“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
G7 Research Group: 2018 Charlevoix G7 Interim Compliance Report

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“We commit to ongoing action to strengthen our collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that our energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.”

G7 Charlevoix Summit Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

With growing concerns over climate change in the sphere of global governance, global energy security has been brought to the forefront as a significant challenge. At the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, G8 members outlined an extensive framework to address the issue of global energy security.2406 This framework, titled the Plan of Action on Global Energy Security, included the following priority challenges to address:2407

- High and volatile oil prices;
- Growing demand for energy (estimated to rise by more than 50 percent by 2030, approximately 80 percent of which would still be met by fossil fuels, which are limited resources);
- Increasing import dependence in many countries;
- Enormous investment requirements along the entire energy chain;
- The need to protect the environment and to tackle climate change;
- The vulnerability of the critical energy infrastructure;
- Political instability, natural disasters and other threats.

Furthermore, G8 leaders agreed at the St. Petersburg Summit to commit to the following:2408

- Strong global economic growth, effective market access, and investment in all stages of the energy supply chain;

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• Open, transparent, efficient and competitive markets for energy production, supply, use, transmission and transit services as a key to global energy security;

• Transparent, equitable, stable and effective legal and regulatory frameworks, including the obligation to uphold contracts, to generate sufficient, sustainable international investments upstream and downstream;

• Enhanced dialogue on relevant stakeholders’ perspectives on growing interdependence, security of supply and demand issues;

• Diversification of energy supply and demand, energy sources, geographical and sectoral markets, transportation routes and means of transport;

• Promotion of energy saving and energy efficiency measures through initiatives on both national and international levels;

• Environmentally sound development and use of energy, and deployment and transfer of clean energy technologies which help to tackle climate change;

• Promotion of transparency and good governance in the energy sector to discourage corruption;

• Cooperative energy emergency response, including the coordinated planning of strategic stocks;

• Safeguarding critical energy infrastructure; and

• Addressing the energy challenges for the poorest populations in developing countries.

In order to adhere to these commitments, the G8 leaders agreed to take action in the following areas:

• Increasing transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets;

• Improving the investment climate in the energy sector;

• Enhancing energy efficiency and energy saving;

• Diversifying energy mix;

• Ensuring the physical security of critical energy infrastructure;

• Reducing energy poverty

• Addressing climate change and sustainable development.

Energy security has been on the agenda of G7 summity since its inception. In fact, the creation of the G7 was partly prompted by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries energy crisis. Several energy-related commitments made at the 2006 St. Petersburg summit were reiterated at the 2018 Charlevoix Summit. However, not all G7 members agreed to all the energy-
related commitments addressed in the final communique, the United States being a notable exception.\footnote{The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html}

**Commitment Features**

The first part of the commitment specifies that energy security must be strengthened collectively through ongoing action. “Strengthen” is defined as “to make or become stronger,” which indicates that the G7 members must act to reinforce and enhance existing energy security-related measures. “Collective” reflects that this commitment binds G7 members to strengthen collective energy security through collaboration with other G7 members or international organizations. Examples of actions that count towards compliance for the first portion of the commitment include contributing to improving the global energy security framework, bilateral or multilateral energy security treaties; addressing energy security issues in the Global South; and increasing international energy transparency. Actions taken domestically or independently of other countries or international organizations do not count towards compliance. Moreover, the word “ongoing” reflects that the G7 member must act in a way that demonstrates consistent, continuous action or long-term consideration.

The second part of the commitment specifies that G7 members must “demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems contribute to sustainable economic growth.” Actions to ensure that energy systems contribute to sustainable economic growth include efforts to address renewable energy systems domestically, or to ensure that domestic systems are in line with the basic framework outlined in the Plan of Action on Global Energy Security, adopted the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit. Actions such as diversifying energy sources, investing in renewable and/or clean energy, strengthening the transparency of domestic regulations in the energy sector, and promoting energy efficiency count towards compliance for the second portion of the commitment.

Some actions can simultaneously serve as evidence for compliance towards both sections of the commitment. For example, the international transfer of clean energy technology qualifies for both the latter and former parts of compliance.

To achieve full compliance, the G7 member must comply with both components of this commitment: the former referring to international action, and the latter referring to domestic action. For a score of full compliance, or +1, the G7 member needs to have taken continuous policy action to support energy security with its G7 or global counterparts, while taking ambitious strides to achieve sustainable growth via solutions such as clean and renewable energy.

