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
10 June 2018 — 10 December 2018

Prepared by
Angela Min Yi Hou, Julia Tops, and Cindy Xinying Ou

25 February 2019

www.g7.utoronto.ca
g7@utoronto.ca
@g7_rg

“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
Contents

Preface .................................................................................................................................................. 3
Research Team ......................................................................................................................................... 4
  Lead Analysts ..................................................................................................................................... 4
  Compliance Analysts .......................................................................................................................... 4
Executive Summary ................................................................................................................................. 6
  The Interim Compliance Score ........................................................................................................... 6
  Compliance by Member ....................................................................................................................... 6
  Compliance by Commitment ................................................................................................................ 6
  The Compliance Gap Between Members ........................................................................................... 6
Future Research and Reports .................................................................................................................. 6
  Table A: 2018 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment* ....................................................... 7
  Table B: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores ................................................................. 9
  Table C: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores by Country ................................................ 10
  Table D: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment ....................................... 11

1. Democracy: Terrorism ......................................................................................................................... 12
2. Democracy: Transparency ................................................................................................................... 42
3. Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights ............................................................. 53
4. Macroeconomic Policy: Growth that Works for Everyone ................................................................. 68
5. Labour and Employment: Skills and Education ............................................................................... 103
6. Health: Mental Health ....................................................................................................................... 137
7. Development: African Agenda 2063 ................................................................................................. 153
9. Gender: Development Finance .......................................................................................................... 198
10. Climate Change: Gender .................................................................................................................. 223
11. Climate Change: Paris Agreement ................................................................................................. 238
12. Climate Change: Insurance Risk ..................................................................................................... 266
13. Environment: Earth Observation Technologies ............................................................................... 280
14. Environment: Coastal Resilience ..................................................................................................... 299
15. Environment: Ocean Plastics Charter ............................................................................................. 313
16. Environment: Marine Litter .............................................................................................................. 331
18. Gender: Quality Education for Girls and Women ......................................................................... 375
19. Gender: Equality in Labour Markets ............................................................................................... 401
20. Gender: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Digital Contexts ..................................................... 422

25 February 2019
Preface

Each year since 1996, the G7 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G7 members in meeting the commitments their leaders issue at each summit. Since 2002, the group has usually published an interim report to assess progress at the time of the transition from the outgoing presidency to incoming presidency, in addition to the final report issued just before the annual summit. These reports, which monitor a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit, are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G7 more transparent and accessible, and to provide scientific data to enable meaningful analysis of this unique and informal institution. Compliance reports are available at the G7 Information Centre at http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance.

Based at the University of Toronto and founded in 1987, the G7 Research Group strives to be the leading independent source of information and analysis on the institutions, performance, issues and participants of the G7 summit and system of global governance. It is a global network of scholars, students and professionals. The group oversees the G7 Information Centre, which publishes freely available research on the G7 as well as official documents issued by the G7.

For the interim and final compliance reports on the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, hosted by Canada on June 8–9, 2018, 20 priority commitments were selected from the total 315 commitments made. This interim report covers actions taken by G7 members between 10 June 2018 until 10 December 2018. The final report will cover the full period between the day after the Charlevoix Summit until the eve of the Biarritz Summit that France will host on 24–26 August 2019.

To make its assessments, the G7 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is never attributed. Responsibility for this report’s contents lies exclusively with the report’s authors and the analysts of the G7 Research Group.

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

The work of the G7 Research Group would not be possible without the steadfast dedication of many people around the world. This report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts led by Angela Min Yi Hou and Julia Tops, co-chairs of summit studies, and Cindy Xinying Ou, editor-in-chief, and their team of lead analysts and analysts. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of accountability, and Brittaney Warren, senior researcher. We are also indebted to the many people who provide feedback on our drafts, whose comments will be carefully considered in the published report.

John Kirton
Director, G7 Research Group
G7 Research Group: 2018 Charlevoix G7 Interim Compliance Report

Research Team
Professor John Kirton, Director, G7 Research Group
Madeline Koch, Executive Director, G7 Research Group
Angela Min Yi Hou, Co-chair, Summit Studies
Julia Tops, Co-chair, Summit Studies
Cindy Xinying Ou, Editor in Chief
Meagan Bryd, Compliance Director
Tacye Hong, Compliance Director
Ivan Hsieh, Compliance Director
Laila Kanji, Compliance Director
Tasnia Khan, Compliance Director
Adolphus Lau, Compliance Director
Sarah Mariani, Compliance Director
Georgina Merhom, Compliance Director
Harrison Myles, Compliance Director
Ian Stansbury, Compliance Director
Mariya-Kvitlana Tsap, Compliance Director

Lead Analysts
Anders Bretsen
Carey Davis
Sonja Dobson
Nicholas Ferreira
Juliana Forner
Clara Cesira Geddes
Joanna Ilunga-Kapinga
Sofia Louise Lopez
Apanuba Mahmood
David Manocchio
Bianca Meta
Wilkey (WeiQin) Rong
Jamela Salman
Kareem Shahin
Joe Wu

Compliance Analysts
Abdullahi Abdi
Wilson Adore
Jessica Afonso
Kiayla Amos-Flom
Alyssa Atef
Sheeriza Azeez
Reema Bazzi
Dorota Tereza Borovsky
Spenser Borrie
Gautier Boyrie
Amanda Burns
Ioana Burtea
Emily Burton-Brown
Filip Busic
Isha Chaudhuri
Jamie (Huvi) Chen
Stacy Chen
Christal Cheng
Isaac Crawford-Ritchie
Emma Davy
Kaylin Dawe
Mingyang Deng
Alannah Dharamshri
Justin Douglas
Sila Naz Elgin
Asli Ersozoglu
Ninor Fawal
Elodie Girves
Andres Dovale Gonzalez
Shamal Haider
Syed Shahan Haider
Alexandra Harvey
Hiromitsu Higashi
Olivia Yidi Huang
Jane Huang
Mohammad Faaris Hussain
Amal Ismail-Ladak
Ikrar Jana
Hoore Jannat
Geordie Jeakins
Alexandra Johnston
Alexa Katsatos
Sinan Karamemetoglu
Arjun Kaul
Nammal Khan
Matthew Kivell
Matthew Kronberg
Ridhwana Shameema Lalloo
Cindy Lawrence
Agnes Priscilla Layarda
Jolie Leung
Angelah Yilin Liu
Zhenglin Liu
Zemin Liu
Sakithyan Logabalendran
Areej Malik
Mohid-ul-Rehman Malik
Sterling Mancoso
David Manocchio
Joel McLeod
Tyler Rae McMurdo
Jijun (J.J.) Meng
Aysha Mohammed
Nora Moidu
Isabeau Morin
Fahim Tajwar Mostafa
Ruohan Mu
Kathryn Mullins
Janakan Muthukumar
Faiyad Nafis
Ranjana Nagi
Hamza Naim
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jae Yoon Mary Noh</td>
<td>Vibhor Rohatgi</td>
<td>Foti Vito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith Nwachebelu</td>
<td>Srijan Sahu</td>
<td>Vicky Vuong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin O’Brien</td>
<td>Emma Schwartz</td>
<td>Sunny Wang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benson Ompoc</td>
<td>Tirtha Shah</td>
<td>Yu Wen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micaela Pacheco</td>
<td>Nicole Shi</td>
<td>Nicole Winger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Pak</td>
<td>Mary Shin</td>
<td>Madeleine Frederica Witt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanam Panjwani</td>
<td>Baljot (Jessy) Singh</td>
<td>Collin Xia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natasha Pirzada</td>
<td>Jean-Paul St.Rose</td>
<td>Emi Yasuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arik Portnov</td>
<td>Bogdan Stovba</td>
<td>Brandon Yih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley Prendergast</td>
<td>Minghan Sun</td>
<td>Trevor Yip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ManLin (Mary) Qiu</td>
<td>Lilin Tong</td>
<td>Austin Zeyuan Zheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadin Ramadan</td>
<td>Wing Ka Tsang</td>
<td>Michelle Zhong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawad Ramal</td>
<td>Sanjna Ullal</td>
<td>Kevin Zuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heerea Rikhraj</td>
<td>Saranngan Vaithianathan</td>
<td>Michael Zusev</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

The University of Toronto G7 Research Group’s Interim Compliance Report on the 2018 Charlevoix Summit assesses the compliance of the G7 members with 20 priority commitments selected from the total 315 made at their summit in Canada on 8-9 June 2018 (see Table A). This selection reflects the breadth and focus of the summit agenda. The analysis covers actions taken by G7 members since 10 June 2018, the day after the summit, until 10 December 2018.

The Interim Compliance Score

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

For the period of 10 June 2018 to 10 December 2018, the average compliance score for these 20 commitments was +0.52 (76 percent). This is a decrease from the 2017 Taormina final compliance score of +0.60 (80 percent) but is a slight increase from the 2017 interim compliance score of +0.44 (72 percent). Table C contains scores since 2015.

Compliance by Member

The European Union ranked first with an average compliance score of +0.85 (93 percent), followed by Canada and the United Kingdom at +0.70 (85 percent), Japan at +0.58 (79 percent) and France at +0.45 (73 percent). Italy had the lowest score at +0.15 (58 percent). Japan’s average is calculated based on 19 commitments as it was not party to the commitment on Ocean Plastics Charter and the average for the United States was calculated based on 18 commitments as it was not party to the commitments on Ocean Plastics Charter and the Paris Agreement. Table C contains the scores by country.

Compliance by Commitment

Three commitments had complete compliance of +1.00 (100 percent): the commitment on climate change and the Paris Agreement, the African Union’s Agenda 2063, and skills and education. These were followed by the commitments on inclusive growth and on international development partnerships and private sector investment at +0.88 (94 percent). The lowest scores were the commitments on sexual and gender-based violence in digital contexts at −0.13 (44 percent) and on climate change insurance risk at −0.25 (38 percent). Table D contains the scores by issue.

The Compliance Gap Between Members

These interim results from the Charlevoix Summit show a difference of 0.70 between the highest and lowest compliance scores, a smaller spread than the 2017 final compliance gap of 0.78 but marginally higher than the 2017 interim gap of 0.69.

Future Research and Reports

The information contained within this report provides G7 members and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance with 20 commitments at the midway point between the Charlevoix Summit in June 2018 and the Biarritz Summit in August 2019. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance. Comments are always welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to g7@utoronto.ca.
Table A: 2018 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>“We commit to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security as outlined in the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>“In accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>“We will work together to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>“We will continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>“We are resolved to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>“To support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone, and ensure our citizens lead healthy and productive lives, we commit to bringing greater attention to mental health.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>“We reiterate our commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>“Fostering new international development partnerships, and capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>“Supporting development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhance economic opportunities for women.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>“We encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>“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.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>“We will explore broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>“We intend to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the poorest and most vulnerable regions of the world in order to support … infrastructure and building design (environment)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>“Our efforts will support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in SIDS. This will include advancing the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems, including from renewable sources.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>“Supporting secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>“Further, we will promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>“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.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>“We will ensure commitment to gender equality and prioritize improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts, while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>“Support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>“Mobilize the international community, including through working with] civil society [to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For the full list of commitments, please contact the G7 Research Group at g7@utoronto.ca.*
Table B: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>European Union</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Democracy: Terrorism</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Democracy: Transparency</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Labour and Employment: Skills and Education</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Health: Mental Health</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Development: African Union Agenda 2063</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Development: International Development Partnerships and Private Sector Investments</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gender: Development Finance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Climate Change: Gender</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Climate Change: Paris Agreement</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Climate Change: Insurance Risk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Environment: Earth Observation Technologies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Environment: Coastal Resilience</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Environment: Ocean Plastics Charter</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Environment: Marine Litter</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Energy: Energy Security</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Gender: Quality Education for Girls and Women</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Gender: Equality in Labour Markets</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gender: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Digital Contexts</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2018 Interim Compliance Average | +0.70 | +0.45 | +0.40 | +0.15 | +0.58 | +0.70 | +0.24 | +0.85 | +0.52 | 76%   |
### Table C: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores by Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>+0.85</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>+0.95</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>+0.94</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>+0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>+0.70</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>+0.84</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>+0.56</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>+0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>+0.70</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>+0.68</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>+0.44</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>+0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>+0.58</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>+0.47</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>+0.25</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>+0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>+0.45</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>+0.68</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>+0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>+0.40</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>+0.44</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>+0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>+0.24</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>+0.17</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>+0.13</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>+0.15</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>+0.37</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>+0.31</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>+0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>+0.60</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>+0.44</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>+0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Climate Change: Paris Agreement</td>
<td>+1.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development: African Union Agenda 2063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labour and Employment: Skills and Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Development: International Development Partnerships</td>
<td>+0.88</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Climate Change: Gender</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Environment: Ocean Plastics Charter</td>
<td>+0.67</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Democracy: Terrorism</td>
<td>+0.63</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environment: Coastal Resilience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender: Equality in Labour Markets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Environment: Earth Observation Technologies</td>
<td>+0.50</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environment: Marine Litter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Energy: Energy Security</td>
<td>+0.38</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender: Development Finance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender: Quality Education for Girls and Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health: Mental Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Democracy: Transparency</td>
<td>+0.13</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Gender: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Digital Contexts</td>
<td>−0.13</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Climate Change: Insurance Risk</td>
<td>−0.25</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Democracy: Terrorism

“We commit to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security as outlined in the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats.”

Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

In 1978, the G7 members met in Bonn, Germany for the fourth G7 summit. The summit produced 35 commitments in total, of which two commitments were dedicated to terrorism.1 This was the first mention of terrorism and was stipulated in the *G7 Statement on Air Hijacking*.2 The commitment included reference to intensifying cooperation to combat international terrorism and the halting of flights to and from the country.3

In 1980, the G7 members met during the sixth summit hosted in Venice, Italy. The members mention terrorism commitments as an extension of the previous 1978 commitments regarding hijacking and hostages.4 The four commitments under the *Statement on the Taking of Diplomatic Hostages* stipulated the influence of real-world catalysts like the Iran Embassy siege.5 The commitments included the reaffirmation of deterring hostage-taking, the call to become a party to the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons* of 1973, and supporting general assistance to diplomatic and consular establishments during situations involving terrorism.6

In 1981, the G7 members met in Ottawa, Canada. Among the 40 commitments made that year, the members produced the *Ottawa Summit Statement on Terrorism*, which included seven commitments.7 The general outlook of the commitments included the transition to monitor the supply of money and

---

arms to terrorist groups, sanctuary and training offered to terrorists, along with aircraft hijacking and hostage-taking.\(^8\) The commitments also include the mention of the hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines aircraft and the conduct of the Babrak Karmal government in Afghanistan which gave refuge to the hijackers.\(^9\) This culminated in the commitment to propose the suspension of all flights to and from Afghanistan as an implementation of the Bonn Declaration from 1978.\(^10\) There was also a call for an international response to states that directly aid and abet terrorist acts as condemned in the earlier Venice Statement, and the agreement to exchange information regarding terrorist threats and activities among members.\(^11\)

In 1984, the G7 members met in London, England. This summit produced the Declaration on International Terrorism, consisting of five commitments.\(^12\) These commitments included closer cooperation and coordination between police and security organizations to promote the exchange of information.\(^13\) Furthermore, there was mention of each member to review the sale of weapons to states supporting terrorism.\(^14\)

In 1987, the G7 members met in Venice, Italy. The summit produced the Statement on Terrorism which included 13 commitments.\(^15\) The commitments included the reaffirmation of previous statements on terrorism from Bonn, Venice, Ottawa, London, and Tokyo.\(^16\) It also welcomed improvements in airport and maritime security and encouraging the work of ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) and IMO (International Maritime Organization).\(^17\) It also included the support for the rule of law in bringing terrorists to justice. Lastly, it pledged to cooperate regarding extradition of those who perpetrated acts of terrorism.\(^18\)

In 1990, the G7 members met in Houston, US. The summit’s Statement on Transnational Issues included 11 commitments on terrorism including the previous call to continue to negotiate a convention requiring the introduction of additives into plastic explosives to aid in their detection.\(^19\) The statement also included the objective to provide training and technical assistance to other nations.\(^20\)


In 1992, the G7 members met in Munich, Germany. The Chairman’s Statement by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinsel included one statement on terrorism to renounce support for terrorism, including financial support, and deny the use of their territory for terrorist organizations.\textsuperscript{21}

In 1995, the G7 members met in Halifax, Canada. The members promoted new approaches including the sharing of lessons learned from major terrorist incidents and strengthening cooperation through research and technology transfer.\textsuperscript{22} Additionally, it called upon a group of terrorism experts to report to a ministerial-level meeting on specific cooperative measures to deter, prevent, and investigate terrorist acts.\textsuperscript{23} The meeting would be held before the next summit.

In 1997, the G7 members met in Denver, US. The summit introduced the notion of intensifying diplomatic efforts to ensure that by the year 2000 all states join the international counterterrorism conventions specified in the 1996 UN resolution on measures to counter terrorism.\textsuperscript{24} The summit also introduced commitments regarding increasing hostage negotiation capabilities, counterterrorism response units, and deterring the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks.\textsuperscript{25} This was also the first mention of the development of a means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure.\textsuperscript{26} Similarly, there were commitments made regarding developing training for law enforcement personnel to fight high-technology and computer-related crime and the adoption of OECD guidelines for cryptography policy as a mechanism to prevent terrorism.\textsuperscript{27} The history of terrorism commitments in the G7 saw a huge shift due to this transition towards electronics and computers.

In 2000, the G7 members met in Okinawa, Japan. The members agreed on the call for all states to become parties to the 12-international counter-terrorism conventions and the full implementation of the UNSCR 1267.\textsuperscript{28}

In 2002, the G7 members met in Kananaskis, Canada. The commitments under the Kananaskis Summit Chair’s Summary agreed on a set of six non-proliferation principles aimed at preventing terrorists, or those who harbor them, from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons; missiles; and related materials, equipment or technologies.\textsuperscript{29} Lastly, it included the launch of a new G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, under which cooperative projects would be undertaken and the commitment to

In 2010, the G7 members met in Huntsville, Canada. Here, the members agreed that actions against terrorism and sanctions in working towards universal compliance with international standards in the area of establishing a dialogue with the younger generation. It also made to promote stability and development to counterterrorism in the regions.

In 2009, the G7 members met in Abruzzo, Italy. This summit included specific attention to specific states and their terrorist activities, including Afghanistan and Pakistan, in which commitments were made to promote stability and development to counterterrorism in the regions. Furthermore, the G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism provided unique commitments tackling counterterrorism by establishing a dialogue with the younger generation. It also promoted the implementation of sanctions in working towards universal compliance with international standards in the area of counter terrorism financing.

In 2006, the G7 members met in St. Petersburg, Russia. The summit introduced for the first time the countering of terrorism in the cyberspace, including the incitement to commit terrorist attacks, to communicate and plan terrorist acts, as well as recruitment and training of terrorists.

In 2007, the G7 members met in Heiligendamm, Germany. The G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism was established during the summit which outlined the connection between globalization and violent extremism and the call to protect nations against these threats.

In 2004, the G7 members met in Sea Island, US. The G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation outlined the need to safely enjoy peaceful nuclear energy without allowing it to be exported to states that may seek to use them for weapons purposes, or allow them to fall into terrorist hands. There was also a unique commitment based on bioterrorism and establishing new biosurveillance capabilities to detect attacks against humans, animals, crops, and improving response and prevention capabilities.

In 2003, the G7 members met in Evian-les-Bains, France. The summit introduced building international political will and capacity to combat terrorism, which included supporting the UNSC’s Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) by ensuring efficient staffing, fulfilling obligations under UNSCR 1373, and increasing outreach efforts in third world countries.

In 2002, the G7 members met in Baden-Baden, Germany. Here, the members agreed that actions against terrorism include helping countries address their basic development needs.

---

In 2015, the G7 members gathered in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany in which terrorism commitments included a particular focus on Libya and its growing terrorist threat, arms proliferation, migrant smuggling, and humanitarian suffering at the hands of terrorist groups. A call was made to stand ready to provide support to rebuild Libya with a representative government, build state institutions, and rid the country of terrorists and criminal networks.

In 2016, the G7 members met in Ise-Shima, Japan. This summit paid close attention to the cyber aspect of terrorism, with a G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism along with G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber. The former Action Plan included three action items divided among counterterrorism Measures, Empowering Alternative Voices and Tolerance in Society, and Capacity Building.

In 2018, the G7 members met in Charlevoix, Canada. The terrorist commitments included a focus on the internet for terrorist purposes including recruitment, training, propaganda, and financing. This was also the first summit to include gender into the topic of terrorism. This includes gender-sensitive measures to promote women’s participation and perspectives to prevent and eradicate terrorism, protection from sexual and gender-based violence, and prevent abuses. Lastly, there was a call to commit to responding to the undermining of democratic societies and institutions. This was catalyzed by the global climate of attacks against electoral processes. The commitment was outlined in the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats.

**Commitment Features**

The G7 “commit[s] to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine [their] democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security as outlined in the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats.”

To “commit to taking concerted action” should be interpreted to mean a direct commitment entailing a pledge. To “take concerted action” is understood to mean a joint effort towards responding to foreign actors. “Concerted action” is defined as “the cooperation of different interest groups in a specific action with a common goal. The mention of the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats requires establishing compliance based on the stipulations presented in the document. The document poses seven priority items which include:

---

1. Action 1: Respond to foreign threats, both together and individually, in order to meet the challenges facing our democracies.48

2. Action 2: Strengthen G7 cooperation to prevent, thwart and respond to malign interference by foreign actors aimed at undermining the democratic processes and the national interests of a G7 state.49

3. Action 3: Establish a G7 Rapid Response Mechanism to strengthen our coordination to identify and respond to diverse and evolving threats to our democracies, including through sharing information and analysis, and identifying opportunities for coordinated response.50

4. Action 4: Share lessons learned and best practices in collaboration with governments, civil society and the private sector that are developing related initiatives including those that promote free, independent and pluralistic media; fact-based information; and freedom of expression.51

5. Action 5: Engage directly with internet service providers and social media platforms regarding malicious misuse of information technology by foreign actors, with a particular focus on improving transparency regarding the use and seeking to prevent the illegal use of personal data and breaches of privacy.52

6. Action 6: Support public learning and civic awareness aimed at promoting critical thinking skills and media literacy on intentionally misleading information, and improving online security and safety.53

7. Action 7: In accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.54

Due to this commitment being independent of the points listed in the document, compliance will be measured based on the completion of the sub-commitments. The sub-commitments are weighed equally as a depiction of “concerted action.”

Thus, for full compliance, the members must have taken actions in 5 or more of those listed in the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats. This can take the form of a member’s

---


verbal response, diplomatic actions including sanctions or declaring the offending state’s ambassador as persona non-grata, or physical actions.

Partial compliance of the commitment, receiving a score of 0, is achieved through the completion of 4 of the action items. A score of −1 for non-compliance will be awarded if the G7 member took action in less than 4 action areas or took action that is antithetical to the commitment.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member does not take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security or addressed less than 50 percent of the seven action areas through verbal response, diplomatic actions including sanctions or declaring the offending state’s ambassador as persona non-grata, or physical action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member takes concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty in at least 50 percent, or four of the seven action areas through verbal response, diplomatic actions including sanctions or declaring the offending state’s ambassador as persona non-grata, or physical action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member takes concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty in more than 50 percent, or at least five of the seven action areas through verbal response, diplomatic actions including sanctions or declaring the offending state’s ambassador as persona non-grata, or physical action.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

On 21 June 2018, Canada and the United States began sharing information about suspected terrorists under the revised version of a program known as Tuscan, short for Tipoff U.S./Canada.\(^5\) The new version addresses Canada’s concern on privacy and disclosure issues resulting from information sharing.\(^6\) Tuscan procedures will now consist of the U.S. Terrorist Screening Center providing “derogatory indicators” to the Canada Border Services Agency if a name matched the U.S. list, which would then allow the border services agency to inform the U.S. center about the encounter on a “case by case basis” if the border agency deems the individual as posing a threat to national security.\(^7\)

On 6 September 2018, Canada, alongside Germany, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in

---


the poisoning of Dawn Strugess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018. They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

On 1 October 2018, The Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA) suspended the Islamic Society of North America-Canada (ISNA-Canada) effective September 12 and ordered ISNA to pay a CAD$550,000 penalty. The CRA raised concern that ISNA had provided resources that may have supported armed militancy.

On 20 October 2018, Ontario’s Progressive Conservative government confirmed that they will propose a bill called the Terrorist Activities Sanctions Act, which will strip any returning Canadian terrorists of their “driver’s licenses, hunting, and fishing licenses, access to OHIP, and several other benefits.” Peterborough-Kawartha MPP Dave Smith stated that “If they (terrorists) are not in a jail cell, they do not deserve the same privileges of every Ontarian.” The Terrorist Activities Sanctions Act amends sections 83.18 to 83.221 of the Criminal Code to include “participating in or facilitating terror activities as well as harboring known terrorists and promoting terrorism offences.”

On 22 October 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau voiced his support for the Tory Opposition Day Motion, which calls for justice against Canadians who participated in terrorist activity. Specifically, this motion calls for the Canadian government to not integrate known terrorists back into society and to have the intelligence service and police “bring justice to anyone who has fought as an ISIS terrorist or participated in any terrorist activity … within 45 days of the motion passing.”

On 26 October 2018, the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada issued a deportation order for Jordanian national Othman Hamdan. Hamdan was accused of glorifying terrorism and the Islamic

---


60 CRA suspends, fines major Islamic charity over concerns it may have ‘provided resources’ to armed militants, Global News (Toronto) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. https://globalnews.ca/news/4490892/cra-suspends-fines-major-islamic-charity-over-concerns-it-may-have-provided-resources-to-armed-militants/.


State group on his Facebook posts. The board ruled that Hamdan used his Facebook posts to not only report news but to also display his allegiance to a terrorist organization.

On 13 November 2018, on behalf of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, the Honourable Ralph Goodale, member of parliament Ron McKinnon announced close to CAD2 million over five years from the Community Resilience Fund to the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General in British Columbia to develop intervention programs for individuals vulnerable to becoming radicalized to violence.

On 14 November 2018, Member of Parliament for Pierrefonds-Dollard Frank Baylis announced on behalf of the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness that CAD1.5 million will be donated to Canadian Practitioners Network for the Prevention of Radicalization and Extremist Violence to strengthen intervention programs across the nation.

On 29 November 2018, it was reported that Canada took its first concrete measure to protest the killing of journalist Jamal Khashoggi inside Saudi Arabia’s consulate in Istanbul. Seventeen Saudi nationals have been denied access to Canada and have any Canadian assets frozen. Canada’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland continued to state, “this case is not closed. Those responsible for Mr. Khashoggi’s death must be held to account and must face justice.”

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. The statement urged the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.

Canada has taken action in more than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security. Canada has taken measures to collaborate with its G7 allies and has put funds towards countering terrorism. Canada has demonstrated leadership in championing states that are undermining the sovereignty of others.


Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

/Add the following analysis and quotations:

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

On 25 June 2018, six European Union member countries signed a declaration for the development of an EU Cyber Rapid Response Force, France was mentioned as a signatory later in the year. This response force is part of the larger EU and NATO plan to remove terrorist propaganda and recruiting networks online, as well as to identify and apprehend the actors who are propagating these networks.

On 4 September 2018, a joint report by The Centre for Analysis, Planning, and Strategy and The Military School Strategic Research Institute was released stating that information manipulation has threatened democracies and the sovereignty of institutions, and thus are joining together to study the issue.

On 6 September 2018, France, alongside Germany, the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in the poisoning of Dawn Sturgess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018. They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).


