies that the factor challenging the maintenance of stability in the labour force is new forms of work brought on by the Next Production Revolution (NPR).\(^\text{1946}\) NPR describes a set of current and expected changes that will radically transform the production process. These changes are caused by the integration of digital technology, new materials, and new processes into the production process. Examples of digital technology include advanced robotics, 3D printing, and the internet of things. New materials could, but are not limited to, bio- or nano-based. Finally, examples of new processes are data-driven production and artificial intelligence.\(^\text{1947}\)

Olivier Scalabre from the Boston Consulting Group predicts that the NPR will have a greater effect than all the previous industrial revolutions, boosting industrial productivity by a third.\(^\text{1948}\) Such dramatic transformations to the production process will no doubt shock the labour market. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development expects significant shocks to the labour market. In the United Kingdom, jobs in production are likely to disappear in favour of investments in automation and self-employment, which has already increased by more than 30% since 2010, is

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likely to increase due to the rise of digital platforms.\textsuperscript{1949} Clearly, this change in work conditions will require new labour market policies and welfare adjustments.

The G7 members have begun preparing at the national level and collectively as a group. During the 2017 Taormina Summit, a People-Centered Action Plan on Innovation, Skills and Labor was issued. The two key policy priorities related to labour in this action plan were identified to be dialogue and inclusiveness.\textsuperscript{1950}

The 2017 Taormina Summit was the first G7 summit to address the impact of the NPR on employment. Prior to the summit, concerns about high unemployment were addressed at the 1993 Tokyo Summit and commitments were made to reduce unemployment.\textsuperscript{1951} More recently during the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members called for macroeconomic policies that would lead to unemployment reduction and quick re-entry into the labour market.\textsuperscript{1952} During the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 members committed to supporting employment in transition countries through vocational training, partnering to finance post-secondary institutions and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).\textsuperscript{1953}

**Commitment Features**

The goal of this commitment is to see stability in the labour force. Stability in the labour force should not be understood to mean the same as unemployment. Unemployment ignores individual experiences in the labour market such as job creation and destruction. For this report, job stability is defined to be retention rate, the probability that a job with a particular employer will last one more period, as a measure.

To address the impact of new forms of work and working conditions on job stability, G7 members are called upon to 1) implement sound labour market policies and 2) make adequate adjustments to their welfare systems.

As technological change increases the demand of some skills and decreases the demand of others, labour market policies need be improved to provide skills training in complex tasks that complement new technologies. This could be accomplished by providing education and technical training to encourage creativity, flexibility, and communications skills. Labour market policies could also include labour reforms to protect workers’ rights in the growing number of non-standard work arrangements created by the NPR.\textsuperscript{1954}

Welfare system adjustments are changes to social insurance programs or tax burdens with the intention of protecting workers, especially those whose jobs are affected by technological change. Changing the coverage of social insurance programs such as healthcare, unemployment insurance,
and pensions are potential adjustments. Another potential adjustment is changing tax burdens to improve incentives to work.\textsuperscript{1955}

The communiqué also suggests that a multistakeholder approach be pursued when necessary. A multistakeholder approach can be adopted through the promotion of dialogue between “policy-makers, social partners, the private sector, education and training providers, innovation analysts and other relevant actors” on how to address the impact of the NPR on the labour market.\textsuperscript{1956}

G7 members can achieve compliance with principle 1) by implementing labour policies that provide skills training and/or protect workers’ rights. G7 members can achieve compliance with principle (2) by adjusting social insurance programs and/or tax burdens to assist those whose jobs are affected by technological change. Evidence of dialogue with stakeholders should be seen positively as working towards compliance.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member does not implement changes to labour market AND does not make adjustments to welfare systems with the intention of encouraging stability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>With the intention of encouraging stability in the labour market, member implements changes to labour market policies OR makes adjustments to welfare systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>With the intention of encouraging stability in the labour market, member implements changes to labour market policies AND makes adjustments to welfare systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies and to make adjustment to their welfare system, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the Canadian labour force.

On 5 June 2017, the Alberta provincial government passed a labour reform bill with the stated aim of adapting to the changing nature of work and family life. Significant aspects of the bill include extending maternity leave, lowering the threshold for unpaid leave to deal with personal situations, and simplifying union certification.\textsuperscript{1957}

On 14 June 2017, the Government of Canada launched CanCode, a CAD 50 million program that will give 500,000 students from kindergarten to grade 12 the opportunity to learn digital and coding skills over the next two years. The program is part of the Government of Canada’s Innovation and Skills Plan, a multi-year strategy initiated in the federal 2017 budget.\textsuperscript{1958}

On 29 June 2017, the Canada-Ontario Job Grant Program reported several changes for the to be effective on April 1, 2017. This includes employee training financial aid and cost caps for funding per


trainee and other restrictions on funding proposals to ensure effectiveness in supporting local businesses.\textsuperscript{1959}

On 5 July 2017, the Government of Canada launched the Strategic Innovation Fund, a CAD 1.26 billion fund aimed at creating jobs, skills, and business opportunities for Canadians by attracting high-quality investments. The fund is part of the Government of Canada’s Innovation and Skills Plan, a multi-year strategy initiated in the federal 2017 budget.\textsuperscript{1960}

On 28 August 2017, the Government of Canada announced the creation of 60,000 work placements over the next five years. This includes a CAD 73 million investment in the Student Work-Integrated Learning Program to create 10,000 student placements, along with CAD 221 million of funding for the not-for-profit Mitacs to provide 10,000 research internships over each of the following five years.\textsuperscript{1961}

On 24 October 2017, the Forum of Labour Market Ministers met to discuss priorities concerning Canada’s labour market. The discussion included the Government of Canada’s pledge to invest CAD 20 billion over the next six years for training programs, expanding labour mobility of certified workers, and improving labour market information.\textsuperscript{1962}

On 22 November 2017, the Ontario provincial government passed a labour reform bill with the stated aim of creating more opportunities and stability for workers amid the changing nature of work. The change was identified by the Changing Workplaces Review, a report commissioned by the Ontario provincial government, as the increasing proportion of Ontario workers hired in precarious part-time, contract, or minimum wage positions. Significant aspects of the bill include raising the Ontario’s minimum wage, mandating equal pay for employees of with different hours doing the same job as full-time employees, and requiring fairer employee scheduling.\textsuperscript{1963}

On 3 December 2017, changes to employment insurance rules allowed new parents to spread their federal benefits over a longer period of time. The government’s goal was to adapt to changing working conditions by making it easier for families to balance work and life.\textsuperscript{1964}

On 27 February 2017, the Government of Canada announced through its 2018 budget that it would invest CAD 2 billion over the next five years, and CAD 408.2 million per year, to support the


creation of a new Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Program. The goal is to provide indigenous peoples with the skills and training necessary for high-quality jobs.\textsuperscript{1965}

On 16 April 2018, the Government of Canada introduced a medical inadmissibility policy which fixed previous labour exclusions to disabled persons. Increasing the cost threshold for medical inadmissibility and fixing the definition of social services will allow businesses to further support the participation of disabled persons in the Canadian workforce.\textsuperscript{1966}

On April 24 2018, the Alberta provincial government announced it would invest CAD 15 million over the next three years to provide skills training opportunities to Albertans. This funding expanded Alberta’s Transition to Employment Services program.\textsuperscript{1967}

Canada has complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies, and to improve upon their welfare system to provide stability for the Canadian labour force. The federal government is investing heavily in innovation through its multi-year Innovation and Skills Plan, while select provincial governments are updating provincial labour policies to adapt to the changing nature of work.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Danielle Zhuo}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies and to make adjustment to their welfare system, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the labour force.

On 11 September 2017, French Prime Minister Edouard Philippe presented the Action Plan for Company Investment and Growth. The plan includes the progressive reduction of corporate taxes, transforming the competitiveness and employment tax credit by reducing employers’ contributions, establishment of a single flat-rate tax on capital income, replacement of the wealth tax (impôt de solidarité sur la fortune) by a real estate tax, and the establishment of workgroups. Some of the relevant themes the workgroups will focus on are the conquest of international markets, digitisation and innovation, and training and professional development.\textsuperscript{1968}

On 22 September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron signed a series of five decrees amending France’s labour laws. Employers were given more ability to fire and hire workers and remuneration for unfair dismissals was restricted.\textsuperscript{1969} An upper limit has also been set on the payouts employees may receive after an unfair dismissal, but severance payments were increased from 20% of an employee’s annual salary to 25%. Labour Minister Muriel Penicaud stated that these reforms were meant to address the unwillingness of firms to hire workers “due to the fear of not being able to


Labour Minister Pénichaud also stated that these reforms are the result of over “300 hours of consultation with unions.”

On 22 September 2017, in the same set of decrees, collective bargaining was decentralized so that individual companies will work with their labour forces to come to company-wide agreements. (under the previous system, bargaining had been industry-wide). Furthermore, firms were able to change the length of short-term contracts.

On 12 October 2017, the French government began talks to reform unemployment insurance. President Macron has proposed expanding the scope of those covered by the program to include people who are self-employed and people who have chosen to quit their jobs.

On 21 November 2017, a 2018 budget proposal was introduced into the National Assembly and passed by that body. The budget included a cut of 1,600 civil service jobs and EUR 15 billion in spending cuts.

On 5 March 2018, Labour Minister Muriel Pénicard announced large changes to France’s training schemes in an effort to meet the skills gap. Over the next five years, an additional EUR 15 billion will be spent on training unemployed and young workers. The central government will also take control of training schemes, which were previously run by employers and unions.

On 19 March 2018, the labour ministry announced that it would be placing restrictions on unemployment insurance. Starting next year, unemployed individuals who turn down a reasonable job offer or do not report on their job-seeking activities will not be permitted to collect their unemployment insurance for a period of one, two, or four months.

France has fully complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies, and to improve upon their welfare system to provide stability for the French labour force. The reforms that are in the process of being implemented attempt to protect the labour market from technological change.

Therefore, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kelly Cholvat

Germany: −1

Germany has not complied with its commitment to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labour market policies and by making adjustments to

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welfare systems, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the labour force.

On 2 June 2017, the Bundestag produced a legislative report on the progress of Germany’s “Digital Agenda” for 2014-2017. This agenda includes adapting to “the digital economy and the digital workplace.” It outlines efforts such as “the establishment and expansion of research and technology programmes with high transferability to industry” and “assisting small and medium-sized IT enterprises with their internationalisation efforts and facilitating their access to growth capital.” The Bundestag report outlines the success of the federal government’s efforts to improve access to financial capital for growing startups and describes the continuation of the “Industry 4.0” plan, which includes the opening of “centers of excellence” to provide technical expertise and advice to startups. However, this report has yet to inform any policy change.

On 25 August 2017, the German Bundesregierung reported that 13% of employed Germans worked “mini-jobs,” part-time marginal employment which pays less than EUR 450 per month. However, the German government has taken no concrete steps to improve work conditions for workers in “mini-jobs.”

On 7 February 2018, the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union reached a deal to establish a Grand Coalition. Major policies agreed upon in the draft coalition treaty include a EUR5.95 billion investment in education, research, and digitization by 2021, a EUR12 billion investment to ensure all regions have fast internet by 2025, and the goal of stabilizing pensions at 48% of the average wage by 2025.

Though the German government acknowledges the changing nature of work and has proposed reforms to labor market policies and to Germany’s welfare system, it has not implemented these proposals as of 17 May 2018. Thus, Germany receives a score of −1.

Analyst: Ben Prystawski

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies and to make adjustment to their welfare system, when necessary, in a multistakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the Italian labour force.

On 6 June 2017, new legislation promoting flexible work scheduling in addition to formalizing protection and benefits for self-employed workers entered into effect in Italy. The legislation also

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established the Technical Discussion Board on Autonomous Work under the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies to oversee self-employment.\textsuperscript{1982}

On 29 September 2017, Italy’s Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, in partnership with the Italian Cooperatives Alliance, organized an event involving close to 300 co-operators to discuss changes technological innovation will bring to the labour market, and ways cooperatives can respond. Italian Minister of Labour and Social Policies Giuliano Poletti stated, “Innovation-related transitions must be governed and not suffered. Cooperatives have the ability to promote economic and social responses to the challenges of change embedded in their DNA.”\textsuperscript{1983}

On 27 December 2017, the Italian government passed its budget law for 2018. It include a three-year reduction in social-security contributions for private employers hiring permanent employees under 30. For 2018, a tax credit up to a maximum of EUR 300,000 was introduced for the training of employees in the technology sector. The tax credit is part of the “National Business Plan 4.0,” a government plan launched in the September of 2016 that seeks to prepare Italy for industrial change through industry policy, research, and infrastructure funding. The budget also refinanced EUR 330 million as part of the Nuova Sabatini measure for the 2018 to 2023 period. This measure aims to grant micro, small and medium-sized enterprises subsidized loans to invest in new machinery, plant and equipment, with 30% of the resources reserved for “industry 4.0” investments.\textsuperscript{1984}

On 10 January 2018, Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni highlighted the importance of continued labor market reform during an interview at the South EU Summit. He acknowledged the fundamental role the Job Act has played in increasing labour market flexibility and in reducing unemployment and talked about making this trend more “structural” by making the “incentives to hire young workers more stable and stronger, and by reducing the North-South divide.”\textsuperscript{1985} Furthermore, he emphasized the importance of investment in education, training and innovation, and reduction of tax wedge to improve the competitiveness of the Italian system and to continue the current Italian economic momentum.\textsuperscript{1986}

On 16 March 2018, proposed by President Paolo Gentiloni and the Minister of Labor and Social Policies Giuliano Poletti, the Council of Ministers approved in preliminary examination a legislative decree that implements the minimum requirements of Directive 2014/50/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. The legislation aims to facilitate the free movement of workers by adopting the necessary measures to ensure that pension rights of ‘outgoing’ workers do not face obstacles regarding supplementary pension schemes.\textsuperscript{1987}

The Italian government has implemented changes to labour market policies, has pursued dialogues with stakeholders, and has made adjustment to welfare system with the intention of labour market stability.


Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Bonnie Li

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies and to make adjustments to their welfare system, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the Japanese labour force.

On 26 August 2017, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare announced that it is aiming to increase spending by JPY 280 billion in order to promote labour reform. The efforts follow Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s renewed emphasis on labour reform as one of his cabinet’s key policies. The ministry plans to use the funding to improve employment conditions especially for non-regular workers, by expanding subsidies for companies, adding sector-by-sector manuals, and increasing the number of inspection monitors.1988

On 8 September 2017, the Japanese Labour Policy Council released a statement approving the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare’s “Outline of Legislation for the Promotion of Work Style Reform.” The Ministry had requested review of the outline, which is based on the “Action Plan for the Realization of Work Style Reform” that had been put out by Prime Minister Abe and the Diet earlier in April. The ministry’s outline touches upon several key provisions, which include restrictions on overtime hours, expanding protections on workers’ health, and eliminating unreasonable differences in working conditions of regular employees and those of non-standard workers, such as “part-time employees, fixed-term employees, and dispatched employees.” The ministry will prepare draft legislation based on this outline to submit to the next session of the Diet.1989

On 1 November 2017, Prime Minister Abe cabinet’s released its policy goals. The cabinet plans to institute policies that will modify the current welfare system to better accommodate and cover a more diverse range of Japan’s demography. In addition, the government will continue to pursue reforms to the labor market to protect workers from long hours and realizing equal pay for equal work.1990

On 1 November 2017, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare put a new law into effect, strengthening protection of foreign workers and trainees’ rights. The law aims to protect foreign technical trainees from human rights abuses, such as working excessive hours, and specifically implements a new penalty fine on such violations. A new framework, overseen by the Organization for Technical Intern Training (OTIT), will enforce a strict screening process for businesses who wish to employ foreign trainees, and then will also authorize training plans submitted by the businesses, in order to increase supervision and prevent foreign trainees from being subject to unfair conditions and potential exploitation. Under the OTIT’s new program, foreign trainees will

now also be able to work for a contract period of five years, as opposed to a three-year maximum previously.\textsuperscript{1991}

On 21 February 2018, Prime Minister Abe announced upcoming plans to reform the Japanese immigration system to allow more professional and skilled foreign workers to enter the Japanese labor force. Economic and Fiscal Policy Minister Toshimitsu Motegi later stated in reference to the changes that information technologies, artificial intelligence, and increased participation from female and elderly workers will be encouraged before reliance of foreign workers.\textsuperscript{1992}

On 28 February 2018, Prime Minister Abe announced that his planned package of labour-related reforms initially presented in November 2017 was now currently being put on hold. Specifically mentions of the discretionary labor system, which would have expanded employee flexibility in work hours and guaranteed a fixed wage, were to be removed from the reform bills.\textsuperscript{1993}

On 27 April 2018, work-style legislation was debated in a plenary meeting of the House of Representatives after being put on hold back in February. Abe reiterated his commitment to reducing long work hours and combating the increasing number of deaths from overwork. The legislation proposes a cap on maximum overtime work at 100 hours per employee and a total of 720 hours a year. Prime Minister Abe is hoping to have the bills passed before the Diet session ends on 20 June 2018.\textsuperscript{1994}

Japan has taken steps to reform both its labour laws by implementing new policies, as well as corresponding adjustments in the social welfare system by increasing its coverage to accommodate a more diverse portion of the population. Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Apantha Mabmood}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labour market policies and by making adjustments to their welfare systems, with the intention of providing stability for their labour force.

On 28 September 2017, the Education and Skills Funding Agency published guidance information for post-16 institutions on work placement capacity and delivery funding. It explained that the Department of Education is investing in post-16 institutions to develop their capacity to provide 16- to 18-year-olds in vocational and technical study programmes with full time work placements.\textsuperscript{1995}

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On 1 October 2017, the Education Secretary Justine Greening announced that the government planned to raise the earning threshold for student loan repayments from GBP 21,000 to GBP 25,000. Other significant announcements on changes to education include freezing tuition fees for the 2018/2019 school year, launching 27 new projects to promote degree-apprenticeships routes to employment, and the latest round of the GBP 140 million Strategic School Improvement Fund. These changes aim to “build the skills needed to secure the nation’s prosperity.”

On 15 October 2017, an independent review led by experts in industry and academia on UK’s artificial intelligence (AI) industry was released. It provided 18 recommendations on how the UK can be made more suitable for AI businesses. The accompanying press release stated that the recommendations are now being considered in discussions towards a potential Industrial Strategy sector deal between government and the AI industry.

On 28 October 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May called on companies to ensure greater female representation at senior levels, publish gender pay data, and make workplaces more flexible by advertising them as such.

On 8 November 2017, the Minister of State for Climate Change and Industry Claire Perry announced a GBP 84 million investment to support the research and development of robotic, smart energy, and AI technology. Of that, GBP 45 million will be used to set up four new research hubs based at the University of Manchester, University of Birmingham, University of Surrey, and Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh. This investment is part of the government’s Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund, a GBP 4.7 billion fund supporting UK businesses and researchers to meet the major industrial and social challenges.

On 14 November 2017, the first Digital Skills Partnership Board with representatives from the public, private, and charity sectors met to discuss cooperative approaches to train those who lack digital skills. This meeting was part of a government’s “Digital Strategy” launched in March of 2017, which as of November 2017 trained two million people in digital skills in partnership with industry.

On 23 November 2017, Secretary of State for Work and Pensions David Gauke provided details on a GBP1.5 billion package to support Universal Credit. Improvements were centred around streamlining the payment process and abolishing the week-long waiting period for payments.

On 25 January 2018, the Government’s ‘Digital Charter’ was published. At the World Economic Forum on the same day, Prime Minister Theresa May explained at the World Economic Forum that

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the Charter would allow the technology sector in the UK to thrive by managing the opportunities, challenges, and risks of new technologies such as artificial intelligence.2001

On 7 February 2018, the government set out proposals to ensure workers are aware of their rights and that action can be taken against employers who breach workers’ rights. The proposals come in response to the independent Taylor Review, which studied the impact on modern working practices on the labor market. Ensuring holiday and sick pay for vulnerable workers’ and making it a right for all workers to request a more stable contract were significant to the proposals.2002

On 27 April 2018, the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund will invest GBP 20 million to help the accountancy, insurance, and legal industries take advantage of new technologies. The funding is part of a GBP 1 billion deal between the government and the private sector to make the UK a leader in Artificial Intelligence technology.2003

On 9 May 2018, the government’s Director of Labour Market Enforcement Sir David Metcalf set out 37 recommendations to stop the exploitation of UK’s lowest paid workers. The recommendations included bigger financial penalties for employers who break the law, enforcing holiday pay, and making brands jointly responsible for non-compliance in their supply chains. The government will respond formally the report later in 2018.2004

United Kingdom has made substantial progress towards compliance by improving skills training opportunities, funding for technological research, and adjusting social welfare.

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

Analyst: Fred Randall

United States: −1

The United States has not complied with its commitment to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labour market policies and by making adjustments to their welfare systems.

On 7 June 2017, the United States Department of Labor rescinded two informal guidances on “joint employment and independent contractors” that were made in 2015 and 2016 by the Obama administration2005 These guidances clarified the interpretation of the National Labor Relations Act

(NLRA) regarding employees jointly employed by two or more companies.\textsuperscript{2006} Without these guidelines, there is ambiguity in the NLRA’s interpretation by both employers and employees.\textsuperscript{2007}

On 17 November 2017, Ambassador Robert Lighthizer, the United States trade representative, released negotiating objectives for the fourth round of negotiations of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), some which included provisions to strengthen labour provisions within NAFTA.\textsuperscript{2008} These specific objectives refer to improving and prioritizing labour dispute provisions outlined in NAFTA’s side agreement on labour, the North American Agreement on Labour Cooperation.\textsuperscript{2009}

On 20 November 2017, the White House Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders announced that there are plans to unveil a welfare reform plan sometime at the beginning of 2018.\textsuperscript{2010} President Donald Trump indicated that he is “looking very strongly at welfare reform,” and that it will occur after tax reform is passed in Congress.\textsuperscript{2011} As of 12 January 2017, there has been no evidence indicating there has been concrete action by the United States to make adjustments to the American welfare system; however, President Trump and Congress are taking steps to do such actions.\textsuperscript{2012}

On 14 December 2017, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) overruled a previous ruling made that held contractors and franchisees accountable for their actions.\textsuperscript{2013} The NLRB claimed that this ruling “adheres to the common law and is supported by the NLRA’s policy of promoting stability and predictability in bargaining relationships.”\textsuperscript{2014} The overruling by the NLRB limits workers who have “indirect or unexercised control” over a worker are no longer jointly-employed.\textsuperscript{2015}


On 5 January 2018, the United States Department of Labor clarified when interns are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. This clarification says that students and interns are not employees and for-profit companies are not required to compensate them for their work. The Department outlines a “primary beneficiary test” which determines at what point an intern or student should be compensated for their work and thus considered an employee at a company.

On 10 April 2018, President Trump signed the Executive Order Reducing Poverty in America by Promoting Opportunity and Economic Mobility, starting the process of welfare reform. The executive order mandates a review of welfare programs across all agencies. Agencies are instructed to use the nine-point Principles of Economic Mobility to guide proposed policy changes. The principles include adding work requirements to welfare programs, giving states more flexibility, and encouraging involvement from the private sector.

The United States has not implemented sound labor policies nor has it made adjustments to its welfare system so as to provide stability for its labour force.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to implement labour market policies and adjust its welfare system with the intention of providing stability for its labour force.

On 1 June 2017, Commissioner of International Cooperation and Development, Neven Mimica, announced the EU would be investing EUR 31.6 million in education and vocational training in Greenland, specifically supporting Greenland’s education programme. The goal is to diversify Greenland’s economy by producing a skilled labour force.

On 2 June 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Spain with EUR 1 million to help unemployed coal miners and youth in the Castilla y León region. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund which was set up in 2006 to support the victims of mass layoffs caused by globalization. Such support includes employment counselling, training, job-search assistance, incentives, contributions, and training related allowances.

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On 21 June 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Finland with EUR 3.5 million to help dismissed workers at Microsoft Mobile Oy. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.\textsuperscript{2022}

On 13 July 2017, EU officials issued guidelines banning employers in 28 EU members from using data obtained through prospective candidates’ social media accounts in the hiring process unless a particular job necessitates its use. Employers must issue a disclaimer stating that the vetting process will include a look into social media before a candidate submits a job application. Failing to make this disclaimer accessible would be a breach of EU data protection rules.\textsuperscript{2023}

On 18 September 2017, the European Commission called for increased protection of workers’ rights for those in short-term or non-standard contracts. These new forms of work, such as Uber and food delivery services, accounts for more than one third of the EU’s workforce and the number is expected to grow as technology advances. In this sector, hours are flexible, pay is irregular and employment protections are not guaranteed. Youth form a large portion of this sector, so the EU proposes limitations on insecurity by increasing transparency within companies and the chance of workers to acquire a permanent contract after a few years in the same job.\textsuperscript{2024}

On 26 September 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Italy with EUR 3.3 million to help former workers of Almaviva. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.\textsuperscript{2025}

On 5 October 2017, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a European Framework for Quality and Effective Apprenticeships, as part of the New Skills Agenda for Europe which was launched in June of 2016. It aims to improve the learning and working conditions of apprenticeships.\textsuperscript{2026}

On 23 October 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Greece and Finland with EUR 5.4 million to help unemployed retail sector workers. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.\textsuperscript{2027}

On 20 November 2017, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility, Marianne Thyssen, launched the second European Vocations Skills Week. The objective of this week


is to inspire people to realize and improve their skill set. The European Commission aims to promote vocational education and training as an option equal of value to a university education.  

On 18 December 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Sweden with EUR 1 million help 900 unemployed Ericsson workers. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.  

On 21 December 2017, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a new directive for more transparent and predictable working conditions across the EU. The proposal creates new minimum standards to regulate the working conditions of workers, including those with atypical contracts.  

On 9 February 2018, the European Commission proposed to provide Germany with EUR 2.1 million help 646 unemployed Goodyear workers. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.  

On 23 March 2018, the European Commission implemented a pilot reform project in Portugal to improve the country’s vocational education and training system and to make it more accessible to the general public. The project will aim to improve digital skills and provide adult education to fit the changing needs of the Portuguese economy.  

On 23 March 2018, the European Commission proposed to provide Portugal with EUR 4.6 million to help former workers of Belgium. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.  

On 10 April 2018, EU member states signed a declaration of cooperation on artificial intelligence (AI). Member states agreed to work together on issues created by the introduction of AI, such as the need to reskill European citizens, create new legal and ethical frameworks, and ensure European competitiveness in AI research.  

On 23 April 2018, the European Commission provided EUR 9.8 million from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund to former Air France employees who were let go after a steady decline in the EU’s air transport market as a result of globalization.  

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On 25 April 2018, the European Commission announced a series of measures to introduce the use of AI and boost European competitiveness in the field. The European Commission will invest EUR 1.5 billion between 2018 and 2020 in AI research as part of the Horizon 2020 research and innovation project. To combat the changes AI will bring to the labour market, the European Commission will support training in the digital, STEM, and entrepreneurship fields.\textsuperscript{2036}

The EU has provided significant funding to train youth and workers with obsolete skills. The EU has also implemented labor reforms with the purpose of protecting workers’ rights amidst emerging new sectors and provided funds to member states to support unemployed workers.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Sofia Lopez}

17. Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth

“To this end, we reaffirm our commitment to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
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Background

Low growth rates continue to be a major concern for the G7. The 2017 Taormina leaders’ communiqué identifies that “global recovery is gaining momentum, yet growth remains moderate and gross domestic product (GDP) is still below potential in many countries.” Their declaration highlights raising “global growth to deliver higher living standards and quality jobs” as a priority.