A G7 member will be assigned partial compliance if it only completes the former or latter portion of the commitment. In the scenario where a G7 member acts in a temporary and minimal way to collaborate with other G7 partners in the field of energy security while driving its domestic economy with substantial technological breakthroughs in the renewable energy sector, the G7 member will receive a score of 0. For example, attending a conference or a verbal reiteration of support is considered less strong than policy actions that constitute “strengthen[ing]” collective energy security. Additionally, if the G7 member takes only some action in both areas, it will also receive a 0.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be attributed to G7 members who have failed to demonstrate action that fulfils either portion of the commitment during the compliance period.
Scoring Guidelines

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<th>Score</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken ongoing action to strengthen collective energy security OR demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken ongoing action to strengthen collective energy security AND demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.</td>
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</table>

Compliance Director: Ian Stansbury
Lead Analyst: Joe Wu

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

On 10 July 2018, Kim Rudd, the Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Natural Resources Jim Carr, announced that Canada invested CAD2.2 billion in two research projects on reducing the methane emissions of oil and gas.2412

On 17 August 2018, Minister of Natural Resources Amarjeet Sohi launched the Sky’s the Limit Challenge, an initiative to encourage the domestic development of sustainable aviation fuels. The government noted that “while the Canadian aviation sector has made significant investments in a fuel-efficient fleet, other measures such as sustainable aviation fuel will be required to achieve industry targets of carbon-neutral growth by 2020 and a 50 per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.”2413

On 20 September 2018, Minister Sohi announced that Canada will be diversifying its energy inputs by investing in renewable tidal energy in Nova Scotia. Minister Sohi indicated that the investment will “support a low-carbon future while encouraging businesses to innovate.”2414 The initiative is a part of a broader plan, the Emerging Renewable Power Program, which aims to fund “large size, utility-scale electricity generation projects from renewable energy resources that have not yet been commercially deployed in Canada.”2415 CAD29.8 billion has been earmarked for the project.2416

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On 28 September 2018, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Navdeep Bains announced that Canada will invest CAD1 million in the University of Lethbridge for research on green polymer technologies. These technologies aim to “help make biodegradable plastics more competitive and efficient to produce and further help reduce the impact of consuming plastics on the environment.”

On 16 October 2018, Minister Sohi jointly announced the Power Forward Challenge initiative with the UK High Commissioner to Canada Jane le Jeune d’Alleghersheque. This initiative is “a 30-month transatlantic competition challenging Canadian and British innovators to create new technology solutions to transform [Canada’s] traditional power grids into smart energy systems.” Of the initiative’s CAD20 million in total funding, Canada is committing CAD10 million to the project. Minister Sohi stated that “technology is affording us an unprecedented opportunity to create a smarter, more resilient energy system. Canada is investing in smart grid technology and working with industry — in Canada and in the United Kingdom — to build a cleaner, safer, better-connected electricity systems.”

On 26 October 2018, Minister Bains and Minister of National Defense Harjit Singh Sajjan jointly announced a CAD49.3 million investment in General Fusion, a clean energy firm researching the application of nuclear fusion, via the federal Strategic Innovative Fund. Bains stated that “[the project] has the real potential to transform how the world generates abundant clean energy, [helping Canada] reduce [its] environmental impacts.”

On 28 November 2018, the National Research Council of Canada and Natural Resources Canada announced that the National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings of 2017 (NECB 2017) will be provided free of charge for the first time, “building on Canada’s commitment [to] the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change to meet emission reduction targets, grow the

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economy, and build resilience to a changing climate.”\textsuperscript{2424} Minister Sohi stated that NECB 2017 “[helps] improve Canada’s economy while protecting the environment … and stimulating innovation in [Canada’s] growing building sector.”\textsuperscript{2425} Minister Bains expressed that “this will reduce the cost to business [and] encourage innovation … while reducing pollution.”\textsuperscript{2426}

On 12 December 2018, the government announced final regulations and plans to phase out coal and natural gas-fired electricity by 2030.\textsuperscript{2427}