---

On 25 September 2018, President Emmanuel Macron addressed the UN General Assembly stating that France is “continuing the fight against Islamist terrorism” in Syria and the world to allow its sovereignty, and that “it is our duty to stand together to establish contemporary rules that will make it possible to reconcile the development of artificial intelligence with our ethical rules, to guide the digital transformation of our societies.”82

On 14 October 2018, the UK Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt stated that another package of sanctions initiated by the United Kingdom and France after attacks in Syria and Britain’s Salisbury attack would be officially adopted by the EU foreign ministers in Luxembourg on 15 October 2018.83 Earlier, foreign ministers from 28 states of the European Union backed a new regime that introduces sanctions against individuals and legal entities, that are responsible for using and proliferating chemical weapons.84

On 16 October 2018, the French Government released a statement stating that they “reiterate (their) condemnation of any attack against journalists or on the freedom of expression.”85

On 18 October 2018, The International Counter-Terrorism Academy was launched by Jean-Yves Le Drian and Hamed Bakayoko, the Côte d’Ivoire Minister of Defence. The objectives are to “help African countries fight terrorist threats, enhance cooperation between African states, an enhance cooperation between France and Côte d’Ivoire.”86

On 2 November 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns to the strongest terms the attack on buses travelling to a Coptic Monastery in Minya, Egypt, which has been claimed by Daesh.87

On 6 November 2018, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean Yves Le Drian opened a new school in Dakar, Senegal to train African officials on cybersecurity issues.88 He stated that it “is an innovative project that seeks to build our African partners’ capacities to deal with cyber threats,

On 9 November 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the terrorist attack that took place in Melbourne on 8 November 2018, an attack Daesh claimed responsibility.90

On 11 November 2018, President Emmanuel Macron, alongside the heads of government or state of Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Norway, Senegal, Switzerland, and Tunisia, released a joint statement commending the work of the Information and Democracy Commission by Reporters Without Borders.91 In a declaration published 5 November 2018, the members proposed that the “global information and communication space be acknowledged as a common good of humankind, where freedom, pluralism, and integrity of information must be guaranteed.”92

On 12 November 2018, President Emmanuel Macron launched the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace93. In this declaration, supporters are committed to working in conjunction with each other to “increase prevention against and resilience to malicious online activity; protect the accessibility and integrity of the Internet; cooperate in order to prevent interference in electoral processes; work together to combat intellectual property violations via the Internet; prevent the proliferation of malicious online programs and techniques; improve the security of digital products and services as well as everybody’s “cyber hygiene”; clamp down on online mercenary activities and offensive action by non-state actors; and work together to strengthen the relevant international standards.”94

On 19 November 2018, France, the United States, and the United Kingdom accepted the adoption on the UN Security Council of individual sanctions against Libyan national Salah Badi.95 Badi has played a primary role in the clash in Tripoli, which led to the losses of many civilian lives. France “will continue to support, together with its various partners, the adoption of sanctions against

individuals and entities that pose a threat to Libya’s peace, stability and security, and which obstruct the political process.”

On 19 November 2018, the French government issued a press release with concerns over events in Central Africa. The government condemned the fighting between the anti-Balaka groups and those of the UPC in Alindao, resulting in more than 40 victims. It also condemned the attack in Gambia, which is in the province of Mambéré-Kadéï. France also welcomed the arrest of Alfred Yekatom a former leader of the self-proclaimed, self-defense anti-Balaka militia to the International Criminal Court.

On 22 November 2018, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian, in consolation with European partners, particularly Germany, stated that France adopted sanctions against 18 Saudi nationals in connection with the murder of the Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi in Istanbul on 2 October 2018. France “demands that full light be shed on how such an act could have been committed. It is waiting for a transparent, detailed and exhaustive response from the Saudi authorities.”

On 23 November 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the terrorist attacks on a police station in the town of Tanzirbu, in southeastern Libya. Daesh claimed responsibility for this attack which killed at least nine people.

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. France took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.

France has taken action in more than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security. Although France is lacking actions regarding protecting their cyberspace. France has demonstrated collaboration alongside other G7 members and institutes to

---

promote sovereignty including the imposition of sanctions. France has also shown acts of denouncing terrorists and terrorist attacks.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Micaela Pacheco

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

On 20 June 2018, the German Minister of Justice Katarina Barley signed a joint statement with the justice departments of France, Spain and Belgium supporting the creation of a European Judicial Counter-Terrorism Register at the European Union organization Eurojust.\(^\text{104}\) The aim of the register is to collect and share information about terror investigations and convictions at the European level.\(^\text{105}\)

On 28-29 June 2018, the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations organized the Leveraging Partnerships and Strengthening Cooperation with Women to Counter and Prevent Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Africa side event at the United Nations High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism along with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, UN Women, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel and the Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN.\(^\text{106}\)

As of 18 July 2018, The German Ministry of Finance is expected to add 310 more staff to its Financial Intelligence Unit.\(^\text{107}\) The ministry is also expanding the unit’s powers concerning data accessibility and stopping suspicious monetary transfers, including from terrorist sources.\(^\text{108}\) The Financial Intelligence Unit is responsible for investigating reports of suspicious money laundering.\(^\text{109}\)


\(^{109}\) Fighting effectively against tax cheating, devious tax avoidance and money laundering, German Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 12 April 2016. Access Date: 18 October 2018. https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Taxation/Articles/2016-04-12-10-points-plan.html
On 20 July 2018, German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated at a news conference that social media platforms need to take responsibility for the content displayed on them.\(^{110}\)

On 6 September 2018, Germany, alongside France, the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in the poisoning of Dawn Strugess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.\(^{111}\) They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.\(^{112}\)

On 2 October 2018, the German Government extended its military involvement in Iraq by one year. The German army has been training Kurdish and Iraqi forces that are fighting against the Islamic State terrorist group.\(^{113}\)

On 5 October 2018, the German Government issued a statement accusing Russia of cyber attacks on targets across Europe, including the German Bundestag.\(^{114}\) The statement also called on Russia to end the provocations.\(^{115}\)

On 5 October 2018, the German Minister of Defence Ursula von der Leyen and British Defence Secretary Gavin Williamson signed a Joint Vision Statement committing to increase defence cooperation in the future, including in combating violent extremism.\(^{116}\)

On 16 October 2018, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas signed a G7 statement on the disappearance of Jamal Khashoggi, affirming its commitment to defending freedom of expression and a free press.\(^{117}\)

On 12 November 2018, the German Government became a signatory to the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace,\(^{118}\) pledging to fight cybercrime, secure elections and “welcome collaboration


among governments, the private sector, and civil society to create new cybersecurity standards that enable infrastructures and organizations to improve cyber protections.”

On 30 November 2018, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas signed a G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement concerning Russian aggression in the Kerch Strait. The statement asserted that “There is no justification for Russia’s use of military force against Ukrainian ships and naval personnel” and that “We urge restraint, due respect for international law, and the prevention of any further escalation.”

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. Germany took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.

On 1 December 2018, the German Government signed the Argentina G20 Leaders’ Declaration, reaffirming its previous G20 commitments to fighting terrorism, including urging the “digital industry to work together to fight exploitation of the internet and social media for terrorist purposes.”

Germany has taken action in more than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security. Germany has demonstrated collaboration with other G7 members and has also opened up modes of transparency. Germany has denounced cyber-attacks and has also taken physical actions to counter terrorism.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Justin O’Brien**

**Italy: −1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

On 28-29 June 2018, Italy attended the United Nations High-Level Conferences of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies, participating in discussions regarding “combating the evolving threat from Foreign Terrorist Fighters.” Italy discussed the “need to make better use of tools such as Passenger Name Record and Advanced Passenger Information and improve partnership with...”

---

120 G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Recent Events near Kerch Strait, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 30 November 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/181130-kerch.html.
121 G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Recent Events near Kerch Strait, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 30 November 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/181130-kerch.html.
Organizations such as INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, and others.” On 10 October 2018, Italy, as a member nation of the ATLAS network, signed an enhanced cooperation agreement with Europol. The agreement dictates the establishment of an ATLAS Support Office, which “will be the main interface of ATLAS with Europol and will support the ATLAS chairmanship by providing contacts to strategic and operational experts at Europol in the relevant areas of combating terrorism.”

Between 8-11 October 2018, the Italian government participated in a series of counter-terrorism exercises known as the ATLAS Common Challenge, which “aims to test the effectiveness and readiness of European special intervention units as regards cross-border operations.” The Italian delegation participated in exercise scenarios that simulated an aircraft hijacking, as well as a bomb situation on a passenger train.

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. Italy took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.

On 1 December 2018, Italy, as a member of the G20, issued a joint communiqué with other G20 members affirming various commitments in the coming next year. In the communiqué, Italy reaffirmed its “strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations” and to “commit to the full implementation of the Hamburg G20 Leaders Statement on Countering


Terrorism.” Italy also pledged to “step up our efforts in fighting terrorist and proliferation financing, and money laundering.” Italy also urged greater efforts to deter cyber-terrorism.

Between 6-7 December 2018, Italy hosted the 2018 Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Minister of Foreign Affairs and 2018 OSCE Chair Angelino Alfano reiterated Italy’s commitment to national and transnational security, and promised to “promote a holistic approach to countering terrorism.” As well as pursuing transparent military strategies with other European states to strengthen national security.

Italy has taken action in less than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

Italy has demonstrated a commitment to working with foreign governments to counter the threat of terrorism through its agreement with Europol, as well as to improve and enhance its counter-terrorism capabilities through its participation in the ATLAS Common Challenge exercises. However, Italy has done little domestically through the introduction of legislation or other similar actions to demonstrate a likewise commitment towards cyber-terrorism or electoral interference.

Therefore, Italy receives a compliance score of −1.

Analyst: Nadin Ramadan

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

On 19 June 2018, Japan attended its fifth India-Japan 2 plus 2 vice-ministerial level dialogue in New Delhi. The dialogue focused on “measures to strengthen cooperation in fields such as counter-terrorism, maritime security, defense equipment and technology, and peacekeeping operations.”

---

On 28-29 June 2018, Japan attended the first United Nations High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism which focused on “strengthening international cooperation to combat the evolving threat of terrorism.” Eiji Yamamoto who is Japan’s ambassador of International Cooperation for Countering Terrorism and International Organized Crime gave a statement on “opportunities and challenges in strengthening international cooperation through the sharing of information, expertise, and resources.”

On 11 July 2018, Japan attended their 4th Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation in Beijing. Both countries exchanged views on the “international and regional terrorism situation and counter-terrorism cooperation.”

On 10 October 2018, The Japan Times published the Finance Ministry of Japan’s intention to increase the number of customs officers for border control in April 2019 for the purpose of implementing “thorough measures to prevent terrorism and other crimes.” This objective resulted from the rapid increase in foreign tourists visiting Japan and a future projected increase in tourists’ due to the 2020 Olympic Games.

On 1 August 2018, Japan opened a counterterrorism information center to “prevent terrorist attacks before and during the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics by sharing intelligence among government ministries and agencies.”

On 12 November 2018, Japan signed the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace with 50 countries and over 150 technology companies in a vow to step up cybersecurity. The declaration is about “governments, industry and civil society coming together to increase trust, security, and stability in cyberspace.”

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions.
against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors.\textsuperscript{152} Japan took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.\textsuperscript{153}

Japan, has taken action in at least 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security. Japan’s has made efforts to facilitate and improve cooperation among countries in countering terrorism and cooperate with technology companies to step up cybersecurity. However, Japan has done little to comply with their commitment to respond to foreign threats.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Sheeriza Azeez}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreigners who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, and our sovereignty.

On 11 June 2018, following the Charlevoix Summit Prime Minister Theresa May addressed the British House of Commons to affirm her Government’s commitment to the decisions taken at Charlevoix.\textsuperscript{154} Specifically, Prime Minister Theresa May noted the need to “maintain the global norm against the use of chemical weapons” and the shared efforts “to establish a new Rapid Response Mechanism” to further cooperation among the G7 members.\textsuperscript{155}

On 11 June 2018, in a meeting with Michel Barnier, the European Union’s chief negotiator, Brexit Secretary David Davis voiced the UK’s aspiration to remaining cooperative with the European Union and its counter-terrorism policies post-Brexit.\textsuperscript{156} Cooperation would be evidenced in the UK’s continued involvement with the European Arrest Warrant, and through the UK’s sustained membership with the Schengen Information System II, and the European Criminal Records Information System.\textsuperscript{157}

On 14 June 2018, The National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) began a counter-terrorism initiative in partnership with former football players to advise sports fans on response measures during potential terrorist attacks at sporting venues.\textsuperscript{158} The NaCTSO seeks to build

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
effective cooperation between “the public and the police” to ensure safety in “different sectors such as retail, hospitality, and entertainment.”\(^{159}\)

On 26 June 2018, former British Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson was instrumental in garnering international support at the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for the British-led motion on being able to delegate responsibility for chemical weapon usage in the conflict in Syria.\(^{160}\) Addressing the member states, Boris Johnson stated that this motion is part of the UK’s effort “to push back on any efforts to undermine the ban on these vile weapons.”\(^{161}\)

On 20 July 2018, the UK joined France in a counter-terrorism operation in Mali.\(^{162}\) The Armed Forces Minister Mark Lancaster noted that “this deployment demonstrates our shared commitment to tackling terrorism, instability and reducing threats to European security.”\(^{163}\)

On 6 September 2018, the UK, alongside France, the United States, Canada, and Germany, released a joint statement condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in the poisoning of Dawn Strugess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.\(^{164}\) They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the OPCW.\(^{165}\)

On 21 September 2018, the Telegraph reported that Secretary of State for Defence Gavin Williamson is in the process of announcing a new cyber-crime offensive pioneered between the Ministry of Defence and the Government Communications Headquarters.\(^{166}\) This new GBP250 million task force will be implemented as a means to undermine threats from Russia and terrorist groups utilizing the internet to cause harm.\(^{167}\)

On 3 October 2018, the delegate from the UK addressed the United Nations Security Council and affirmed the UK’s recognition over the need for technological adaptation to counter terrorist


threats. The delegate encouraged cross-state cooperation to strengthen counter-terrorism initiatives with a specific emphasis on the need to cooperate with the private sector. The UK was one of two states in attendance to invite the Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for an assessment visit in 2019.