In an effort to overcome the ongoing obstacles of unemployment, stagnant living standards and inaccessible education, which are a result of low economic growth rates, the G7 members commit to the use of fiscal, monetary and structural policy tools to maintain strong and sustainable growth.

Macroeconomics and economic growth have been a recurring focus for past G7 summits, however the tools used to address this goal have varied from one summit to another. At the 2011 Deauville Summit, members committed to ensuring their “macroeconomic policies promote sound economic growth, aiming, together with our employment and social policies, at reducing unemployment and enabling a quick re-entry into the labour market.”

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, a commitment was made “to raise productivity and growth potential in our economies, we support structural reforms, and investments in education” was also made by G7 members. At the 2013 Lough Erne summit, G7 members “agreed to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.”

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, a key commitment was to foster sustainable growth by promoting education. At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, commitments were made to implement...
monetary, fiscal and structural policy to “strengthen global demand and address supply constraints, while continuing efforts to put debt on a sustainable path.”

**Commitment Features**

At Taormina, G7 leaders reaffirm their commitment to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. Thus member’s compliance with this commitment is centred on the three components of: 1) monetary policy; 2) fiscal policy; and 3) structural reforms.

**Part One: Monetary Policy for Price Stability**

The communiqué specifies that monetary policy should be used to “ensure price stability, consistently with central banks’ mandates” to support economic growth. Central banks can manage interest rates through open market operations that adjust their money supply to ensure prices remain stable at the rate of inflation. Central banks can also adjust commitments to target inflation rates to maintain purchasing power of consumers and price stability.

**Part Two: Fiscal Policy for High Quality Investment**

According to the communiqué, “fiscal policy should be used flexibly to strengthen growth and job creation,” by “prioritizing high-quality investment, such as in infrastructures.” Governments can implement fiscal policies that emphasizes investments in infrastructure projects, such as roads, bridges or schools, that can boost productivity and create jobs.

**Part Three: Structural Reforms for Productivity**

Structural reforms, as agreed upon by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors at the 2017 Bari, Italy meeting, includes measures to improve the framework conditions for inclusiveness while compensating the most vulnerable. G7 countries may consider policies that strengthen active labour markets, and address inequalities between regions, genders, labour markets and local areas. Policies considered can support inclusive growth through investment in infrastructure, skills and connectivity, and ensuring the right institutions are in place to facilitate growth.

During the G20 2014 Brisbane Summit, each member submitted individual Comprehensive Growth Strategies, which describe each member’s policy objectives. Altered growth strategies were submitted ahead of the G20 2015 Antalya Summit and the G20 2016 Hangzhou Summit. The objectives outlined in the growth strategies have considered each member’s short-term economic conditions.
Each member’s Growth Strategy outlines measures within their fiscal objectives that address putting debt-to-GDP ratios on a sustainable path.\(^{2050}\)

G7 members can achieve compliance by focusing monetary policy on ensuring price stability, fiscal policy on high-quality investments and job creation, and measures to improve the framework conditions for inclusiveness while compensating the most vulnerable as a means of structural reform for inclusive growth. Each individual member’s report below will begin by identifying the policy objectives outlined in each Growth Strategy. The report will then assess compliance based on actions taken by each member to fulfill the stated policy objectives. Therefore, full compliance requires members to effectively use all three of these policy tools in the specific ways discussed in the communiqué.

### Scoring Guideline

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<thead>
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<th>Score</th>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 state member did not adjust monetary policy to ensure price stability AND fiscal policy to strengthen growth and job creation AND structural reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 state member adjusted monetary policy to ensure price stability OR fiscal policy to strengthen growth and job creation and OR structural reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 state member adjusted monetary policy to ensure price stability AND fiscal policy to strengthen growth and job creation and AND structural reform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lead Analyst: Georgina Merhom*

#### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to “to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”\(^{2051}\)

On 12 July 2017, the Bank of Canada raised its target overnight bank rate from 0.5% to 0.75% in order to smooth fluctuations as a result of changes in growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP). GDP growth was above potential in the first quarter and the Bank of Canada expected this growth to moderate. The governing council judged that “the current outlook warrants today’s withdrawal of some of the monetary policy stimulus in the economy.”\(^{2052}\) This shift in monetary policy was an attempt to stabilize prices and the interest rate was expected to hover around 2%\(^{2053}\).

On 26 July 2017, the Government of Canada announced that it was investing CAD 2.6 million in Sustane Technologies, a company within the clean technology sector, to support the growth of the firm and the construction of a demonstration facility\(^{2054}\). This investment is part of the multi-year Innovation and Skills plan, which is intended to “make Canada a world-leading centre for innovation, to help create more good, well-paying jobs” and to “increase the clean technology sector’s

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\(^{2051}\)G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html


contribution to Canada’s gross domestic product.” This measure is intended to strengthen economic growth and job creation.

On 6 September 2017, the target overnight bank rate was raised again from 0.75% to 1%, reducing their economic stimulus in response to continued economic performance above potential and smoothing fluctuations in the price level. The Bank of Canada stated that “there remains some excess capacity in Canada’s labour market, and wage and price pressures are still more subdued than historical relationships would suggest, as observed in some other advanced economies.”

On 16 October 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced a two-year tax reform plan that will reduce the tax burden on small businesses in two stages from 10.5% to 9%. The tax code will no longer allow people to reduce income tax by incorporating themselves as small businesses, reducing the ability of wealthy Canadians to evade tax.

On 13 December 2017, the Standing Senate Committee on National Finance released a its recommendations in relation to the proposed tax reform. The report recommended that no part of the proposed reforms be implemented and instead that “the Government of Canada undertake an independent comprehensive review of Canada’s tax system with the goal of reducing complexity, ensuring economic competitiveness, and enhancing overall fairness.”

On 15 January 2018, the federal government invested CAD 45 million in Linamar Corporation, a automotive parts manufacturer, to support the use of innovative technologies and the manufacture of cars that are more environmentally friendly. This investment was the first made under the Strategic Innovation Fund, which falls under the Innovation and Skills Plan. The Fund was created with the goal of ensuring that “Canada is a top destination for businesses to invest, grow and create jobs” through encouraging innovation, attracting large investments, and helping firms to expand.

On 17 January 2017, the Bank of Canada raised the overnight target rate to 1.25% from 1.00%. The increase is in response to inflation rising close to its targeted level of 2% and strong growth overall in the Canadian and American economies. This shows adequate use of monetary policy to ensure price stability and support sustainable growth.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to use monetary, fiscal, and structural policy to encourage sustainable economic growth through its use of interest rates, efforts to reform the tax code, and strategic investments.

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Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

According to Banque de France’s Macroeconomics Projection for June 2017, several fiscal policy strategies will be taking place to achieve an upcoming economic growth. A decrease in public spending is soon to be experienced where “The fall in the debt service cost from 1.9% to 1.8% of GDP [gross domestic product] should nonetheless offset some of this rise, helping to keep overall spending growth in check.”

In late 2017, President Macron unveiled plans for structural reforms to strengthen business and make labour markets more flexible. Some of these reforms include allowing smaller companies and start-ups with less than 50 employees to negotiate directly with potential employees regarding hours and pay. Other reforms were proposed to support unions by granting a 25% increase in severance packages. These reforms reflect a strong attempt to engage in structural reforms to strengthen labour markets and facilitate growth.

On 22 September 2017, President Macron pushed through his labour reforms through formal decrees. These measures were widely unpopular among pro-union advocates for being too supporting of businesses. However, many on the centre-left and right have been very supportive of these reforms because they are expected to improve investment prospects into France and support growth. This is a key example of implementing sweeping structural reforms.

France has mainly used structural policies for economic growth. Thus, France receives a score of 0.

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

On 4 July 2017, the cabinet adopted the draft 2018 federal budget and the financial plan up to 2021. Investment spending will increase, allowing for job creation. Social spending will also remain high. Germany is dedicated in stimulating the economy without taking on new debt and debt-to-gross domestic product ratio is projected to fall below Stability and Growth Pact requirement.

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2063 French Business applauds Macron’s labour reforms, Financial Times (Paris) 1 September 2017. Access Date: 6 May 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/7fb83566-8e62-11e7-a352-e46f43c5825d
2064 French Business applauds Macron’s labour reforms, Financial Times (Paris) 1 September 2017. Access Date: 6 May 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/7fb83566-8e62-11e7-a352-e46f43c5825d
2066 G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html
On 7 July 2017, Bundesbank President Jens Weidmann called for structural reforms such as stronger social security systems, investment in education and expansion in digital infrastructure. He also made comments regarding the need to have reforms in the European level.\(^{2068}\)

In July 2017, as chair of the G20 Summit and co-chair of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, Germany advocated for making public administrations more resilient against corruption. Based on this German initiative, G20 leaders agreed on the G20 High Level Principles on Organizing against Corruption. This document guidelines that provide guidance on organizational structures and processes that minimize the risk of corruption and help detect corruption.\(^{2069}\)

On 1 September 2017, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption went into force. However, as of 15 January 2018, Germany has yet to ratify the Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption.\(^{2070}\) This convention requires Contracting Parties to provide in their domestic law effective remedies for those who have suffered due to corruption.\(^{2071}\) The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Working Group on Bribery is conducting on-site visit to Germany and report will be available in June 2018.\(^{2072}\)

On 29 September 2017, the Federal Employment Agency released the Labour Market Press Release and announced that number of people unemployed has decreased by 96,000 to 2,449,000 from August to September.\(^{2073}\) On 16 October 2017, the President of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs and the Chairman of the Board of the Federal Employment Agency signed a framework agreement on cooperation between school and professional advice. This helps young people to move from school to work.\(^{2074}\)

On 21 December 2017, the Federal Ministry of Finance released the December 2017 monthly report and showed that fiscal expenditure has increased in all functions. Spending on pensions, social security and benefits have gone up by 6.0% compared to last year. This includes unemployment insurance and family assistance. Expenditure on infrastructure such as transport and communication has also increased by 17.5%.\(^{2075}\)

On 15 December 2017, Chancellor Angela Merkel expressed the need to have structural reforms and the intend to work with France to harmonize their standpoints by March 2018.\(^{2076}\)

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\(^{2069}\) G20 high level principles on organizing against corruption, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2018. Access Date: 11 April 2018.


On 31 December 2017, Chancellor Merkel recognized the need to ensure economic success and social cohesion in her New Year’s Eve speech. She addressed the urgency to secure and create jobs, promote research and development, and also take advantage of digital development.

On 26 February 2018, the Federal Employment Agency started its training week with focus on part-time vocational training such that young professionals can enter job market without sacrificing family life. In March, the German Federal Employment Agency and the Bertelsmann Stiftung developed a new test called MYSKILS that help refugees, immigrants and unemployed people without vocational qualifications to prove their skills.

On 27 April 2018, the Federal Employment Agency released The Labour Market Press Release and announced that the number of people unemployed has decreased by 74,000 to 2,384,000 from March to April. Underemployment numbers also dropped compared to the previous month.

Germany has kept inflation within the 1.0% to 3.0% band throughout the compliance period through monetary policy and used fiscal policy to promote growth and kept unemployment level low. It has also carried out reforms to ensure unemployed or underemployed people can find work more easily through part-time training and proof of qualifications.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Tacye Hong

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to “use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”

On 30 May 2017, the Italian Minister of Economy and Finance, Pier Carlo Padoan, wrote a letter to the Commissioner and Vice-President of the European Commission, affirming the Italian government’s commitment to fostering fiscal sustainability. Minister Padoan indicated that Italy would adjust its structural balance by 0.3% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018. This adjustment is intended to “further reduce the headline deficit and to ensure a decline in debt to GDP ratio.” Additionally, these measures prioritise fiscal stability while “providing support for growth and ultimately job creation by re-launching public and private investment.”

On 31 May 2017, the Minister of Economy and Finance appointed Fabrizio Corbo as the Corruption and Transparency Prevention Officer. The Corruption and Transparency Prevention Officer acts in accordance with the Transparency and Integrity Program, ensuring the clarity, completeness and accuracy of financial information and promoting integrity in public administration.

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\[2081\] G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html

transparency of publications by the Ministry.\textsuperscript{2083} This appointment highlights Italy’s continuing commitment to tackling government corruption in pursuit of greater accountability.

On 20 June 2017, the Unità di Informazione per l’Italia and the China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Center signed a memorandum of understanding. The financial intelligence units of both countries are required to share information regarding suspicious transactions involving, inter alia, money laundering. The agreement lays the groundwork for closer Italian-Chinese cooperation and a real effort to prevent cross-border money laundering.\textsuperscript{2084}

On 28 July 2017, the Minister of Infrastructure and Transport, Graziano Delrio, met with the French Minister of Transport, Elisabeth Borne, in a bilateral meeting held in Rome. Both ministers affirmed their continued commitment to the implementation of the Turin-Lyon railway line. Both Ministers indicated a call for tender for the construction of the Autostrada Ferroviaria Alpina would be published on 1 August 2017, in the Official Journal of the European Union.\textsuperscript{2085}

On 2 August 2017, the Italian Senate approved the Annual Market and Competition Law. The legislation is intended to stimulate economic growth and productivity and promote competition among businesses in the market. According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the law is estimated to “produce GDP growth equal to 0.2% per annum.”\textsuperscript{2086}

On 18 September 2017, the European Commission formally approved changes to Italian tax incentives related to investments in innovative startups. Individuals and/or businesses investing in startups are eligible for a 30\% deduction equal to 30\% the amount of capital invested for a maximum of EUR 30,000 and EUR 1,800,000 respectively. The implementation of the tax incentive indicates Italy’s continued commitment to the structural reform of its tax system and encouraging high quality investments beneficial to the general public.\textsuperscript{2087}

On 10 October 2017, the Deputy Minister of Infrastructure and Transport, Riccardo Nencini, met with the Slovenian Minister of Infrastructures, Peter Gaspersic, in Brdo, Slovenia. The Italian delegation committed to upgrading, modernizing and developing the Trieste-Divača Line. In addition, the Italian delegation committed to undertaking a study to determine the feasibility of the implementation of a Ljubljana-Venice passenger railway connection. The Ljubljana-Venice

connection is considered “crucial for the economic, cultural, and tourist exchanges between the two countries.”