On 13 December 2018, in the wake of the 24th Conference of the Parties, the Powering Past Coal Alliance, jointly established by Canada and the UK in 2017, admitted several new members.\textsuperscript{2428} Canada also reiterated its commitment of CAD275 million to the World Bank to phase out coal and invest in renewable energy alternatives in developing countries, and an additional CAD2.65 billion in climate finance for developing countries from 2020-21.\textsuperscript{2429}

Canada has partially complied with this commitment by launching initiatives to diversify the national energy mix, investing in renewable energy and demonstrating a commitment to ensuring sustainable economic growth. However, it has not committed to strengthening collective energy security leadership with external partners.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Trevor Yip}

\textbf{France: 0}

France has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

On 26 July 2018, the European Commission approved a French project to build a tidal energy demonstration plant by Raz Blanchard, near the English Channel.\textsuperscript{2430} The plant is intended to be a pilot experiment for the viability of using tidal energy to diversify France’s energy mix and achieve

France’s goal to have 23 percent of the country’s energy produced from renewable sources by 2020.2431

On 26 July 2018, Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire indicated that nuclear energy, currently accounting for 75 percent of France’s energy mix and previously declared to be cut to 50 percent by 2035, will remain central to France’s energy policy. Minister Le Maire declared that “we will diversify the French energy mix by boosting renewable energy, but we will do this without weakening the nuclear sector.”2432

On 12 August 2018, Secretary of State for Ecological Transition Brune Poirson announced that beginning in 2019, France will introduce a penalty system aimed at discouraging the use of non-recycled plastic in packaging.2433

On 5 September 2018, Prime Minister Édouard Philippe reaffirmed the government’s support for its Climate Plan. Initially promulgated in 2017, the plan calls for a review of all policies under its purview to ensure that France attains its goal of keeping climate change below 2°C Celsius (also known as the “zero carbon” policy).2434,2435,2436

On 22 October 2018, the European Commission approved EUR200 million in public support for the production of renewable energy in France until 2020, financed by France’s state budget. This allocation will “support the deployment of 490MW of additional generation capacity.”2437 European Commissioner for Competition Policy Margrethe Vestager noted that “this scheme will stimulate competition between renewable energy sources for self-suppliers and will further increase the share of renewables in France’s energy mix. The technology-neutral tenders will contribute to France’s transition to [a] low carbon and environmentally sustainable energy supply, in line with the EU environmental objectives and our state aid rules.”2438

On 28 November 2018, President Emmanuel Macron announced plans to phase out France’s last four coal reactors and 14 of its 58 nuclear reactors by 2022, in keeping with earlier initiatives to reduce the share of nuclear power in the national energy mix to 50 percent by 2025.2439 President

Macron expressed that France will continue to abide by its obligations under 21st Conference of the Parties while exploring opportunities in geothermal energy and biogas production, both of which “have a lot of potential in many territories [and will] play an important role in [France’s] energy mix.”

Although France has enacted initiatives to diversify its domestic energy mix and sustainable economic growth, it has not demonstrated leadership in pursuing collective energy security with external partners.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Trevor Yip

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

On 11 July 2018, the Federal Cabinet adopted the 2018 Federal Report on Energy Research. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the federal government’s energy research promotion policy and outlines progress made and current trends in the field of research promotion for modern energy technologies. Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Peter Altmaier stated: “by funding energy research, the Federal Government makes a vital contribution towards implementing the energy transition … such as forward-looking solutions for the energy transition in the transport sector via synthetic fuels, or research projects on energy supply for urban neighbourhoods.”

On 12 July 2018, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy adopted a joint declaration of Franco-German energy co-operation. The declaration outlines areas of future cooperation, including renewable energies, energy efficiency, and industry.

On 17 July 2018, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Peter Altmaier held the first Russian-Ukrainian energy talks at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy in Berlin, Germany with European Commission Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič, Ukraine’s Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin and Russia’s Energy Minister Alexander Novak. The talks revolved around the future of...
Russian gas transits through Ukraine. The aims of the meeting were to create long-term solutions that meet the interests of all parties and discuss Ukraine’s security interests.²⁴⁴⁴

On 27 July 2018, on behalf of the Federal Government, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau acquired a 20 percent share of the currently-for-sale German transmission systems operator 50Hertz. The acquisition was made to protect critical energy infrastructure and security in Germany.²⁴⁴⁵ The government has the intention of selling these shares again in the future.²⁴⁴⁶

