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G7 Research Group

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Report

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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9. 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.” (excludes U.S.)

G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States	Not applicable		
European Union			+1
Average	+0.71		

Background

Climate change has become one of the world’s foremost policy challenges. In response to this, the UN 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.⁸⁴⁵ According to recent World Bank data, global temperatures have already risen 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels.⁸⁴⁶ 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.⁸⁴⁷ 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

⁸⁴⁵ The Paris Agreement: Essential Elements, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php

⁸⁴⁶ The World Bank Climate Change Overview, 2 October 2017. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/overview>

⁸⁴⁷ Keep it in the ground: the Paris climate agreement is now official, The Guardian, 4 November 2016. Date of Access: 13 October 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/nov/04/the-paris-climate-agreement-is-now-official>

states a common vision for accelerating climate action, and serves as a complement to the Paris Agreement.⁸⁴⁸

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.⁸⁴⁹ 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 2030.⁸⁵⁰

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 (GCF) and is now a major finance mechanism amongst a few others for supporting vulnerable countries in responding to the challenges of climate change.⁸⁵¹

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.⁸⁵²

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

⁸⁴⁸ UNFCCC Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Partnership, November 2016. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. http://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/marrakech_partnership_for_global_climate_action.pdf

⁸⁴⁹ UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Date of Access: 12 October 2017. <http://unfccc.int/focus/items/10240.php>

⁸⁵⁰ OECD Climate Change Expert Group, Paper No. 2017 (2): Information Needs for the 2018 facilitative dialogue: issues and options, May 2017. Date of Access: 13 October 2017 <https://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/Information%20needs%20for%20the%202018%20facilitative%20dialogue%20issues%20and%20options.pdf>

⁸⁵¹ UNFCCC Copenhagen Accord, December 2009. Date of Access: 12 October 2017.

http://unfccc.int/meetings/copenhagen_dec_2009/items/5262.php

⁸⁵² UNFCCC Newsroom, G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative: Stepping Up Protection for the Most Vulnerable, June 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/resilience/g7-climate-risk-insurance-initiative-stepping-up-protection-for-the-most-vulnerable/>

account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”⁸⁵³

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 Fund and reporting on carbon data.⁸⁵⁴ 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.⁸⁵⁵

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.⁸⁵⁶

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

⁸⁵³ “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

⁸⁵⁴ Paris Climate Agreement: World reacts as Trump pulls out of global accord. The Guardian, 2 June 2017. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/live/2017/jun/01/donald-trump-paris-climate-agreement-live-news>

⁸⁵⁵ “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

⁸⁵⁶ “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

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 communication⁸⁵⁷ are publicly available through an NDC registry⁸⁵⁸ 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 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.”⁸⁵⁹

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.⁸⁶⁰ 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.”⁸⁶¹

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.”⁸⁶²

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-poste adaptations, for example, emergency response, disaster recovery, and migration.”⁸⁶³ Adaptation action can be targeted domestically or internationally and often works hand in hand with climate financing measures.

⁸⁵⁷ UNFCCC NDC Communication by Parties. Date of Access: 14 October 2017.

http://unfccc.int/focus/ndc_registry/items/9981.php

⁸⁵⁸ UNFCCC NDC Registry. Date of Access: 14 October 2017. <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx>

⁸⁵⁹ “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

⁸⁶⁰ 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/>

⁸⁶¹ UNFCCC Glossary of Climate Acronyms and Terms. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php

⁸⁶² “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

⁸⁶³ “Examples of adaptation practices”, IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch17s17-2-2.html

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.

Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
-1	The G7 member has not reaffirmed its commitment OR has only supported one of out the three Paris goals: implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), supported climate financing and/or fostered adaptation.
0	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.
+1	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.