On 17 October 2017, the Chamber of Deputies approved the European Delegation Act 2016-2017. The law authorizes the Italian Government to implement several European Union regulations, acts and/or directives by adapting national legislation. Several of the adopted directives and regulations pertain to market abuse and transparency of securities financing transactions. The Act affirms Italy’s continued commitment to the protection of financial stability, the integrity of the markets, and market transparency.

On 20 October 2017, the Italian Government submitted its updated Draft Budgetary Plan 2018 to the European Commission. The updated budget aims to continue the decline of public debt-to-GDP ratio between 2018 and 2020, targeting investments, competitiveness, and social cohesion. The various structural reforms outlined in the budget policy are targeted towards promoting continued recovery and economic growth while moderating consumer price inflation.

On 2 November 2017, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced the exhaustion of the Sinking Fund. The transaction amounted to a total of EUR 599,000,000. The Sinking Fund is intended to reimburse or buy back government securities from the public market in order to reduce and sustain public debt.

On 22 November 2017, the European Commission released an opinion letter addressing its concerns with Italy’s 2018 Draft Budgetary Plan 2018 (DFB 2018). The letter, addressed to the Minister of Economy and Finance, Pier Carlo Padoan, expressed the opinion that Italy’s 2018 Draft Budgetary Plan would undermine the Italian Government’s efforts to reduce its debt-to-GDP ratio. It would negatively impact Italy’s compliance with debt criterion set by the European Commission and the implementation of sound fiscal policy to maintain long-term sustainable debt reduction.

On 29 November 2017, the Banca d’Italia, in collaboration with the European System of Central Banks, agreed to commit and adhere to the Foreign Exchange Global Code of Conduct. Banca d’Italia stated the importance of “promoting the integrity and effective functioning of the wholesale foreign exchange market.” The commitment to the Foreign Exchange Global Code of Conduct is intended to maintain price stability in the foreign exchange market.

On 8 February 2018, the Italian Government implemented EU Directive 2016/943 on confidential business information. The Directive is intended to protect the confidentiality of business information and valuable trade secrets, particularly the unlawful use of trade secrets for illicit gains and

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supplements existing legislation surrounding the subject. The implementation of EU Directive 2016/943 highlights Italy’s continued commitment to undertaking structural reforms in an effort to tackle issues of corruption or unfair competition.\textsuperscript{2094}

Italy has partially complied with its commitments by implementing fiscal policy to increase infrastructure expenditure and conducting structural reform through tax reforms to increase competitiveness.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Kareem Shabin}

\textbf{Japan: 0}

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.\textsuperscript{2095}

On 31 July 2017, the International Monetary Fund stated Japan needs to focus on structural reform in particular in order to promote growth.\textsuperscript{2096} Specifically, it has stated that structural reform needs to take place in labour markets in order to improve wage growth, investments, and productivity. It also recommended that fiscal and monetary policy be used together to maintain the current momentum.

On 31 October 2017, the Bank of Japan announced that it will hold short-term interest rates at 0.1% and pledged to carry on buying assets at JPY 80 trillion per year in order to stop deflation.\textsuperscript{2097} The Bank of Japan has stated the medium to long-term inflation expectations are still projected to rise towards 2%. This shows use of monetary policy to ensure price stability and support growth.

On 8 December 2017, the Cabinet Office released the New Economic Policy Package, where they pledged to support economic growth through Abenomics.\textsuperscript{2098} Some of the measures included supporting “supply system innovations,” such as artificial intelligence, and investing in social infrastructure programs that support elderly care through social securities and youth through child-rearing programs. Other programs also include supporting early childhood education and free higher education.\textsuperscript{2099}

On 22 December 2017, the Ministry of Finance released the draft 2018 budget and highlighted productivity as one of its main focus. In particular, it will promote investments in human capital and facilities by local small and medium-sized enterprises. Tax reforms will also be implemented to raise


\textsuperscript{2095} G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html


\textsuperscript{2097} Bank of Japan keeps policy on hold, Financial Times (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/4f584ec2-bde6-11e7-b8a3-38a6e068f464


wage and improve productivity. Public investments and Research and Development will also be increased.

On 30 December 2017, the Bank of Japan announced that it will also hold its short-term interest rates at 0.1% and continue with its asset purchases at the rate of JPY 80 trillion a year. Although Japan had growth of 2.5% in the third quarter of 2017, inflation has not come close to the 2% target. Goushi Kataoka, a member of the board at the Bank of Japan, has criticized this move and stated that inflation will not reach the 2% target and that more monetary stimulus is needed.

On 28 April 2018, the Bank of Japan released the April Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices and stated that it will continue expanding the monetary base through Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with Yield Curve Control until CPI inflation exceeds 2% and stays above target. The CPI inflation for 2018 is projected to be 1.3%, higher than the 0.7% inflation in 2017. However, it has also been noted that there are relatively more risks.

Japan’s monetary policy has led to CPI inflation rising slowly towards the 2% target. However, it has not conducted structural reform.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Sukhmeet Singh**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

On 8 September 2017, the second Finance Bill of 2017 was published and is being assessed by the House of Lords as of the time of this writing. The bill will provide structural reforms by cracking down on tax avoidance and evasion, while bringing tax revenues needed for public services. Measures introduced in the bill include new penalties for those using tax avoidance schemes, updates on rules around company interest expenses, and changes to prevent individuals from using artificial schemes to avoid paying taxes. The Finance Bill also puts changes on various imbalances in the tax system in order to improve tax equality. It will also bring in much needed funds for the public service sector of the economy; thus, increasing productivity within the British economy.

On 25 September 2017, Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Hammond announced a GBP 5 million government fund for new exploration in the North Sea to survey under-explored areas of the UK Continental Shelf to find new oil and gas deposits. This follows “a spate of fresh North Sea oil and gas projects starting up this year [that] will reach a ten year high within the ageing basin.”

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Hammond justifies the fund on his fiscal policy of “revitalizing the oil and gas industry and boosting prospects for jobs in Aberdeen and the surrounding area.”

On 12 October 2017, the British Parliament introduced the draft Domestic Gas and Electricity Bill that caps the prices of energy tariffs. This fiscal decision is due to the Competition and Markets Authority finding that “customers of energy are paying GBP 1.4 billion a year more than they would be in a truly competitive market.” Prime Minister Theresa May states that the “broken energy market has to change — it has to offer fairer prices for millions of loyal customers.” May seeks to gain consumer equality and confidence through this price cap, as well as encouraging supplier efficiency.

On 25 October 2017, Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Hammond pledged to invest GBP 17 million to the National Health Services to support new drug discoveries and mental health services. Hammond announces, “My focus now … is on boosting productivity so that we can deliver higher-wage jobs and a better standard of living for people across the country.” The British life sciences industry serves 60 million patients, with over 5000 companies employing nearly 235,000 workers generating GBP 63.5 billion turnover. Thus, Hammond’s investment is an appropriate fiscal policy decision aimed to boost employment and productivity.

On 1 November 2017, the Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee voted by majority of seven to two to increase the bank rate by 0.25% to 0.5%. This decision resulted from increasing inflation rates as inflation peaked over 3% due to depreciation of sterling and rising energy prices. The Monetary Policy Committee hopes to meet the 2% inflation target, in order to “sustain growth and employment.” This is the United Kingdom’s first interest rate hike in a decade.

On 1 November 2017, the Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee unanimously voted to maintain the stock of sterling nonfinancial investment-grade corporate bond purchases at GBP 10 billion, and maintain the stock of UK government bond purchases at GBP 435 billion. The decision is to ensure economic stability as the United Kingdom aims towards succession from the European Union.

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On 4 January 2018, the British government announced a funding of GBP 330 million from dormant bank and building society accounts to be used on relief for the homeless, disadvantaged youths and charities amongst other support organizations. Tracey Crouch, Minister of Sport and Civil Society commented, “This is part of the Government’s commitment to building a fairer society and tackling the social injustices that hold people back from achieving their full potential.” The funding will assist the disadvantaged parts of society, and prepare them to obtain careers to be self-sustainable. This reform will ultimately benefit the British economy by tackling unemployment and encouraging productivity.

On 12 January 2018, Minister for Sport and Civil Society Tracey Crouch announced GBP 1.7 million in funding for organizations that wished to become or grow as Public Service Mutuals, providing access to legal, financial and marketing advice and others. The investment is an example of a fiscal decision that supplies assistance for a stronger public sector and increased productivity in the economy.

The United Kingdom has implemented monetary, fiscal and structural reforms to its economy to insure strong and sustainable economic growth. The UK’s efforts in stabilizing inflation, boosting employment, protecting consumers and tackling tax evasion goes in full accordance with its commitments from the G7 Taormina Summit. Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

On 7 June 2017, the White House issued a press release regarding the rebuilding of US infrastructure. Transformative projects will be funded through a mixture of loans and grants, such as air traffic control privatization. For example, grants will be given to rural areas in rebuilding crippled bridges, roads, and waterways. States and cities will receive grants to meet their own infrastructure challenges. These fiscal policy changes show the US commitment to improving infrastructure which will in turn boost productivity.

On 15 June 2017, President Donald Trump issued an executive order that expands apprenticeships and improves job-training programs. This creates more flexible apprenticeship programs and directs the Department of Labor to allow companies, trade associations, and unions to develop their own “industry-recognized apprenticeship” guidelines, which the department will review for quality and...
2122 Additional funding will promote apprenticeships “especially in sectors where apprenticeships are not currently widespread.” As such, the US is committed to creating inclusive growth by expanding opportunities for employment.

On 29 June 2017, President Trump hosted President Moon Jae-in of Korea at the White House. The leaders committed to promoting and expanding cooperation on economic issues through the Senior Economic Dialogue and to explore a joint public-private forum in enhancing economic opportunities. Furthermore, highlighting the important economic role played by women, the two sides “pledged to launch a bilateral partnership to advance women’s economic empowerment.” This fiscal policy initiative underlines the US commitment to inclusive growth by ensuring that minority groups have equal opportunity in employment.

On 15 August 2017, President Trump signed an Executive Order Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects. The environmental and permitting processes needed for major infrastructure projects will be more efficient and effective. Additionally, 42,000 jobs and USD 2 billion in earnings is estimated to be created from his approval of the Keystone XL and Dakota Access pipelines. President Trump dedicated USD 2 billion in his budget as part of a USD 1 trillion investment plan to rebuild infrastructure.

On 25 August 2017, President Trump signed an executive order imposing new financial sanctions on the dictatorship in Venezuela. These sanctions “prohibit dealings in new debt and equity issued by the government of Venezuela and its state oil company, certain existing bonds owned by the Venezuelan public sector, and dividend payments to the government of Venezuela.” The White House states that the aforementioned provisions will protect the US financial system “from complicity in Venezuela’s corruption.” This highlights a commitment to structural reform as a means of tackling corruption and reinforcing the integrity of the US financial system.

On 13 September 2017, President Trump hosted the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Najib Razak, at the White House to strengthen the Comprehensive Partnership between the two countries. They “pledged to nurture the economic ties between the United States and Malaysia to create jobs and opportunities for people in both countries,” and pursue trade and investment opportunities in the transportation and energy sectors.

On 2 October 2017, the US issued a joint statement with the Kingdom of Thailand affirming the “importance of promoting bilateral trade and creating favorable conditions for the business of both

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sides.”

On 16 October 2017, Vice President Mike Pence and Deputy Prime Minister Taro Aso, as chairs of the Economic Dialogue, “affirmed the importance of strengthening bilateral economic, trade, and investment ties.”

The United States and Japan committed to promoting sustainable and inclusive development, especially regarding debt sustainability. Both countries will focus on increasing investment and promoting quality infrastructure that will level the global playing field for businesses. Furthermore, they “affirmed that infrastructure projects in the Indo Pacific should be consistent with market competition and transparency.”

On 19 October 2017, the Senate passed the 2018 Fiscal Year Budget Resolution. The resolution contains pro-growth policies, including deficit reduction, spending restraint, comprehensive tax reform, welfare reform, Obamacare repeal-and-replace legislation, and regulatory reform. The White House states that this will bring “financial relief for families across the country” and “make American businesses globally competitive.”

On 23 October 2017, President Trump hosted the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, Lee Hsien Loong, at the White House. They “affirmed the strong and enduring partnership between the two countries based on mutually beneficial cooperation” and committed to signing the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act by the end of the year. The leaders noted the continued discussions on whether to negotiate an Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement in the future, so as to a avoid “base erosion and profit shifting by multinationals.”

On 22 October 2017, President Trump announced National Minority Enterprise Development Week to recognize the contributions of minority owned businesses to the United States economy. The Trump administration is “committed to creating a business climate in which minority business enterprises can thrive and expand.” Under the Unified Framework, tax cuts and lowered cost of tax compliance will relieve regulatory burdens faced by small businesses. The commitment to inclusive growth through fiscal policy changes is demonstrated, as tax reform will allow minority businesses to be competitive against other enterprises.

On 20 December 2017, the House of Representatives passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which is the largest overhaul of the American tax system in 30 years. The White House stated that this massive cut will provide USD 5.5 trillion in tax cuts, of which USD 3.2 trillion will go to families, and it will

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decrease the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%.2133 The White House also stated that this will increase revenues by USD 4 trillion by closing special interest tax breaks and loopholes. This tax plan also enacts a wide range of reforms but overall, it shows a focus on increasing the competitiveness of firms and job growth, key examples of structural reform.

On 31 January 2018, the Federal Open Market Committee issued a statement declaring that it will hold the federal funds rate at the 1.25 to 1.50% range.2134 The Federal Reserve stated that this move what meant to allow monetary policy to accommodate for the strong labour market conditions and sustain inflation at 2%.