On 14 August 2018, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy released the “Electricity Grid Action Plan.” In order to accelerate grid expansion, the plan focuses on improved internal auditing and the simplification of planning procedures. It also focuses on optimising existing grids by using new technologies and operating systems.²⁴⁴⁷ The release of the revised Grid Expansion Acceleration Act is expected to simplify the planning procedures for this plan.²⁴⁴⁸

On 24 September 2018, the Federal Cabinet adopted the 7th Energy Research Programme after a year and a half of research and consultation. The programme builds on its predecessor by addressing emerging problems and focusing on the next steps of the energy transition.²⁴⁴⁹ The government plans to spend 45 percent more on energy research and innovation to accelerate the integration of new technologies into the energy market.²⁴⁵⁰ The program also focuses on creating more robust renewable energy systems, including the digitalization of the energy sector, in order to minimize macroeconomic risks for the country.²⁴⁵¹

On 26 October 2018, Federal Minister Altmaier opened the second German-Turkish Energy Forum with the Turkish Energy Minister. The two ministers signed a Letter of Intent on future cooperation

in the field of energy, referencing working groups in renewable energy, energy efficiency, infrastructure and sector coupling, and regulation.2452

On 26 November 2018, Federal Minister Altmaier met with the Energy Ministers of the Länder to discuss new grid expansions and their emphasis on the increased use of renewable energies in the grid. The ministers agreed on a package of measures for grid expansion, which will soon be implemented.2453

Through its consistent support of renewable energy research and innovation and its collaboration with other countries on energy transitions and security, Germany has committed to strengthening collective energy security and demonstrated leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexandra Johnston

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

On 19 July 2018, Chairman of the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) Federico Testa and the CEO of Eni, Claudio Descalzi, signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to initiate a cooperative research partnership on circular economy, renewable energy sources, decarbonization and environmental protection.2454 Mr Descalzi stated that the agreement “is evidence of our strategic commitment to decarbonisation, reducing emissions and developing renewable energies.”2455

On 2 August 2018, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte announced that the government will conduct an in-depth assessment of the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP), an international gas pipeline that will bring Azerbaijan’s gas to Georgia, Turkey, Greece, Albania, and under the Adriatic Sea before reaching Italy’s southern corridor.2456 Local objections have arisen due to fears of environmental risk and

damage to tourism.2457 Prime Minister Conte has stated that the project can be scrapped if the government finds any procedural irregularities.2458

On 26 October 2018, Prime Minister Conte announced Italy’s final approval of the TAP.2459 He also stated that no legal irregularities with the project were found.2460

On 14 November 2018, the government unilaterally cut support to geothermal energy, a renewable resource in the country.2461 The draft decree, known as FER1, includes negotiation for a new draft supporting renewable energy schemes.2462

On 29 November 2018, the ENEA signed an MOU with the Region of Lazio, outlining a EUR25 million commitment by the Region of Lazio to the ENEA Research Centre in Frascati. The financial contribution will be used towards the Divertor Tokamak Test (DTT) Facility for international nuclear fusion energy research.2463

On 29 November 2018, ENEA announced the completion of a major component of the ITER experimental nuclear fusion project in southern France.2464 Director of the ENEA Nuclear Fusion and Safety Department Aldo Pizzuto stated: “This result is a great success for Italian research and industry and shows once again how the country is globally competitive in a strongly high-tech sector, with important scientific, economic and employment effects.”2465

On 13 December 2018, the ENEA and Italian research consortium Cineca won an international competition to create a supercomputer for European research on fusion energy.2466 From 2019 to 2024, the ENEA and Cineca will provide “high-performance computing services” to EUROfusion, a

European nuclear fusion energy research group. Computing services will also be provided to the DTT project in Italy.\textsuperscript{2467}

Italy has demonstrated leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable growth. However, it has not demonstrated a commitment to strengthening collective energy security. Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Wing Ka Tsang}

\textbf{Japan: +1}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

On 3 July 2018, the Cabinet approved the new Strategic Energy Plan for Japan’s new energy policy towards 2030. The plan will direct Japan’s energy policy based on fundamental principles of “safety,” “energy security,” “improvement of economic efficiency,” and “environmental suitability.” The plan aims to achieve an optimal energy mix by 2030, including the promotion and expansion of renewable energy.\textsuperscript{2468} By 2050, Japan aims to achieve the energy transition and decarbonization targets of the Paris Agreement.\textsuperscript{2469}