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.”⁸⁶⁴ 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.”⁸⁶⁵

On 9 September 2017, Environment and Climate Change Minister, Catherine McKenna, announced the government would double its standard contribution from CAD 150,000 to CAD

⁸⁶⁴ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada in response to the United States’ decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, Office of the Prime Minister, 1 June 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018.

<https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/06/01/statement-prime-minister-canada-response-united-states-decision-withdraw-paris>

⁸⁶⁵ After Trump's Paris pullout, MPs line up behind climate change accord. CBC News. 7 June 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/donald-trump-paris-justin-trudeau-wherry-analysis-1.4147990>

300,000⁸⁶⁶ for every year until 2020 to the Intergovernmental Plan on Climate Change, the international body for assessing climate change science.⁸⁶⁷

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.⁸⁶⁸

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 globe.⁸⁶⁹

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.⁸⁷⁰ 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."⁸⁷¹

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.⁸⁷²

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

⁸⁶⁶ Canada doubles funding for leading international body for climate change science. Government of Canada- Environment and Climate Change Canada (Montreal). 9 September 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/09/canada_doubles_fundingforleadinginternationalbodyforclimatechang.html

⁸⁶⁷ IPCC Factsheet: What is the IPCC?. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva), 30 August 2013. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. http://www.ipcc.ch/news_and_events/docs/factsheets/FS_what_ipcc.pdf

⁸⁶⁸ EU co-hosts major international climate meeting with Canada and China, European Commission: Climate Action. 15 September 2017. Date of Access: 22 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-co-hosts-major-international-climate-meeting-canada-and-china_en

⁸⁶⁹ IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

⁸⁷⁰ READOUT: Minister McKenna co-Chairs carbon pricing gathering; champions pollution pricing as a key measure to fight climate change. Government of Canada- Environment and Climate Change Canada (Bonn), 13 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/11/readout_ministermckennaco-chairscarbonpricinggatheringchampionsp.html

⁸⁷¹ READOUT: Minister McKenna co-Chairs carbon pricing gathering; champions pollution pricing as a key measure to fight climate change. Government of Canada- Environment and Climate Change Canada (Bonn), 13 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/11/readout_ministermckennaco-chairscarbonpricinggatheringchampionsp.html

⁸⁷² Canada partners with Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire to reduce methane emissions. Government of Canada- Environment and Natural Resources, 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/canada-international-action/un-climate-change-conference/cop23/financing-climate-action.html>

investments in coal-fired electricity in their jurisdictions or abroad.⁸⁷³ At COP23, McKenna affirmed that “we’re seeing huge momentum for this move away from coal and towards clean power.”⁸⁷⁴

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.”⁸⁷⁵

Canada has taken policy actions to implement its nationally determined contribution, has 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.”⁸⁷⁶

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.⁸⁷⁷

On 6 July 2017 the French Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicolas Hulot, presented the Government’s Climate Plan,⁸⁷⁸ which intends to “take greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles

⁸⁷³ Canada and U.K. form alliance to phase out coal to combat climate change. CBC News, 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/canada-britain-coal-phase-out-1.4406410>

⁸⁷⁴ Canada and U.K. form alliance to phase out coal to combat climate change. CBC News, 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/canada-britain-coal-phase-out-1.4406410>

⁸⁷⁵ 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>

⁸⁷⁶ Climate — United States’ withdrawal from the Paris Agreement — Statement by Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian, 2 June 2017, Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 7 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/events/article/climate-united-states-withdrawal-from-the-paris-agreement-statement-by-minister>

⁸⁷⁷ France is offering US scientists 4-year grants to move to the country and do research, Business Insider. 8 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. <http://www.businessinsider.com/emmanuel-macron-american-climate-scientists-france-2017-6>

⁸⁷⁸ Climate Plan: Making the Paris Agreement a Reality, Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 6 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/events/article/climate-plan-making-the-paris-agreement-a-reality-06-07-17>

off the market by 2040,” “achieve carbon neutrality by 2050,” and make France “a leader in the green economy.”⁸⁷⁹

