

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

2018 Charlevoix G7 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

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

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

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11. Climate Change: Paris Agreement

“Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the European Union reaffirm their strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.”

G7 Charlevoix Summit Communiqué

Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States	N/A		
European Union			+1
Average		+1.00	

Background

Climate change is one of the most complex, multi-dimensional, and challenging global issues facing the world today. In December 2015, world leaders gathered together at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to acknowledge this global problem and address the challenges brought by climate change. In response, the Paris Agreement was adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015, and it came into force on 4 November 2016.¹⁶⁷⁴ The purpose of the Paris Agreement is to mitigate climate change and reduce emissions by keeping the global temperature rise to well below 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels, further aiming to limit the increase to 1.5° Celsius.¹⁶⁷⁵ The agreement also seeks to help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change and align climate action with their own national objectives and capacities. Although this agreement is legally binding in holding governments accountable to the 1.5–2° Celsius limit, the commitments to curb greenhouse gas emissions under this goal are not.

There are three main elements to the Paris Agreement. The first is Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are national climate action plans outlining how countries intend to lower their respective greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. NDCs take into account the individual country’s capacities and contexts and require regular reporting on emissions and implementation efforts to decarbonise domestic economies. It is expected that countries submit updated NDCs over a five-year cycle, and demonstrate more ambitious action and targets to mitigate and deal with climate change as time progresses. The second aspect of the Paris Agreement refers to the pledge of 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. The third element of the Paris Agreement refers to climate adaptation as articulated in Article 7 of the agreement, which

¹⁶⁷⁴ The Paris Agreement: Essential Elements, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php

¹⁶⁷⁵ The Paris Agreement: Essential Elements, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php

states that the “parties hereby establish the global goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.”¹⁶⁷⁶

Following COP21 in December 2015, COP22 and COP23 were held in Morocco and Germany in November 2016 and November 2017 respectively, both of which served to accelerate climate action and inform preparations for the next NDCs due in 2020. At COP23, a facilitative dialogue known as the Talanoa Dialogue was launched, which served as the first global stock-taking exercise of NDCs as mandated by the Paris Agreement. Ultimately, the goal of such dialogue is to help countries achieve greater ambition in implementing and improving their individual NDCs, and thus to collectively achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 1 June 2017, U.S. president Donald Trump signed an executive order which withdrew the United States from the Paris Agreement. Although the US remains a part of the UNFCCC, it will not implement the Paris Agreement.¹⁶⁷⁷

In December 2018, COP24 will be hosted by Poland, a meeting some perceive as “Paris 2.0. According to the UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa, “COP21 saw the birth of the Agreement. In Poland, as I call it Paris 2.0, we will put together the pieces, directions, and guidelines in order to make the framework really operate.”¹⁶⁷⁸ In this regard, COP24 is a negotiation between the Parties to develop guidelines on how to ensure full implementation of the Paris Agreement, in order to keep global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The meeting will also take stock of the collective achievements made thus far to meet the objectives agreed to in the Paris Agreement.

As major democratic powers, the G7 has been involved in the global governance of climate change since the early stages of its summitry. In fact, this notion was coined by G7 leaders at their fifth annual summit in Tokyo, 1979.¹⁶⁷⁹ G7 members have a positive track record of compliance with climate commitments, averaging 73 percent compliance (close to the G7’s all-issue compliance average of 75 percent).¹⁶⁸⁰ For more information regarding the G7’s global governance of climate change, please refer to the following source: *The Global Governance of Climate Change G7, G20, and UN Leadership*, authored by John Kirton and Ella Kokotsis.¹⁶⁸¹

Commitment Features

At Charlevoix, all G7 members except for the United States “reaffirm[ed] their strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.” In this commitment, the G7 has agreed to focus efforts on climate adaptation (as opposed to climate mitigation). Specifically, G7 members have agreed to implement the Paris Agreement by 1) strengthening and financing climate resilience; and 2) by reducing vulnerability.

¹⁶⁷⁶ “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Access Date: 27 January 2018.

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

¹⁶⁷⁷ Paris Climate Agreement: World reacts as Trump pulls out of global accord. The Guardian, 2 June 2017. Access Date: 8 September 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/live/2017/jun/01/donald-trump-paris-climate-agreement-live-news>

¹⁶⁷⁸ Interview "COP24 Will be Paris 2.0", 21 December 2018, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 21 December 2018. Access Date: 8 September 2018. <https://unfccc.int/news/cop24-will-be-paris-20>

¹⁶⁷⁹ Controlling Climate Change through G7-G20-UN Leadership, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 19 May 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton-climate-g7-g20-2016.pdf>

¹⁶⁸⁰ Controlling Climate Change through G7-G20-UN Leadership, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 19 May 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton-climate-g7-g20-2016.pdf>

¹⁶⁸¹ The Global Governance of Climate Change: G7, G20 and UN Leadership, Political Science, University of Toronto (Toronto) Access Date: 13 October 2018.

To define the key terms in this commitment: “to strengthen” is interpreted to mean “to make or become stronger.”¹⁶⁸² “Resilience” is defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as the “capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.”¹⁶⁸³ To “reduce” is interpreted to mean to “make something smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.”¹⁶⁸⁴ “Vulnerability to climate change” refers to “the degree to which geophysical, biological and socio-economic systems are susceptible to and unable to cope with, adverse impacts of climate change.”¹⁶⁸⁵ Issues relating to climate vulnerability include extreme weather conditions and events, land degradation, and biodiversity loss.¹⁶⁸⁶ Examples of solutions to reduce climate vulnerability include conducting vulnerability assessments to develop resilience plans, monitoring and evaluating the progress of NDCs and National Adaptation Plans, scaling successful adaptation interventions, implementing strategies and engaging in partnerships to address intersectional effects of climate change (such as poverty resulting from climate vulnerability).¹⁶⁸⁷

In the first part of the commitment, G7 members “reaffirm” their support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. This means that all parties (excluding the United States) recognize their individual roles in keeping the global temperature rise to well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. “Reaffirm” is defined as “affirm again, whereby affirm is to assert strongly, state as fact, confirm or ratify a judgment.”¹⁶⁸⁸ Pledging support for “ambitious climate action” during the current compliance cycle indicates a “strong” commitment to the Paris Agreement. This means that climate action must be more than a verbal recognition of the Paris Agreement. Examples of actions that count as ambitious climate action include pledging substantial financial contributions to support developing countries, enacting national laws to limit greenhouse gas emission and more.

Moreover, the commitment of G7 members to implement the Paris Agreement entails a recognition of the need to improve their respective NDCs, in order to reflect more ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation activities. NDCs are of central importance to the Paris Agreement, serving as a national-level mechanism to communicate and maintain successive plans such as domestic mitigation measures.¹⁶⁸⁹ Actions to implement the Paris Agreement can also include scaling up climate finance contributions to meet the target of mobilizing USD 100 billion per year in public and private finance

¹⁶⁸² Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 24 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>

¹⁶⁸³ Annex I — Glossary, Acronyms and Chemical Symbols, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva) 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2018. http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg3/ipcc_wg3_ar5_annex-i.pdf

¹⁶⁸⁴ Reduce, Oxford Living Dictionaries (Oxford) Access Date: 13 October 2018.

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/reduce>

¹⁶⁸⁵ 19.1.2 Conceptual framework for the identification and assessment of key vulnerabilities, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva) 2007. Access Date: 13 October 2018.

https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch19s19-1-2.html

¹⁶⁸⁶ Least Developed Countries — Reducing Vulnerability to climate change, climate variability and extremes, land degradation and loss of biodiversity: Environmental and Developmental Challenges and Opportunities, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) May 2011. Access Date: 13 October 2018.

https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/ldc_reducingvulnerability.pdf

¹⁶⁸⁷ Strategies for reducing vulnerability and building resilience to environmental and natural disasters in developing countries, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division of Social Policy and Development (New York) 8 May 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2018. https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2017/04/Moushumi-Chaudhury-Strategies-to-Reduce-Vulnerability-Paper_WRI_Final.pdf

¹⁶⁸⁸ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 24 September 2018.

¹⁶⁸⁹ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), United Nations Climate Change (New York) Access Date: 13 October 2018. <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions/ndc-registry>

by 2020, in order to help developing and emerging economies that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Actions in this regard also count toward compliance in the first half of the commitment.

According to the second aspect of this commitment, the climate finance pledged and/or disbursed by G7 members (excluding the United States) should be directed towards improving climate resilience and reducing vulnerability to the effects of climate change. In other words, resources spent should specifically support countries that are implementing new initiatives or building on existing measures to cope with or adapt to climate change. Examples of measures include building infrastructure such as flood defenses, shifting to drought-resistant crops, rainwater harvesting, and water conservation techniques, improvements in irrigation efficiency. Another example is planning for extreme heat and its impact on public health, for which adaptation measures have been implemented in regions that combine weather monitoring, early warning, and response measures.¹⁶⁹⁰ Any funding from G7 members used to support and implement such actions to address climate resilience and vulnerability count towards this part of the commitment.

With regards to the latter half of the commitment, “strengthen” indicates that G7 members must fulfill a certain threshold of action. “Strengthen” means that the G7 member must have increased or acted more than before in the fields of financing climate resilience and reducing climate vulnerability. If the contribution of a G7 member is less or the same as before (for instance, a reiteration or renewal of previous financial contributions), the G7 member has not fulfilled this section of the commitment to strengthen its actions.

To achieve full compliance, the G7 must reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement by acting and committing to ambitious climate action, while strengthening and financing programs to improve climate resilience and reduce vulnerability. Partial compliance will be scored if the G7 member only fulfilled the former part of the commitment ie. its climate action does not have a focus on resilience and vulnerability. A score of 0 for partial compliance will also be assigned if the G7 member does not meet the threshold of policy actions constituting “strong” commitment and/or “strengthen[ing]” climate action as defined above in the former or latter part of the commitment, even if some action has been taken. If the G7 member does not comply with either part of this commitment, it will receive a score of -1 for non-compliance.