On 21 March 2018, the Federal Open Market Committee issued another statement declaring that they would raise the Federal Funds rate by 25 basis points to the 1.50% to 1.75% range.2135 The Federal Reserve stated that this would support strong conditions in the labour market and sustain inflation at 2%. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve stated that it expected to raise the Federal Funds throughout the year due to evolving economic conditions.2136

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to use monetary, fiscal, and structural reform to ensure growth. It has taken numerous measures for increasing investments in infrastructure, adjusting monetary policy to ensure price stability, and passing wide-ranging tax reforms to boost competitiveness and job growth.

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

Analyst: Justin Liu

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to “to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”2137 It has demonstrated adequate use of fiscal policy.

On 7 November 2017, representatives from EU members met to discuss creating a potential “blacklist” for tax havens.2138 In response to the Paradise Papers leak and to combat tax avoidance, the European Commission proposed creating a blacklist of tax havens to prevent the movement of profits to countries to avoid taxes. This action shows an intention by the European Union to tackling tax evasion and conducting structural reforms.

2137 G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html
On 6 December 2017, the European Commission published a roadmap for deepening Europe’s Economic and monetary Union. The roadmap included a focus on supporting structural reforms through a new reform delivery tool to support EU member states’ reform commitments and a technical support tool for specific actions at the request of member states. These include reforms in product and labour markets, tax reforms, as well as investment in human capital and public administration reforms.

On 23 January 2018 the Council of the European Union made policy recommendations on the economic policy of the euro area. The recommendations include an emphasis on consistency and balance in the overall macroeconomic policy mix of the euro area to ensure robust and sustainable growth as well as support for structural reforms such as wage growth and job creation to increase productivity. The recommendations also underscored the importance of a well-designed structure of taxation as key to promote growth and employment as well as the value of the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base to fight against tax avoidance.

On 25 January 2018, the European Central Bank published its latest monetary policy report where it held interest rates steady 0% for main refinancing operations, 0.25% for marginal lending facility, and 0.40% for deposit facility. It has also stated that non-conventional monetary policy will include net asset purchases at the rate of EUR 30 billion per month to run through until September 2018 in order to maintain inflation at its current aim.

On 16 April 2018, the European Investment Bank launched a EUR 1 billion initiative to support the agricultural and bio-economic sectors throughout Europe.

On 26 April 2018, the European Investment Bank announced its support for clean energy production by investing EUR 50 million to finance a wind power initiative in Spain.

On 7 May 2018, the European Investment Fund and UniCredit signed an agreement to extend EUR 340 million to innovative small and medium-sized enterprises in Europe, particularly countries such as Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia. These funds are meant to support “innovation, research and development, entrepreneurship, growth, and employment” and is part of the Investment Plan for Europe. This shows an attempt by European authorities to utilize structural as well as fiscal reforms to encourage growth.

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The European Union has fully complied with its commitment by using fiscal policy, monetary tools, and supporting structural reform, to ensure sustainable economic growth. Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Theodore Browne*
18. Regional Security: Ukraine

“We maintain our commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda…”

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
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Background

In response to Russia’s annexation of Crimea, the G7 issued a statement on 2 March 2014 condemning Russia for violating the “sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine” and announcing its suspension in activities relating to preparations for the G8 Summit scheduled for June 2014. On 27 March 2014, the United Nations General Assembly also adopted a resolution entitled “Territorial integrity of Ukraine,” which called on “states, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any change in the status of Crimea,” while also urging for resistance against any actions aimed at “disrupting Ukraine’s national unity and territorial integrity, including by modifying its borders through the threat or use of force.”

On 24 March 2014, the G7 announced the Hague Declaration in which the leaders reaffirmed their support for “Ukraine’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.” This professed the G7’s refusal to recognize the illegal referendum held in Crimea and Russia’s annexation of Crimea.

In response to the violation of Ukraine’s sovereignty, the G7 also stipulated their aim of imposing a variety of sanctions on Russia including the increase of sectoral sanctions. These would significantly impact the overall Russian economy if Ukraine’s sovereignty would continue to be violated. The Hague Declaration also expressed the G7’s intention to not attend the Sochi Summit but meet again in “G7 format” in Brussels in June 2014, while foreign ministers of the G7 were advised not to attend the meeting in Moscow in April 2014. The declaration concluded with the G7’s intent to aid Ukraine financially and support measures for enhancing trade and energy security, while also

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supporting the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in “unlocking additional assistance from the World Bank, other international financial institutions, the EU, and bilateral sources.”

In response to the downing of Malaysian Airlines Flight 17, the G7 leaders issued a joint statement on 30 July 2014 calling for additional sanctions on Russia as a result of its failure to stop its support for illegal armed groups in Ukraine. The statement also called for a cease-fire according to the Berlin Declaration of 2 July 2014, which aims at restoring the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

On 5 September 2014, the Minsk I Agreement was signed between Ukraine, Russia and Separatists, which aimed at the implementation of a ceasefire and further political measures to halt the crisis in Ukraine. On February 2015, the Minsk II Agreements were initiated by Angela Merkel and Francois Hollande due to continued fighting. The Minsk II provides a more detailed plan for resolving the conflict in Ukraine, which stipulates the implementation of a ceasefire and monitoring over the removal of heavy weapons from front lines by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Minsk II was also agreed upon in Normandy Format, which comprised of leaders of France, Germany, Russia and Ukraine.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support for Ukraine and condemnation of the illegal annexation of the Crimean Peninsula. This declaration also reiterated their support for seeking a diplomatic solution, while calling on all sides to work towards the implementation of the Minsk Agreements of 12 February 2015 through the Trilateral Contact Group and four working groups. At the 2016 G7 Ise Shima Summit, the G7 reaffirmed its support for Ukraine and encouraged its actions towards judicial reforms and anti-corruption including the office of the Prosecutor General. The leaders also called for elections to be held in certain areas within the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk in accordance with the Minsk Agreements.

**Commitment Features**

In order to achieve compliance with the commitment of assisting Ukraine implement its reform agenda, G7 members need to support its ongoing reform measures. Since Ukraine is undertaking various reform initiatives, support can be offered in a number of areas including but not limited to reforms in public governance, energy sector, judiciary reform, tax administration, business

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deregulation and corruption. These can be broken down to supporting Ukrainian anti-corruption reforms.

During the IMF-Croatian National Bank conference in July 2017, Ukraine’s Minister of Finance, Oleksandr Danyliuk, summarized some of the critical areas of reform that Ukraine requires to improve its current standard of living. He outlined the critical need for healthcare reform, due to low quality of healthcare, and education reform, while also emphasizing the need for law enforcement reforms and tax reforms. He identified issues in these areas as stemming from corruption.

Corruption is an ongoing issue in Ukraine because of fragmented anti-corruption institutions and lack of anti-corruption prevention initiatives. This has caused many to call for the creation of an anticorruption court for prosecuting graft offences. The IMF prompted Ukraine to create this court as one of the conditions of its USD 17.5 billion aid-for-reforms program, however President Petro Poroshenko supported the idea of an anti-corruption chamber instead. The anti-corruption chamber plan was rejected on 9 October 2017 by the European Commission for Democracy through Law, also known as the Venice Convention.

According to Transparency International, an anti-corruption chamber will not be sufficient in addressing corruption and called on Ukrainian authorities to create the anti-corruption court to ensure that special interests would not undermine Ukraine’s judicial system. G7 members can thus demonstrate compliance with this commitment by supporting Ukraine with the development of further anti-corruption measures.

G7 members can achieve compliance by providing financial and technical assistance in ongoing areas of reform needed in Ukraine. Areas of compliance should primarily focus on anti-corruption reforms that can exist in many potential sectors, including health care, the judicial system, public administration and taxation.

### Scoring Guidelines

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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Member does not make substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in any sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member makes substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in one or two sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member makes substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in three or more sectors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lead Analyst: Fariha Ahmed**

### Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

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On 28 September 2017, Minister of National Defence, Harjit S. Sajjan, concluded his second visit to Ukraine, where he met with Ukrainian Defence Minister, Stepan Poltorak, to discuss Canadian-Ukrainian defence relations and reinforce Canada’s commitment to Ukrainian sovereignty and security.²¹⁶ Discussion at the meeting focused on the progress made since the Canada-Ukraine Defence Cooperation Arrangement was signed, and areas of further defence cooperation.²¹⁶²¹⁷ Minister Sajjan also visited Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) personnel deployed on Operation UNIFIER, Canada’s military training and capacity building mission in Ukraine. He witnessed CAF personnel working alongside their Ukrainian counterparts, obtained information on the progress of Operation UNIFIER, and participated in a town hall discussion with Canadian troops.²¹⁶²¹⁸ Since the start of the training in September 2015, the CAF has delivered more than 140 courses to over 5580 Ukrainian soldiers.

On 9 November 2017, Chrystia Freeland, Minister of Foreign Affairs, affirmed Canada’s commitment to upholding regional security in Ukraine in a short statement released through the department.²¹⁹

On 23 November 2017, the Canadian government repealed the remaining legislation regulating the sales of weapons to Ukraine, and added Ukraine to the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCL).²²⁰ Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland said this decision “reflects the close ties our countries share,” and that “Canada and Canadians will continue to stand with the people of Ukraine and support Ukraine’s territorial integrity and sovereignty.”²²¹ Global Affairs Canada maintains that the inclusion of a country in the AFCCL “does not guarantee that exports of prohibited firearms, weapons and devices to a country will be approved,”²²² and “all applications to export controlled items are rigorously evaluated on a case-by-case basis and exportation of these items is limited.”²²³

On 20 December 2017, Chrystia Freeland, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that she will travel to Ukraine from December 21 to December 22 to meet President Petro Poroshenko, Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman, and Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin. The leaders planned to discuss the political and security situation in the country, and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Ukrainian diplomacy.²²⁴ Freeland announced CAD 7.75 million in humanitarian

assistance funding for 2017 and 2018, which will be given to “a number of experienced and trusted international humanitarian partners operating in Ukraine.”

While Canada continues to participate in a knowledge exchange program between Canadian judicial authorities and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in order to facilitate judicial reform, nothing of significance has been noted since the last G7 summit. Therefore, Canada has only assisted to regional security in Ukraine in the sector of defence.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 22 June 2017, Ukraine-based Antonov Airlines and France-based Bollore Logistics signed a contract at the 52nd International Paris Air Show Le Bouget 2017 to use the Antonov Airlines fleet to transport oversized and overweight cargo, such as satellites, by order from Bollore. The contract will procure much needed revenue for the struggling Ukrainian economy, as well as strengthen French-Ukrainian bilateral relations.

On 26 June 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron met Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko to discuss the agenda on bilateral relations and economic cooperation such as promoting the intensification and expansion of French investments in various spheres, including solar power, waste processing, agricultural and processing industries, while improving the Ukrainian investment climate.

On 7 July 2017, French energy company Engie SA commenced negotiations with Ukraine about building a giant, billion-euro solar park in the uninhabited radioactive zone outside the abandoned Chernobyl nuclear reactor. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance solar analyst, Pedro Radioa, “Ukraine has good solar irradiation, but a low level of confidence from investors and the consequent prohibitive cost of financing. Engie might find a way around if it uses corporate financing though.” Therefore, energy generated by the solar park can be a new source of income for the Ukrainian government, while providing the country with a source of renewable energy.

On 27 October 2017, French multinational energy group Engie promised to invest in Ukraine and assist the country in developing its gas and oil sector. Engie CEO Isabelle Kocher declares, “Our target is to increase local gas production, so that Ukraine could be able to become an exporter and

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supplier of gas. We are ready to provide staunchest support to Ukraine on the path of reform.”

The investment will help Ukraine diversify and develop its economy and help bring in revenues needed to tackle issues within Ukraine.

On 17 November 2017, France and Ukraine agreed to launch bilateral cooperation in Antarctic Research where Ukrainian scientists can work in French Antarctic and sub-Antarctic research stations. “[The] French side proposed cooperation in a number of scientific projects in such fields as geology, climate, wildlife, astronomy, seismology, and the like.” This research opportunity can in turn contribute to Ukrainian environment research and the country’s environmental policies and reforms.

On 23 November 2017, France stated that it will continue to support sanctions against Russia to stop aggression in Ukraine in a statement from the French Minister for European Affairs Nathalie Loiseau. “Despite the fact that the French economy suffers losses from sanctions, our country adheres to the sanctions regime as there are no prerequisites for its weakening.”

France has shown efforts in providing economic and financial assistance and guidance to improve Ukraine’s economic situation and to support Ukraine in implementing reforms. France has shown dedication in aiding Ukraine at reforming the country’s industries, investments, environment and economy.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ryan Fung

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 14-19 August 2017, German politician Georg Milbradt visited Ukraine as a special envoy on decentralization and governance. He was appointed to this position at invitation from President Petro Poroshenko, which was addressed to all G7 members. Subsequently, Milbradt’s mandates were given a one year approval by the German government. On 31 August 2017, the Press Office of Deputy Prime Minister Hendaily Zubko reported that Milbradt would begin work in September 2017 on decentralization in Ukraine, which is an important step for G7 members to help Ukraine achieve reforms.
On 3 September 2017, the German embassy in Ukraine stated that the German federal government will provide an additional EUR 6.5 million for its ongoing financial support for humanitarian initiatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This means that Germany’s total financial contributions towards the ICRC will increase to EUR 14.5 million. Germany mainly supports the ICRC’s project on “Assistance, Protection, Prevention and Cooperation in Ukraine,” which is mainly implemented in Eastern Ukraine and is aimed at covering trauma aid, support for health facilities, medical care, food and hygiene supplies and training of medical personnel.

From 30 to 31 October 2017, the coordinator of the “Reform of Municipal Services in Eastern Ukraine II,” a project based on an official agreement between Ukrainian and German governments to improve municipal services in Ukraine, met with representatives of the Luhansk Oblast State Administration. During this meeting, the Director of the Department for Economic Development, Trade and Tourism of Luhansk Oblast State Administration discussed the development of a training resource facility in Lysychansk and Centre for Administrative Services in Stanytsia Luhanska for delivering a wider range of administrative services for local residents. Currently, locals must to apply to a variety of service providers in order to access these services.