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.”⁸⁸⁰

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 2040.⁸⁸¹ 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.⁸⁸²

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.⁸⁸³ During this speech, he also reaffirmed France’s intention to become a carbon-neutral country, and to allocate EUR5 billion euros 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.⁸⁸⁴

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

⁸⁷⁹ Climate Plan, Government of France website. 10 August 2017. Date of Access: November 18 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/climate-plan>

⁸⁸⁰ Climate — Meeting of the French-Chinese working group on the low-carbon green economy (Paris, 17-18 July 2017), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 19 July 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/events/article/climate-meeting-of-the-french-chinese-working-group-on-the-low-carbon-green>

⁸⁸¹ France, the first country to prohibit exploitation of hydrocarbons, Government of France website. 7 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/france-the-first-country-to-prohibit-exploitation-of-hydrocarbons>

⁸⁸² France plans to end oil and gas production by 2040, Reuters. 6 Sept 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-hydrocarbons/france-plans-to-end-oil-and-gas-production-by-2040-idUSKCN1BH1AQ>

⁸⁸³ United Nations General Assembly — Speech by M. Emmanuel Macron, President of the Republic (New York, 19 September 2017), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 22 September 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/united-nations-general-assembly-sessions/unga-s-72nd-session/article/united-nations-general-assembly-speech-by-m-emmanuel-macron-president-of-the>

⁸⁸⁴ Secretary-General’s remarks on Global Compact for the environment, United Nations Secretary General. 19 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018 <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2017-09-19/secretary-generals-remarks-global-compact-environment>

climate change with Canada, and asked that compliance with the Paris Agreement be an essential clause for all future EU trade agreements.⁸⁸⁵

On 11 November 2017, France, alongside other members, launched the Transport Decarbonisation Alliance, which intends to push for further, faster climate action and to create greater political leadership in the transport sector.⁸⁸⁶

On 15 November 2017, in reference to the EUR2 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.”⁸⁸⁷

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.⁸⁸⁸

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.”⁸⁸⁹

France has reaffirmed its commitment and has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and implement EU’s NDC goals. France has also committed funds to fostering an adaptive and climate resilient low carbon economy with Sweden. 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.⁸⁹⁰

⁸⁸⁵ An action plan for the robust and ambitious implementation of CETA, Government of France. 26 October 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/an-action-plan-for-the-robust-and-ambitious-implementation-of-ceta>

⁸⁸⁶ New Transport Decarbonisation Alliance for Faster Climate Action, UN Climate Change Press Release, 11 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/new-transport-decarbonisation-alliance-for-faster-climate-action>

⁸⁸⁷ Europe steps in to cover US shortfall in funding climate science, BBC News, 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 5 February 2018. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-42004328>

⁸⁸⁸ More than 20 Countries Launch Global Alliance to Phase Out Coal, UN Climate Change, 17 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/more-than-20-countries-launch-global-alliance-to-phase-out-coal>

⁸⁸⁹ France and Sweden collaborate on green finance to boost transition to the low-carbon economy, Climate Action Programme, 8 December 2017. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. <http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/news/france-and-sweden-collaborate-on-green-finance-to-boost-transition-to-the-l>

⁸⁹⁰ Status of Pledges, Green Climate Fund, 10 January 2018. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/24868/Status_of_Pledges.pdf/eef538d3-2987-4659-8c7c-5566ed6afd19

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

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, Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks said in response to the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement "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."⁸⁹¹

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.⁸⁹²

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.⁸⁹³

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.⁸⁹⁴

On 6 November 2017, at the opening of the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23), the German government announced another EUR100 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

⁸⁹¹ 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.

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/hendricks-trumps-decision-will-not-stop-climate-action/>

⁸⁹² 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.

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/germany-and-russia-to-strengthen-environment-and-climate-cooperation/>

⁸⁹³ 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.