On 22 October 2018, at the Arctic Circle Assembly held in Reykjavik, Iceland, Minister of Foreign Affairs Taro Kano welcomed cooperation between the Japan Oil, Gas, and Metals National Corporation and Russia’s Novatek with a recently signed Memorandum of Understanding to explore energy development opportunities in the Arctic.\textsuperscript{2470} The project will aim to develop transport links via the North Sea for liquid natural gas deliveries to the Japanese and Asia Pacific markets.\textsuperscript{2471} Minister Kano reaffirmed the commitment and need to developing energy resources in a sustainable manner by taking into account the needs of the environment.\textsuperscript{2472}

On 15 November 2018, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, in cooperation with Thailand’s Ministry of Energy, hosted the joint Private Workshop on Clean Energy Technology in


\textsuperscript{2470} Speech by H. E. Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Arctic Circle 2018, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 October 2018. Access Date: 14 December 2018. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000410409.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000410409.pdf)

\textsuperscript{2471} Japan is entering the Arctic energy sector, High North News (Bodo) 22 October 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. [https://www.highnorthnews.com/en/node/48740](https://www.highnorthnews.com/en/node/48740)

Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop focused on Japan-Thailand cooperation in energy and climate change under the framework of the Japan-Thailand Energy Policy Dialogue.

On 13 November 2018, Japan and the United States announced a memorandum of cooperation (MOC) Concerning Research and Development and Industrial Cooperation in the Nuclear Energy Sector. The MOC enhances bilateral cooperation via the Japan-United States Strategic Energy Partnership and reaffirms the importance of Japan-US cooperation in nuclear energy and the development of solutions to address climate change and energy security. The MOC covers commitments to “innovative” nuclear research and development, advancement of the global use of nuclear energy, and increased safety through industrial cooperation.

On 19 November 2018, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Hiroshige Seko held bilateral meetings with the Minister for Resources and Northern Australia Matt Canavan in Darwin, Australia. The ministers discussed energy cooperation and agreed to promote Japan-Australia energy production cooperation in the fields of liquid natural gas, hydrogen, and the development of energy infrastructure in the Global South.

On 25 November 2018, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Japan-China Economic Association held the 12th Japan-China Energy Conservation and Environmental Forum in Beijing, China. The forum was jointly hosted by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Chinese Ministry of Commerce. At the forum, Minister Seko stated the importance of harmonising regulations for hydrogen energy among private and private sectors under the Japan-China energy dialogues. Japan and China signed cooperative agreements in 24 project areas including energy conservation, new energy development and pollution control.

Japan has demonstrated its commitment to strengthening energy security, promoting sustainable economic growth and building collective security with its counterparts.
Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Wing Ka Tsang

**United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

On 14 June 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy launched phase seven of the Energy Entrepreneurs Fund. The fund aims to support the development and demonstration of innovative technologies and processes in the areas of energy efficiency, power generation, and heat and energy storage. The fund will provide up to GBP10 million to entrepreneurs in support of the development of their projects.  

On 2 July 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industry Strategy released the Security of Network and Information Systems Regulation 2018 as guidelines for the regulation of the energy sector in Great Britain. The document specifically focuses on the integration of security measures for Operators of Essential Services (OES) and the types of resources available for OES. Additionally, it outlines requirements for OES and a timeline for implementation.

On 20 July 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industry Strategy amended the Renewables Obligation Order to strengthen cost control measures for certain biomass conversion and co-firing stations. The amendment implements annual flexible caps on the amount of support that units not protected by the grandfathering policy can receive. The caps came into operation on 1 September 2018.

On 15 October 2018, the government released a report titled “Delivering Clean Growth: Progress against meeting our carbon budgets” in response to the Committee on Climate Change’s 2018 Progress Report. The response offers updated action and milestones to previous goals in an effort to guide the Clean Growth Strategy for the future years, and it includes fourteen goals for “Clean, Smart, Flexible Power.”