On 16 November 2017, Democracy Reporting International a non-for-profit organization based in Berlin, Germany, presented its “Ukraine Legislative Monitor (ULM).” The ULM is a web tool offered in Ukrainian and English which informs citizens of political and democratic reforms while allowing them to track the progress of legal initiatives without being misguided by numerous draft laws. The tool also allows citizens to measure the quality and quantity of the progress in lawmaking. The Policy Officer at the German embassy in Ukraine, Michael Schmidmayr, has stated that it will also contribute to the efficiency and improvement of existing tools of monitoring.

On 17 November 2017, the opening of the Centre for Administrative Services (CAS) officially took place in Pidvolochyst, Ternopil Oblast, which was funded by the “Reform of Municipal Services in Eastern Ukraine” project on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Local citizens will be able to apply for any of the 140 administrative services offered at the CAS including construction permits, state registration, land use, and issuing of various permissions.

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According to Stephan Barna, Head of the Ternopil Oblast State Administration, the CAS will create more comfortable and improved conditions for residents of amalgamated communities, while also allowing for there to be new revenues for the local budget.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment towards helping Ukraine achieve reforms in multiple sectors including decentralization, humanitarian assistance, law-making, and municipal services. Germany has also continued to support the implementation of the Minsk Agreements and deployment of peacekeeping forces to combat corruption and achieve sustainable peace throughout Ukraine.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to providing financial and technical assistance in ongoing areas of reform needed in Ukraine.

On 10 July 2017, Italian military forces joined the military forces of 16 countries for a ceremony in Odessa, Ukraine to begin Sea Breeze 2017. The 20-year-old military exercise brought “a total of 31 ships, 29 aircraft, and more than 3,000 service personnel, spanning a variety of warfare arenas: maritime interdiction operations, air defense, anti-submarine warfare, damage-control tactics, search and rescue, and amphibious warfare with air and land elements, to name a few.”

On 24 October 2017, Italy was one of three foreign inspection groups that traveled to Ukraine to inspect Ukraine’s observation of international treaties in arms control and in the framework of efforts promoting regional security and confidence.

On 10 November 2017, Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni, the Minister of Economic Development Carlo Calenda, and the Minister of the Environment Gian Luca Galletti, presented the National Energy Strategy, which aims to transform the country’s energy system into becoming more sustainable, secure, and competitive. This is critical to reducing dependence on Russian energy resources, thereby putting economic pressure on Russia in the Ukrainian crisis.

On 1 February 2018, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Angelino Alfano, stated that Italy contributed EUR 2 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) to directly support affected civilians in

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Ukraine. WFP delivered food rations and the supply of basic necessities; UNICEF bolstered mine risk education; and the International Committee of the Red Cross increased action in the field of health and protection.

On 15 February 2018, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Angelino Alfano, announced that Italy and other members of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) adopted a budget that allocated EUR 138 million to the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine.

On 8 March 2018, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Angelino Alfano, addressed the members of the United Nations Security Council in New York on the priorities of the Italian chairmanship of the OSCE. Alfano noted OSCE’s crucial role in achieving regional security in Ukraine, highlighting the acknowledgement by both Ukraine and Russia of the need for a UN Support Mission. In regards to achieving regional security in Ukraine, Alfano said that it is important “for the UN and the OSCE to complement each other in their different missions.”

Italy has made substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in its military and energy sector, while also increasing the amount of Italian companies and investments in Ukrainian market; restoring the territorial integrity of Ukraine, developing gas transport routes across southern Europe particularly where Ukraine is geographically involved, and funded food programs to support the Ukrainian citizens.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Jessica Afonso**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 25 October 2017, Ambassador of Japan Shigeki Sumi, visited Dnipro, Ukraine, to participate in the handover ceremony of the “Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment” as a part of Japan’s

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Kusanone Grant Assistance Program of 2015. This event involved the providing of an ultrasonic diagnostic system and a mobile bronchoscope for the betterment of Ukraine’s public health sector.

On 30-31 October 2017, Ambassador Shigeki Sumi visited Kramatorsk city in Donetsk, Ukraine and Sievierodonetsk in Luhansk, Ukraine to participate in the sakura planting ceremony which celebrated 2017 as the “Year of Japan” in Ukraine to commemorate Japanese-Ukrainian relations. This visit was also made in order to inspect project sites dedicated to the reconstruction of eastern Ukraine in order to ensure their implementation in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration.

On 23 November 2017, Brovary Higher Sport College in Ukraine held a ceremony commemorating the completion of the “Project for Improvement of Educational Environment” which began in January 2017 and was continually supported within the framework of KUSANONE grant assistance program for culture and sports. This project was completed as part of a larger campaign aimed at expanding values of sports to youth.

As of September 2017, Japan has provided a total of USD 3.1 billion in assistance to Ukraine. This figure is comprised of loans, grants, financial assistance, investments and technical cooperation that span sectors including airport development, modernization, human security, cultural projects, environment and nuclear safety.

Japan has made substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in multiple sectors including public governance, healthcare, and investment in culture and sports. Japan has demonstrated commitment towards maintaining their ongoing “Rolling Plan for Ukraine,” which includes measures to achieve support for economic stability, improvement of people’s living environment, and promotion of autonomous governance and internal reconciliation.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lydia Bishay
United Kingdom: +1
The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

Since May 2017, the UK has been supporting reform in Ukraine through its Bilateral Programme funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) through a number of projects to further democracy, supporting reforms in public institutions in Ukraine. These projects are meant to complement larger scale programmes in the Ukraine including the Magna Carta Fund, the Good Governance Fund, the Conflict Stability and Security Fund, and the Strategic Support Fund. These projects include ensuring public ownership of economic policies via regional dialogue with major stakeholders, parliamentary capacity through setting up an expert platform on anti-corruption and deregulation, and supporting journalism and human rights defenders, among many others.

On 6 July 2017, the United Kingdom hosted the Ukraine Reform Conference jointly with Ukraine in London. At the Reform Conference, representatives from participating states and organizations reaffirmed their commitments to supporting Ukrainian security and corruption reforms, and encouraged Ukraine to launch the Reform Action Plan 2017-2020.

On 17 July 2017, Defence Secretary Sir Michael Fallon stated that the United Kingdom will expand its training for the Ukrainian Armed Forces. This expanded training regime will include “new military courses covering threats like countering attacks from snipers, armoured vehicles, and mortars.” This is a key part of supporting Ukraine’s security reform and its defence in the Donbas conflict. This training mission is expected to continue until at least early 2018.

On 23 November 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May attended the Eastern Partnership Summit, where she reaffirmed British support in the region and committed GBP 50 million to support reform and security in the region. The funding is to be directed towards demining in Ukraine, as well as

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Prime Minister Theresa May also announced that the United Kingdom will be spending GBP 100 million to counter the spread of misinformation in the region. On 18 April 2018, the British Embassy Kyiv announced a call for proposals for projects that will begin he 1 June 2018 and end before 19 March 2019 in support of local initiatives and human rights in Ukraine. The outcome goals of these projects include either the continuation of the successful implementation of decentralization reform or supporting Ukraine in implementing its National Human Rights Strategy.

The United Kingdom has shown a great deal of support of Ukrainian security reform through financial and technical aid. The United Kingdom has also commended and affirmed its support for Ukrainian corruption in public administration, economic planning, security, and human rights protection.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Raheeb Dastagir

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 19 June 2017, Representatives from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) New Justice Program including Victoria Jannet (expert on constitutional reform and corruption risk assessment) and Natalia Petrova (Deputy Chief of the USAID New Justice Program), and Chairman of the Commission of Judges in Ukraine, Sergii Koziakov, held a meeting to discuss judicial reform for Ukraine. These representatives provided support for Ukraine’s current reforms on civil procedure, civil and criminal codes, and reforming Ukraine’s constitution.

On 9 July 2017, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson visited Ukraine and met with President Petro Poroshenko along with individuals in the government and in the public calling for reforms. Secretary Tillerson stressed that the U.S. will continue providing monetary aid and implementing economic sanctions against Russia. Tillerson made a statement that the United States continues to support Ukraine economically through exports along with Ukraine’s anti-corruption reforms. President

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On 25 July 2017, the US government, represented by USAID, issued an order of solicitation to implement its new Health Reform Program in Ukraine. The U.S. issued this assistance program to advance a “transparent, accountable, and effective health care system that is capable of meeting the health needs of the Ukrainian people.”\footnote{Ukraine Health Reform Support Program, Federal Business Opportunities. 20 June 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=a9a82964508c0b354f6dc4f85e9c2ba3} The U.S. states that this program would promote anti-corruption reform with the objective of improving the health sector governance and workforce.\footnote{Ukraine Health Reform Support Program, Federal Business Opportunities. 20 June 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=a9a82964508c0b354f6dc4f85e9c2ba3}


On 26 October 2017, Ian Lesser, Vice President of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and Vasilis Boumbouras, board member of the Boumbouras Foundation and CEO of Gefest, organized the Kyiv Transatlantic Dialogues. The annual Kyiv Transatlantic Dialogues connects leaders from the U.S., Europe, and Ukraine to discuss and to “shape the transatlantic agenda and
debate the most pressing security challenges.” The U.S. was praised for having supplied Ukraine with USAID programs aimed at combating corruption in Ukraine.

On 15 November 2017, the U.S. embassy in Kyiv delivered a statement congratulating Ukraine for adopting an electoral reform draft code (#3112), without delay. The U.S. embassy in Kyiv also called for the renewal of the Central Electoral Commission, while stressing the need for a more transparent and representative judicial committee. The U.S. embassy also made a statement reinforcing their continued support for electoral reform in Ukraine calling for an electoral sector that reflects democratic representation.

On 30 March 2018, U.S’s Department Spokesperson Heather Nauert declared Ukraine to end their asset declaration system on Ukrainian civil society and instead make it a requirement just for public officials, stating “this punitive law targets those very individuals who seek to increase transparency and accountability in Ukraine.” The U.S. reaffirmed that in order for Ukraine to completely reform its government as an anti-corrupt, transparent and accountable government, Ukraine must protect civil society and not burden it with such a system. The U.S. reiterated its support for Ukraine’s reform efforts by advising it to end the system on civil society.

On 21 April 2018, The United States Acting Secretary of State, John J. Sullivan, met with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin. Sullivan reaffirmed the United States’ support for Ukraine’s reform agenda. Sullivan stated that Ukraine must increase its reform efforts and to continue to abide by IMF program, in order to successfully reform its sectors, such as judiciary, economic, and social sectors. Sullivan also called for further anti-corruption reforms in the judiciary and called for raising gas tariffs.

The United States has made substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine in making reforms in more than three sectors, including health, electoral, judicial and economic sectors.

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

Analyst: Jamela Salman

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European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 11 July 2017, the European Council and Ukraine concluded the Association Agreement, including the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA). The DCFTA provides guidelines for modernizing Ukraine’s economic and trade relations. The Association Agreement will fully enter into force on 1 September 2017, providing a comprehensive guideline for Ukraine’s ambitious reform agenda.

On 12-13 July 2017, Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, and Jean Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, reiterated their support for Ukraine’s reform agenda on anti-corruption at the 19th European Union–Ukrainian Summit. Leaders discussed the importance of pursuing an ambitious reform process, especially in anti-corruption. At this summit, Tusk and Juncker emphasized the importance of Ukraine continuing the intense and unprecedented reforms in public finance management, banking, the judiciary, trade, energy, and health care, while noting the importance of reforms in anti-corruption. The European Union and Ukraine also identified further reform priorities at this summit, including providing a safe environment, counteracting crime, compliance with and enforcement of human rights by the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, effective integrated border management and a balanced migration policy.

From 12 to 13 July 2017, at the EU-Ukraine Summit, the EU reiterated its support for Ukraine’s independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The EU also discussed the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, imposing restrictive measures on Russia in response to their illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol, as well as full implementation of the Minsk Agreements at this Summit.

On 12-13 July 2017, the European Union announced at the 19th European Union–Ukrainian Summit that they would contribute EUR 200 million to priority programmes for 2017. This includes supporting energy efficiency programs by contributing to Ukraine’s Energy Efficiency Fund. The other priority programmes financially supported by the European Union through this EUR 200 million contribution include support to areas in Eastern Ukraine affected by conflict, public finance

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management, and constructing a technical cooperation facility to assist Ukraine with the implementation of the Association Agreement and DCFTA.\textsuperscript{2254} On 29 January 2018, the European Commission’s Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument organized a five-day mission for experts to assist Ukraine with the implementation of its recently approved Forest Reform Strategy.\textsuperscript{2255} During this mission, experts will present European Union’s best practices, study, and evaluate the proposed structural reforms in the forest management system to clearly outline functions between entities in the forestry industry, and prepare proposals for reform in Ukraine’s forestry institutional development, forest control, and protection.\textsuperscript{2256}

On 9 March 2018, The European Commission adopted a proposal for a fourth consecutive macro-financial assistance programme.\textsuperscript{2257} It will provide Ukraine with up to EUR 1 billion to cover their external financing needs, supporting economic stabilization, structural reforms, and further their reform implementation.\textsuperscript{2258} To date, the European Commission has pledged EUR 12.8 billion to support the reform process in Ukraine, including EUR 2.8 billion through the three programs since the onset of crisis in 2014.\textsuperscript{2259}

The EU has aided Ukraine with implementing its reform agenda in multiple sectors, including anti-corruption, energy and public finance management, along with the full implementation of the Minsk Agreements for sustainable and peaceful conflict resolution in Eastern Ukraine.

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

\textit{Analyst: Vicky Vuong}


19. Information and Communication Technology

“To achieve this we must improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries, by fostering innovation and new skills, [with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.]”