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/deutsch-franzoesisches-arbeitstreffen-der-umweltministerien/>

⁸⁹⁴ 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.

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/start-der-europaeischen-klimainitiative/>

contribution of EUR 50 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, which provides targeted support in climate change adaptation to the poorest countries.⁸⁹⁵

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.⁸⁹⁶

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.⁸⁹⁷

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. Under the agreement, Germany will also increase its investments in the Amazon Fund by USD 39.9 million.⁸⁹⁸ 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.⁸⁹⁹ 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 2020.⁹⁰⁰

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

⁸⁹⁵ UN Climate Change Conference begins: Germany supports developing countries in climate change adaptation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 6 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/weltklimakonferenz-startet-deutschland-unterstuetzt-entwicklungslaender-bei-klima-anpassung/>

⁸⁹⁶ IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

⁸⁹⁷ Germany supports the Marshall Islands in development of low-emission shipping, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 13 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/deutschland-unterstuetzt-marshall-islands-bei-der-entwicklung-von-emissionsarmer-seeschiffahrt/>

⁸⁹⁸ 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>

⁸⁹⁹ One year of the NDC Partnership: new members and more funds for climate action at COP 23, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/ein-jahr-ndc-partnerschaft-neue-mitglieder-mehr-geld-fuer-den-klimaschutz-bei-der-cop-23/>

⁹⁰⁰ 'InsuResilience' Initiative for Vulnerable People Moves into New Higher Ambition Phase, UN Climate Change, 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/insuresilience-to-provide-the-poor-with-more-financial-protection-against-climate-risks>

an additional tool to the NDC Partnership to help developing and emerging economies to implement their NDCs and related development objectives.⁹⁰¹

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.

Analyst: Laila Kanji

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.⁹⁰²

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.⁹⁰³

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.⁹⁰⁴

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

⁹⁰¹ UNDP, Germany, Spain and EU launch EUR 42 million programme at UN Climate Summit to help countries deliver on the Paris Agreement, UNDP News Centre, 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/undp-germany-spain-eu-launch-eur-42-million-programme-un-climate-summit.html>

⁹⁰² 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>

⁹⁰³ 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>

⁹⁰⁴ UNDP and the Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy Partner to Support REDD+Implementation in Critical Countries, United Nations Development Programme, 21 July 2017. Date of Access: 10 November 2017. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/07/17/undp-and-the-italian-ministry-of-environment-land-and-sea-partner-to-support-redd-implementation-in-critical-countries.html>

impact mobility systems and implement other climate change adaptation measures. Each project may receive a maximum of EUR 1 million.⁹⁰⁵

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.⁹⁰⁶

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.⁹⁰⁷

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.⁹⁰⁸

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.⁹⁰⁹ 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.⁹¹⁰

⁹⁰⁵ Ambiente: 15 milioni a isole minori per progetti su riduzione emissioni, mobilità e adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 14 August 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ambiente-15-milioni-isole-minori-progetti-su-riduzione-emissioni-mobilita-e-adattamento>

⁹⁰⁶ Clima: Italia-Francia, insieme su attuazione accordo Parigi. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-italia-francia-insieme-su-attuazione-accordo-parigi>

⁹⁰⁷ Energia: arrivano nuovi criteri ambientali per illuminazione pubblica. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 3 October 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/energia-arrivano-nuovi-criteri-ambientali-illuminazione-pubblica>

⁹⁰⁸ Ambiente: Galletti, oltre 13 milioni al centro-sud per mobilità sostenibile. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 12 October 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017.