On 14 October 2018, the UK Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt stated that another package of sanctions initiated by the United Kingdom and France after attacks in Syria and Britain’s Salisbury attack would be officially adopted by the EU foreign ministers in Luxembourg on 15 October 2018. Earlier, foreign ministers from 28 states of the European Union backed a new regime that introduces sanctions against individuals and legal entities, that are responsible for using and proliferating chemical weapons.

On 21 October 2018, Williamson stated that the UK stands absolutely resolute with the United States’ decision to rescind previous nuclear weapons pacts with Russia. Williamson added that Russia has made a “mockery” of the provisions stipulated within previous nuclear weapons treaties.

On 19 November 2018, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France accepted the adoption on the UN Security Council of individual sanctions against Libyan national Salah Badi. Badi has played a primary role in the clash in Tripoli, which led to the losses of many civilian lives. France “will continue to support, together with its various partners, the adoption of sanctions against individuals and entities that pose a threat to Libya’s peace, stability and security, and which obstruct the political process.”

On 19 November 2018, the National Counter Terrorism Policing launched “its biggest-ever winter advertising campaign to the public, as part of ACT: Action Counters Terrorism.” ACT was set-up

---


in 2017 as a means to foster greater public-private cooperation in undermining potential terrorist threats.\(^{178}\)

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against the Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. The UK took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.\(^{179}\)

On 5 December 2018, UK Home Secretary Sajid Javid asserted the importance of May’s Brexit plan in assuring the UK’s continued cooperation with the European Union in maintaining communication over security concerns. May’s Brexit plan would sanction the UK the continued use of “DNA databases to catch criminals, and the fast-track extradition of suspects.”\(^{180}\)

The United Kingdom has taken action in more than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security. The United Kingdom has demonstrated collaboration, actions to promote control of chemical weapons and educating its civilians.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

On 12 June 2018, the United States Congress passed the Whistleblower Protection Coordination Act.\(^{181}\) This bill allows for “whistleblowers to (now) have a dedicated official permanently at each agency to educate the workforce and work with Office of Special Counsel to protect against retaliation.”\(^{182}\)

On 19 June 2018, the spokesperson for the U.S. State Department, Heather Nauret, condemned the furlough release of a convicted terrorist, Dimitris Koufodinas, from a Greek prison.\(^{183}\)

On 21 June 2018, the United States and Canada began sharing information about suspected terrorists under the revised version of a program known as Tuscan, short for Tipoff U.S./Canada.\(^{184}\)

---

procedures will now consist of the U.S. Terrorist Screening Center providing “derogatory indicators” to the Canada Border Services Agency if a name matched the U.S. list, which would then allow the border services agency to inform the U.S. center about the encounter on a “case by case basis” if the border agency deems the individual as posing a threat to national security.185

On 23 August 2018, Senior Representatives from the United States and Chile participated in an Executive Cyber Consultation in Washington D.C. in order to create more cooperation between both countries on cyber issues, including both governments’ capacity to face potential threats in cyberspace.186

On 27 August 2018, the United States sanctions against Russia over the March poisoning in Britain of a former Russian agent and his daughter went into effect. This sanction targeted foreign aid, the sale of defense and security goods and U.S government loans for exports in Russia.187

On 6 September 2018, a joint statement between France, Germany, the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom was released condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in the poisoning of two British nationals, Dawn Strugess and Charles Rowley, in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.188

On 20 September 2018, U.S. President Donald J. Trump released a statement detailing his plan to strengthen the country’s cybersecurity which includes “defending the homeland by protecting networks, systems, functions, and data; promote American prosperity by nurturing a secure, thriving digital economy and fostering strong domestic innovation; preserve peace and security by strengthening the ability of the United States — in concert with allies and partners — to deter and, if necessary, punish those who use cyber tools for malicious purposes; and expand American influence abroad to extend the key tenets of an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet.”189

On 25 September 2018, The United States government announced that it is imposing sanctions on four Venezuelan government officials in order to restore democratic order and deter the human rights abuses.190

On 2 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its condemnation for the deadly attack on a bus heading towards a Coptic Christian Monastery in Upper Egypt.191

---

government stated that they “remain steadfast in our support of Egypt’s efforts to combat terrorism and violence against religious communities.”

On 6 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement saying its condemnation for the kidnapping of students and staff from the Presbyterian Secondary School of Nkwen near Bamenda, Cameroon on 5 November 2018. The government urged an “immediate halt to the indiscriminate targeting of civilians and burning of houses by Cameroonian government forces and to attacks perpetrated by both Anglophone separatists against security forces and civilians.”

On 8 November 2018, the United States Government imposed financial sanctions “on three individuals and nine entities that are supporting Russia’s attempt to integrate the Crimea region of Ukraine through private investment and privatization projects or who are engaging in serious human rights abuses in furtherance of Russia’s occupation or control over parts of Ukraine.”

On 9 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its concern for the attacks and legislative actions by the Tanzanian government, which are violating “civil liberties and human rights, creating an atmosphere of violence, intimidation, and discrimination.”

On 12 November 2018, Canada signed the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace with 50 countries and over 150 technology companies in a vow to step up cybersecurity. The declaration is about “governments, industry and civil society coming together to increase trust, security and stability in cyberspace.”

On 12 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its condemnation for the 11 November 2018 sham “elections” in Russia-controlled eastern Ukraine. This statement was shared along with European Allies as well. The government stated that “These entities have no place within the Minsk agreements or within Ukraine’s constitutional government, and they should be dismantled along with the illegal armed formations.”

---

On 13 November 2018, the United States Congress passed the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018. This bill “redesignates the Department of Homeland Security’s National Protection and Programs Directorate as the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).” The bill directed CISA to be headed by a Director of National Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security to lead national efforts to protect and enhance the security and resiliency of U.S. cybersecurity, emergency communications, and critical infrastructure.

On 16 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its concern for the detention of journalists, academics, and civil society activists with ties to the Anatolia Culture Association. Further stating that “transparency, rule of law, and freedom of expression and association are fundamental elements of every healthy democracy” and that they “urge Turkey to respect and ensure freedom of expression, association, and assembly, fair trial guarantees, judicial independence, and other human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to release those held arbitrarily.”

On 19 November 2018, the United States, the United Kingdom and France accepted the adoption on the UN Security Council of individual sanctions against Libyan national Salah Badi. Badi has played a primary role in the clash in Tripoli, which led to the losses of many civilian lives. France “will continue to support, together with its various partners, the adoption of sanctions against individuals and entities that pose a threat to Libya’s peace, stability and security, and which obstruct the political process.”

On 20 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement condemning the attack on Kabul that occurred on 20 November 2018, killing at least 40 and wounded over 60 civilians. The government stated that it “remains committed to peace and stability in Afghanistan, and stands by the people of Afghanistan who want peace and a future free from these horrific acts of violence.”

On 27 November 2018, President Donald Trump signed an Executive Order for sanctions to fight the “worst abuses of the Ortega regime in Nicaragua, including its dismantling of democratic institutions and serious human rights violations and abuses.”

---

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against the Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. The United States took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.212

On 30 November 2018, the Trump Administration stated that the United States is “dedicated to securing human rights in Cuba and Venezuela and strengthening our cultural and philosophical ties with all our Latin American partners.”213 The statement included imposing sanctions on the Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela for undermining democracy and human rights abuses. Also, the statement included a partnership “with Argentina to push for greater law enforcement cooperation to help combat organized crime and terrorism.”214

On 01 December 2018, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo issued a press release stating that the U.S. condemns the launch of a ballistic missile launch in Iran, which violates the United Nations Security Council resolution 2231.215 The UN Security Council Resolution 2231 bans Iran from undertaking “any activity related to ballistic missiles designed to be capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including launches using such ballistic missile technology.”216

The United States has taken action in more than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security. There are still areas of weakness including its lack of transparency regarding elections and absence of collaboration with its internal internet providers. However, the United States has collaborated with other states and have denounced specific terrorists and attacks with hard actions including sanctions.

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

**Analyst: Micaela Pacheco**

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, and our sovereignty.

On the 13 June 2018, the European Commission published a joint communiqué to the EU Parliament and Council for the reduction and prevention for small-arms and military grade weapons trafficking in the EU and surrounding territories, including in North Africa and the Middle East.217

---


In this communiqué, the EU set down specific rules for regional allies related to mitigating the import and use of contraband weapons in their territories, and for the cooperation and coordination of various stakeholders like border control agents, police, and intelligence bureaus within European borders.218

On 18 June 2018, the EU High Representative Frederica Mogherini hosted a ministerial-level meeting for the EU-G5 Sahel highlighting the needs to find common answers to North Africa and the EU’s terrorism concerns, from foreign terrorist organization fighters, to black market arms and drug rings funding terrorist operations in the EU and the Middle East.219 In doing so she set forth the requirements required of those nations, should they wish to continue economic and diplomatic relations with the EU.220

On 25 June 2018, six EU member countries signed a declaration for the development of an EU Cyber Rapid Response Force, which more EU countries are soon expected to join.221 This response force is part of the larger EU and NATO plan to remove terrorist propaganda and recruiting networks online, as well as to identify and apprehend the actors who are propagating these networks.222

On 26 June 2018, the EU adopted a revised maritime security plan focusing on securing ports of entry of Europe from potential terroristic threats of a wide variety, including cyber, chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological through increased security measures and funding, in accordance with the compliance requirements223. The plan also introduced stronger communication channels for cross-border and cross-agency cooperation for countries regionally affected by the black-market maritime imports connected with terrorist actions.224

On 12 September 2018, in his State of the Union Address EU President of the European Council Jean-Claude Juncker announced new rules aimed at targeting terrorist content on the Internet. These

rules force any internet service provider or platform who wants to offer its services to EU citizens to police themselves much stricter with regards to the types of content they allow.\textsuperscript{225}

On 14 October 2018, the UK Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt stated that another package of sanctions initiated by the United Kingdom and France after attacks in Syria and Britain’s Salisbury attack would be officially adopted by the EU foreign ministers in Luxembourg on 15 October 2018.\textsuperscript{226} Earlier, foreign ministers from 28 states of the European Union backed a new regime that introduces sanctions against individuals and legal entities, that are responsible for using and proliferating chemical weapons.\textsuperscript{227}

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against the Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors.\textsuperscript{228} The EU took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.\textsuperscript{229}

On the 5 October 2018, the EU Regional Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement project hosted a regional workshop in Nairobi on the issue of counter terrorism case management.\textsuperscript{230} The Regional Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement project is a four-year regional project based in the Horn of Africa and Yemen, and implements a range of activities with agencies in partner countries in the Horn of Africa with the objective to strengthen collaboration on CT issues and to organize regular policy exchanges.\textsuperscript{231}

On the 4 December 2018, the EU Council adopted enhanced monitoring resolutions for the Anti-Money Laundering Action Plan, initially instated in 2015.\textsuperscript{232} These new resolutions seek to identify the factors that contributed to recent money laundering cases in EU banks to better inform possible action in the medium and long term, ensure effective cooperation between prudential and money laundering supervisors, and share best practices and grounds for convergence among national authorities.\textsuperscript{233}

The European Union has taken action in more than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our


\textsuperscript{227}U.K’s sanctions efforts geared to spoil Moscow-EU ties after Brexit, says Russian embassy, Russian News Agency (Moscow) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. http://tass.com/politics/1026031.


\textsuperscript{232}Money laundering: Council adopts conclusions on an action plan for enhanced monitoring, European Council Press Releases, Council of the EU (Brussels) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. https://goo.gl/3jdBR.

\textsuperscript{233}Money laundering: Council adopts conclusions on an action plan for enhanced monitoring, European Council Press Releases, Council of the EU (Brussels) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. https://goo.gl/3jdBR.
electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security. This includes working with regional allies to protect borders, declaring the development of an EU Cyber Rapid Response Force, and working with internet providers to counter terrorism.

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

Analyst: Andres Dovale
2. Democracy: Transparency

“In accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.”

*Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats*

### Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Background

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members committed to ensuring a “high level of transparency around sources for funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.” The G7 has previously made broad commitments to uphold the rules-based international order and improve cybersecurity. However, this commitment entails a targeted effort to protect the critical infrastructures of election systems.

On 22-23 April 2018, the foreign ministers of G7 countries and high representatives of the European Union met in Toronto to discuss the rules-based international order, non-proliferation and disarmament, transnational threats to security, conflict protection and support for the United Nations and reform. The G7 foreign ministers and high representatives expressed the collective intent to collaboratively reinforce democracies and prevent electoral interference by hostile states or non-state actors. The foreign ministers discussed their commitment to disavow the pattern of destabilizing Russian behaviour in this area, specifically referring to Russia’s interference in the democratic systems of other countries. The joint communiqué produced by the foreign ministers in April also urged Russia to fulfill its international obligations as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

On 9 June 2018, the G7 leaders adopted the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats, in which they reiterated the G7’s shared commitment to “free, open, well-
governed, pluralistic and prosperous societies” and “equality as a core component of democracy.”

The leaders discussed the challenges facing democracy and the rules-based international order, namely the threat of “authoritarianism and the defiance of international norms.”

The leaders of the G7 also committed to “respond[ing] to foreign threats, both together and individually, in order to meet the challenges facing our democracy.” An additional commitment was made to “engage directly with internet service providers and social media platforms regarding malicious misuse of information technology by foreign actors, with a particular focus on improving transparency regarding the use and seeking to prevent the illegal use of personal data and breaches of privacy.”

The 2018 Charlevoix summit marks the first G7 commitment that specifically aims to improve transparency around funding for political parties and political advertising.