This United States is not a part of this commitment. Therefore, its compliance will not be scored and accounted for the average. However, a report outlining the United States climate action will be included below without a compliance score.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member does NOT reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; NOR strengthens and finances resilience and reducing vulnerability.
0	The G7 member reaffirms its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; OR strengthens and finances resilience and reducing vulnerability.
+1	The G7 member reaffirms its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; AND in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

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¹⁶⁹⁰ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007: Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, IPCC. Access Date: 7 September 2018. https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch17s17-2-2.html

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 21 June 2018, the government adopted the “Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act,” which imposes a national carbon-pricing mechanism on fossil fuels and carbon emissions in any province or territory that has yet to implement its own carbon pricing strategies.¹⁶⁹¹ The act is an important element of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, and it is a part of Canada’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) “to reduce GHG [greenhouse gas] emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030.”¹⁶⁹²

On 25 June 2018, respectively on behalf of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna and Nova Scotia’s Minister of Energy Geoff Maclean, member of Parliament for Dartmouth-Cole Harbour Darren Fisher and Nova Scotia’s Minister of Public Service Commission Tony Ince announced the “SolarHomes” program. This program will subsidize the cost of solar power in the households of Nova Scotia through “rebates of up to 30 percent off the purchase and installation costs of rooftop solar-electricity systems.”¹⁶⁹³ This funding is part of the “\$2 billion Low Carbon Economy Fund to support new provincial and territorial actions to reduce emissions by 2030 in line with Canada’s NDC to the Paris Agreement.”¹⁶⁹⁴

On 10 July 2018, Minister Catherine McKenna and Nova Scotia’s Minister of Energy and Mines Derek Mombourquette announced “the expansion of the Home Energy Assessment, Green Heat, and Efficient Products Installation programs for homeowners who use non-electrical sources of heat.”¹⁶⁹⁵ These programs are part of the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund, and they are designed to give financial incentives such as rebates to homeowners for the installation and retrofitting of energy-efficient appliances such as heating systems and showerheads.¹⁶⁹⁶

On 20 August 2018, the government published a discussion paper in preparation for consultations on the mid-term evaluation of Canada’s light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas emission regulations for

¹⁶⁹¹ How we’re putting a price on carbon pollution, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pricing-pollution-how-it-will-work/putting-price-on-carbon-pollution.html>

¹⁶⁹² How we’re putting a price on carbon pollution, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pricing-pollution-how-it-will-work/putting-price-on-carbon-pollution.html>

¹⁶⁹³ The governments of Canada and Nova Scotia announce funding to help Nova Scotia homeowners save money on solar power, Government of Canada (Dartmouth) 25 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/06/the-governments-of-canada-and-nova-scotia-announce-funding-to-help-nova-scotia-homeowners-save-money-on-solar-power.html>

¹⁶⁹⁴ Canada’s 2017 Nationally Determined Contribution Submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change NDC Registry (Ottawa) 11 May 2017. Access Date: 10 October 2018. <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Canada%20First/Canada%20First%20NDC-Revised%20submission%202017-05-11.pdf>

¹⁶⁹⁵ News release: The governments of Canada and Nova Scotia help homeowners fund energy efficiency upgrades, Government of Canada (Dartmouth) 10 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/07/the-governments-of-canada-and-nova-scotia-help-homeowners-fund-energy-efficiency-upgrades.html>

¹⁶⁹⁶ News release: The governments of Canada and Nova Scotia help homeowners fund energy efficiency upgrades, Government of Canada (Dartmouth) 10 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/07/the-governments-of-canada-and-nova-scotia-help-homeowners-fund-energy-efficiency-upgrades.html>

the 2022–2025 model years. Canada will monitor the actions of other global jurisdictions that are also developing measures to address greenhouse gas emissions from light-duty vehicles.¹⁶⁹⁷

On 10 September 2018, as a part of the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund, Minister McKenna announced a federal investment of CAD12 million in support of energy-efficient retrofitting and the installation of heating systems in communities and public housing in Nunavut.¹⁶⁹⁸

On 13 September 2018, the government joined various state governments of the United States to issue a joint statement on “North American Climate Leadership” at the Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco, California.¹⁶⁹⁹ At this summit, the government reaffirmed its commitment made at the North America Leaders’ Summit to “[achieve] 50% of zero-carbon power generation by 2025 collectively across North America.”¹⁷⁰⁰ The statement further underscored market-based strategies for emission reductions through innovation, economic growth, and existing platforms to incorporate the cost of carbon pollution into decision-making. The Global Climate Action Summit provided an opportunity for signatories of the Paris Agreement to assess their climate action as a midway point till 2020.¹⁷⁰¹

On 13 September 2018, during the same meeting, the government accepted the U.S. Climate Alliance’s Shot-Lived Climate Pollutants Challenge.¹⁷⁰² The goal of this challenge is to develop reduction strategies that mitigate the effect and concentration of “short-lived climate pollutants,” such as ground-level ozone and methane.¹⁷⁰³

On 19 September 2018, at the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Working Together on Climate Change, Oceans, and Clean Energy, Minister Catherine McKenna announced CAD2million in new funds for the National Adaptation Plan Global Network. This fund will be managed by the International Institute for Sustainable Development, and it seeks to help developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change.¹⁷⁰⁴

¹⁶⁹⁷ News release: Canada begins consultations on vehicle emission standards, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 August 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/08/canada-begins-consultations-on-vehicle-emission-standards.html>

¹⁶⁹⁸ News release: The governments of Canada and Nunavut announce investments in energy efficiency upgrades that help residents save energy and money, Government of Canada (Gatineau) 10 September 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/09/the-governments-of-canada-and-nunavut-announce-investments-in-energy-efficiency-upgrades-that-help-residents-save-energy-and-money.html>

¹⁶⁹⁹ Joint Statement on North American Climate Leadership, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/09/joint-statement-on-north-american-climate-leadership1.html>

¹⁷⁰⁰ Joint Statement on North American Climate Leadership, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/09/joint-statement-on-north-american-climate-leadership1.html>

¹⁷⁰¹ Joint Statement on North American Climate Leadership, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/09/joint-statement-on-north-american-climate-leadership1.html>

¹⁷⁰² Canada joins with international partners to make progress on fighting climate change, Cision (San Francisco) 13 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/canada-joins-with-international-partners-to-make-progress-on-fighting-climate-change-693212471.html>

¹⁷⁰³ Joint Statement on North American Climate Leadership, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/09/joint-statement-on-north-american-climate-leadership1.html>

¹⁷⁰⁴ G7 environment meetings in Halifax focus on climate action, and the \$26 trillion opportunity of clean growth and tackling air pollution, Government of Canada (Halifax) 19 September 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/09/g7-environment-meetings-in-halifax-focus-on-climate-action-and-the-26-trillion-opportunity-of-clean-growth-and-tackling-air-pollution.html>

On 20 September 2018, at the Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities meeting, Minister McKenna and Minister of Natural Resources Amarjeet Sohi launched the G7 initiative on Earth and Observation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management alongside other G7 Environment, Energy and Oceans Ministers. This initiative seeks to improve the availability and accessibility of data and services that are critical to better understanding the current state of oceans coasts.”¹⁷⁰⁵ The goal of this initiative is to reduce the vulnerabilities brought forth by extreme weather events affecting coastal communities.¹⁷⁰⁶

On 20 September 2018, during the same meeting, the government announced funding of CAD60 million to support clean energy development and ensure equitable access to employment and energy resources for females in Small Island Developing States.¹⁷⁰⁷

On 20 September 2018, during the same meeting, the government also announced funding of CAD5.6 million to deploy the “Argo Ocean Array” floats. This contribution strives to monitor changes in salinity and ocean temperatures of international oceans, and “make this data publicly available.”¹⁷⁰⁸ The goal of this action is to improve developing countries’ understanding of oceans and reduce related risks.¹⁷⁰⁹

On 28 September 2018, during the same meeting, Minister of Natural Resources Amarjeet Sohi announced CAD29.8 million in funding for Halagonia Tidal Energy Ltd.¹⁷¹⁰ This funding is a “part of Natural Resources Canada’s Emerging Renewable Power Program plan for promoting clean

¹⁷⁰⁵ News release: Environment, Ocean and Energy Ministers ready to take action on our oceans and seas; conclude G7 joint meeting on Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, Government of Canada (Halifax) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/09/environment-oceans-and-energy-ministers-ready-to-take-action-on-our-oceans-and-seas-conclude-g7-joint-meeting-on-healthy-oceans-seas-and-resilient-.html>

¹⁷⁰⁶ News release: Environment, Ocean and Energy Ministers ready to take action on our oceans and seas; conclude G7 joint meeting on Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, Government of Canada (Halifax) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/09/environment-oceans-and-energy-ministers-ready-to-take-action-on-our-oceans-and-seas-conclude-g7-joint-meeting-on-healthy-oceans-seas-and-resilient-.html>

¹⁷⁰⁷ News release: Environment, Ocean and Energy Ministers ready to take action on our oceans and seas; conclude G7 joint meeting on Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, Government of Canada (Halifax) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/09/environment-oceans-and-energy-ministers-ready-to-take-action-on-our-oceans-and-seas-conclude-g7-joint-meeting-on-healthy-oceans-seas-and-resilient-.html>

¹⁷⁰⁸ News release: Environment, Ocean and Energy Ministers ready to take action on our oceans and seas; conclude G7 joint meeting on Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, Government of Canada (Halifax) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/09/environment-oceans-and-energy-ministers-ready-to-take-action-on-our-oceans-and-seas-conclude-g7-joint-meeting-on-healthy-oceans-seas-and-resilient-.html>

¹⁷⁰⁹ News release: Environment, Ocean and Energy Ministers ready to take action on our oceans and seas; conclude G7 joint meeting on Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, Government of Canada (Halifax) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/09/environment-oceans-and-energy-ministers-ready-to-take-action-on-our-oceans-and-seas-conclude-g7-joint-meeting-on-healthy-oceans-seas-and-resilient-.html>

¹⁷¹⁰ Minister Sohi Announces Major Investment in Renewable Tidal Energy That Will Power 2,500 homes in Nova Scotia, Cision (Halifax) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/minister-sohi-announces-major-investment-in-renewable-tidal-energy-that-will-power-2500-homes-in-nova-scotia-693881551.html>

growth and fighting climate change.”¹⁷¹¹ The goal of this action is to harness energy from deep and shallow produce and generate clean electricity for Nova Scotia.¹⁷¹²

On 28 September 2018, as a part of the EfficiencyBC program, the government and the Province of British Columbia announced CAD24 million in funding for the provision of financial incentives and guidance to homes and businesses that make energy-efficient retrofits.¹⁷¹³ This funding is a part of the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.¹⁷¹⁴

On 10 October 2018, on behalf of Minister McKenna, member of Parliament for Fundy-Royal Alaina Lockhart announced a federal investment of CAD1.19 million in support of community projects to protect and restore freshwater resources in Atlantic Canada.¹⁷¹⁵ The goal of this investment is to “enhance degraded shore areas, develop tools for sharing knowledge to improve water quality, educate the population [of Atlantic Canada], and study the impact of microplastic pollution.”¹⁷¹⁶