<http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ambiente-galletti-oltre-13-milioni-al-centro-sud-mobilita-sostenibile>

⁹⁰⁹ International Summit "Water and Climate: Meeting of the Great Rivers of the World, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). 23 October 2017. Date of Access: 3 November 2017. <https://www.unece.org/index.php?id=46483>

⁹¹⁰ Water and Climate Summit, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 25 October 2017. Date of Access: 14 January 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/water-and-climate-summit>

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.⁹¹¹

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.⁹¹²

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 Programme.⁹¹³ Another MOU was signed between the governments of Italy, Mali and Georgia, pledging support for the latter two countries efforts in transitioning to a low-carbon economy and adapting to climate change.⁹¹⁴

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.⁹¹⁵

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.⁹¹⁶

⁹¹¹ IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

⁹¹² Strategia Energetica Nazionale 2017, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 10 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 December 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/strategia-energetica-nazionale-2017>

⁹¹³ 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>

⁹¹⁴ Clima: ministero Ambiente firma protocolli con Mali e Georgia, 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/clima-ministero-ambiente-firma-protocolli-con-mali-e-georgia>

⁹¹⁵ More than 20 Countries Launch Global Alliance to Phase Out Coal, UN Climate Change, 17 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/more-than-20-countries-launch-global-alliance-to-phase-out-coal>

⁹¹⁶ 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>

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 2016.⁹¹⁷

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.

Analyst: Clara Geddes

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.⁹¹⁸

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.⁹¹⁹

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).⁹²⁰

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.”⁹²¹ 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

⁹¹⁷ Adaptation Fund Contributors Came Through for Fund at COP 23 with Record Support for Most Climate-Vulnerable, Adaptation Fund, 22 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-fund-contributors-came-fund-cop-23-record-support-climate-vulnerable/>

⁹¹⁸ Japan's statement regarding the US announcement of its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement (Japan's firm commitment in implementing the Paris Agreement) (Tokyo), Government of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 02 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001610.html

⁹¹⁹ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (MUFJ) accredited to Green Climate Fund (GCF), Government of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 06 July 2017, Access Date: 18 November 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page23e_000477.html

⁹²⁰ Exchange of views on climate change with companies, Government of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 06 September 2017, Date of Access: 18 November 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page23e_000482.html

⁹²¹ Japan's Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Government of Japan Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 30 October 2017, Date of Access: 19 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>

governments, as well as private institutions. On this basis, Japan will help establish specific programs related to adaptation and mitigation.⁹²²

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.⁹²³

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.⁹²⁴

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.⁹²⁵

On 12 January 2018, it was announced that the federal government would allow a new heavily polluting coal plant to break ground and go online 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.⁹²⁶

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 but 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.

⁹²² Japan's Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Government of Japan Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 30 October 2017, Date of Access: 19 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>

⁹²³ IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency (Paris), 7 November 2017, Date of Access: 18 November 2017. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

⁹²⁴ Contribution to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), Government of Japan Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 15 November 2017, Date of Access: 19 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2344.html>

⁹²⁵ Submission of the 7th National Communication and the 3rd Biennial Report under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Government of Japan Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 25 December 2017, Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2351.html>

⁹²⁶ 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>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a 0.

Analyst: Christopher Schmitz

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.⁹²⁷

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.⁹²⁸

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.⁹²⁹

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.⁹³⁰ 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 2019.⁹³¹

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

⁹²⁷ UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations: An overview. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department for Transport, July 2017. Date of Access: 14 December 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633269/air-quality-plan-overview.pdf

⁹²⁸ UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations: An overview. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department for Transport, July 2017. Date of Access: 14 December 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633269/air-quality-plan-overview.pdf

⁹²⁹ UK Government Launches Plan to Accelerate Growth of Green Finance, UK Government 18 September 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-government-launches-plan-to-accelerate-growth-of-green-finance>

⁹³⁰ Government Confirms Up to £557 Million for New Renewable Energy Projects, UK Government 11 October 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-confirms-up-to-557-million-for-new-renewable-energy-projects>

⁹³¹ Boost for Island Wind Projects as UK Government Announces New Funding for Renewable Generation, UK Government 11 October 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/boost-for-island-wind-projects-as-uk-government-announces-new-funding-for-renewable-generation>

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.”⁹³²

On 7 November 2017, the International Energy Agency launched its Clean Energy Transitions Programme, of which the UK provided GBP8 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.⁹³³

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.⁹³⁴

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.⁹³⁵

On 16 November 2017, the UK and Canada launched the Powering Past Coal Alliance, a group of more than 20 countries, that 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. The coalition will work with businesses, civil society and governments to offer technical and practical support to accelerate the transition away from coal.⁹³⁶

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.