**Commitment Features**

The G7 commitment states: “in accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.”

There are two components to this commitment: to ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for 1) political parties; and 2) all political advertising. Particular attention should be paid to the issue of transparency in funding sources “especially during election campaigns.”

“Transparency” is qualified as a state of openness of a collection of people, a system or institution. This standard of high transparency must be reached for both components of this commitment in order to achieve full compliance. A “high level of transparency” includes actions such as regular and/or comprehensive reports on political funding and advertisement, coherent and effectively implemented regulation of public and private funding, high levels of information availability, independent regulatory bodies and more. Low levels of transparency, which would merit a score of non-compliance, include examples such as lack of financial auditing for political organizations, weak organizational structures and institutional oversight for funding and advertisement, anonymous donations, or discretionary power to use political expenditure. Accounting for a score of partial compliance, medium levels of transparency refer to a work in progress. For example, if a regulatory system is in the process of being developed, or a combination of the aforementioned factors between transparent and non-transparent political funding and advertisement are simultaneously present.

“Ensure” is defined as “to make something certain to happen,” which indicates a high level of certainty and threshold for action.
The first component of this commitment signifies that G7 members must demonstrate a high level of transparency “around sources of funding for political parties.”247 “Political parties” are defined as organized groups of people with similar political aims and opinions. Such groups seek to influence or be involved in public policy by attempting to elect their candidates to public office.248 Transparency around political party funding applies to both private and public funding. Private funding for campaigns refers to financial contributions originating from citizens, corporations, non-governmental organizations, and other non-state groups. Such resources are provided explicitly for the purpose of supporting a candidate or political party’s candidacy for office. Public funding for campaigns can refer to money allocated by the government and/or the public sector, such as public grants or funding systems designed to support the democratic participation of political parties and candidates.

In the second component of this commitment, “funding for all political advertising” states that members must ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for all political advertising. “Political advertising” is defined as public marketing and information that can be seen, heard, or read; created with the purpose of promoting or opposing a political party or candidate.249 The text of the commitment, namely the word “all,” signals the intended comprehensive coverage of this commitment in terms of referring to a wide range of political messaging. The funding for all political advertising, both private and public, should be transparent in its source and amount. In the context of the Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats, examples of actions that count towards compliance can take the form of forbidding or regulating the ability of foreign actors to buy or run political advertisements or establishing checks and limits on foreign sources of funding for election advertisements.250

Applicable to both parts of this commitment, the text of the commitment is qualified by the phrase “especially during election campaigns.” “Especially” is defined as “to single out one thing over all others, more than usual, for a particular purpose or person, in particular.”251 In the context of this commitment, the standards for transparency in funding for political parties and all types of political advertising should be especially high during times of political campaigning. “Election campaigns” refer to timeframe preceding election day, during which political candidates prepare and present their ideas and positions to voters in the electorate.252

If a G7 member has or will be holding elections or campaign periods during the compliance cycle (i.e. since 10 June 2018, the day following the conclusion of the 2018 Charlevoix Summit), its compliance will be scored in a way that prioritizes acts to ensure electoral transparency during this time frame. If the G7 member will not be hosting elections or campaign periods during the compliance cycle, its actions should demonstrate a substantive rather than chronological focus on transparency during election campaigns. For instance, the G7 member may adopt legislation that requires political

---

G7 Research Group: 2018 Charlevoix G7 Interim Compliance Report

advertising platforms to disclose the identities of those who purchase large-scale paid advertisements during campaign periods.253

Thus, to achieve full compliance, G7 members must take action to ensure high levels of confidence in the openness of their electoral systems, specifically through improving transparency both in political party funding and all forms of the political advertisement; with a particular emphasis on periods of political campaigning. The threshold for full compliance is detailed in the definition of “high level of transparency” above, at the beginning of the commitment features.

If only one of the two thresholds or parts of this commitment is fulfilled, members will receive a score of partial compliance. For instance, if a G7 member ensures transparency around sources of party funding, but address one or no components of political advertising, its minimal action in the second component of the commitment will earn a score of partial compliance, or 0.

A score of −1, or no compliance, will be assigned if the G7 member exemplifies no demonstrable compliance with either component of this commitment.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>G7 member does NOT take any efforts to ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties NOR all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member has taken efforts to ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties OR all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member has taken efforts to ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties AND all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has complied with its commitment to, in accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.

On 21 June 2018, Bill C-50 received Royal Assent.254 Bill C-50 requires that political parties — at least five days in advance — post publicly on the internet the date, time and location of any fundraising event attended by the party leader or a minister outside of an election period.255 Political parties must further report the names and donation amount of all attendees to said fundraising event.

---


events to the Chief Electoral Officer, who shall make the information publicly available.\textsuperscript{256} Bill C-50 came into force on 21 December 2018.\textsuperscript{257}

On 23 June 2018, Bill C-76 passed Second Reading in the House of Commons.\textsuperscript{258} Bill C-76 introduces spending limits for partisan advertisements by third-party advocacy groups both within and outside of election periods, requires third-parties identify themselves in any partisan advertisements they produce and requires third-parties release lists of donors who gave money for the purpose of partisan or electoral advertisements.\textsuperscript{259}

On 30 October 2018, Bill C-76 passed Third Reading in the House of Commons.\textsuperscript{260} The legislation is aimed at preventing foreign interference in domestic elections, as well as limiting the power of “big money” in election influence.\textsuperscript{261} The Bill will limit the spending abilities by political parties and advocacy groups in a period of three months prior to an election being called.\textsuperscript{262} The bill also expands the right to vote on expatriates, extending the current five-year cap on citizens out of the country to any citizen out of the country, regardless of the length they have been out of the country.\textsuperscript{263}

Canada has taken efforts to ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns seen through Bill C-50.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Sterling Mancuso}

\textbf{France: -1}

France has failed to comply with its commitment to, in accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.

No action has yet been taken to increase transparency of financing of political parties or of political or election advertising.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of $-1$.\textsuperscript{264}  

\textit{Analyst: Joel McLeod}

\textbf{Germany: $-1$}

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to, in accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.

No action has yet been taken to increase transparency of financing of political parties or of political or election advertising.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of $-1$.\textsuperscript{265}

\textit{Analyst: Geordie Jeakins}

\textbf{Italy: 0}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to, in accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.

On 6 September 2018, the Italian Council of Ministers approved a bill to strengthen penalties for charges of government corruption and reform rules on political party financing.\textsuperscript{266} The proposed bill “measures to combat crimes against the public administration,” or Spazza Corrotti, contains provisions on transparency of funding for political parties and movements.\textsuperscript{267}

On 22 November 2018, the Spazza Corrotti bill passed the Chamber of Deputies, and is currently awaiting a vote in the Italian Senate.\textsuperscript{268}

Italy began the legislative process of increasing transparency for the financing of political parties. However, no action has yet been taken to increase transparency of political or election advertising.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Geordie Jeakins}

\textbf{Japan: 0}

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to ensuring a high level of transparency sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising.


On 26 July 2018, Japan attended the sixth U.S.-Japan Cyber Dialogue to discuss issues related to cybersecurity. Both countries reaffirmed a cooperative relationship to “deter cyber adversaries and malicious cyber activities.” However, it is not specified whether or not this will deal with the issues of foreign cyber interference in elections and the free democratic process in the country.

On 19 October 2018, a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) led by Mitsuhiro Miyakoshi, State Minister in charge of Okinawa and Northern Territories Affairs, pledged to return political donations received between 2014 and 2016 from a firm involved in bid rigging. Although not a breach of Japan’s 2016 Political Funds Control Law, there is a history of politicians returning such funds after the situation comes to light.

On 21 October 2018, an LDP chapter led by Takuya Hirai, Minister of Information Technology, pledged to return political donations received in 2014 from a firm involved in bid rigging. Although not a breach of Japan’s 2016 Political Funds Control Law, the minister cited “moral reasons” or returning the funds.

On 30 November 2018, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication released their annual report on political funds, covering nearly 3000 political groups. The data revealed that Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s Liberal Democratic Party reported JPY26.86 billion while the main opposition, the Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan, reported JPY1.25 billion. In addition to providing information on sources of funding, the report revealed that 68 percent of the LDP’s revenue came in the form of state subsidies funded with taxpayers’ money. Given the percentage of subsidies paid by taxpayers, the parties have an obligation to provide detailed information about how the funds have been used yet there has been no commitment to full disclosure of information about expenditures from political funds.

On 1 December 2018, three political groups headed by regional revitalization minister Satsuki Katayama corrected entries in the political funding reports released on 30 November 2018 by a total of more than JPY6 million while four LDP branches have also revised their funding reports.278

Japan has taken efforts through their Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication released their annual report to ensure transparency around sources of funding for political parties but has yet to do so for political advertising especially during election campaigns.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Jane Huang*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ensuring a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising.

On 17 July 2018, the United Kingdom Electoral Committee retroactively fined the Vote Leave campaign group GBP 61,000.279 The group, officially campaigning for the UK to leave the European Union during the referendum in 2016, went over its spending budget by GBP 500,000, and cooperated with another campaign group, BeLeave.280 This was done without legal notice, as required by the Electoral Commission under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act, 2000.281 Thus, it allowed the two campaign groups to collectively spend GBP 675,000 on digital marketing through the digital firm Aggregate IQ, which was illegal under British law.282

On 28 July 2018, the Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport parliamentary committee, headed by Member of Parliament David Collins, released its interim report on its Disinformation and “fake news” Inquiry.283 The report recommended, “a public register for political advertising, requiring all political advertising work to be listed for public display.”284 It also recommended a federal governmental requirement for tech and media outlets to act with greater transparency when publishing political advertising, encouraging the inclusion of advertiser identities along with a governmental investigation into the effective regulation of foreign advertising.285

---

278 Minister Katayama hit with more corrections to political funding reports (Tokyo). 1 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20181201/p2a/00m/0na/023000c.
On 28 July 2018, the committee also recommended a legal limit on donations made by individuals throughout the campaign. Specifically, the committee addressed Aaron Banks — who donated GBP8.4 billion to the Vote Leave campaign without disclosing all the sources of this sum and possessing known ties to the Russian government. Building on a previous Electoral Commission recommendation, it urged “the Government to take this proposal on board.”

Finally, on 16 October 2018, following pressure from the UK government, Facebook announced a change in its policies surrounding political advertising in the country. Specifically, per the Digital, Culture, Media and Sports committee’s recommendation, it will now require UK identification from advertisers on Facebook and Instagram, as well as a mandatory “paid for” statement at the end of each ad.

The UK government has actively moved to examine and regulate both sources of political advertising as well as sources of political funding while acting retroactively on breaches of existing laws and statutes as per the Electoral Commission.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a +1.

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to, in accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.

On 21 September 2018, President Donald Trump signed the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019 into law. Section 103 of the Act requires that senatorial election candidates file their financial statements and reports with the Federal Election Commission, instead of the Secretary of the Senate as previously required. This change will allow senatorial election candidates to file their financial statements and reports.

---


electronically, a change that is expected to improve transparency by expediting the process whereby financial statements and reports become public, and significantly reducing reporting errors.293

The U.S. has taken efforts to improve transparency around sources of funding for some types of political advertising, including during election campaigns seen through the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act. However, the U.S. has yet to implement the same transparency for political advertising.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Sterling Mancuso

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to—in accordance with applicable laws—ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.

On 9 October 2018, members of the European Parliament (MEPs) passed a resolution for a full audit on Facebook to be conducted by EU bodies such as the EU Agency for Network and Information Security and the European Data Protection board in order for concerns regarding Facebook data protection to be assessed.294 This resolution aims to prevent foreign powers from politically influencing EU citizens via social media.295

On 10 October 2018, the European Parliament held a conference on “the future of international election observation” wherein political figures including former heads of state, parliamentarians, election observers, donors, and MEPs gathered in order to discuss the challenges and future of election observation.296 Topics covered in the conference included tackling disinformation on social media, security, and peaceful transitions.297

On 25 October, a resolution was adopted to call upon Facebook to allow EU bodies to audit the website’s data protection quality and security, in light of recent events of election meddling in multiple states.298 The goal of this initiative is to protect Facebook users from receiving manipulative and false political information on the social media website.299

---


The EU has taken efforts to ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns seen through the MEPs resolution.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1

_Analyst: Joel McLeod_
3. Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights

“We will work together to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.”

*G7 Charlevoix Summit Communiqué*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Background**

In October 1947, the first international trade regulation agreement was signed, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).300 The agreement went into effect in January 1948, and regulated international trade until January 1995, when it was replaced by an institution with wider breadth — the World Trade Organization (WTO).301 While GATT aimed to increase cooperation in international trade by reducing tariffs and trade barriers, WTO also included functions to regulate trade beyond trade barriers, such as the protection of intellectual property.302 The WTO framework also introduced the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in January 1995.303 TRIPS functions to protect the intellectual property of WTO members, setting global copyright standards, which WTO members must align national copyright laws with.304 In addition to WTO and TRIPS, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property also exist as international frameworks for intellectual property and copyright protection.305,306 These two conventions predate both WTO and GATT, with the Berne Convention being signed in September 1886, and the Paris

---

Convention being signed in March 1883. Certain TRIPS regulations draw directly from the two aforementioned conventions, both of which are still in effect as of 2018.

In 1893, the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) was established as an international regulatory body to oversee the implementation of the Berne and Paris Intellectual Property Rights conventions. In 1970, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) replaced BIRPI, “in order to encourage creative activity, [and] to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world.” In 1974, WIPO joined the UN as a specialized agency overseeing intellectual property rights (IPR).

Intellectual property rights have been discussed by both the G7 and G20 during their respective annual summits. The 2015 G20 Summit in Antalya, Turkey, was the first G20 Summit in which IPR were mentioned in the leaders’ communiqué, affirming “that no country should conduct or support ICT-enabled theft of intellectual property.” At the 2016 G20 Summit in Hangzhou, China, the leaders’ communiqué “emphasize[d] the importance of open trade and investment regimes to facilitate innovation through IPR protection,” and reaffirmed support for the WTO and TRIPS. At the 2017 G20 Summit in Hamburg, Germany, the leaders’ communiqué affirmed: “support [for] the free flow of information while respecting applicable legal frameworks for privacy, data protection, and IPR.”