On 11 October 2018, Minister McKenna, Minister of Infrastructure of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories Wally Schumann, and Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories Robert C. McLeod jointly announced a federal investment of CAD 23 million. This funding seeks to “support energy efficiency retrofits, renewable energy, and forest regeneration” in the Northwest Territories and originates from the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.¹⁷¹⁷

On 11 October 2018, Minister McKenna announced CAD4.3 million to support 58 new EcoAction Community Funding Program projects across Canada. These funds will support local action to fight

¹⁷¹¹ Minister Sohi Announces Major Investment in Renewable Tidal Energy That Will Power 2,500 homes in Nova Scotia, Cision (Halifax) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/minister-sohi-announces-major-investment-in-renewable-tidal-energy-that-will-power-2500-homes-in-nova-scotia-693881551.html>

¹⁷¹² Minister Sohi Announces Major Investment in Renewable Tidal Energy That Will Power 2,500 homes in Nova Scotia, Cision (Halifax) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/minister-sohi-announces-major-investment-in-renewable-tidal-energy-that-will-power-2500-homes-in-nova-scotia-693881551.html>

¹⁷¹³ News release: New program makes saving energy more affordable, Government of British Columbia (Victoria) 28 September 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2018. <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2018EMPR0052-001891>

¹⁷¹⁴ News release: New program makes saving energy more affordable, Government of British Columbia (Victoria) 28 September 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2018. <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2018EMPR0052-001891>

¹⁷¹⁵ News release: The Government of Canada invests in the protection and restoration of freshwater resources in Atlantic Canada, Government of Canada (Sackville) 10 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/10/the-government-of-canada-invests-in-the-protection-and-restoration-of-freshwater-resources-in-atlantic-canada.html>

¹⁷¹⁶ News release: The Government of Canada invests in the protection and restoration of freshwater resources in Atlantic Canada, Government of Canada (Sackville) 10 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/10/the-government-of-canada-invests-in-the-protection-and-restoration-of-freshwater-resources-in-atlantic-canada.html>

¹⁷¹⁷ News release: Governments of Canada and Northwest Territories announce funding to fight climate change and save money for homeowners, businesses, and communities, Government of Canada (Yellowknife) 11 October 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/10/governments-of-canada-and-northwest-territories-announce-funding-to-fight-climate-change-and-save-money-for-homeowners-businesses-and-communities.html>

and adapt to climate change and educate and engage Canadians in preserving and conserving water resources.¹⁷¹⁸

On 25 October 2018, Minister McKenna and Prime Minister of the Netherlands Mark Rutte announced Canada's participation in the Global Commission on Adaptation. The Global Commission on Adaptation is an initiative led by the Netherlands to support solutions that enhance climate change resilience. Canada will contribute CAD7.5 million in support of the work of the Global Commission on Adaptation.¹⁷¹⁹

On 1 November 2018, Minister McKenna and Minister of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China Li Ganjie signed a memorandum of understanding on climate change cooperation between Canada and China. The memorandum lays the foundation for the bilateral exchange of information on national climate change policy measures and cooperation on climate change related projects.¹⁷²⁰

On 16 November 2018, Member of Parliament for Vancouver Quadra Joyce Murray and Parliament Secretary for Emergency Preparedness British Columbia Jennifer Rice announced federal and provincial funding of CAD16.5 million to help construct new projects as a part of the National Disaster Mitigation Program. The program is a government initiative to mitigate the effects, risks, and costs of flooding in Canada.¹⁷²¹

On 3 December 2018, Minister McKenna released a draft of the 2019–2022 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for public consultation and presented the government's 2018 Progress Report of the 2016–2019 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy. The draft outlines the government's sustainability priorities, establishes goals and targets, and identifies actions that 42 departments and agencies across the government will take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from their operations. The Canadian public will have 120 days to provide feedback and comments regarding how to strengthen the country's sustainability priorities.¹⁷²²

Canada has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement through enacting regulations, such as the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, and pledging funds to help support energy projects in Small Island Developing States. Canada has also pledged additional funding for the National Adaptation Plan Global Network and the Global Commission on Adaptation to help developing countries identify resilience solutions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

¹⁷¹⁸ News release: The Government of Canada supports climate action in communities to protect the environment and grow the economy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 October 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/10/the-government-of-canada-supports-climate-action-in-communities-to-protect-the-environment-and-grow-the-economy.html>

¹⁷¹⁹ News release: Canada joins the Netherlands in new Global Commission on Adaptation to build resilience to the effects of climate change, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 October 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/10/canada-joins-the-netherlands-in-new-global-commission-on-adaptation-to-build-resilience-to-the-effects-of-climate-change.html>

¹⁷²⁰ News release: Canada and China strengthen partnership on climate and environment, Government of Canada (Beijing) 1 November 2018: Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/11/canada-and-china-strengthen-partnership-on-climate-and-environment.html>

¹⁷²¹ News release: Government of Canada contributes to resilient communities in British Columbia, Government of Canada (Vancouver) 16 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-contributes-to-resilient-communities-in-british-columbia.html>

¹⁷²² Government of Canada releases the draft 2019–2022 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for public consultation and the 2018 Progress Report, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 December 2018. Access Date: 21 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/12/government-of-canada-releases-the-draft-2019-2022-federal-sustainable-development-strategy-for-public-consultation-and-the-2018-progress-report.html>

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Vibhor Rohatgi

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 12 June 2018, at a meeting of European Energy Ministers in Luxembourg to finalize reforms of the European energy policy within the framework “clean energy,” Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson stated that France will continue to ensure a sustainable energy transition that is compatible with the European Union’s commitments under the Paris Agreement.¹⁷²³

On 25 June 2018, Environment Minister Nicolas Hulot and Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson signed a declaration calling upon Europe to raise its climate ambition ahead of 24th Conference to the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2018, and go beyond the stated goal of a 40 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Hulot and Poirson also underscored the need to bring the European Union’s trade policy into line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, calling upon EU member states to include binding elements of the Paris Agreement in trade agreements.¹⁷²⁴

On 27 June 2018, France indicated its support for an EU proposal to increase its binding renewable energy target from 27 percent to 32 percent by 2030 while limiting the use of biofuels.¹⁷²⁵

On 26 September 2018, during the One Planet Summit, France launched the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience alongside the EU, Australia and New Zealand. The EUR21 million initiative received EUR10 million each from France and the EU, with the remaining EUR2 million provided by Australia and New Zealand. The aim of this initiative is to build an international coalition for climate action and biodiversity protection.¹⁷²⁶

On 3 October 2018, Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson co-chaired the first general assembly of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), an initiative created at the One Planet Summit. The general assembly was also co-chaired by her Indian counterpart Raj Kumar Singh, Minister of Electricity and New and Renewable Energies. The ISA’s

¹⁷²³ Conseil des Ministres européens de l’Énergie, Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire (Paris) 12 June 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018. <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/conseil-des-ministres-europeens-lenergie>

¹⁷²⁴ Conseil des ministres européens de l’environnement: La France emmène l’Europe sur la voie de l’ambition, Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire (Paris) 25 June 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/conseil-des-ministres-europeens-lenvironnement-france-emmene-leurope-sur-voie-lambition>

¹⁷²⁵ Directive sur les énergies renouvelables: la France se rejoint de l’accord intervenu au Conseil de l’Union européenne, Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire (Paris) 27 June 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018. <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/directive-sur-energies-renouvelables-france-se-rejoit-laccord-intervenu-au-conseil-lunion>

¹⁷²⁶ JOINT COMMUNIQUE on the Launch of the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Resilience, European Commission. 26 September 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/launch-joint-pacific-initiative-biodiversity-climate-change-and-resilience_en

mission is to accelerate the deployment of solar energy, mainly in African countries, with the ambition to broaden its geographical scope in the coming years.¹⁷²⁷

On 9 October 2018, France indicated its strong support for a new goal agreed to by the Council of European Environment Ministers regarding the reduction of automobile carbon dioxide emissions. This new goal sets the reduction target of new vehicles' emissions to 35 percent by 2030. In addition, France introduced a clause allowing for a revision of the emission reduction goal in 2023 depending on actual emissions levels.¹⁷²⁸

On 22 November 2018, President Emmanuel Macron reiterated his commitment to climate action at the Climate Vulnerable Summit. This summit was hosted by the Climate Vulnerable Forum, an international cooperation group of developing countries on climate change.¹⁷²⁹ Macron stated that countries should “present new more ambitious national contributions and increase the pace of their implementation,” and that “France will stay on course.”¹⁷³⁰

On 26-28 November 2018, the 4th Climate Finance Day was held in Paris with the theme of “Financing Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Agenda: Innovation and Impact.” This global roundtable served as a platform for key networking, partnership-building, and facilitation of the mobilization of sustainable climate finance.¹⁷³¹ This event mobilized the financial sector in delivering on the Paris Agreement while showcasing innovative action to transform thinking and strategies to deliver positive climate impact. Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Brune Poirson stated at the opening of the forum: “today, we have to talk about how to turn climate finance into mainstream finance, to talk about the finance we need, to build a more sustainable and inclusive world.”¹⁷³²

On 5 December 2018, in response to street protests, President Emmanuel Macron cancelled a fuel tax that would have increased gasoline prices by 3 percent.¹⁷³³

France has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement, while also supporting adaptation activities through its contribution of funds to programs such as the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Natasha Pirzada

¹⁷²⁷ Première assemblée de l'Alliance solaire internationale, Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire (Paris) 3 October 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018. <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/premiere-assemblee-lalliance-solaire-internationale>

¹⁷²⁸ CO2: a new European goal to ensure that new vehicles consume less fuel, Government of France (Paris) 9 October 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/co2-a-new-european-goal-to-ensure-that-new-vehicles-consume-less-fuel>

¹⁷²⁹ Leaders Call for Increased Ambition at Climate Vulnerable Summit, IISD (Ottawa) 29 November 2018, Access Date: 1 December 2018, <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/leaders-call-for-increased-ambition-at-climate-vulnerable-summit/>

¹⁷³⁰ Climate Threatened Nations' Leaders in First Virtual Summit, Climate Vulnerable Forum (Majuro) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 12 December 2018. <https://thecvf.org/climate-threatened-nations-leaders-in-first-virtual-summit/>

¹⁷³¹ “Financing Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agenda: Innovation and Impact”, Paris 2018 Climate Finance Day (Paris) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018.