On 16 October 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy released a low-carbon export toolkit. The toolkit is aimed at promoting the UK’s green technology and resources to companies seeking to expand their green energy infrastructure.
On 17 October 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industry requested proposals from prospective fund managers to raise and manage the Clean Growth Fund. The fund aims to speed up the deployment of innovative, clean technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by making direct investments in these technologies.2488 The government aims to provide up to GBP20 million to start-up technologies.2489

The United Kingdom has consistently supported renewable energy research and economic growth by providing funding opportunities for the private sector and updating the goals and regulations on the energy sector. However, the country has not taken action to strengthen energy security through international cooperation.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Alexandra Johnston*

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

On 25 June 2018, the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Israeli Energy Ministry signed an agreement to establish a joint research centre.2490 The aims of the centre are to advance energy research and energy security between the U.S. and Israel by diversifying energy supply.2491 The centre will also facilitate educational programs and act as an addition to the existing Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation.2492

On 25 July 2018, the DOE finalized a deregulatory measure to expedite the approval process for small-scale natural gas exports.2493 This measure eliminates the need for the DOE to conduct public interest reviews before authorizing such exports, asserting that all small-scale exports of natural gas are in public interest.2494

On 13 September 2018, Secretary of Energy Rick Perry met with Russian Minister of Energy Alexander Novak. They discussed how the bilateral relationship between the U.S. and Russia as the world’s leading producers of natural gas and oil can be used to strengthen energy stability,
transparency and sustainability. The United States also condemned Russia’s use of energy as an economic weapon.

On 15 November 2018, the Department of Energy announced USD98 million in funding for 40 transformative energy projects. The projects aim to transform the domestic energy system by enhancing energy security, electrical efficiency and manufacturing efficiency.

On 15 December 2018, at the 24th Conference of the Parties held under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Katowice, Poland, the U.S. maintained that it intends to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The U.S. stated that it hopes to promote a balanced approach to the environment, energy security, and economic growth. Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Office of International Affairs of the Department of Energy Wells Griffith stated that “no country should have to sacrifice economic prosperity or energy security in pursuit of environmental sustainability.”

The United States has launched several domestic initiatives to diversify the national energy mix and improve cooperation with international members in collective energy leadership. However, it has not demonstrated leadership in supporting sustainable economic growth.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen collective energy security and demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.

On 11 June 2018, the European Commission announced EUR500 million in funding for cross-border energy infrastructure under the Projects of Common Interest framework. The projects,
which include studies and construction works, will “strengthen the EU’s internal energy market, enhance the security of energy supply, and help provide clean, sustainable energy for Europe.”

On 14 June 2018, the European Commission, Parliament, and Council came to an agreement with regards to increasing the use of renewable energy in Europe. Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel Arias Cañete stated: “this new ambition will help us meet our Paris Agreement goals and will translate into more jobs, lower energy bills for consumers and fewer energy imports.” He said that “this will put us on the right path towards the Long-Term Strategy that the Commission intends to present by the end of this year.”

On 15 June 2018, the EU announced its approval of the acquisition of Uniper by Fortum under the EU Merger Regulation. Commissioner Margrethe Vestager stated: “ensuring competition in European power markets is essential since electricity is a good that everyone uses. Fortum and Uniper are important players in the generation of electricity in the Nordic countries, in particular, Sweden.”

On 19 June 2018, the European Commission announced a EUR45 million investment to upscale electricity and wind energy production on the island of Madeira, an autonomous region of Portugal. Commissioner for Regional Policy Corina Cretu noted that: “the new, highly innovative and sustainable power station will help Madeira reduce its greenhouse gas emissions as well as its dependence on fossil fuels — this is good news for the environment and the local economy at the same time.”

On 19 June 2018, the European Commission, Parliament, and Council came to an agreement on new rules and regulations for improving energy efficiency in Europe. Commissioner Cañete stated that “this deal is a major push for Europe’s energy independence. Much of what we spend on imported fossil fuels will now be invested at home in more efficient buildings, industries and transport. The

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new target of 32.5 percent will boost industrial competitiveness, create jobs, reduce energy bills, help tackle energy poverty and improve air quality.  

On 20 June 2018, the European Commission, Parliament, and Council came to an agreement on the governance of the Energy Union. The deal will equip EU member with the ability to govern the Energy Union, enabling the EU “to realise its goals of becoming a world leader on renewables, putting energy efficiency first, provide a fair deal for consumers and set the course for the EU’s strategy long-term greenhouse gas reduction.”