⁹³² Government Reaffirms Commitment to Lead the World in Cost-Effective Clean Growth, UK Government 12 October 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-reaffirms-commitment-to-lead-the-world-in-cost-effective-clean-growth>

⁹³³ IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

⁹³⁴ 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>

⁹³⁵ 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>

⁹³⁶ Climate Change Minister Claire Perry Launches Powering Past Coal Alliance at COP23, UK Government 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/climate-change-minister-claire-perry-launches-powering-past-coal-alliance-at-cop23>

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

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 implementation of the nationally determined contribution and, very importantly, the Green Climate Fund which is costing the United States a vast fortune.”⁹³⁷

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.⁹³⁸

On 10 August 2017, the Trump administration said it would be considering to relax 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 2025.⁹³⁹

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.⁹⁴⁰

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.⁹⁴¹

⁹³⁷ Statement by President Trump on the Paris Climate Accord, The Whitehouse, 1 June 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-president-trump-paris-climate-accord/>

⁹³⁸ Oliver, Milman, Trump proposes scrapping Obama-era fracking rule on water pollution, The Guardian, 25 July 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/jul/25/trump-proposes-scrapping-obama-era-fracking-rule-on-water-pollution>

⁹³⁹ Dino, Grandoni, Trump officials begin review of Obama emissions standards for cars, The Washington Post, 10 August 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/08/10/trump-officials-begin-review-of-obama-emissions-standards-for-cars/>

⁹⁴⁰ Valerie Volcovici, Jeff Mason, Trump infrastructure push rolls back environmental rules, Reuters, 15 August 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-infrastructure/trump-infrastructure-push-rolls-back-environmental-rules-idUSKCN1AV1Z1>

⁹⁴¹ Nadja Popovich, Livia Albeck-Ripka and Kendra Pierre-Louise, 60 Environmental Rules on the Way Out Under Trump, The New York Time, 15 December 2017. Date of Access: 10 January. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/10/05/climate/trump-environment-rules-reversed.html>

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.⁹⁴²

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.⁹⁴³

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 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.⁹⁴⁴

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."⁹⁴⁵

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 2018.⁹⁴⁶

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

⁹⁴² Juliet Eilperin, The Trump administration just disbanded a federal advisory committee on climate change, The Washington Post, 20 August 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/08/20/the-trump-administration-just-disbanded-a-federal-advisory-committee-on-climate-change/>

⁹⁴³ Timothy Gardner, U.S. delays limits on toxic metals from coal-fired power plants, Reuters, 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/legal-us-usa-epa-powerstation-effluent/u-s-delays-limits-on-toxic-metals-from-coal-fired-power-plants-idUSKCN1BO2U9>

⁹⁴⁴ Timothy Gardner, Trump administration plans to delay methane controls on oil, gas, Reuters, 4 October 2017. Date of Access: 11 January 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-usa-regulation-methane/trump-administration-plans-to-delay-methane-controls-on-oil-gas-idUKKBN1C92LI>

⁹⁴⁵ Lisa Friedman and Brad Plumer, E.P.A. Announces Repeal of Major Obama-Era Carbon Emissions Rule, The New York Times, 9 October 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/09/climate/clean-power-plan.html>

⁹⁴⁶ Bryan Sims, U.S. Interior Dept. sets Gulf of Mexico oil, gas lease auction for March, Reuters, 24 October 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-offshore-auction/u-s-interior-dept-sets-gulf-of-mexico-oil-gas-lease-auction-for-march-idUSKBN1CT2O1>

facilities, weigh options to revamp national ambient air quality standards and launch a “smart sectors” program to engage with industries as it crafts regulations.”⁹⁴⁷

Although the United States has taken action antithetical to the commitment that would result in a score of -1 for non-compliance, it has exempted itself from this commitment as it had not decided its position on the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the United States will not be given a score.