http://www.climatefinanceday.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/GRTCFD2018-PR-Day3_EN.pdf

¹⁷³² “Financing Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agenda: Innovation and Impact”, Paris 2018 Climate Finance Day (Paris) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018

http://www.climatefinanceday.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/GRTCFD2018-PR-Day3_EN.pdf

¹⁷³³ France's fuel tax retreat dismays COP24 climate talks, Politico, Paris France, 05/12/2018, Access Date: 05/12/2018, <https://www.politico.eu/article/france-fuel-tax-retreat-dismays-cop24-climate-change-summit/>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 13 June 2018, the cabinet adopted the Climate Action Report 2017. The report lists approximately 110 climate-related measures and describes in detail how much carbon dioxide reductions can be achieved through the implementation of these measures by 2020.¹⁷³⁴

On 18-19 June 2018, the Federal Environment Ministry co-hosted the 9th Petersberg Climate Dialogue in Berlin alongside the government of Poland. The conference concluded with a clear commitment to the ambitious and socially-compatible implementation of the Paris Agreement.¹⁷³⁵

On 14 August 2018, the federal government announced it will invest over EUR130 million to support the implementation of projects aiming to reduce the levels of nitrogen oxides in the air. The Federal Minister for the Environment Svenja Schulze stressed that these new measures are an important contribution to protecting the environment and consumers.¹⁷³⁶

On 26 September 2018, the Ministry for the Environment announced that it will join the Climate Finance Partnership. The partnership works to design an investment structure that promotes contributions to a targeted set of sectors, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy storage, and low-carbon and electrified transportation. Such funds will be used across countries in three regions, including Latin America, Asia, and Africa.¹⁷³⁷

On 12 October 2018, in partnership with the World Bank Group and the United Kingdom, the federal government announced the establishment of a USD145-million Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) to help vulnerable countries manage the financial impact of climate change and natural hazard-induced shocks.¹⁷³⁸

On 25 November 2018, Ambassador to Iran Michael Klor-Berchtold announced that the Ministry for Environment will support Iran's development on its energy efficiency market by 2021, and provide up to EUR3.5 million for the implementation of integrated energy efficiency projects.¹⁷³⁹

On 27 November 2018, the Coal Exit Commission announced that it will extend its work beyond the original 2018 deadline and instead conclude its work on 1 February 2019. The Commission was originally supposed to present its plan to help Germany achieve its 2020 climate targets ahead of the

¹⁷³⁴ Cabinet adopts 3rd Climate Action Report, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bonn) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 28 October 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/cabinet-adopts-3rd-climate-action-report/>

¹⁷³⁵ Petersberg Climate Dialogue: Climate action and equity go hand in hand, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bonn) 19 June 2018. Access Date: 28 October 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/petersberger-klimadialog-klimaschutz-und-gerechtigkeit-gehoren-zusammen/>

¹⁷³⁶ Clean air — good transport concepts help, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 14 August 2018. Access Date: 28 October 2018. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/clear-air-good-transport-concepts-help-1510818>

¹⁷³⁷ One Planet Summit 2018 announcements, PR Newswire (New York) 26 September 2018. Access Date: 28 October 2018. <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/one-planet-summit-2018-announcements-300719892.html>

¹⁷³⁸ World Bank Group, Germany, and UK Launch \$145 Million Financing Facility to Support Earlier Action on Climate and Disaster Shocks, World Bank (Washington) 12 October 2018. Access Date: 28 October 2018. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/10/12/world-bank-group-germany-and-uk-launch-145-million-financing-facility-to-support-earlier-action-on-climate-and-disaster-shocks>

¹⁷³⁹ Iran, Germany kick off co-op on energy efficiency market, Tehran Times (Tehran) 25 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/429871/Iran-Germany-kick-off-co-op-on-energy-efficiency-market>

24th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Katowice, Poland.¹⁷⁴⁰

On 3 December 2018, after meeting with municipal and cities representatives, the federal government agreed to increase funding for the Clean Air program from EUR1 billion to EUR1.5 billion, in an effort to cut emissions from municipal vehicles. Moreover, an additional EUR432 million will be allocated to retro-fitting smaller trucks with older diesel engines.¹⁷⁴¹

On 3 December 2018, along with the Ministry for Development, the Ministry for Environment stated during COP24 that Germany would double its pledge to the Green Climate Fund, amounting to a total contribution of EUR1.5 billion. This pledge aims to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and global cooperation to tackle climate change.¹⁷⁴²

On 7 December 2018, Germany provided a loan of EUR90 million and a grant of EUR3 million for the Rebuild Kerala initiative, which seeks to support Kerala's efforts in rebuilding climate-resilient public infrastructure.¹⁷⁴³

Germany has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement, while also supporting adaptation activities through its contribution of funds to the GRiF and the Green Climate Fund.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Aysba Mohammed and David Manocchio

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 26 June 2018, a Joint Committee consisting of the Ministry of the Environment and the Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund held their first meeting. The meeting approved documents dictating the terms of the bilateral cooperative agreement and an action plan. The action plan involves four aspects: the promotion and development of renewable energy and energy efficiencies in Jordan, technical support provided by Italy, raising awareness on the topic of energy efficiency and renewable energy in Jordan, and the promotion of green technologies to achieve Jordanian objectives.¹⁷⁴⁴

¹⁷⁴⁰ Germany's coal exit commission extends work to 2019, Clean Energy Wire (Berlin) 27 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/germanys-coal-exit-commission-extends-work-2019>

¹⁷⁴¹ German cities get more funding for air quality, but retro-fitting plan still to come, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 3 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.dw.com/en/german-cities-get-more-funding-for-air-quality-but-retro-fitting-plan-still-to-come/a-46565361>

¹⁷⁴² Environment Minister Schulze and Development Minister Müller in Katowice: Germany to double pledge for Green Climate Fund, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 3 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/schulze-und-mueller-in-kattowitz-deutschland-verdoppelt-zusage-fuer-internationalen-klimafonds/>

¹⁷⁴³ Germany Offers Aid Package to Help Flood Hit Kerala, Times of India (Thiruvananthapuram) 7 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/germany-offers-massive-aid-package-to-help-flood-hit-kerala/articleshow/66992391.cms>

¹⁷⁴⁴ Cooperation with Jordan at the start: First meeting of the Joint Committee, Italian Ministry of Environment and protection of the territory and the sea (Rome) 26 June 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/sviluppo_sostenibile/action_plan_giordania.pdf

On 19-20 July 2018, the third Joint Committee meeting with delegates from the Ministry of Environment and State Secretariat for Sustainable Development of Morocco was held in Rome. The meeting consisted of the committee's assessment of projects that are currently underway, and the approval of three project proposals regarding the implementation of Morocco's Nationally Determined Contributions.¹⁷⁴⁵

On 4 September 2018, the government announced an additional fund of EUR20 million to address coastal erosion and flood mitigation risks in four regions of Italy.¹⁷⁴⁶

On 24 September 2018, the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, the National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, the United Nations Environment Programme and Technical University of Denmark, and the United Nations Office for Project Services signed a co-financed contract as a part of the multilateral Initiative for Climate Action Transparency. The objective of the contract is to build capacity in recipient countries for the implementation and reporting of their national mitigation and adaptation commitments and financial resources used. Phase one includes six countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Iran, Maldives, Tunisia, and the Bahamas.¹⁷⁴⁷

On 25 September 2018, at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly, the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and United Arab Emirates' Ministry of Climate Change and Environment signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to collaborate in the area of sustainable development. The two countries will "identify and leverage new opportunities and tools to achieve sustainability in urban planning and land development, construction, transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, resource-efficiency, and clean production."¹⁷⁴⁸

On 9 October 2018, Italy indicated its support for a new goal agreed to by the Council of European Environment Ministers regarding the reduction of automobile carbon dioxide emissions. This new goal strives to achieve a reduction in new vehicles' emissions by 35 percent by 2030.¹⁷⁴⁹

On 8 November 2018, Environment Minister Sergio Costa announced that EUR6.5 billion will be allocated to the Ministry of the Environment, Land, and Sea to address the impacts of hydrogeological instability such as landslides, coastal erosion and flooding in various regions.¹⁷⁵⁰

¹⁷⁴⁵ Cooperazione con il Marocco: terzo Comitato Congiunto sull'accordo tecnico per la protezione ambientale e lo sviluppo sostenibile, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 20 July 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/notizie/cooperazione-con-il-marocco-terzo-comitato-congiunto-sullaccordo-tecnico-la-protezione>

¹⁷⁴⁶ Dissesto: Ministero Ambiente, arrivano fondi per 20 milioni di euro, finanziati progetti in 4 regioni, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 4 September 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/dissesto-ministero-ambiente-arrivano-fondi-20-milioni-di-euro-finanziati-progetti-4>

¹⁷⁴⁷ Firmato contratto ICAT-ISPRA per attività di supporto in 12 Paesi beneficiari, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 24 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/notizie/firmato-contratto-icat-ispra-attivita-di-supporto-12-paesi-beneficiari>

¹⁷⁴⁸ UAE, Italy sign Sustainable Development Cooperation Agreement, Emirates 24/7 (Dubai) 25 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.emirates247.com/news/emirates/uae-italy-sign-sustainable-development-cooperation-agreement-2018-09-25-1.673606>

¹⁷⁴⁹ Emissioni auto, ministro Costa: "Oggi dobbiamo mostrare senso di responsabilità per il Pianeta. Italia spinge per accordo ambizioso", Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 9 October 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/emissioni-auto-ministro-costa-oggi-dobbiamo-mostrare-senso-di-responsabilita-il-pianeta>

¹⁷⁵⁰ Dissesto, Ministro Costa a conferenza regioni: "Oltre sei miliardi risorse disponibili, da lunedì tavolo con regioni per velocizzare", Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 8 November 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/dissesto-ministro-costa-conferenza-regioni-oltre-sei-miliardi-risorse-disponibili-da>

On 15 November 2018, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea and the Lazio region. The ministry provided EUR4 million in funding to finance actions that seek to improve air quality and mitigate atmospheric pollution in the region. The Lazio Region will use the funds to implement measures that limit the most polluting vehicles, build charging stations for electric vehicles, transition into using renewable sources of energy and execute awareness campaigns.¹⁷⁵¹

On 30 November 2018, the Minister of the Environment, Land, and Sea signed an MOU with the Zambian Minister of National Development Planning. The document aims to reduce climate vulnerability through the implementation of several adaptation and mitigation measures. The MOU will also promote the protection of natural resources, and assist the transition to cleaner and more efficient energy sources and promote sustainable waste management.¹⁷⁵²