In the G7, IPR first appeared as a topic of discussion in the 1986 G7 Summit in Tokyo, Japan. Since then, IPR has appeared in 20 out of the 31 G7 leaders’ communiques. Particular attention was paid to IPR at the 2001 G8 Summit in Genoa, the 2009 G8 Summit in L’Aquila, and the 2011 G8 Summit in Deauville. Leaders at the Genoa Summit “call[ed] on the WTO and the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation, in collaboration with the World Bank, to help the poorest countries comply with international rules on IPR and “reaffirm[ed] [their] commitment to strong and effective IPR protection as a necessary incentive for research and development of life-saving drugs.” At the L’Aquila Summit, G7 leaders agreed that “an enabling policy and business environment where IPR are respected is necessary to promote innovation, knowledge, entrepreneurship, and creativity,” and that “innovation can be promoted via an effective IPR system,”

316 G7/8 Summits, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/index.htm
referencing the role of WIPO. At the Deauville Summit, leaders “renew[ed] [their] commitment to ensuring effective action against violations of intellectual property rights in the digital arena” and “encourag[ed] continued innovation in legal online trade in goods and content, that are respectful of intellectual property rights.” The Deauville Summit marked a shift in the G7’s focus on IPR, notably its recognition of newly emerging threats to IPR, such as cyber-enabled theft.

**Commitment Features**

The commitment specifies that existing international trade rules must be enforced collaboratively by G7 members and that new rules must be developed in cases where current rules do not adequately provide a level playing field for international trade. Enforcement of international trade rules includes actions taken to align national laws with the current international frameworks regarding trade and intellectual property rights. This is the first part of the commitment, which requires the G7 member to demonstrate that it will work to enforce existing international rules.

The development of new rules refers to actions taken in cooperation with other G7 members or international IPR and trade organizations to modify the current international IPR and trade framework, in order to foster a fairer international trade system. The aforementioned development refer to two areas: 1) addressing “non-market oriented policies and practices” and 2) addressing “inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.” The former refers to market interventions or distortions such as trade barriers and protectionist policies. Actions to address this issue include increasing international trade cooperation and refraining from intentionally placing trade partners at a disadvantage for the sake of trade balance or domestic industry protection. The latter, inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, refer to examples such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft, as listed in the commitment. These two examples should be given priority consideration when scoring for compliance.

The text of the commitment indicates that the G7 member must demonstrate attempts to engage in both the enforcement of existing rules and the development of new rules to fully comply with the commitment. The first part of the commitment species that the G7 must demonstrate collaborative and engagement with its G7 counterparts in its efforts to enforce existing international rules. This means that the G7 member must demonstrate explicit action with regards to current international rules surrounding trade, notably trade laws facilitated by the World Trade Organization.

In the latter part of the commitment, the G7 member must make progress in developing new rules where previous legal regimes are inadequate, with a specific focus on non-market-oriented policies and practices and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. Full compliance should be reflected by multiple, in-depth engagements, while “some progress” is defined as minimal or less than strong action in this regard. The G7 member must demonstrate substantive participation in the development of new international rules, through examples such as but not limited to proposing new technical regulations, changes to existing legal regimes, establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and more. Compliance in this part of the commitment will depend on the extent of the G7 member’s progress and contributions.

---

In order for the G7 member to achieve full compliance score, it must address both aforementioned areas of the commitment. To earn a score of partial compliance, the G7 member must address the former part of the commitment and/or make some progress in the latter part of the commitment. Non-compliance, or a score of −1, refers to G7 members who have acted on neither part of this commitment.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT worked together to enforce existing international rules NOR developed new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has worked together to enforce existing international rules AND/OR made SOME progress in developing new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has worked together to enforce existing international rules AND develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Compliance Director:** Ian Stansbury  
**Lead Analyst:** Bianca Meta

### Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 30 September 2018, Canada, the United States, and Mexico signed the Canada-United States-Mexico Trade Agreement (CUSMA), ending a year of negotiations and replacing the North-American Free Trade Agreement. According to intellectual property experts, the CUSMA “lengthens the protection on copyright, undermines the ability of governments to enact data localization policies and extends patent protections on drugs in a way that will increase costs for the Canadian health care system.” Furthermore, experts say intellectual property laws will protect incumbent players and stifle new innovators in the future, which puts Canada at a disadvantage.

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, Canada participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.

---

On 12 December 2018, International Trade Diversification Minister Jim Carr stated that Canada’s trade relationship with China would carry on despite the arrest of a top Huawei Technologies Inc. executive in Vancouver.\(^{325}\)

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field. Actions were taken to continue to engage in free trade, but issues on the intellectual property remain unaddressed.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Faaris Hussain

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 25 June 2018, Prime Minister Edouard Philippe met with Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and various industry leaders from manufacturing, energy and finance sectors in Beijing.\(^ {326}\) Premier Li credits development in both nations to France and China’s cooperative relationship.\(^ {327}\) He stated that their cooperative success has encouraged China to “open its door to the outside world” and promote free trade with the rest of the world. After the meeting, both heads of states pushed for further bilateral cooperation and singled out intellectual property rights and technology transfer issues as key concerns that they plan to address.\(^ {328}\)

On 27 June 2018, Ambassador to Myanmar Oliver Richard made a statement committing France’s continued support to Myanmar through a EUR2 million grant.\(^ {329}\) Officials from the Ministry of Education met with Members of Parliament from Myanmar to discuss trademarks and intellectual property rights (IPR) for geographical indicators. The meeting agenda intended to review the IPR legislation Myanmar passed in February concerning legal protection for farmers and handicraft producers.\(^ {330}\)

On 30 July 2018, France amended its commercial code on the protection of trade secrets through Law No. 2018-670.\(^ {331}\) Based on existing IPR measures, this new legislation protects individuals and businesses from the unlawful acquisition of trade secrets and the resulting legal abuse of such


acquisitions. This change follows several other recently enforced laws that address data protection and anti-bribery.

On 4 September 2018, France adopted new legislation No. 2018-771 on the protection of intellectual property rights. This new regulation supports workers’ training rights, such as the freedom of individual choice in professional training, approval of vocational training organizations, and validation of skills belonging to self-employed individuals.

On 24 October 2018, the Ministry of Economy and Finance released a document advising French companies, domestic and abroad, to prepare for the economic and legal implications of a no-deal Brexit. The document provides information regarding a smooth transition for French companies who operate in the United Kingdom or with British partners. The document also outlines how “decree powers will be aimed at priority sectors where the impact of a no-deal Brexit could prove most damaging and will ensure that France-based subsidiaries of UK companies have the legal right to operate.”

On 1 November 2018, Ambassador to China Jean-Maurice Ripert and the German Ambassador to China published a joint article in Chinese business magazine Caixin, in which they urged China to provide a level playing field for European businesses in China. In the article, the ambassadors emphasized that “French and German companies are looking forward to China demonstrating that it will not waver and will deepen its opening-up and reform policy in order to create a level playing field for foreign businesses in China.”

On 26 November 2018, the European Union Energy Commissioner and Iranian nuclear energy chief held a joint press conference regarding the EU-Iran trade deal. After the conference, France and Germany assumed a leadership role in the trade negotiations. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) legal

---

336 France asks businesses to prepare for ‘no-deal Brexit’, Financial Times (Paris) 24 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/5532d5a4-d6d8-11e8-a854-33d6f82e62f8
337 France asks businesses to prepare for ‘no-deal Brexit’, Financial Times (Paris) 24 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/5532d5a4-d6d8-11e8-a854-33d6f82e62f8
338 France asks businesses to prepare for ‘no-deal Brexit’, Financial Times (Paris) 24 October 2018. Access Date: 2 November 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/5532d5a4-d6d8-11e8-a854-33d6f82e62f8
deal was jeopardized due to potential U.S. sanctions. However, France and Germany are prepared to host the SPV together and deter U.S. retaliation. The SPV will only be used initially for smaller-scale trade of agricultural and humanitarian products.

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, France participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.

France has supported efforts to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing non-market oriented practices, and it has taken actions to address the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Srijan Sahu

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 1 November 2018, Ambassador to China Michael Clauss and the French Ambassador to China published a joint article in Chinese business magazine Caixin, in which they urged China to provide a level playing field for European businesses in China. In the article, the ambassadors emphasized that “French and German companies are looking forward to China demonstrating that it will not waver and will deepen its opening-up and reform policy in order to create a level playing field for foreign businesses in China.”

On 26 November 2018, the European Union Energy Commissioner and Iranian nuclear energy chief held a joint press conference regarding the EU-Iran trade deal. After the conference, Germany and France assumed a leadership role in the trade negotiations. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) legal deal was jeopardized due to potential U.S. sanctions. However, Germany and France are prepared

---


to host the SPV together and deter U.S. retaliation. The SPV will only be used initially for smaller-scale trade of agricultural and humanitarian products.  

On 22 November 2018, Germany contributed EUR1.6 million to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The funds will run from November 2018 to December 2020, dedicated to helping African countries increase their knowledge of trade and better address intellectual property rights. German Ambassador Hans-Peter Jugel stated, “This is a big step forward in the economic development of Africa.”

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, Germany participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.

On 5 December 2018, Germany agreed to a EUR1 million grant to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund. World Trade Organization (WTO) Deputy Director-General Yonov Frederick Agah met with Germany’s WTO Ambassador Walter Werner to confirm the contribution. The financial assistance is designed to help developing nations adhere to WTO agreements and enhance their participation in global trade. This recent grant will finance training workshops for officials in developing countries and least-developed countries.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment by working collaboratively to enforce new and existing rules by addressing non-market policies. It has also made efforts to implement adequate protection of intellectual property rights.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Srijan Sahu

---

357 Germany gives EUR 1 million to enhance developing countries’ participation in world trade, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr827_e.htm
Italy has partially complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 20 June 2018, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) issued a press release stating that Italy will be working with the OECD to reduce losses to gross domestic product and infringements of intellectual property rights caused by the trade of counterfeit Italian goods.358

On 13 July 2018, Deputy Prime Minister Luigi Di Maio announced that Italy will not be ratifying the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and Canada.359 This agreement includes provisions to improve intellectual property rights in the EU and Canada.360

On 22 November 2018, Foreign Minister Moavero Milanesi met with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif in Rome to discuss European measures such as the “Special Purpose Vehicle” to protect trade between Iran and the EU in the event of U.S. sanctions following the American withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.361 These talks promised continued and improved economic cooperation between Italy and Iran.362

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, Italy participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.363

On 4 December 2018, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Manlio di Stefano announced in an interview that Italy has created a task force to increase trade between Italy and Asia, focusing on China and Japan.364 This endeavour encompasses economic agreements and seeks to foster new solid political ties.365

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.
intellectual property rights. However, Italy has not taken any actions to address non-market oriented policies and practices.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Stacy Chen

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 25 October 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Chinese leaders in Beijing for talks aimed at improving bilateral relations. At the talks, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang announced that China and Japan will “forge ahead opening-up, make market regulation fairer, strictly protect intellectual property rights and create a market-oriented, law-based and international business environment.”

On 30 October 2018, Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Hiroshige Seko held a meeting with German Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Peter Altmaier, where they signed the Japan-Germany Joint Declaration of Intent on economic policy and economic cooperation. This agreement covers cooperation in additional fields such as trade policies, space exploration, start-ups, and energy.

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, Japan participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.

Japan has supported efforts to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. However, Japan has not taken actions to address non-market-oriented policies and practices.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Stacy Chen

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has failed to comply with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

---

On 12 October 2018, the Department for Exiting the European Union admitted in a report that “existing agreements that deliver 12 percent of the UK’s total trade will be lost if there is a no-deal Brexit.” This is because “trade agreements enjoyed with scores of other countries, through EU membership, will ‘cease to apply’” once the UK leaves the EU.370

On 16 October 2018, the government published guidelines for its approach to a “no deal” Brexit scenario with regards to UK intellectual property rights, covering “four key areas: trademarks and designs, patents, copyright and exhaustion of IP rights.”371

On 18 October 2018, Secretary of State for International Trade Liam Fox pulled out of a business conference in Saudi Arabia “amid concern over the disappearance of the journalist Jamal Khashoggi.” Government officials stated that he “had decided it was not ‘the right time’ and urged Saudi leaders to conduct a ‘credible’ investigation into Mr. Khashoggi’s apparent death.”372

On 1 December 2018, along with other G20 members, the UK participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.373

The UK has failed to comply with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field. While the UK has published guidelines for its Brexit approach in relation to intellectual property rights, it did not develop strategies with other G7 members to foster a level playing field.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of −1.374

Analyst: Faaris Hussain

United States: −1

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 17 September 2018, President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. will impose tariffs on 10 percent of Chinese goods, amounting to approximately USD200 billion, in response to China’s unfair practices and policies pertaining to technology transfer, intellectual property, cybersecurity, and

---

innovation. President Trump stated that if China does not adopt fairer policies, the U.S. will impose further tariffs on up to 25 percent of Chinese goods by 1 January 2019.

On 30 September 2018, the U.S. signed a trilateral trade agreement with Mexico and Canada titled the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA). The CUSMA seeks to replace the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) by providing mutually beneficial terms of trade, expanding regional trade and production, growing small and medium-sized enterprises, and strengthening the overall economic relationship between the signatory countries. Also included in the agreement are provisions pertaining to the modernization of intellectual property rights between the signatories. The agreement expands the terms of copyrights from the 50-year length initially enforced through NAFTA to 70 years after the life of the author. Additionally, the CUSMA extends the protection of pharmaceutical drugs from generic competition for up to five years. The CUSMA also contains a clause that requires Canada to notify the signatories of any trade negotiations if it pursues further trade relations with non-market economies. In the event that a signatory country enters into a free trade agreement with a non-market economy, other CUSMA signatories may terminate the trilateral agreement with six-month prior notice, and replace the CUSMA with a bilateral agreement between the remaining two signatories.