Analyst: Laila Kanji

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.⁹⁴⁸

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.”⁹⁴⁹

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.⁹⁵⁰

⁹⁴⁷ Valerie Volcovici, EPA to review how clean air, water laws affect energy sector jobs, Reuters, 26 October 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-usa-environment-regulation/epa-to-review-how-clean-air-water-laws-affect-energy-sector-jobs-idUKKBN1CU38W>

⁹⁴⁸ Europe on the move: Commission takes action for clean, competitive and connected mobility, European Commission: Mobility and Transport, 31 May 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/road/news/2017-05-31-europe-on-the-move_en

⁹⁴⁹ Statement by Climate Action and Energy Commissioner Miguel Arias Cañete on the US announcement to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, European Commission, 1 June 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-17-1513_en.htm

⁹⁵⁰ EU co-hosts major international climate meeting with Canada and China, European Commission: Climate Action. 15 September 2017. Date of Access: 22 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-co-hosts-major-international-climate-meeting-canada-and-china_en

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.⁹⁵¹

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 2030.⁹⁵²

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 (CO₂) emitted by the power sector and energy intensive industry through a market-based cap and trade system.⁹⁵³

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 2011.⁹⁵⁴ 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.⁹⁵⁵

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.⁹⁵⁶ Furthermore, the EU announced that by the end of this

⁹⁵¹ IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018.

<https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

⁹⁵² EU car firms should cut CO₂ emissions by 30% from 2030, BBC News, 8 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-41914805>

⁹⁵³ EU Emissions Trading System: landmark agreement between Parliament and Council delivers on EU's commitment to turn Paris Agreement into reality, European Commission: Climate Action, 9 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-emissions-trading-system-landmark-agreement-between-parliament-and-council-delivers-eus_en

⁹⁵⁴ Global Climate Change Alliance+, GCCA Intra-ACP programme, Date of Access: 17 January 2018 <http://www.gcca.eu/about-the-gcca/intra-accp>

⁹⁵⁵ EU and 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries call for tangible progress on Paris Agreement implementation at UN climate talks, European Commission: Climate Action. 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 December 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-and-79-african-caribbean-and-pacific-countries-call-tangible-progress-paris-agreement_en

⁹⁵⁶ EU scales up cooperation with other major economies to implement Paris Agreement, promote global energy transition, European Commission: Climate Action. 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-scales-cooperation-other-major-economies-implement-paris-agreement-promote-global-energy_en

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 2013-2020.⁹⁵⁷

On 17 November 2017, the EU led discussions for the design of the Talanoa Dialogue, to be held next year.⁹⁵⁸ 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.⁹⁵⁹

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 Agreement on climate change, will allow the EU and the Swiss to use allowances in their respective emissions trading systems.⁹⁶⁰

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

⁹⁵⁷ UN climate conference makes progress on Paris Agreement implementation, Europe Commission: Climate Action. 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 December 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-conclude-ratification-second-kyoto-protocol-commitment-period-end-year_en

⁹⁵⁸ UN climate conference makes progress on Paris Agreement implementation, European Commission — Press Release, 18 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4740_en.htm

⁹⁵⁹ Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement: Talanoa Dialogue, United Nations: Framework Convention on Climate Change. 17 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 December 2017. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/l13.pdf>

⁹⁶⁰ EU and Switzerland sign agreement to link emissions trading systems, European Commission: Climate Action. 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 December 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-and-switzerland-sign-agreement-link-emissions-trading-systems_en