On 5 December 2018, the Minister of the Environment, Land, and Sea and the Minister of Education signed an MOU whereby EUR1.3 million will be allocated to an awareness campaign for Italian youth on topics such as environmental sustainability and sustainable development. In addition, further funds will be provided to improve energy efficiency in school buildings and promote school-work experience in the green economy sector.¹⁷⁵³

Italy has reaffirmed its commitment to implementing the Paris Agreement through ambitious climate action, including actions to finance climate resilience through international agreements and multilateral initiatives.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Madeleine Frederica Witt

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 25 June 2018, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a grant agreement with the government of the Philippines to provide JPY1.278 billion for the improvement of flood forecasting and warning systems for the Cagayan de Oro River Basin region. This project aims to contribute to regional sustainable development, mitigate flood damage and reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change through early intervention.¹⁷⁵⁴

On 27 June 2018, JICA signed a grant agreement with the government of Guyana in Georgetown to provide grant aid of up to JPY 1.848 billion to the Project for the Introduction of Renewable Energy

¹⁷⁵¹ Regione Lazio e Ministero Dell'ambiente firmano accordo per miglioramento qualità dell'aria a Roma, comuni limitrofi e Valle del Sacco, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 15 November 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/regione-lazio-e-ministero-dellambiente-firmano-accordo-miglioramento-qualita-dellaria>

¹⁷⁵² Zambia, Italy sign MoU on cooperation to combat Climate Change as Chiteme, Costa call for strong bilateral ties, Lusaka Times 2 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.lusakatimes.com/2018/12/02/zambia-italy-sign-mou-on-cooperation-to-combat-climate-change-as-chiteme-costa-call-for-strong-bilateral-ties/>

¹⁷⁵³ Scuola, Bussetti e Costa firmano Protocollo d'intesa: 1,3 mln per l'educazione Ambientale, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/scuola-bussetti-e-costa-firmano-protocollo-dintesa-13-mln-leducazione-ambientale>

¹⁷⁵⁴ Signing of Grant Agreement with Philippines: Support for the improvement of a flood forecasting and warning system, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 26 June 2018. Access Date: 4 October 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180626_01.html

and the Improvement of Power System. This project aims to mitigate climate change by implementing an efficient and sustainable power supply in Georgetown and its surrounding areas.¹⁷⁵⁵

On 28 June 2018, JICA signed a memorandum of cooperation with the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, a global network dedicated to facilitating dialogue across 96 cities in 50 countries in support of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and minimize urban climate risk. In signing this memorandum, JICA committed to upholding and carrying out cooperative activities related to climate change in megacities in Southeast Asia.¹⁷⁵⁶

On 28 June 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, wholly owned by the Japanese government, announced the launch of its new Global Facility to Promote Quality Infrastructure Investment for Environmental Preservation and Sustainable Growth, effective 1 July 2018. QI-ESG aims to mobilize USD50 billion over the next three years and commit to a wide range of financing support for infrastructure development, such as renewable energy systems and efficient “smart cities.”¹⁷⁵⁷

On 3 July 2018, the Cabinet approved the Fifth Strategic Energy Plan, formulated by the government under the Basic Act on Energy Policy. This plan presents the direction of Japan’s energy policy towards 2030 and 2050, and seeks to achieve energy transitions and decarbonization “in the enforcement of the Paris Agreement.”¹⁷⁵⁸

On 17 July 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe signed the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement with the President of the European Council Donald Tusk and President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker in Tokyo.¹⁷⁵⁹ Chapter 16 of the agreement addressed trade and sustainable development. Article 16.4(4) reaffirmed the parties’ commitment to upholding the Paris Agreement, and states that “the Parties shall cooperate to promote the positive contribution of trade to the transition to low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.” Article 16.5 (c) expressed that the parties “shall strive to facilitate trade and investment in goods and services of particular relevance to climate change mitigation, such as those related to sustainable renewable energy and energy-efficient goods and services.”¹⁷⁶⁰

On 3 August 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held the first meeting on a Long-Term Strategy under the Paris Agreement as Growth Strategy. Abe asked the panel for proposals regarding the establishment of long-term economic growth and strategies to achieve Japan’s goals for the Paris

¹⁷⁵⁵ Signing of Grant Agreement with Guyana: Contributing to climate change mitigation through the achievement of an efficient, sustainable power supply, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 29 June 2018. Access Date: 4 October 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180629_01.html

¹⁷⁵⁶ Signing of Memorandum of Cooperation with the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group: Promoting climate change actions in megacities in Southeast Asia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 2 July 2018. Access Date: 4 October 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180702_02.html

¹⁷⁵⁷ JBIC Launches Global Facility to Promote Quality Infrastructure Investment for Environmental Preservation and Sustainable Growth, Japan Bank for International Cooperation (Tokyo) 28 June 2018. Access Date: 11 December 2018. <https://www.jbic.go.jp/en/information/news/news-2018/0628-011154.html>

¹⁷⁵⁸ Cabinet Decision on the New Strategic Energy Plan, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 3 July 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/0703_002.html

¹⁷⁵⁹ The Signing of the Agreement between the European Union and Japan for an Economic Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002107.html

¹⁷⁶⁰ Agreement between the European Union and Japan for an Economic Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000382106.pdf>

Agreement. Prime Minister Abe also emphasized how measures against global warming were a source of competitiveness for Japan.¹⁷⁶¹

On 31 August 2018, JICA signed a grant agreement with the government of Pakistan in Islamabad to provide grant aid of up to JPY2.042 billion for the Project for Installation of Weather Surveillance Radar in Multan City. The project will install a meteorological radar system to monitor weather occurrences that can trigger disasters, and improve the accuracy of warning capabilities for floods and other natural disasters in the region.¹⁷⁶²

On 4 September 2018, along with Australia and the United States, Japan submitted a proposal for Article 9.7 of the Paris Agreement. Article 9.7 refers to guidelines for middle and high-income states with regards to reporting climate finance resources they provide to low-income states. The proposed changes include removing specific rules in Article 9.7 that account for these contributions, which can mean that commercial loans can count towards a middle or high-income state's climate finance obligation to low-income states.¹⁷⁶³

On 5 September 2018, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Iwao Horii and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand Winston Peters announced Japan and New Zealand's cooperation in support of the operations and logistics of the Pacific Climate Change Centre in Apia, Samoa.¹⁷⁶⁴

On 12 September 2018, the government of Japan endorsed the goals of the "Under2Coalition," a global community of sub-national governments committed to addressing climate change and achieving the 2°C target of the Paris Agreement. The government of Japan stated that it will further develop cooperation with non-state actors in implementing the Paris Agreement.¹⁷⁶⁵

On 26 September 2018, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia signed the first bilateral Letter of Intent regarding cooperation for the Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation. The letter agreed to improve transparency in implementing the Paris Agreement to enhance climate mitigation.¹⁷⁶⁶

On 2 October 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs Taro Kono held a press conference to reaffirm Japan's efforts in resolving global [climate] issues and "taking the initiative to further climate change diplomacy." Kono also confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will support non-state

¹⁷⁶¹ Meeting on a Long-Term Strategy under the Paris Agreement as Growth Strategy, The Prime Minister in Action (Tokyo) 3 August 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/98_abe/actions/201808/_00011.html

¹⁷⁶² Signing of Grant Agreement with Pakistan: Supporting stronger weather forecasting and warning capabilities for natural disasters with the installation of a meteorological radar system, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 3 September 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180903_01.html

¹⁷⁶³ Submission by Australia, Japan, and the United States: SBTSTA (13) Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, United Nations, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York City) 4 September 2018. Access Date: 11 October 2018. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SBSTA48.2.CRP_.i13.pdf

¹⁷⁶⁴ New Zealand-Japan Joint Press Release: Cooperation on the Pacific Climate Change Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 5 September 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000396530.pdf>

¹⁷⁶⁵ Climate Diplomacy (Endorsement of Under2 Coalition) (Statement by Foreign Minister Taro Kono), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 September 2018. Access Date: 11 October 2018. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002155.html

¹⁷⁶⁶ Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation, Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (Tokyo) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 9 December 2018. https://www.oecc.or.jp/pasti/pdf/181030_Report_SiginingCeremony.pdf

diplomatic actors' activities, citing the example of the Japan Climate Initiative's contribution to advancing climate change diplomacy at international conferences.¹⁷⁶⁷

On 9 October 2018, the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF), the world's largest single pension fund with over USD1.5 trillion in assets, announced that it had joined the Climate Action 100+ initiative as a supporter. An investor representative of the initiative commented that "GPIF is a global leader whose support will bring influence and insight to the ambition of Climate Action 100+ to ensure the goals of the Paris Agreement are met, to the benefit of companies and their long-term investors."¹⁷⁶⁸

On 11-12 October 2018, the government hosted the fifth annual Innovation for Cool Earth Forum in Tokyo.¹⁷⁶⁹ The conference addressed climate change through innovation under the theme "Driving Green Innovation," and it invited participants from the private sector, academia and policy realms. Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Kenwa Suzuki attended the forum and gave a closing speech. He emphasized that "the importance of technological innovation in the field of climate change is clearly stated in the Paris Agreement."¹⁷⁷⁰

On 18 October 2018, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) announced that it will convene a Study Group on Encouraging Japanese Companies to Address International Initiatives on Climate Change. METI launched the initiative to encourage companies to monitor and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with "international initiatives on climate change and also to acquire and claim the value of renewable energy electricity, i.e., renewable energy value."¹⁷⁷¹

On 19 October 2018, Foreign Minister Taro Kono expressed Japan's commitment to the development of an "Ideal Arctic" at the Arctic Circle Assembly in Iceland. An "Ideal Arctic" takes into account the impacts of climate change in the region using scientific data and aims to promote sustainable economic activities in the Arctic.¹⁷⁷²

On 19 October 2018, the Ministry of the Environment launched a public-private partnership entitled the "Plastics Smart" campaign, a multi-stakeholder initiative that promotes initiatives to address and reduce marine plastic waste and conserve marine environments.¹⁷⁷³

On 22 October 2018, Prime Minister Abe and Minister of the Environment Yoshiaki Harada gave opening speeches at the Second World Circular Economy Forum (WCEF). In a video message, Prime Minister Abe expressed his wish that Japan will share its experiences of natural resource conservation and take the lead on developing circular economies in the international community.