On 9 November 2018, U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and Chinese Vice Premier Liu He discussed the potential of further bilateral negotiations regarding China’s policies and practices of technology transfer, intellectual property, cybersecurity, and innovation. This meeting preceded the scheduled meeting between President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping during the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires in late November.

On 20 November 2018, the Office of the US Trade Representative released an updated report on Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act with respect to China’s policies and practices towards technology transfer, intellectual property, cybersecurity, and innovation. In the report, the Office of the Trade Representative states that China violates Section 301 of U.S. intellectual property rights, insofar as it systematically invests in and acquires American property, companies and assets through Chinese investment.

---


25 February 2019
companies. This obtained technology and intellectual property are then transferred to other Chinese companies. Moreover, the report states that China engages in unauthorized intrusions into the networks of U.S. companies to obtain classified commercial and trading knowledge.\textsuperscript{383} The report also refers to the White House National Cyber Strategy from September 2001, which claims that “China engaged in cyber-enabled economic espionage and trillions of dollars of intellectual property theft.”\textsuperscript{384} The report claims that despite repeated attempts by the U.S. to engage China with regards to its trade practices, China denies these claims and continues with its current policies.

On 30 November 2018, President Trump, along with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Mexican President Enrique Pena Nieto, formally signed the CUSMA at the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires.\textsuperscript{385}

On 1 December 2018, along with the other G20 members, the US participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.\textsuperscript{386}

On 1 December 2018, President Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping held a private meeting at the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires, during which they agreed that the U.S. will not raise tariffs on Chinese goods from 10 percent to 25 percent on 1 January 2019. Instead, the U.S. will maintain its current tariffs for a period of 90 days. During the 90-day period, the U.S. and China will engage in negotiations pertaining to China’s technology transfer, intellectual property protection, cybersecurity, and agriculture. If the two countries are unable to reach an agreement by the end of the 90-day period, the U.S. will then raise tariffs on Chinese goods from 10 percent to 25 percent.\textsuperscript{387}

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to support efforts to develop new rules, which help to foster a level playing field by addressing the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. While the signing of the CUSMA agreement notably includes the modernisation of the protection of intellectual property rights, bilateral talks with China have resulted in protectionist measures that this commitment was designed to address.

Thus, the United States receives a score of \(-1\).

\textit{Analyst: Alyssa Atef}

European Union: \( +1 \)

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules where needed to foster a truly level playing field, addressing in particular non-


\textsuperscript{387} Statement from the Press Secretary Regarding the President’s Working Dinner with China (Washington) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-press-secretary-regarding-presidents-working-dinner-china/
market oriented policies and practices, and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, such as forced technology transfer or cyber-enabled theft.

On 19 October 2018, the European Commission implemented the EU-Vietnam trade and investment agreement. This joint agreement seeks to strengthen the economic relationship between the EU and Vietnam by expanding trade and investment between the parties, reducing trade barriers and improving transparency in international trade. The agreement includes measures such as but not limited to: the opportunity for EU companies to place bids for public contracts with Vietnamese procurement markets, the removal of over 99 percent of all tariffs, the implementation of international environmental agreements and other sustainable development agreements, and the opening of the Vietnamese market for EU companies. Moreover, the pact includes provisions regarding intellectual property rights, which seeks to protect and enforce intellectual property rights in a way that promotes technological innovation and the dissemination of technological information. The agreement’s provisions pertaining to intellectual property rights provide extended protection and strong enforcement measures, such as the comprehensive protection of EU-produced goods and technology from illegal duplication in Vietnam.

On 25 November 2018, leaders of the EU and United Kingdom approved an agreement that will continue the protection of EU trademarks, community designs, and plant varieties in the UK, following the exit of the UK from the EU. Under the agreement, trademark renewal dates, design rights for goods and services in the UK, and filing dates of trademarks will be maintained as per the regulations established by the EU. The UK will also honour the protection of unregistered community designs for three years following its exit from the EU. Finally, the UK will apply EU law to pending applications for supplementary protection certificates that pertain to the patent rights of pharmaceutical products and agrochemicals.

On 1 December 2018, along with the other G20 members, the EU participated in the release of a joint declaration from the Buenos Aires G20 Summit, which took place in Argentina from 30 November 2018 to 1 December 2018. The declaration includes a provision that supports the protection of intellectual property rights.

---

On 13 December 2018, the European Parliament approved the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, creating the world’s largest free trade area. This agreement will eliminate over 97 percent of export duties currently in place once it comes into effect in 2019.\(^{395}\)

The EU has supported efforts to enforce existing international rules and develop new rules which help to foster a level playing field by addressing the inadequate protection of intellectual property rights. It has addressed non-market policies and practices.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analytis: Alyssa Atef

4. Macroeconomic Policy: Growth that Works for Everyone

“We will continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.”

G7 Charlevoix Leaders Communiqué

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

Echoing the Canadian G7 presidency’s summit priority of inclusive growth, the 2018 Charlevoix summit communiqué states: “global economic outlook continues to improve, but too few citizens have benefitted from that economic growth.” The 2018 Charlevoix Summit acknowledges the sole use of traditional indicators of economic growth, such as gross domestic product, are insufficient to measure economic well-being and prosperity. The communiqué endorses the Charlevoix Commitment on Equality and Economic Growth to “eradicate poverty, advance gender equality, foster income equality, ensure better access to financial resources, and decent work and quality of life for all.” In an effort to improve living standards and facilitate inclusive growth for all sectors of the population, the G7 members commit to monitoring market developments and using all policy tools — fiscal, monetary and structural reforms — to generate widespread prosperity.

Over the past decade, economic growth has been one of the foremost concerns of the G7. The approaches to achieving economic growth have relied on the utilization of different policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — with varying degrees of emphasis from one summit to another. At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 members committed to using fiscal policy and structural reforms to “foster growth by promoting education and innovation” and “increasing productivity by further implementing structural reforms.” At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members affirmed the collective intention to use all policy tools at their disposal to “strengthen global demand and address supply constraints, while continuing our efforts to put debt on a sustainable path.” At the 2017 Taormina Summit, a key economic commitment affirmed by G7 members was to “use all

policy tools — monetary, fiscal, and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balance and inclusive growth.”

**Commitment Features**

**Part One: Monitoring Market Developments**

The first part of this commitment, to “continue monitoring market developments,” refers to the self-accountability of G7 members in supervising their domestic market developments. This commitment does not necessitate the surveillance or collection of data, but G7 members can substantiate their pledge to “monitor” such developments through actions including but not limited to providing a report, following-up on promises, and employing other self-accountability mechanisms. Such monitoring can be applied to examples such as the labor or financial markets.

**A. Labour Market Development**

With regards to the labour market, examples of compliance with monitoring market developments include collaboration with the private sector to ensure that education and workforce development keep pace with technological changes and meet the changing needs of the labour market, or adapting social protection systems to support those in non-standard forms of work.

The G7 communique also emphasizes gender equality in ensuring that the labor market is developing towards inclusiveness. Examples of compliance to the gender dimension of this commitment would include but is not limited to: increased efforts to reduce the gender pay gap, encouraging female leadership in corporations, ensuring inclusive hiring processes and allocating resources towards programming and benefits for maternity and parental leave.

The G7 member also committed to inclusive marketed developments by ensuring equal access to opportunity for all citizens “as reflected by the incomes and opportunities for education within families across generations.” Examples of measures to address this issue include programs and policies that support individuals from families that historically have not been able to attend post-secondary school due to socio-economic or historical circumstances. Other examples include measures to make education accessible to age groups that are not conventionally included.

---


**B. Financial Market Development**

Examples of inclusive financial market development may include private-public partnerships to foster inclusivity in business ecosystems, or regulations and market policies to ensure that competition is viewed as a source of long-term growth. Other forms of inclusive financial market development may include the digitalization of the economy, such as regulations of cryptocurrency, or acts to close digital loopholes for tax evasion through the use of non-traditional forms of currency.

To achieve compliance in the first section of this commitment, the G7 member must demonstrate that it has continuously monitored market developments such as the aforementioned examples.

**Part Two: Using Policy Tools**

The second part of this commitment is concerned with the implementation of policy reforms to ensure that market developments are “strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive.”

“All policy tools” is interpreted as fiscal policy, monetary policy, and structural reforms — the three pillars of macroeconomic policy tools.

To define the respective macroeconomic policy tools: monetary policy is the macroeconomic policy laid down by the central bank. It involves the management of the money supply and interest rate and is the demand side economic policy used by the government of a country to achieve macroeconomic objectives like inflation, consumption, growth, and liquidity. Fiscal policy is the means by which a government adjusts its spending levels and tax rates to monitor and influence a nation’s economy. It is the sister strategy to monetary policy through which a central bank influences a nation’s money supply. Structural reform refers to a set of economic policies often introduced as a condition for gaining a loan from the International Monetary Fund. Structural adjustment policies usually involve a combination of free-market policies such as privatization, fiscal austerity, free trade, and deregulation.

Examples of each policy tool are listed below.

A. Fiscal Policy: investing in infrastructure that stimulates job creation, accessible education, programming for digital literacy, foundational and social skills.

B. Monetary Policy: reaffirming exchange rate commitments made in Bari during the G7 finance ministers and central banks governor meet during Italy’s G7 Presidency in 2017. This exchange rate commitment strives to reduce global imbalances in a way that supports global growth and refrain from targeted exchange rates or currency devaluation.

C. Structural Reforms: creating an inclusive and fair tax system that supports continuous tax capacity-building to advance sustainable development. This addresses issues of tax evasion, corruption, money laundering, and terrorist financing. Such actions also incorporate elements of fair tax regulation by creating a job market whereby individuals cannot escape paying taxes, particularly for

---

individuals employed in non-standard forms of work (ex. Informal employment of payment by cash). To achieve full compliance, the G7 member must both monitor market developments and leverage all three types of policy tools (fiscal, monetary, and structural reforms, as defined above) to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. Partial compliance will be scored if the G7 member only complied with the former or latter half of this commitment. This means that the G7 member takes actions toward implementing some or all three policy tools, or continues to monitor market developments. Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member fails to monitor market developments, and did not use any of the three policy tools to support inclusive growth.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member did NOT continue to monitor market developments AND has made NO progress towards using all three policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member continued to monitor market developments OR made SOME progress towards using all three policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member continued to monitor market developments AND used all three policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Compliance Director:** Georgina Merhom  
**Lead Analyst:** Kareem Shabin

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.

On 13 June 2018, the Bank of Canada announced its partnership with the Creative Destruction Lab. This partnership aims to gain a better understanding of the latest cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, crypto-asset technologies, and quantum computing. On 21 June 2018, the Department of Finance Canada welcomed the Royal Assent of the Budget Implementation Act, 2018, No. 1. It introduced the Canada Workers Benefit, which “will allow low-income workers to take home more money while they work.” Further, it strengthened the Canada Child Benefit by pegging the benefits that families receive for raising their children with inflation.

---

On 21 June 2018, the Government of Canada introduced legislation known as the Multilateral Instrument in Parliament to fight “tax avoidance strategies that lead to base erosion and profit shifting.”\(^{420}\)

On 16 July 2018, the Government of Canada introduced a programme titled “Future Skills.”\(^{421}\) This programme intends to “help Canadians prepare for, get and keep jobs as innovation and technology continue to place new demands on workers’ skills and training.”\(^{422}\) Automation, robotics and artificial intelligence are a few examples of the programming being introduced.\(^{423}\)

On 9 August 2018, the Department of Finance Canada announced that the Canadian Government is working with private credit card unions such as Visa and MasterCard to lower interchange fees for Canada’s small and medium-sized businesses.\(^{424}\)

On 13 September 2018, the Government of Canada announced a further reduction in the Employment Insurance (EI) premium rate for Canadian workers.\(^{425}\) The EI program was designed to help Canadians in times of need and to make “maternity and parental benefits more flexible and inclusive.”\(^{426}\)

On 30 September 2018, the United States, Canada, and Mexico reached an agreement on a new trilateral trade agreement known as the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA).\(^{427}\) The agreement will commit the parties to refrain from competitive currency devaluations. It will also introduce mechanisms to review currency policy, once it enters into force.\(^{428}\) Furthermore, the agreement includes provisions to enforce anti-corruption laws and enhance government transparency.\(^{429}\)


On 10 October 2018, the Bank of Canada launched the Partnerships in Innovation and Technology program. This program works with the private sector to “fast-track innovation in its economic analysis and research, as well as in its day-to-day operations.”

On 19 October 2018, the Government of Canada announced the launch of the Women Entrepreneurship Fund to advance gender equality and help women-owned and women-led businesses in Canada.

On 19 October 2018, the Government of Canada announced an investment commitment of up to CAD49.9 million to protect Canadian steelworkers in Ontario and Quebec. This investment aims to support the steel producers’ capabilities to enhance their productivity and sustain their competitiveness.

On 25 October 2018, Finance Minister Bill Morneau tabled a Notice of Ways and Means Motion in Parliament. This motion is intended to provide “more help to Canadians most in need, including low-income workers, families, and children.”

On 26 October 2018, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD5.3 million for John J. Sark Memorial School, a school located in an indigenous community on Prince Edward Island. This investment will bring upgrades to school facilities and provide “spaces for Mi’kmaq language and culture education.”

On 29 October 2018, the Government of Canada introduced the Pay Equity Act. The legislation will ensure that women working in federally regulated workplaces will be fairly compensated for work.

