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
27 May 2017 to 30 January 2018

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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 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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“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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></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>
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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.\(^{1435}\) 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.”\(^{1436}\)

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.”\(^{1437}\) This professed the G7’s refusal to recognize the illegal referendum held in Crimea and Russia’s annexation of Crimea.\(^{1438}\) 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.\(^{1439}\) The Hague Declaration also expressed the G7’s intention to not attend the Sochi Summit but meet again in “G-7 format” in Brussels in June 2014, while foreign ministers of the G7

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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 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 Co-operation 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

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certain areas within the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk in accordance with the Minsk Agreements.\textsuperscript{1449}

**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 deregulation and corruption.\textsuperscript{1450} 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.\textsuperscript{1451} 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.\textsuperscript{1452} 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.\textsuperscript{1453} 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.\textsuperscript{1454} 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.

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Commitment	Features	 & \\
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Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member does not make substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in any sector.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member makes substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in one or two sectors.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member makes substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in three or more sectors.</td>
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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.

On 28 September 2017, Minister Harjit Sajjan met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Stepan Poltorak to discuss Canadian-Ukrainian defence relations and reinforce Canada’s commitment to Ukrainian sovereignty and security, focussing on the progress made since the Canada-Ukraine Defence Cooperation Arrangement was signed, and areas of further defence cooperation.

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.  

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). 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.” 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,” and “all applications to export controlled items are rigorously evaluated on a case-by-case basis and exportation of these items is limited.”

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On 7-8 December 2017, Chrystia Freeland, Minister of Foreign Affairs, attended the 24th Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.\textsuperscript{1460}

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.\textsuperscript{1461} 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.”\textsuperscript{1462}

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.

\textit{Analyst: Jessica Afonso}

\textbf{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.\textsuperscript{1463} 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.\textsuperscript{1464}

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

\begin{footnotesize}


\textsuperscript{1464} Meeting between the Presidents of Ukraine and France: We are determined to expand the agenda of our bilateral cooperation, President of Ukraine (Kiev) 26 Jun 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. http://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/mi-rishuche-nalashтовани-na-rozhirennya-poryadku-dennogo-na-42066
\end{footnotesize}
Chernobyl nuclear reactor. The energy created by the solar park can be a new source of income for the Ukrainian government, as well as providing the country with a source of renewable energy. The French are confident even when they consider Ukraine’s economic and political situation, as Bloomberg New Energy Finance solar analyst Piedro Radioa states: “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.”

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 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. “[T]he 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*

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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 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.

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On 16 November 2017, Democracy Reporting International a non-for-profit organization based in Berlin, Germany, presented its “Ukraine Legislative Monitor (ULM).”\(^{1480}\) 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.\(^{1481}\) The tool also allows citizens to measure the quality and quantity of the progress in law-making.\(^{1482}\) 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.\(^{1483}\)

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 references.\(^{1484}\) 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.\(^{1485}\)

Germany has continued to help the Ukraine achieve reforms in multiple sectors to combat corruption, improve the delivery of services, increase humanitarian efforts, and allow for political and legal reforms.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Fariha Ahmed*

**Italy:** 0

Italy has partially 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.\footnote{Preparing Ukraine’s Navy For The Future, The Odessa Review (Kyiv). 3 September 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. http://odessareview.com/preparing-ukraines-navy-future/}

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.\footnote{Verification groups from Italy, Romania, and Slovakia work in Ukraine, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (Kiev), 24 October 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. http://www.mil.gov.ua/en/news/2017/10/24/verification-groups-from-italy-romania-and-slovakia-work-in-ukraine/}

Italy has made substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in two sectors. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

**Analyst: Jessica Afonso**

### Japan: 0

Japan has partially 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 Kusanone Grant Assistance Program of 2015.\footnote{Handover Ceremony of the Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Dnipropetrovsk City Hospital No.4 under the Kusanone Grant Assistance Program for FY 2015, Government of Japan (Tokyo). October 2017. 18 January 2018. http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000927.html}

This event involved the providing of an ultrasonic diagnostic system and a mobile bronchoscope for the betterment of Ukraine’s public health sector.\footnote{Handover Ceremony of the Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Dnipropetrovsk City Hospital No.4 under the Kusanone Grant Assistance Program for FY 2015, Government of Japan (Tokyo). October 2017. 18 January 2018. http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000927.html}


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.\footnote{Ambassador Sumi visited Donetsk and Luhansk regions, Government of Japan (Tokyo). 31 October 2017. 18 January 2018. http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000941.html}

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.

Japan has demonstrated commitment to maintaining their ongoing “Rolling Plan for Ukraine” which includes measures to achieve support for public governance and environmental investment.

Thus, Japan’s receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

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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tax reforms in Moldova. 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.

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 reforms but has not made efforts to assist in more than one sector.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of 0.

**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 Poroshenko highlighted U.S. assistance in Ukraine’s reforms in its energy sector specifically through U.S. exports of coal.

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

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health needs of the Ukrainian people.\textsuperscript{1504} The U.S. states that this program would promote anti-corruption reform with the objective of improving the health sector governance and workforce.\textsuperscript{1505}

On 24 August 2017, US Secretary of Defense Mattis visited Ukraine on Ukraine’s Independence Day. Mattis made a statement vowing that the U.S. will continue supporting Ukraine in their defense against Russian aggression especially through continued economic sanctions against Russia. Mattis emphasized that the U.S. will continue pressuring Russia to comply with the 2014 Minsk Agreement.\textsuperscript{1506}

On 24 September 2017, USAID co-organized the third Emission Low Development conference in Ukraine. The U.S. delivered a statement with three requirements to reform Ukraine’s energy sector and assist in the implementation of the Development Strategy in Ukraine. USAID officials outlined the importance of reforming Ukraine’s energy system and market into a more transparent, anti-corrupt, and productive enterprise. Participants in the conference called for “step-by-step approach, use of the modern modeling instruments, and inclusiveness of the process of identifying the policies and measures.”\textsuperscript{1507}

On 30 September 2017, USAID issued their Human Rights in Actions Program, Responding to Human Rights Violations and Empowering Citizens and Human Rights Defenders in Ukraine. USAID implemented this program with the purpose of creating a channel for responding to human rights violations in Ukraine and providing legal assistance for young Ukrainian activists in their attempt to reform regulations on human rights violations.\textsuperscript{1508}

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.”\textsuperscript{1509} The U.S. was praised for having supplied Ukraine with USAID programs aimed at combating corruption in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1510}

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

\textsuperscript{1504} 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=a9a82964508c0b3546dc4f85e9c2ba3
\textsuperscript{1505} 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=a9a82964508c0b3546dc4f85e9c2ba3
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.

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**

**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.

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From 12 to 13 July 2017, at the EU-Ukraine Summit, the European Union reiterated its support for Ukraine’s independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The European Union 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.

Also at the EU-Ukraine Summit, the EU announced it would contribute EUR 200 million to priority programmes for 2017. This includes supporting energy efficiency programs by contributing to Ukraine’s Energy Efficiency Fund established by Ukraine. Other priority programmes financially supported by the European Union through this EUR 200 million contribution includes support to areas in Eastern Ukraine affected by conflict, public finance management and constructing a technical cooperation facility to assist Ukraine with the implementation of the Association Agreement and DCFTA.

The European Union has aided Ukraine with implementing their reform agenda in multiple including anti-corruption, energy, public finance and full implementation of the Minsk Agreements, through both political commitment and financial support.

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vicky Vuong

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