¹⁷⁶⁷ Press Conference by Foreign Minister Taro Kono (Tuesday, October 2, 2018, 8:01 a.m), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken4e_000548.html#topic5

¹⁷⁶⁸ GPIF joins Climate Action 100, Government Pension Investment Fund (Tokyo) 9 October 2018. Access Date: 10 December 2018. https://www.gpif.go.jp/en/Climate_Action_100%2B.pdf

¹⁷⁶⁹ Innovation for Cool Earth Forum (Tokyo) Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://www.icef-forum.org/>

¹⁷⁷⁰ Norikazu Suzuki Attended the 5th Innovation for Cool Earth Forum (ICEF), Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Japan (Tokyo) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/ch/page22_003067.html

¹⁷⁷¹ METI to Launch Study Group on Encouraging Japanese Companies to Address International Initiatives on Climate Change, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 18 October 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/1018_006.html

¹⁷⁷² Speech by H. E. Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Arctic Circle 2018 Opening Session 19 October 2018, Reykjavik, Iceland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000410409.pdf>

¹⁷⁷³ About Launching "Plastic.Smart" campaign, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 19 October 2018. Access Date: 22 November 2018. <https://www.env.go.jp/press/106073.html>

Minister Harada reaffirmed the importance of the Paris Agreement and indicated Japan's intentions to move towards a circular economy and combat climate change.¹⁷⁷⁴

On 22 October 2018, Minister of the Environment Yoshiaki Harada and Finland's Minister of the Environment Kimmo Tiilikainen signed a Memorandum of Environmental Cooperation at the Second WCEF. The parties outlined ten areas in which to strengthen and develop intensive environmental cooperation.¹⁷⁷⁵

On 22 October 2018, Minister of the Environment Yoshiaki Harada announced that the MoeJ decided to participate in the Platform for Accelerating Circular Economy. Minister Harada stated that Japan would contribute to the platform by providing information on actions, experiences, and technologies of Japan's public and private entities registered under its "Plastic Smart" Campaign.¹⁷⁷⁶

On 22-23 October 2018, Ministry of the Environment and the Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra jointly hosted the WCEF in Yokohama, Kanagawa, Japan. Circular economies support Article 9 in the Paris Agreement: "adapting to climate change by building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through sustainable management of natural resources." The forum promoted circular visions towards 2050, climate and marine plastic waste solutions in circular economies, and international cooperation on sustainable development.¹⁷⁷⁷

On 26 October 2018, the Ministry of the Environment and India's Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change signed a Memorandum of Cooperation. The memorandum outlined various fields and forms of cooperation and reaffirmed the importance of collaborative actions in successfully implementing "multilateral environmental agreements including the Paris Agreement"¹⁷⁷⁸.

On 29 October 2018, the Aerospace Exploration Agency launched the second Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT-2) from the Tanegashima Space Center. This is the world's first satellite to monitor greenhouse gases emissions of every country, reflecting Japan's aim to enhance transparency in its implementation of the Paris Agreement. Countries can access and use this data to reduce their emissions.¹⁷⁷⁹

On 30 October 2018, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Hiroshige Seko and the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy of Germany Peter Altmaier signed the Japan-Germany Joint Declaration of Intent on Economic Policy and Cooperation. The declaration stated that "[b]oth countries face the challenge of transformation towards low greenhouse-gas emission energy systems

¹⁷⁷⁴ On the results of the World Circular Economic Forum (WCEF) 2018, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 25 October 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018. <http://www.env.go.jp/press/106091.html>

¹⁷⁷⁵ Memorandum of cooperation in the field of environmental cooperation between the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Finland (English), Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 22 October 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018. <https://www.env.go.jp/press/files/jp/110155.pdf>

¹⁷⁷⁶ Participation in circulation economic acceleration platform (PACE) Letter (English), Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 22 October 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018. <http://www.env.go.jp/press/files/jp/110157.pdf>

¹⁷⁷⁷ On the results of the World Circular Economic Forum (WCEF) 2018, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 25 October 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018. <http://www.env.go.jp/press/106091.html>

¹⁷⁷⁸ Signature of cooperation memorandum of understanding in the field of environmental cooperation between Ministry of the Environment of Japan and India Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 29 October 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. <http://www.env.go.jp/press/106105.html>

¹⁷⁷⁹ Contributions to the Paris Agreement from Outer Space, The Government of Japan (Tokyo) 29 October 2018. Access Date: 28 November 2018. https://www.japan.go.jp/tomodachi/2018/Autumn2018/contributions_to_the_paris_agreement.html

in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement,” and reaffirmed energy policy cooperation to promote energy efficiency through the integration of sustainable and renewable energy technologies.^{1780,1781}

On 2 November 2018, JICA signed a Japanese loan agreement with the government of India in Delhi for the Project for the Construction of the Turga Pumped Storage (I) power plant in the West Bengal State. The project will promote renewable energy with variable-speed pumped storage power generation systems developed in Japan.¹⁷⁸²

On 6 November 2018, the Cabinet approved the Bill for the Act of Promoting Utilization of Sea Areas in Development of Power Generation Facilities Using Maritime Renewable Energy Resources. This act promotes the utilization of renewable maritime energy to develop power generation facilities. Measures prescribed by this act are to be completed in harmonization with other policies relating to maritime resources.¹⁷⁸³

On 20 November 2018, METI announced a new initiative entitled the “Clean Ocean Material Alliance (tentative title),” which aims to reduce marine debris by promoting sustainable plastic products, alternatives to plastic, and innovation through public-private partnerships. On the same day, as the department leading the initiative, the Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry started a call for companies to participate in the alliance.¹⁷⁸⁴

On 22 November 2018, the Ministry of the Environment announced that it will establish a climate adaption center at the National Institute for Environmental Studies on 1 December 2018, in line with the Climate Change Adaptation Law coming into effect on the same day. The centre will support the activities of local governments in climate change adaption and conduct national research on this topic.¹⁷⁸⁵

On 27 November 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the Cabinet approved a Climate Change Adaption Plan based on the Climate Change Adaption Law passed in June of this year. This plan offers direction and measures for the mitigation and adaptation of climate change in seven areas.^{1786,1787}

¹⁷⁸⁰ Minister Seko Signs Japan-Germany Joint Declaration of Intent on Economic Policy and Cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 30 October 2018. Access Date: 11 December 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/1030_006.html

¹⁷⁸¹ Joint Declaration of Intent of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy of the Federal Republic of Germany, on economic policy and economic cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 30 October 2018. Access Date: 11 December 2018. <http://www.meti.go.jp/press/2018/10/20181030012/20181030012-1.pdf>

¹⁷⁸² Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with India: Promoting Renewable Energy with Variable-Speed Pumped Storage Power Generation Developed in Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 3 November 2018. Access Date: 10 December 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/181102_01.html

¹⁷⁸³ Cabinet Decision on the Bill for the Act of Promoting Utilization of Sea Areas in Development of Power Generation Facilities Using Maritime Renewable Energy Resources, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 6 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/1106_002.html

¹⁷⁸⁴ Clean Ocean Material Alliance to be Established, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 20 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/1120_005.html

¹⁷⁸⁵ Establishment of climate change adaptation center of National Institute for Environmental Studies, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <http://www.env.go.jp/press/106194.html>

¹⁷⁸⁶ Cabinet endorses climate change adaptation plan, NHK World (Tokyo) 27 November 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20181127_33/

¹⁷⁸⁷ On the results of the Cabinet decision on climate change adaptation plan and public opinion recruitment (public comment), Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 27 November 2018. Access Date: 9 December 2018. <http://www.env.go.jp/press/106190.html>

On 7 December 2018, the Ministry of the Environment announced the launch of the “Japan’s Climate Change Action Initiative 2018” document. This document supports the implementation guidelines of the Paris Agreement adopted at 24th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and encourages international cooperation on measures to combat climate change. The document summarized Japan’s present and future efforts domestically and in low-income countries to implement the Paris Agreement through mitigation, adaptation, and improvement in transparency.^{1788,1789}

On 2-15 December 2018, at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, Japan hosted the Japan Pavilion to showcase innovations in and scale-up of clean technologies and measures to promote green economic growth.¹⁷⁹⁰

Japan has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement, while also supporting adaptation activities by disbursing grants through its development agency JICA and contributions of funds to the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Amal Ismail-Ladak and Laila Kanji

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 19 July 2018, the government published an updated National Adaptation Programme that sets out an ambitious strategy for dealing with the effects of a changing climate between 2018 and 2023. The agenda addresses risks affecting communities across England, and sets out the government’s ongoing investments and work towards tackling these risks.¹⁷⁹¹

On 20 July 2018, Environment Minister Thérèse Coffey announced that GBP 40 million will be provided to unlock flood defence schemes and support economic growth and regeneration in areas that have suffered from flooding in recent years. This funding will finance 13 flood schemes across Britain, according to Thérèse Coffey, and “boost our resilience as a nation and help our communities to grow and prosper.”¹⁷⁹²

¹⁷⁸⁸ On the announcement of "Japan's Climate Change Action Initiative 2018", Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 7 December 2018. Access Date: 9 December 2018. <https://www.env.go.jp/press/106213.html>

¹⁷⁸⁹ Japan's Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2018. Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 7 December 2018. Access Date: 11 December 2018. <https://www.env.go.jp/press/106168/%E6%97%A5%E6%9C%AC%E3%81%AE%E6%B0%97%E5%80%99%E5%A4%89%E5%8B%95%E5%AF%BE%E7%AD%96%E6%94%AF%E6%8F%B4%E3%82%A4%E3%83%8B%E3%82%B7%E3%82%A2%E3%83%86%E3%82%A3%E3%83%962018%28%E8%8B%B1%E8%AA%9E%29.pdf>

¹⁷⁹⁰ COP24 Japan Pavilion “Lead the World Forward,” Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 2 December 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. <http://copjapan.env.go.jp/cop/cop24/en>

¹⁷⁹¹ Government publishes updated plan to tackle climate change, UK Government (London) 19 July 2018. Access Date: 30 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-publishes-updated-plan-to-tackle-climate-change>

¹⁷⁹² £40m extra funding to boost regeneration and better protect thousands of homes against flooding, UK Government (London) 20 July 2018. Access Date: 29 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/40m-extra-funding-to-better-protect-thousands-of-homes-against-flooding>

On 11 September 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May hosted a roundtable with supply chain companies at the UK's first Zero Emissions Vehicle Summit, where she presented the government's plan for all new cars and vans to be zero-emission vehicles by 2040.¹⁷⁹³