On 25 June 2018, the European Commission announced its participation in the World Nuclear Exhibition in Paris, France. The event is “a forum for the global nuclear sector, it is an opportunity for high-level panel discussions and networking sessions.”

On 28 June 2018, European Commission President Juncker, alongside the Heads of State and Governments of Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia signed a roadmap for the “synchronisation of the Baltic States electricity grid with the continental European System” with a target date of 2025. The discussion concluded with the agreement that “the decision will guarantee the safe operation of the Baltic States’ electricity grid at the same level as in the continental European electricity networks.”

On 29 June 2018, the European Commission announced the publication of its latest reports on gas and electricity markets. The reports contain “a wide range of data about the supply and usage of electricity and gas in the EU.”

On 29 June 2018, the EU made a statement in support of the “swift implementation of the Greece-Bulgaria gas interconnector project (IGB).” The approval of the project by the Prime Minister of Bulgaria Boyko Borissov and the Prime Minister of Greece Alexis Tsipras will provide greater energy security for the EU. President Juncker “recognised that the construction of the IGB project will be

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an important step towards bringing diversification to the energy systems of South Eastern Europe.”

On 3 July 2018, the European Commission welcomed the completion of the Peer Review Report of the EU Stress Test in Belarus carried out by the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group. The Commission stated that “all parties worked together constructively during this peer review with the commitment to increase transparency and improve nuclear safety.”

On 6 July 2018, the European Commission announced its approval of reductions of the nuclear levy for electro-intensive users in Slovakia. The Commission concluded that “the Slovakian measure to grant reductions to the nuclear levy to electro-intensive users is in line with State aid rules because they will contribute to the competitiveness of these companies.”

On 9 July 2018, the EU’s Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EU) 2018/844 entered into force. The directive includes measures to “accelerate the rate of building renovation towards more energy efficient systems and strengthen the energy performance of new buildings.” The directive requires and expects member states to implement new elements of the directive within 20 months.

On 10 July 2018, the European Parliament announced its endorsement of the European Commission’s Clean Energy for All Europeans proposal. The Committee on Industry, Research, Telecoms and Energy and the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety voted in favour of the proposal on the governance of the Energy Union. Commissioner Cañete stated that


“such strong support by Parliament is highly welcome and shows that all EU institutions are determined to get the clean energy transition right and strengthen our fight against climate change.”2531

On 16 July 2018, the EU announced an investment of EUR48.4 million in multiple key European energy infrastructure projects.2532 The Commission stated: “these are important projects with major cross-border benefits and by implementing them the energy resilience of EU members will be strengthened.”2533

On 16 July 2018, the President Juncker, President of the Council Donald Tusk, and Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang reaffirmed their collective commitment to “advance the implementation of the Paris Agreement and intensify their cooperation on climate change and clean energy.”2534

On 17 July 2018, the European Commission announced the launch of a public consultation on a strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction.2535 The consultation will “feed into the Commission’s deliberations for a strategy that will reflect on a long-term vision for a modern European economy for all Europeans and the opportunities and challenges that a long-term decarbonisation implies.”2536

On 27 July 2018, the Lisbon Declaration was signed at the Second Energy Interconnections summit.2537 Signed by the Prime Minister of Portugal, the President of France, the President of the government of the Kingdom of Spain, and President Juncker and Commissioner Cañete, the declaration “aims to strengthen regional cooperation in the framework of the Energy Union and better integrate the Iberian Peninsula into the internal energy market.”2538

On 14 August 2018, the European Investment Bank (EIB) announced the signing of a EUR100 million financing agreement with TenneT, in order to support an electricity interconnector between Norway and Germany. 2539 Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič stated: “we need forward-looking

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investments into modern energy infrastructure with adequate interconnections, in particular, to integrate renewables into the grid. It is a vital element of our energy security as well as our climate action.”

On 9 August 2018, President Juncker and U.S. President Donald Trump agreed to strengthen EU-U.S. strategic cooperation on energy. The EU will import more liquid natural gas from the U.S. to diversify and secure its energy supply. Commissioner Cañete stated: “Diversification is an important element for ensuring the security of gas supply in the EU. Increasing imports of competitively priced liquefied natural gas from the U.S. is, therefore, to be welcomed.”