G7 Taormina Leader’s Declaration

Assessment

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<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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Background

Information and communication technology (ICT) broadly refers to all forms of technology that assist individuals and organizations communicate and share information, ICT is considered to be a driving factor behind economic growth and it is reshaping the world’s economies, governments and society. It is critical for the economic growth of countries especially considering the pace at which changes are occurring and the potential for positive economic spillovers. ICT can also enable policy makers to provide more efficient services to citizens and stimulate the economy. Yet there are currently huge disparities between countries in terms of services, especially the access, penetration, and affordability of high speed internet.

The G7 leaders have previously recognized that the proliferation of technology, social media and information has created a potential for greater accountability, more efficient and responsive governments and businesses, and economic growth. Therefore, on 18 June 2013, the G8 passed the Data Charter at the 2013 G8 Lorne Erne Summit. This charter intended to foster free access of data and technology to all member countries, intended to increase transparency and combat

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corruption within government and business. It is designed to lead innovation and assist in supporting the interconnectedness of world and increase people’s quality of life.

**Commitment Features**

There are two components of this commitment. The first is the commitment to improving the “knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries.” This commitment is described to be achieved “by fostering innovation and new skills, [with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life].” But in order to narrow down this commitment, the G7 Taormina leaders’ declaration defined three key policy priorities; inclusivity, openness and security.

There are three key features to the policy priority of inclusiveness. First, entails creating policies that support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to take advantage of new technologies, have meaningful access to digital platforms that will increase their competitiveness in the global market. Second, to set up a high-tech start-up ecosystems to create collaborative innovation, as success of SMEs largely depends on a dynamic business environment. And third, inclusiveness embodies a series of common policies that foster new business models and market opportunities. This policies include: “more inclusive growth through increased participation of underrepresented groups in the economy and labor force; financing, including access to capital markets, especially venture capital; technology adoption and dissemination; development of skills pipelines that reflect emerging opportunities in the NPR to reap all benefits in terms of job creation; collaboration and knowledge exchange to foster integrated and collaborative innovation ecosystems; and education of administrative and regulatory burdens that limit the growth of SMEs.”

Openness is a main feature of digital transformation, especially considering the principle that the internet is global in nature and there should be the free flow of information. The openness feature contains four main features these include; encouraging the flow of information across border, support the access to the new digital world and enabling quality digital infrastructure, promoting

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International corporation standards, and promoting the development of new technology, such as artificial intelligence. 2274

The G7 recognizes the innovations within the technology industry are dependent on having a robust security systems in place to ensure the inclusivity and openness of ICT. 2275 This depends on two policy components to ensure the security policy priority; member countries must work to establish a robust risk management system to prevent cyber security concerns for businesses and protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights. 2277

Scoring Guidelines
To fully comply with this commitment, G7 members must meet all three of these policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security, as the member countries have identified these features as important for achieving this goal.

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Members meet and prioritize one or two of the three policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security that develop ICT.</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Members meet and prioritize all three the policy areas of inclusiveness, openness and security that develop ICT.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Lead Analyst: Emily Shaw

Canada: +1
Canada has fully complied with its commitment to develop information and communication technology (ICT), as evidenced by actions taken to prioritize inclusiveness, openness and security in ICT.

On May 2017, the Canadian Internet Registration Authority released a report indicating that Canada’s internet infrastructure has improved on several key metrics, including significant growth in IPv6 capable servers and increase in average download speeds. 2278 Budget 2017 also highlighted a CAD 500 million investment already underway to support the expansion of broadband networks in rural Canada. 2279

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On 20 June 2017, the Canadian government introduced Bill C-59, the largest overhaul of Canadian national security in decades.2280 The proposed Bill C-59 provides the communications security establishment with a new cyber mandate that will allow it to attack and defend against cyber threats in addition to already established signals-intelligence and cyber defense role.2281

On 25-26 September 2017 at the G7 Industry and ICT ministers’ meeting, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, Navdeep Bains said that Canada’s “values of diversity, openness and inclusion give Canadians a competitive edge in a global economy.” 2282 Bains highlighted the Innovation and Skills Plan, a multi-year strategy aimed at positioning Canada as a leader in the global economy in sectors such as advanced manufacturing, agri-food, clean technology, digital industries, health/bio-sciences and clean resources that is part of Canada’s 2017 federal budget.2283 This plan will support high-tech ecosystems by investing CAD 950 million over five years to support business-led innovation superclusters.2284 It will also support innovators by making an additional CAD 400 million available through the Business Development Bank of Canada on a cash basis over three years.2285

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to prioritize inclusiveness, openness, and security in information and communication technology.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Meghan Harris**

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to meet and prioritize all three policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security that develop the field of information and communications technology (ICT).

On 4 July 2017, Prime Minister of France Édouard Philippe gave a speech to the National Assembly. Philippe emphasized that, “it [is] also [the government’s] job to get the most we can out of the opportunities opened up by the digital revolution, which must give everyone a chance: entrepreneurs

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who create start-ups, of course, but also the micro and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME); those born into the digital revolution and those left behind by it."

On 18 September 2017, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs of France Jean-Yves Le Drian gave a press conference at the United Nations General Assembly and spoke about the issue of cybersecurity. Le Drian noted that, “firms have a responsibility and a role to play in protecting and ensuring the stability of the digital space. Here again, France will take the lead in promoting the regulations needed to ensure an international order that is just and beneficial to all.” Le Drian also spoke of plans to work alongside the private sector to safeguard digital security.

On 26 September 2017, France participated in the G7 ICT and Industry Ministers’ Declaration, which further emphasized commitments made at the Taormina Summit. The document states: “in identifying the opportunities and challenges that innovation and transformation of the global digital economy are creating, it is crucial that we continue to engage proactively with the private sector, the scientific community, academia, the technology community and civil society in an open, inclusive and transparent approach to developing our policy responses and initiatives.” The declaration was made in concert with the other members of the group, and demonstrates the country’s intentions of helping SME, high-tech start-up ecosystems, transparency when dealing with issues, and protecting intellectual and property rights.

On 6 October 2017, Minister of Economy and Finance Bruno Le Maire and Minister of State for the Digital Sector Mounir Mahjoubi signed decrees designed to improve transparency and strengthen regulation of the digital economy. A French government press release stated, “a fairer and more effective European digital economy also requires greater transparency and greater loyalty on the part of digital platforms: search engines, social media websites and price comparison websites.” The administration is working towards the free-flow of information through greater transparency of digital companies.

On 25- 27 October 2017, France hosted the Sixth Annual Congress on the Digital Transition in Africa. In a statement released prior to the event, organizers said, “the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs is co-directing the government’s 2015-2017 “development and digital technology” action plan. Digital technology is a tremendous tool for growth in developing countries, as long as accessible, secure, open, and multicultural access to the Internet is facilitated and digital ecosystems are strengthened.” France is thus working on using the digital sector as a development tool.

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On 30 October 2017, Prime Minister Philippe gave a speech lauding the country’s advances in the information sector and outlining the government’s digital strategy to help local businesses. He stated that the country would prioritize increasing the visibility of French stakeholders and knowledge, as well as expanding both public and private investment of the digital sector.2292

On 11 November 2017, France appointed its first ambassador for digital affairs, David Martinon, writing that he will deal with, “international negotiations on cybersecurity, governance of the Internet and Internet networks, freedom of expression on the Internet, intellectual property issues related to the Internet, support for the export operations of digital companies, and France’s participation in the Open Government Partnership.”2293 Having an envoy specializing in the digital sector strengthens the country’s position in terms of openness and security. The statement specifically notes that the move is in line with G7 Taormina guidelines.2294

On 8 December 2017, Le Drian presented six awards to civil society organizations as part of a Digital Award for Transparency competition in partnership with the non-government organization Transparency International, the French media cooperation agency Canal France International, and the French civic technology incubator Liberté Living Lab. This prize aims to strengthen and promote current initiatives by civil society organization supporting democratic governance in French-speaking developing countries in three categories: open data; citizen monitoring; and digital anti-corruption tools.2295

On 15 December 2017, Le Drian presented France’s international digital strategy. The presentation marks the beginning of the new diplomacy that is required by the challenges of digital technology; a diplomacy which is capable of creating dialogue between public players and the private sector, the world of research and civil society representatives.2296

On 16 February 2018, France and Singapore announced that 2018 will be their Year of Innovation. This announcement includes a series of events designed to intensify bilateral cooperation, target certain priority sectors such as Fintech, and create the ideal conditions for major cooperation after 2018.2297

France recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.

Thus, France received a score of +1.

Analysts: Ilya Bañares and Emily Shaw

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to meet and prioritize all three policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security that develop the field of information and communications technology (ICT).

On 29 June 2017, the German development bank, KfB, approved a new subsidiary to expand the bank’s venture capital funding. This initiative is a joint venture between the KfB, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy, and the Federal Ministry of Finance.

On 7-8 July 2018, Germany hosted the G20 in Hamburg. The G20 leaders’ declaration included a number of commitments related to Germany’s ICT commitment made at the G7 Taormina Summit including promotion of inclusivity, openness and increased security. Leading up to the Summit, Germany placed digitalization on the agenda by emphasizing it as part of their priority to improve sustainability.

On 15 February 2018, Germany’s Advisory Council for the Alliance for Cyber Security, which has representation from numerous federal institutions, agreed to further work to sensitize companies and workers to ICT security. This will be done through a media campaign through followers of the hashtag #digitallyandreliably on Twitter as well as other communication channels.

On 10-23 March 2018, President of the German Federal Office for Information Security Arne Schönbohm participated in the Intersec Forum. The focus of this year’s forum was building digitalization and security. Schönbohm supported the initiative and noted that “Cyber security is one of the main prerequisites for successful concepts for smart homes, smart buildings and, therefore, smart cities. For this segment, Intersec Forum offers a professional and future-oriented platform for the exchange of ideas and information.”

On 20 March 2018, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs Matthias Machnig opening the event Start-up Night! Africa 2018. The event is to foster a partnership with the region to stimulate innovation, with a focus on introducing digital technologies from Africa to Germany and vice versa. The evening also provided networking opportunities for cooperation between investors and startups as well as other potential partners. It is part of Germany’s commitment made through the Coalition Agreement to expand cooperation with Africa.

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On 21 March 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy hosted their second Digital Hub Initiative Pitch Night.2304 This pitch night is part of a continued effort the German government has been involved in to stimulate startup ecosystems, its Digital Hub Initiative, and showcases selected startups to venture capital providers.

On 10 April 2018, Machnig met with other representatives from the European Union for Digital Day.2305 Leading up to this meeting Machnig supported ICT development by emphasizing that digital networking needed to be sped up in the EU “so that new and innovative business models can be created.”2306 He also mentioned that the goal of the meeting was to look at [EU members’] common challenges and interests and agree upon specific steps that [the EU] can take together in order to boost the European digital economy and society.”2307

On 25 April 2018, the Federal Office for Information Security published its magazine. The magazine, Security in focus, works to “foster sustainable security awareness among business and to lay a solid foundation for digitalization” as the importance of cybersecurity grows.2308

On 26 April 2018, Peter Altmaier, federal minister for Economic Affairs and Energy spoke with the European Commission and European Commissioner for the Digital Single Market Andres Ansip.2309 Altmaier said he welcomed that, “online platforms will be required to provide business clients with greater transparency”2310 to create better conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises. Altmaier also noted Germany’s leadership in artificial intelligence research and stated that Germany, “want[s] to strengthen that position and launch a special initiative to foster the transfer of research findings to business.”2311

Germany recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.

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Thus, Germany received a score of +1.

Analysts: Mario Kardous, Emily Shaw, Alexandra Witt

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment regarding information and communications technology (ICT) to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions, by fostering innovation and new skills.

On 31 May 2017, the President of the Council of Ministers Paolo Gentiloni approved the Triennial Plan for Computer Science in Public Administration 2017-2019, which consists of a unified strategy for the digital transformation and the development of Italian public information technology realized by the Agency for Digital Italy and the Digital Transformation Team.$^{2312}$ This document provides guidance to the Public Administration on the implementation of a simpler and more effective delivery of services to citizens and businesses and a secure, reliable and scalable Public Information System structure to facilitate interactions and the exchange of information.$^{2313}$

On 31 May 2017, the President of the Council adopted the new National Cyber Security and Computer Security Plan, based on the unanimous resolution of the Interministerial Security Committee of the Republic.$^{2314}$ This document proposes strategic guidelines such as the promotion of a cyber security culture, national coordination between public and private entities and international cooperation for preparation and interoperability on the topic.$^{2315}$

On 20 June 2017, the steering committee of this trilateral agreement adopted a shared action plan specifying measures of cooperation on standardization, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and policy support during its first meeting in Turin.$^{2316}$ Hence, through this cooperation, actions targeting SMEs aim to set up a favorable environment that supports their engagement.

On 7 September 2017, the Italian Artificial Intelligence task force, originally created in April 2017, met for the first time to discuss the economic, social, cultural and ethical implications of the dissemination of artificial intelligence technologies as well as its opportunities to enhance the quality of the public administration services offered to citizens.$^{2317}$ On the same day, it set up a website,
On 26 September 2017, the minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Pier Carlo Padoan, and the mayor of Milan, Giuseppe Sala, inaugurated the Milan Fintech District, which is the first urban area bringing together start-up, entrepreneurs, financial institutions, investors and universities to promote the development of the financial industry of the future. The creation of this Fintech District aims at promoting open innovation, new partnerships, best practices, common services and skills and financial education as the gateway to develop the most innovative finance to compete at the international level.

On 16 October 2017, the Council of Minister approved the budget bill for 2018, laying down the Italian government’s economic policy strategy objectives to boost inclusive growth, employment and investment. This document further consolidated measures taken in the national “Industry 4.0” plan, initially launched in February 2017, to support Italian firms to face the digital revolution by providing tax incentives and boosting competitiveness and investment in innovative SMEs. The bill provided clarification on the Nuova Sabatini, which is a subvention from the Ministry of Economic Development to support SMEs’ purchase and investment in digital technologies falling within a certain definition.