On 27 September 2018, Prime Minister May outlined over GBP160 million in funding to help countries transition to cleaner, greener energy systems, and support communities affected by climate change. The funding will promote energy market reform, green finance, climate legislation, and resilience-building against rising food demand and climate shocks.¹⁷⁹⁴

On 5 October 2018, Environment Minister Coffey announced a GBP 3.5 billion national air quality plan to support local authorities across the UK in their delivery of projects that would reduce emissions and improve air quality.¹⁷⁹⁵

On 15 October 2018, Energy and Clean Growth Minister Claire Perry wrote to the Committee on Climate Change seeking advice on current climate change policies and any further actions needed to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.¹⁷⁹⁶

On 15 October 2018, the government marked the start of the first Green Great Britain week by announcing a package of measures to increase clean and green energy infrastructure. The package included the launch of a GBP320 million government fund for low-carbon heating in cities, the initiation of the GBP18 million Heat Recovery Support Programme to help businesses become more energy-efficient, and a pledge of GBP106 million to encourage greener construction practices in developing countries.¹⁷⁹⁷

On 17 October 2018, the government announced that it will invest up to GBP20 million alongside at least GBP20 million from private investors in a new venture capital fund entitled the Clean Growth Fund. The fund aims to accelerate the deployment of innovative clean technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by making direct investments in companies seeking to commercialise promising technologies.¹⁷⁹⁸

On 19 October 2018, the government announced funding of GBP60 million in support of four new research programmes under its Strategic Priorities Fund. Managed by UK Research and Innovation, the objectives of these programmes are to boost the UK's resilience to climate change, develop

¹⁷⁹³ PM's Zero Emissions Vehicle Summit roundtable: 11 September 2018, UK Government (London) 11 September 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pms-zero-emissions-vehicle-summit-roundtable-11-september-2018>

¹⁷⁹⁴ UK expertise to help developing countries tackle climate change and move to cleaner energy, UK Government (London) 27 September 2018. Access Date: 30 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-expertise-to-help-developing-countries-tackle-climate-change-and-move-to-cleaner-energy>

¹⁷⁹⁵ Government to fund local authority plans to tackle air pollution, United Kingdom Government (London) 5 October 2018. Access Date: 13 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-to-fund-local-authority-plans-to-tackle-air-pollution>

¹⁷⁹⁶ UK climate targets: request for advice from the Committee on Climate Change, United Kingdom Government (London) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 13 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-targets-request-for-advice-from-the-committee-on-climate-change>

¹⁷⁹⁷ Climate experts asked for advice on net zero target, United Kingdom Government (London) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 13 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/climate-experts-asked-for-advice-on-net-zero-target>

¹⁷⁹⁸ Clean Growth Fund, United Kingdom Government (London) 17 October 2018. Access Date: 31 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-equity-fund>

digital environments, promote clean air and investigate how to utilize land for the improvement of health outcomes.¹⁷⁹⁹

On 5 November 2018, UK Research and Innovation announced funding of GBP5 million for a competition to support cleaner air initiatives as a part of the Strategic Priorities Fund.¹⁸⁰⁰

On 20 November 2018, Minister for Business and Industry Richard Harrington and the Secretary of State of the Polish Ministry of Environment Michal Kurtyka launched a new electromobility initiative entitled “Driving Change Together.” The initiative is a dedicated partnership for fostering technological and organisational changes to develop zero-emission transportation.¹⁸⁰¹

On 21 November 2018, the Special Representative for Climate Change Nick Bridge announced with Colombia’s Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development Ricardo Lozano that Colombia and the UK intend to form a new Partnership for Sustainable Growth. Bridge noted that both nations “recognise the urgency of action and that we can achieve more when we work together ... in the global fight against climate change.”¹⁸⁰²

On 26 November 2018, Environment Secretary Michael Gove launched the “UK Climate Projections 2018” project to guide decision-making and boost climate resilience in the UK. The project draws from data and projections provided by leading UK and international scientists, and it is supported by various government departments and the Met Office. The project aims to inform long-term climate adaptation planning based on a wide range of possible climate scenarios.¹⁸⁰³

On 28 November 2018, the government unveiled its first carbon capture usage and storage project. The aim of this project is to capture carbon before it enters the air, in order to use it for “industrial purposes like manufacturing concrete or stores it safely underground, reducing pollution and helping to tackle climate change.”¹⁸⁰⁴

On 5 December 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industry announced new government funding of up to GBP 60 million made available through the Industrial Strategy Challenge fund for the Smart Sustainable Plastic Packaging challenge. Through the challenge, the UK is encouraging innovators to develop sustainable packaging and reduce the impact of harmful plastics on the environment, in order to support the shift towards a greener, cleaner economy as a part of the new Industrial Strategy.¹⁸⁰⁵

¹⁷⁹⁹ Call for new green innovations to tackle climate change, UK Government (London) 19 October 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/call-for-new-green-innovations-to-tackle-climate-change>

¹⁸⁰⁰ Breathe easy with cleaner air: new funding to fight pollution, UK Government (London) 5 November 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/breathe-easy-with-cleaner-air-new-funding-to-fight-pollution>

¹⁸⁰¹ UK and Poland launch new electromobility initiative, UK Government (London) 21 November 2018. Access Date: 9 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-poland-launch-new-electromobility-initiative>

¹⁸⁰² Colombia and the UK announce partnership for sustainable growth, UK Government (London) 21 November 2018. Access Date: 19 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/colombia-and-the-uk-announce-partnership-for-sustainable-growth>

¹⁸⁰³ Most detailed picture yet of changing climate launched, UK Government (London) 26 November 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/most-detailed-picture-yet-of-changing-climate-launched>

¹⁸⁰⁴ Plan to enable first UK carbon capture project from the mid 2020s announced at world-first summit, UK Government (London) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 19 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plan-to-enable-first-uk-carbon-capture-project-from-the-mid-2020s-announced-at-world-first-summit>

¹⁸⁰⁵ Food scraps could be turned into environmentally friendly plastic packaging, UK Government (London) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 9 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/food-scrap-could-be-turned-into-environmentally-friendly-plastic-packaging>

On 6 December 2018, alongside the Leeds City Council, the Environment Agency announced plans for the next phase of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme. With the goal of lowering the risk of flooding along the River Aire, the GBP112.1 million project will reduce the flow of rainwater into the river and mitigate the impacts of climate change.¹⁸⁰⁶

The UK has taken ambitious climate action to implement the Paris Agreement, while also supporting adaptation activities by disbursing funds to support resilience measures both in the UK and abroad.

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

Analyst: David Manocchio

United States: N/A

On 1 June 2017, the United States withdrew from the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, the United States is not included in the text of this commitment made at the G7 Charlevoix summit. Therefore, no compliance score is assigned to this report, and the United States' performance will not be considered in the compliance average of this report.¹⁸⁰⁷

On 2 August 2018, President Donald Trump rolled back fuel emission standards put in place by the Obama administration, which previously required light cars made after 2012 to become almost twice as energy-efficient by 2025, averaging nearly 54 miles per gallon. The Trump administration will halt mileage targets at 34 miles per gallon by 2021.¹⁸⁰⁸

On 13 August 2018, President Trump signed the National Defense Authorization Act, which gives the U.S. Department of Defense USD717 billion to protect military infrastructure from the effects of rising sea levels and flooding.¹⁸⁰⁹

On 21 August 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed the Affordable Clean Energy Rule, which “establishes emission guidelines for states to use when developing plans to limit GHGs [greenhouse gases] at their power plants.”¹⁸¹⁰ The plan reverses rules from the Obama Administration designed to curtail coal emissions of carbon dioxide and methane.¹⁸¹¹

On 4 September 2018, along with Australia and Japan, the US submitted a proposal for Article 9.7 of the Paris Agreement. Article 9.7 refers to guidelines for middle and high-income states with regards to reporting climate finance resources they provide to low-income states. The proposed changes include removing specific rules in Article 9.7 that account for these contributions, which can mean

¹⁸⁰⁶ Planning application submitted for further £112.1m of Leeds flood defences, UK Government (London) 6 December 2018. Access Date: 19 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/planning-application-submitted-for-further-1121m-of-leeds-flood-defences>

¹⁸⁰⁷ Paris Climate Agreement: World reacts as Trump pulls out of global accord. The Guardian (Washington D.C) 2 June 2017. Access Date: 8 September 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/live/2017/jun/01/donald-trump-paris-climate-agreement-live-news>

¹⁸⁰⁸ Trump Administration Unveils Its Plan to Relax Car Pollution Rules, New York Times (New York) 2 August 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/02/climate/trump-auto-emissions-california.html>

¹⁸⁰⁹ The Department of Defense wants to protect itself from climate change threats it's helping to spur, Grist (Seattle) 15 August 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://grist.org/article/the-department-of-defense-wants-to-protect-itself-from-climate-change-threats-its-helping-to-spur/>

¹⁸¹⁰ News release: EPA Proposes Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) Rule, EPA (Washington D.C.) 21 August 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-proposes-affordable-clean-energy-ace-rule>

¹⁸¹¹ EPA unveils new Trump plan gutting Obama power plant rules, Miranda Green, The Hill (Washington D.C) 21 August 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/402798-epa-unveils-new-trump-plan-gutting-obama-power-plant-rules>

that commercial loans can count towards a middle or high-income state's climate finance obligation to low-income states.¹⁸¹²

On 18 September 2018, the EPA announced new rollbacks of Obama-era methane rules. The new rules reduce the requirement for oil and gas companies to monitor and report on methane emissions from wells and other operations.¹⁸¹³

On 11 October 2018, the EPA announced that it will disband the Particulate Matter Review Panel, which previously helped the Agency determine what level of pollutants are safe to breathe.¹⁸¹⁴

On 12 October 2018, in partnership with the World Bank Group and France, the government announced the establishment of a USD145-million Global Risk Financing Facility to help vulnerable countries manage the financial impact of climate change and natural hazard-induced shocks.¹⁸¹⁵

On 23 October 2018, EPA announced a USD555,000 grant to the Coalition for Sustainable Initiatives (CFSI) to support the replacement of old diesel-powered vehicles with new counterparts in the Great Lakes states, in an effort to reduce vehicular diesel emissions.¹⁸¹⁶ The CFSI aims to educate society about sustainability and supports sustainable transportation initiatives.¹⁸¹⁷

On 24 October 2018, the Department of the Interior approved a plan that would allow companies to drill for oil near the Alaska coast. This is the first of such measures allowing oil and gas wells in Arctic federal waters. According to Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke, "American energy dominance is good for the economy, the environment, and our national security."¹⁸¹⁸