On 17 August 2018, the European Commission announced its approval of support for three schemes of electricity production from wind and solar in Denmark in 2018 and 2019. The three schemes include a multi-technology tender scheme for onshore and offshore wind turbines and solar installations, an aid scheme for onshore wind technology tests and demonstrations, and a transitional aid scheme for onshore wind energy. The Commission concluded that “the three Danish schemes will encourage the development of offshore and onshore wind and solar technologies, in line with the requirements of the Guidelines.”

On 1 September 2018, the EU implemented lightbulb regulations that enable household energy savings and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Standard halogen light bulbs will no longer be sold across the EU. Moving forward, halogen light bulbs will be replaced by LED light bulbs, which are safer, more affordable, and more energy efficient.

On 13 September 2018, at the Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco, Commissioner Cañete and Michael R. Bloomberg promised to collaborate to lead the “global transition away from

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coal.” Bloomberg Philanthropies, together with the European Commission, will facilitate the development of viable strategies for a low-carbon transition in Europe.

On 25 September 2018, the European Commission approved plans to support the modernisation of a German cogeneration plant in Herne. The Commission “found that Germany’s support to the two plants will contribute to the EU’s energy and environmental objectives without unduly distorting competition in the Internal Market.”

On 27 September 2018, the European Commission approved a maximum of EUR3.5 billion support to three offshore wind farm projects located in Belgian territorial waters. Despite none of the projects reaching the 300MW individual threshold set out in the 2014 Guidelines on State Aid for Environmental Protection and Energy, the Commission concluded that “the projects will increase the share of electricity produced from renewable sources in Belgium and reduce pollution” and that the “decision complements the Commission’s Energy Union Strategy to deliver secure, sustainable and competitive energy in Europe.”

On 4 October 2018, the European Commission made EU energy statistics publicly available. The document “provides energy statistics for all EU countries and the EU as a whole, covering areas including energy production and consumption, socio-economic indicators, and the impact of the energy sector on the environment.”

On 5 October 2018, the Northwester 2 wind energy project off the coast of Belgium secured a loan of EUR210 million through the EIB. The wind farm is estimated to deliver 219MW of green energy and environmental objectives without unduly distorting competition in the Internal Market.”


On 31 October 2018, the European Commission approved support for the construction and operation of a liquid natural gas terminal at the Klaipėda seaport in Lithuania.$^{2569}$ The seaport will “contribute to the EU’s Energy Union objective to reduce energy import dependency by diversifying supply and creating a fuller, interconnected, EU wide energy market.”$^{2570}$

On 8 November 2018, the European Commission approved public support for a natural gas interconnector between Greece and Bulgaria. This project will contribute to the security and diversification of EU energy supplies.$^{2571}$ Commissioner Vestager stated: “the new gas interconnector between Greece and Bulgaria will increase the security of energy supply and enhance competition.”$^{2572}$

On 8 November 2018, the European Commission made the formal decision to send letters of notice to Austria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Spain due to their failure in adequately implementing certain requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive.$^{2573}$

On 13 November 2018, the European Commission welcomed the European Parliament’s new rules on renewables, energy efficiency, and governance of the Energy Union.$^{2574}$ Vice-President Šefčovič stated: “with today’s vote, we unlock the true potential of Europe’s clean energy transition, helping us meet our Paris Agreement goals and translating into more jobs, lower energy bills for consumers and less energy imports.”$^{2575}$

On 13 November 2018, the European Commission adopted the decision to amend the EU’s energy efficiency legislation in consideration of the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union.$^{2576}$ The energy consumption figures in the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union were changed to reflect a union of 27 members.$^{2577}$

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On 19 November 2018, the European Commission announced its efforts to strengthen the EU-Algeria Energy Dialogue, which covers natural gas, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. Commissioner Cañete and Minister of Energy of Algeria Mustapha Guitouni met on 20 November 2018 to restart the EU-Algeria energy partnership.

On 22 November 2018, the European Commission welcomed a political agreement by co-legislators of the Regulation on Risk Preparedness to improve the EU’s crisis preparedness in the electricity sector. Commissioner Cañete stated that “today’s deal is another major delivery in our transition to a clean and secure energy system.”

The European Union has demonstrated compliance with its commitment by consistently developing sustainable economic growth, demonstrating leadership in collective energy security, and cooperating with other members on energy transition.

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

**Analyst: Benson Ompoc**

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