On 8 February 2018, the Council of Ministers approved and published the draft of the legislative Networks and Information Systems (NIS) decree for cybersecurity, aiming at implementing in Italy the EU NIS Directive 2016/1148, the first EU-wide legislation on cybersecurity.

Italy has implemented new measures to fulfill its commitment during the compliance period. Italy recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.

Thus, Italy received a score of +1.

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Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to meet and prioritize all three policy areas within the field of information and communications technology (ICT) including inclusiveness, openness, and security.

On 20-21 July 2017, Japan hosted the 5th United States-Japan Cyber dialogue on their cyber policy in which the countries exchanged views on a wide range of cyber and communication issues, including US-Japan. They discussed issues, such as situational awareness, domestic policy and cooperation in international venues and capacity building.2327

On 17 August 2017, Ambassador of Cyber Policy and Deputy Director General of Foreign Policy Bureau, Masato Otaka attended the second India-Japan Cyber dialogue in New Delhi, India. They reaffirmed their commitment to an open, free, secure, stable, peaceful and accessible cyberspace, enabling economic growth and innovation. Additionally, they stated their commitment to existing international laws that no country should conduct or support ICT-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets with the intent of providing competitive advantages to its commercial sectors. They also discussed domestic cyber policy landscape, cyber threats and mitigation, mechanism on bilateral cooperation and possible cooperation at various international and regional forums such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Inter-Sessional Meeting on Security of and in the Use of ICT. 2328

On 8 December 2017, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Taro Kono announced that the Government of Japan is prepared to provide approximately JPY 33 billion over the next three years as support for the ICT field, including e-commerce. As Japan is leading the discussion on e-commerce in the 11th World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference and as they are a champion of free trade, they have decided to take on present-day challenges of international trade.2329

On 11 December 2017, Otaka hosted the third Japan-Australia cyber policy dialogue in Tokyo, Japan. The conversations reflected the two countries' broad commitment and cooperation on bilateral, regional and global cyber issues.2330 They reaffirmed their commitment to an open, free, fair, and secure cyberspace. They identified the main policy initiatives the countries will focus on for the next year. They will focus on sharing securing approaches and information sharing mechanisms, coordinate regional capacity building efforts in order to enhance cooperation to deter and respond to significant cyber incidents and strengthen regional forums on ICT.2331

On 18 January 2018, the Japan hosted the 1st ASEAN Regional Forum on Inter-Sessional Meeting (ARF-ISM) on Security of and in the Use of ICT open ended Study Group on Confidence Building

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Measures. The event was held to develop specific proposals to address the whole range of issues on ICT security and submit these proposals to the ARF-ISM on ICT security.

On 22 February 2018, the Governments of Japan and the United Kingdom co-hosted a cyber workshop with other members of ASEAN. The participants from Japan and the UK introduced their efforts on the promotion of the rule of law in cyberspace, the Convention of Cybercrime, and internet governance under multi-stakeholder approach while maintaining a free flow of information and digital economy.

Japan recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of ICT, by leading forums and committing significant amounts of money to ICT initiatives. Japan recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.

Thus, Japan received a score of +1.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries, by fostering innovation and new skills.

On 8 May 2017, the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund was endowed with an increase of GBP 4.7 billion per annum over four years with the central goal to invest in research and development that accelerates commercialization by enabling deeper collaboration between industry and research. Prime Minister Theresa May acknowledged that there are “communities which have struggled to keep pace with changes in the global economy and as a result not fully shared in the prosperity that growth has delivered.” Therefore, at the foundation of this strategy are policies designed to provide greater technical education, fund re-training in digital and STEM skills, pay teacher premiums, and improve productivity and growth of small and medium size enterprises.

On 19 July 2017, the UK government’s Higher Education and Research Bill legitimized the newly formed Research and Innovation Organization to bring various research councils, specifically Innovate UK and Research England, under one institution. The aim is to champion innovation and coherently fund challenges within and across industry and research.

On 19 September 2017, the UK Minister for Digital, Matt Hancock spoke about the three principles on securing the UK’s technology to “tackle threats, build confidence and transparency, and

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strengthen global cyber security” in a speech at the Opening Ceremony for Singapore international
Cyber Week. 2337

On 23 October 2017, the UK confirmed that it will continue to participate in the EU Horizon 2020
initiative that fosters collaboration, information sharing across borders and fund innovation on
initiatives that require intense research and development across European partners after it leaves the
EU post-Brexit. 2338

On 23 October 2017, during parliamentary debates, the UK government also decided on a domestic
strategy to drive innovation through government of UK support. It will start an institute for battery
research. This new institution, along with existing institutions important for innovation, will be
reinvigorated with funding and bring in expertise from across Europe. 2339

On 17 November 2017, the UK government launched the Industrial Strategy to invest in four
“Grand Challenges,” including artificial intelligence and big data, clean growth, the future of mobility,
and meeting the needs of an ageing society. The strategy lays a foundation to help businesses create
better, higher-paying jobs with investment in the skills, industries and infrastructure of the future. 2340

On 2 January 2018, the Knowledge Exchange Framework created a free flow of information
between universities and industry partners to license Intellectual Property which directly supports the
industrial strategy. 2341 “The Open Access initiative “aims to make the findings of academic research
available electronically, immediately, without charge and free from most copyright or licensing
restrictions.” 2342

On 17 April 2018, the UK earmarked GBP 8 million to invest in both diversity and inclusion and
fund commercialization projects related to bringing university research into the marketplace faster. 2343

On 18 April 2018, the government announced an investment of GBP 181 million to speed up access
to new medicines and drugs and improve healthcare by accelerating the development and
manufacture of vital advanced therapies, medicines and vaccines. The fund is estimated to return

2337 Addressing the Global Cyber Challenge, Department for Digital, Culture, gov.uk (London) 19 September 2017.
2338 UK issues clarification on eligibility of its researchers for Horizon 2020 grants, Science Business (Brussels) 23
https://hansard.parliament.uk/Lords/2017-10-23/debates/773347AS-D4F4-4E3B-9368-E3F7CA5AD772/ScienceAndInnovationStrategy.
2340 Industrial Strategy White Paper, Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (London) 27 November
2341 Knowledge Exchange Funding: Higher Education Innovation Fund – institutional strategies and plans, Higher
GBP 1 billion to the UK economy, support high-value, highly-skilled manufacturing and increase productivity.\textsuperscript{2344}

The UK recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.

Thus, the UK received a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Azim Lila}

\textbf{United States: 0}

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of countries through information and communications technology (ICT), by fostering innovation and new skills.

On 22 June 2017, the Secretary’s Coordinator for Cyber Issues Christopher Painter and Acting United States Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy Julie Zoller traveled to Nairobi, Kenya to discuss cyber and digital economy policy issues with government officials, the private sector, and civil society organizations as part of the US-Kenya Cyber and Digital Economy Dialogue. The goal of the meetings was to address issues of cybersecurity, cybercrime, and legal cooperation as well as digital economy regulatory and commercial policies, and cooperation at the International Telecommunication Union.\textsuperscript{2345}

On 26 June 2017, the US Department of State announced that Painter will travel to Tel Aviv from June 25-29 for Israel’s premier cybersecurity conference, Cyber Week 2017. Painter will join other senior leaders to discuss questions around the intersection between sovereignty and cybersecurity.\textsuperscript{2346}

On 24 July 2017, the US and Japan released a joint statement on the conclusion from the fifth Japan-US Cyber Dialogue. They reaffirmed their fundamental values of freedom, democracy, and human rights, and as states with leading technological capabilities, recognized that an accessible, open, reliable, and secure cyberspace has contributed to global economic, social and political development. They recommitted to further develop policies on information sharing, enhancing national efforts in a variety of different ICT initiatives, and maintaining and strengthening international stability in cyberspace.\textsuperscript{2347}

On 29 September 2017, the US Department of State and Ukraine held the first Bilateral Cybersecurity Dialogue in Kyiv. They reaffirm their need to cooperate on enhancing national cybersecurity, and improving cooperation between their respective governmental institutions, and private sectors. Furthermore, they affirmed the applicability of international law for cyberspace, adherence to additional voluntary, norms of state behaviour, and the development and implementation of confidence-building measures to reduce the risk of misperception and conflict.


The US and Ukraine also support cybersecurity cooperation through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization framework.2348

On 4 October 2017, the US Department of State held the US-China Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity Dialogue in Washington DC. The dialogue was hosted by Deputy Secretary of State John Sullivan and co-chaired by Attorney General Jeff Sessions and Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke, with the State Councilor and Minister of Public Security Guo Shengkun representing China. The Dialogue addressed areas of the US-China relationship with discussions on immigration, fugitives, counter-narcotics, counterterrorism, and cybersecurity.2349

On 7-8 February 2018, the US and France announced that they would strengthen their joint commitment to an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure cyberspace during a whole of government cyber bilateral dialogue. Their meeting covered the approaches to address domestic cybersecurity challenges, ways to strengthen international security and stability in cyberspace, and updates on cyber-related diplomatic and capacity building efforts. The meetings were led by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cyber and International Communications and Information Policy Robert Strayer and the Ambassador for Digital Affairs for the Government of France David Martinon.2350

The US has partially complied with its commitment to ICT because though it has engaged in dialogue about the issues, it lacks explicit policies that prioritize the areas of inclusiveness, openness and security.

Thus, the US received a score of 0.

Analyst: Emily Shaw

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions, by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improve people’s quality of life.

On 13 September, 2017, the president of the European Commission proposed new tools, including a European Cybersecurity Agency, to defend against cyber-attacks. The EU Cybersecurity Agency is meant to assist member countries in preventing and responding to cyberattacks, as well as with a new European certification scheme that will ensure that products and services in the digital world are safe to use. The Commission also proposes a European Cybersecurity Research and Competence Centre, a blueprint for how member countries can respond more quickly, with more solidarity, with stronger cyber defense capabilities and with enhanced international cooperation.2351

On 19 September 2017, the European Commission proposed a new set of rules to govern the free flow of non-personal data in the EU. Together with the already existing rules for personal data, the new measures will enable the storage and processing of non-personal data across the EU to boost the

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competitiveness of European businesses and to modernize public services in an effective EU single market for data services.\textsuperscript{2352}

On 3 October 2017, the European Commission launched “seamless authentication for all” Horizon Prize to stimulate innovation and come up with solutions to problems that matter to European citizens. The prize is EUR 4 million for inventing secure, privacy-friendly and affordable authentication methods for smart objects available to everyone.\textsuperscript{2353}

On 27 October 2017, the European Commission announced how it will spend EUR 30 billion of the EU research and innovation funding programme Horizon 2020 during 2018-2020, including EUR 2.7 billion to kick-start a European Innovation Council. The Commission will be launching the first phase of the European Innovation Council to support high-risk, high-gain innovation to create the markets of the future.\textsuperscript{2354}

On 9 November, 2017, the European Commission launched a new online presentation of implementation data of Horizon 2020, the research and innovation program.\textsuperscript{2355}

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On 9 November, 2017, the European Commission launched a new online presentation of implementation data of Horizon 2020, the research and innovation program.\textsuperscript{2355}

On 13 November 2017, the European Commission launched a public consultation on fake news and online disinformation and set up a High-Level Expert Group representing academics, online platforms, news media and civil society organizations.\textsuperscript{2356}

On 11 January 2018, the European Commission announced its plans to invest jointly with member countries in building a world-class European supercomputers infrastructure. Supercomputers will be used to process ever larger amounts of data and to bring benefits to society including cybersecurity. A new infrastructure has been created to acquire, build and deploy this High Performance Computing infrastructure called the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking. A key role of this infrastructure will also be to develop the technologies and machines hardware and the applications software.\textsuperscript{2357}

On 13 January 2018, the European Commission implemented the revised Payment Services Directive aimed at modernizing Europe’s payment services. It is another step towards a digital single market in the EU. According to Valdis Dombrovskis, vice-president responsible for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union, “it will promote the development of innovative online and mobile payments, which will benefit the economy and growth. With Payment Services Directive becoming applicable, we are banning surcharges for consumer debit and credit card payments.”\textsuperscript{2358}

On 15 January 2018, the High-Level Expert Group of the European Commission had their first meeting on tackling the spreading of fake news and disinformation. The goal of these meetings is assess both public reactions to misinformation and the actions being taken by organizations to counter the spread of fake news online.\textsuperscript{2359}

On 17 January 2018, the European Commission acquired new strategies to improve key competences and digital skills of European citizens. These strategies will promote awareness of the functioning of the EU through the updated Recommendation on Key Competences from 2006, introducing a Digital Education Action Plan and a Recommendation on common values, inclusive education and the European dimension of teaching.\textsuperscript{2360}

On 24 January 2018, the European Commission published guidance on the new data protection rules that will begin on 25 May 2018. The guidance dictates what should be done to ensure the successful completion of the preparation for the rules to be implemented by the European Commission, national data protection authorities, and national administrations. To promote compliance with the new data protection rules, the Commission launched an online tool help citizens, businesses, and other organizations.\textsuperscript{2361}

On 1 March 2018, the European Commission announced the closing of a new fund for investing into early-stage ICT companies in Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and the rest of Central and Northern Europe. The fund will provide seed capital and follow-on investments, aiming to invest in up to ten new portfolio companies per year.\textsuperscript{2362}

On 20 March 2018, the European Commission launched the WiFi4EU web portal. The program is for municipalities to set up WiFi hotspots in public spaces, offering them vouchers worth EUR 15,000, therefore increasing the access and participation of the public in ICT.\textsuperscript{2363}

On 10 April 2018, the European Commission and the European Investment Fund launched VentureEU, a pan-European venture capital funds-of-funds program. This program is meant to boost investment in innovative start-up and scale-up companies across Europe.\textsuperscript{2364}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions, by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improve people’s quality of life.

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

\textit{Analyst: Sonja Dobson}