On 13 November 2018, EPA Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler inaugurated the Cleaner Trucks Initiative, which aims to reduce the emissions of Nitrogen Oxide from heavy-duty trucks.¹⁸¹⁹

¹⁸¹² Submission by Australia, Japan, and the United States: SBTSTA (13) Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, United Nations, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York City) 4 September 2018. Access Date: 11 October 2018. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SBSTA48.2.CRP_i13.pdf

¹⁸¹³ Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation; Rescission or Revision of Certain Requirements, Bureau of Land Management (Washington D.C) 18 September 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/Final%20Rule%20-1004-AE53%20-%20Ready%20for%20OFR%209.18.18_508%20%281%29.pdf

¹⁸¹⁴ E.P.A. to Disband a Key Scientific Review Panel on Air Pollution, The New York Times (New York City) 11 October 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/11/climate/epa-disbands-pollution-science-panel.html>

¹⁸¹⁵ World Bank Group, Germany, and UK Launch \$145 Million Financing Facility to Support Earlier Action on Climate and Disaster Shocks, World Bank (Washington) 12 October 2018. Access Date: 28 October 2018. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/10/12/world-bank-group-germany-and-uk-launch-145-million-financing-facility-to-support-earlier-action-on-climate-and-disaster-shocks>

¹⁸¹⁶ News release: EPA Announces \$555,000 to Coalition for Sustainable Initiatives to Reduce Diesel Pollution in Great Lakes States, EPA (Chicago) 23 October 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-555000-coalition-sustainable-initiatives-reduce-diesel-pollution-great>

¹⁸¹⁷ Our Mission, Coalition for Sustainable Initiatives (Glendale) 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <http://cfsi-inc.org/mission/>

¹⁸¹⁸ The Trump administration just approved a plan to drill for oil in Alaska's federal waters. It's a major first. The Washington Post (Washington D.C.) 24 October 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/energy-environment/2018/10/24/trump-administration-just-approved-plan-drill-oil-alaskas-federal-waters-its-major-first/>

¹⁸¹⁹ News release: EPA Acting Administrator Wheeler Launches Cleaner Trucks Initiative, EPA (Washington D.C) 13 November 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-acting-administrator-wheeler-launches-cleaner-trucks-initiative>

On 23 November 2018, the National Climate Assessment released its Fourth Climate Assessment documenting the long-term impacts of climate change on water, agriculture, human health, and the American economy.¹⁸²⁰ President Trump stated that he does not believe in the findings laid out in the report.¹⁸²¹

On 6 December 2018, the Department of the Interior eased oil and gas drilling controls across 11 states. This follows the Trump administration's plans to open more public lands to oil and gas production.¹⁸²²

On 6 December 2018, the EPA announced new revisions to section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act, which revoked the EPA's 2015 decision that carbon capture and storage technologies are the best way to reduce emissions from coal-fired power stations.¹⁸²³ This new ruling weakens regulations of emissions produced by coal-fired plants.¹⁸²⁴

Since the United States is not included in the text of this commitment made at the G7 Charlevoix summit, no compliance score is assigned to this report.

Analyst: Vibhor Rohatgi

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; in particular through strengthening and financing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

On 14 June 2018, new EU targets for renewables, including self-consumption and biofuels, were agreed to by parliament and council negotiators. By 2030, renewables should provide at least 32 percent of the EU's gross final consumption, with a clause for revising this target by 2023.¹⁸²⁵

On 17 July 2018, China and the EU reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement in a joint statement after the 20th EU-China Summit held in Beijing. In support of 24th Conference of the Parties, the leaders reiterated the importance of addressing the impacts of climate change. The leaders of both parties confirmed that a major component of the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation will include aspects of climate change and components of the Paris Agreement.¹⁸²⁶

¹⁸²⁰ Fourth Climate Assessment, National Climate Assessment (Washington D.C.) 26 November 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/>

¹⁸²¹ Trump on own administration's climate report: 'I don't believe it', The Guardian (Washington D.C.) 26 November 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/nov/26/trump-national-climate-assessment-dont-believe>

¹⁸²² US to ease oil drilling controls protecting imperiled bird, The Associated Press (Montana) 7 December 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. <https://www.apnews.com/abae2a70c394ab5afc449a1489a2fd6>

¹⁸²³ News release: EPA Proposes 111(b) Revisions to Advance Clean Energy Technology, EPA (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-proposes-111b-revisions-advance-clean-energy-technology>

¹⁸²⁴ Trump EPA moves to kill Obama's clean-air rule to encourage new coal plants, Yahoo News (New York City) 6 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://ca.news.yahoo.com/trump-epa-kills-obamas-onerous-clean-air-rule-encourage-new-coal-plants-202319153.html>

¹⁸²⁵ Energy: new target of 32% from renewables by 2030 agreed by MEPs and ministers, European Parliament (Brussels) 14 June 2016. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20180614IPRO5810/energy-new-target-of-32-from-renewables-by-2030-agreed-by-meps-and-ministers>

¹⁸²⁶ China, EU Reaffirm Strong Commitment to Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York) 17 July 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://unfccc.int/news/china-eu-reaffirm-strong-commitment-to-paris-agreement>

On 17 July 2018, Europe's Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström stated that participation in the Paris Agreement was a prerequisite to striking trade deals with Europe.¹⁸²⁷

On 26 September 2018, during the One Planet Summit, the EU launched the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience alongside France, Australia and New Zealand. The EUR21 million initiative received EUR10 million each from the EU and France, with the remaining EUR2 million provided by Australia and New Zealand. The aim of this initiative is to build an international coalition for climate action and biodiversity protection.¹⁸²⁸

On 8 October 2018, Commissioners Miguel Arias Cañete and Carlos Moedas welcomed the UN special climate change report on the 1.5° Celsius global warming limit, commissioned by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Commissioners Arias Cañete and Moedas stated that “the EU has been at the forefront of addressing the root causes of climate change and strengthening a concerted global response to it in the framework of the Paris Agreement. Today's report is a remarkable endeavor of scientists to inform policy-makers worldwide and society at large. EU-funded research provided indispensable input to this undertaking.”¹⁸²⁹

On 9 October 2018, the Council of European Environment Ministers set a new goal for the reduction of automobile carbon dioxide emissions, advocating for the reduction of new vehicles' emissions by 35 percent by 2030, in comparison to 2021.¹⁸³⁰

On 18 October 2018, the Environment Committee of the European Parliament called for 20 percent of new heavy-duty vehicles to be zero or low-emissions by 2030. The committee also called for manufacturers to cut their carbon dioxide emissions by 35 percent and for 75 percent of urban buses to be emission-free by 2030. This proposal also calls upon manufacturers to ensure that zero and low-emission vehicles represent 20 percent of the market share of sales of new cars and vans by 2030 and 5 percent in 2025.¹⁸³¹

On 13 November 2018, the European Parliament approved four of eight legislative proposals on renewables and energy efficiency as a part of its Clean Energy for All Europeans package introduced in 2016. These new rules bring regulatory certainty and enable conditions for investments in these sectors.¹⁸³²

On 23 November 2018, the EU announced funding of EUR8.05 million to support disaster and climate resilience in Central Asia under the Disaster Risk Management programme. An additional EUR3.9 million will fund the EU-Central Asia Enhanced Regional Cooperation on Environment,

¹⁸²⁷ EU-Japan trade deal first to carry Paris climate clause, Climate Home News (London) 17 July 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018, <http://www.climatechangenews.com/contact-us/>

¹⁸²⁸ JOINT COMMUNIQUE on the Launch of the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Resilience, European Commission. 26 September 2018. Access Date: 3 November 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/launch-joint-pacific-initiative-biodiversity-climate-change-and-resilience_en

¹⁸²⁹ Commissioners Miguel Arias Cañete and Carlos Moedas welcome the UN climate change report on 1.5° C global warming limit, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels) 8 October 2018, Access Date: 15 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-18-6043_en.htm

¹⁸³⁰ CO2: a new European goal to ensure that new vehicles consume less fuel, Government of France (Paris) 11 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/co2-a-new-european-goal-to-ensure-that-new-vehicles-consume-less-fuel>

¹⁸³¹ Environment Committee MEPs push for cleaner trucks and electric buses, European Parliament (Brussels) 18 October 2018. Access Date: 4 November 2018. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20181017IPR16396/environment-committee-meps-push-for-cleaner-trucks-and-electric-buses>

¹⁸³² Commission welcomes European Parliament adoption of key files of the Clean Energy for All Europeans package, European Commission (Brussels) 13 November 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6383_en.htm

Climate Change and Water to improve the environment, climate change, and water policies at national levels in Central Asia.¹⁸³³

On 28 November 2018, the EU adopted the “A Clean Planet for All strategy” with a strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy by 2050. Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel Arias Cañete stated that “going climate neutral is necessary, possible and in Europe’s interest. It is necessary to meet the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. It is possible with current technologies and those close to deployment. And it is in Europe’s interest to stop spending on fossil fuel imports and invest in meaningful improvements to the daily lives of all Europeans.”¹⁸³⁴

On 3 December 2018, Vice President of the European Union Maros Sefcovic reiterated at 24th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that the EU is set to achieve its targets according to the Paris Agreement. The EU is committed to investing 0.8 percent of its gross domestic product for climate change purposes. This is possible based on existing technological solutions, and will, in turn, boost the EU’s growth by 2 percent.¹⁸³⁵

On 3 December 2018, the EU reaffirmed at COP24 that it is in a new phase of implementing all key legislation related to climate change. It was confirmed that the EU Emissions Trading System has been modernised, and new targets cover all member states and sectors such as transportation and waste.¹⁸³⁶

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement through ambitious climate action. Notably, its financial contribution to the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience demonstrates its support for adaptation activities around the world.

Thus, the EU receives score of +1.

Analyst: Natasha Pirzada

¹⁸³³ EU to promote sustainable development in Central Asia with €124 million, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6525_en.htm

¹⁸³⁴ The Commission calls for a climate neutral Europe by 2050, European Commission (Brussels) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-6543_en.htm

¹⁸³⁵ Vice-President Šefčovič at the COP24 — EU Leaders Summit (Katowice) 3 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-18-6646_en.htm

¹⁸³⁶ UN climate conference in Katowice: EU aims for adoption of rules and guidelines for implementing Paris Agreement (Katowice) 3 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/un-climate-conference-katowice-eu-aims-adoption-rules-and-guidelines-implementing-paris_en