---

of equal value.\textsuperscript{438} A Pay Equity Commissioner will be appointed to educate employers and employees about their rights under the new law, and enforce the new regulations of the Pay Equity Act.\textsuperscript{439}

On 14 November 2018, the Bank of Canada launched the Financial System Hub to promote “timely analysis and research on financial stability issues.”\textsuperscript{440} The Financial System Hub will aid in digitalizing the economy and promoting “a stable and efficient financial system.”\textsuperscript{441}

On 21 November 2018, the Department of Finance announced its plan to foster economic growth in its 2018 Fall Economic Statement: Investing in Middle Class Jobs.\textsuperscript{442} This plan includes measures to modernize federal regulations in order to sustain competitiveness, create a Social Finance Fund, and advance gender-based pay equity.\textsuperscript{443}

On 11 December 2018, the Government of Canada launched the Apprenticeship Incentive Grant for Women.\textsuperscript{444} By providing grants of up to CAD6,000 per year, this initiative is intended to incentivize the participation of women in Red Seal trades, where they are currently under-represented.\textsuperscript{445}

On 13 December 2018, the Department of Finance Canada welcomed the Royal Assent of Budget Implementation Act, 2018, No. 2.\textsuperscript{446} This plan includes the new Employment Insurance Parental Sharing Benefit, which will “encourage the broader participation of women in the workforce.”\textsuperscript{447} It also aims to build a strong middle class and “make it easier for businesses to compete and Canadians to succeed.”\textsuperscript{448}


\textsuperscript{442} 2018 Fall Economic Statement: Investing in Middle Class Jobs, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 21 November 2018. Access Date: 17 December 2018. https://www.fin.gc.ca/n18/18-

\textsuperscript{443} 2018 Fall Economic Statement: Investing in Middle Class Jobs, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 21 November 2018. Access Date: 17 December 2018. https://www.fin.gc.ca/n18/18-


\textsuperscript{446} Government’s Plan to Invest in the Middle Class Receives Royal Assent, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 17 December 2018. https://www.fin.gc.ca/n18/18-

\textsuperscript{447} Government’s Plan to Invest in the Middle Class Receives Royal Assent, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 17 December 2018. https://www.fin.gc.ca/n18/18-

\textsuperscript{448} Government’s Plan to Invest in the Middle Class Receives Royal Assent, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 17 December 2018. https://www.fin.gc.ca/n18/18-
On 18 December 2018, the Government of Canada announced the allocation of additional funding of up to CAD5 million to service providers across Canada over the next three years, in order to promote employment opportunities for newcomer women.\(^{449}\)

On 18 December 2018, Canada’s Minister of Natural Resources announced the allocation of more than CAD1.6 billion for workers and their families in Canada’s oil and gas sectors.\(^{450}\) This action will foster the competitiveness of Canada’s energy sector while providing employment programming to aid in training and skills development for workers to meet the changing needs of the labour market.\(^{451}\)

Canada has demonstrated efforts to comply with its commitment to monitoring market developments by introducing pro-competition regulation and advancing inclusive skill-based training programs. Furthermore, Canada has effectively utilized all three policy tools to stimulate job creation and prevent tax base erosion.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Zemin Liu**

### France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.

On 19 June 2018, at the ministerial meeting held in Schloss Meseberg outside Berlin, the German and French governments issued the “Meseberg Declaration.”\(^{452}\) Most notably, this declaration lays out joint proposals for advancing corporate tax harmonization within the European Union.\(^{453}\) These proposals were then presented by France and Germany to European Union agencies, including the Eurogroup and the Economic and Financial Affairs Council.\(^{454}\)

---


On 1 August 2018, the French Parliament voted on the law “From the Freedom to choose One’s Professional Future.” The law will come into force on 5 September 2018, and it requires companies to be transparent about gender wage pay gaps and implement equal pay between genders. The law introduces financial consequences for companies that fail to meet these obligations. Companies must comply with these regulations by 1 January 2019.

On 1 August 2018, Minister for the Economy and Finance Bruno LeMaire met with the Italian Minister of Economy and Finance, Giovanni Tria, to discuss economic and financial growth in France and Italy. Tria and LeMaire reiterated their commitment towards the “adoption of the European Commission’s proposal for a digital service by the end of 2018,” in order to promote greater efficiency in the collection of taxes. This meeting demonstrates France’s continued commitment to the digitalization of its economy and closing digital loopholes for tax evasion.

On 13 September 2018, President Emmanuel Macron unveiled plans for a digital service by the end of 2018, to join the digitalization of its economy. This plan includes expanding childcare to enable parents and caregivers to join the labour force.

On 18 September 2018, Minister for the Economy and Finance Bruno LeMaire introduced an action plan to ease regulations on small-and-medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This bill proposes various structural reforms. It will reduce taxes on SMEs, ease their ability to secure financing, and aid smaller companies in setting up online platforms to export their goods and services.

On 24 September 2018, the 2019 Finance Bill was presented to the Council of Ministers. A central aim of the bill was to tackle France’s high unemployment rate by implementing fiscal policy and structural reforms. The government committed to investing EUR2.5 billion in skills development.

---

459 Transcription de la présentation par la Président de la République de la stratégie nationale de prevention de lutte contre la pauvreté, Présidence de la République (Paris) 13 September 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/transcription-de-la-presentatio-par-le-president-de-la-republique-de-la-strategie-nationale-de-prevention-de-lutte-contre-la-pauvrete/
460 Transcription de la présentation par la Président de la République de la stratégie nationale de prevention de lutte contre la pauvreté, Présidence de la République (Paris) 13 September 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/transcription-de-la-presentatio-par-le-president-de-la-republique-de-la-strategie-nationale-de-prevention-de-lutte-contre-la-pauvrete/
and the reduction of unemployment.\textsuperscript{465} The government also committed EUR8 billion to aid job-training programs for disadvantaged youth, in response to rising poverty.\textsuperscript{466} Furthermore, the Finance Bill aims to make French companies more attractive and stimulate competition with various structural reforms.\textsuperscript{467} The Finance Bill includes cuts in corporate taxes and simplification of the tax system.\textsuperscript{468}

On 15 October 2018, the government of France launched the France Num initiative.\textsuperscript{469} The objective of the France Num initiative is to promote the digitalization of SMEs. The state will provide tools, funding, and resources to assist them with digitalization.\textsuperscript{470}

On 22 November 2018, Prime Minister Edouard Philippe unveiled a new support system to serve French territories with strong industrial bases.\textsuperscript{471} The government will allocate approximately EUR1.36 billion in 124 industrial territories and provide administrative, technical and human resources.\textsuperscript{472} The multi-faceted program is intended to stimulate job creation in local industries and attract investments in the sponsored territories.

France has demonstrated efforts towards monitoring developments in the labour and financial markets, implementing all policy tools to promote and sustain growth.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Matthew Kronberg}

\textbf{Germany: +1}

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.

On 19 June 2018, at the ministerial meeting held in Schloss Meseberg outside Berlin, the German and French governments issued the “Meseberg Declaration.”\textsuperscript{473} Most notably, this declaration lays

\begin{flushleft}
\end{flushleft}
out joint proposals for advancing corporate tax harmonization within the European Union.\textsuperscript{474} These proposals were then presented by France and Germany to EU agencies, including the Eurogroup and the Economic and Financial Affairs Council.\textsuperscript{475}

On 6 July 2018, Germany’s Federal Cabinet adopted the government draft of the 2019 federal budget and the financial plan to 2022.\textsuperscript{476} A total of EUR151.6 billion in investment spending is planned for the four years between 2019 to 2022, and a special focus will be placed on digitalization of the economy and education.\textsuperscript{477} Within the total spending, a special digital infrastructure fund of EUR2.4 billion will be allocated to support the expanding and upgrading of the broadband network and the implementation of the “digital compact for schools.”\textsuperscript{478} In addition, a total of EUR5.5 billion is planned to be spent on improving childcare facilities.\textsuperscript{479} The Federal government is also planning to provide roughly EUR1 billion in funding for training, job placement and labour market integration measures targeting the long-term unemployed population.\textsuperscript{480}

On 18 July 2018, the federal government adopted the “Key Points for a Federal Strategy on Artificial Intelligence,” which set out the government’s goals and fields of action for its artificial intelligence (AI) strategies.\textsuperscript{481} The fields of action include: “funding for research into and development of AI, the transfer of research findings into commercial use, the fostering of new AI-based business models and products, and policy measures to ensure that the changes on the labour and training market are shaped in a socially acceptable manner.”\textsuperscript{482} The Federal government is planning to run a nation-wide consultation process to finalize the AI Strategy, which will be presented at the 2018 Digital Summit in Nuremberg in December.\textsuperscript{483}

On 18 July 2018, the Federal Cabinet decided to set up the “Equal Living Standards” (Gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse) Commission, which comprises of Federal Ministers (such as Federal Minister for...
Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth), provincial government officials, and local associations. The mandate of this commission is to provide concrete strategies and proposals on how to ensure equal living standards across Germany. It particularly focuses on issues relating to infrastructure construction, social service provision, and labor participation.\(^{484}\)

On 10 August 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy released a statement to announce that “inter-company vocational training centers can receive higher grants for digital equipment,” and the Ministry will fund “up to 90% of [companies] investment … [in] … further and advanced training [of workers].”\(^{485}\) This initiative is designed to improve the quality of vocational training for employees in small and medium-sized enterprises.\(^{486}\)

On 22 August 2018, the Federal Cabinet announced its appointments to the newly-established advisory body, “the Digital Council.”\(^{487}\) This Council mainly comprises of experts in the fields of digital technologies, including academics and entrepreneurs. The Council will meet at least twice a year with the Chancellor and other members of the government. It is designed to facilitate public-private consultations about issues of digitalization.\(^{488}\)

On 29 August 2018, the Federal Cabinet decided to establish a new agency to promote breakthrough innovations.\(^{489}\) This agency will allow innovation stakeholders (especially universities, non-university research establishments, and companies) to freely pursue research that has the potential for breakthrough innovations.\(^{490}\) It will financially support innovation experts to translate their groundbreaking findings into marketable products. The overall purpose of this agency is to create new products, new business models and new high-quality jobs in Germany.\(^{491}\)

---


25 February 2019
On 5 September 2018, the Data Ethics Commission created by the Federal government began its operations. This Commission comprises of 16 experts from various fields such as law, computer science, and ethics. For the coming years, the commission’s tasks are to propose “ethical guidelines for making data policy and dealing with algorithms, artificial intelligence, and digital innovation and providing recommendations for action.”

On 7 November 2018, the Economic Affairs Ministry of the Federal Government hosted the 2018 Mittelstand-Digital Congress to facilitate public-private conversation around artificial intelligence and digitalization of the economy. The focus of this conversation is on how small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can benefit from artificial intelligence, as well as the potential challenges generated by digitalization.

On 26 September 2018, the “Equal Living Standards” Commission (Gleichwertige Lebensverhältnisse) began its operations. As Federal Minister of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth Franziska Giffey emphasizes, this Commission will be tasked with providing strategies to ensure universal access to social welfare programs across the entire country, especially access to education and job training.

On 13 November 2018, the Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women, and Youth, in partnership with the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, kicked off the second round of funding for the “Encouraging Youth in the Neighborhood” program. EUR97 million will be provided by the European Social Fund for Germany, and EUR4 million will be provided by the Federal Government. This funding will last for three and a half years, and it is

---

meant to provide assistance to socially disadvantaged young people in their transition from school to work through measures such as vocational training.500

On 16 November 2018, the Federal Cabinet adopted the Federal Government’s Artificial Intelligence Strategy.501 This strategy focuses on achieving the following objectives, including “accelerating the transfer of research findings to businesses, promoting the availability of skilled workers and experts, shaping the structural change in enterprises and on the labor market … deepening European and international cooperation on AI issues and fostering the societal dialogue on the opportunities and the impact of artificial intelligence.” 502 The German Government is planning to allocate approximately EUR3 billion between 2018 to 2025 in order to implement the Strategy.503

On 23 November 2018, the German Bundestag passed the 2019 budget plan, which was already adopted by the Federal Cabinet.504 Under this plan, a significant amount of funds will be used on “improving schools and childcare … training the long-term unemployed … developing digital infrastructure … [and] on promoting research and on digital education for the people.”505

Germany has made significant progress in monitoring market developments and supporting strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. In addition, it has also promoted digitalization of its economy, particularly through the adoption of new AI strategies, the establishment of new agencies for facilitating innovation and an increase in government investment in digital infrastructure. Finally, Germany has made tangible efforts to utilize all policy tools to achieve sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Yu Wen**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.

On 1 August 2018, the Italian Minister of Economy and Finance Giovanni Tria met with Bruno LeMaire, the French Minister for the Economy and Finance, to discuss economic and financial

---

growth in France and Italy. On 8 August 2018, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers implemented EU Directive 2016/1164 to combat tax avoidance. The adoption of this legislation will align Italy’s policies with European Union policies, thus more effectively discouraging tax avoidance within its own market. The Council also approved legislation regulating market abuse, which intends to discourage insider trading, market manipulation and illicit communication of insider information. This legislation better conforms with the EU’s existing legal framework and regulates the trade of financial instruments on multilateral trading facilities and organized trading systems, commodity markets and emissions markets.

On 15 August 2018, Minister of Economy and Finance Giovanni Tria made a statement in response to the tragic bridge collapse in Genoa. Tria stressed the importance of increasing public investment in public infrastructure and promoting intergovernmental cooperation. Tria’s statement affirms Italy’s continued commitment to utilizing fiscal policy to promote investment in high-quality infrastructure.

On 3 September 2018, the European Investment Fund and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti launched a guarantee program under the Cultural and Creative Sectors Guarantee Facility. The program amounts to EUR300 million in loans available to SMEs operating in the creative and cultural sectors.

On 27 September 2018, the government proposed its 2018 Budget Plan. It proposes the allocation of EUR300 million in loans available to SMEs operating in the creative and cultural sectors.

The budgetary draft plan proposed additional funding for technical and professional institutions, in order to increase training

---


25 February 2019
for professionals in industries for which there is high demand. In addition, the plan proposes the reduction of costs for start-ups and innovative small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).516

On 4 October 2018, Minister of Infrastructures and Transports Danilo Toninelli and President of the National Anti-Corruption Authority Raffaele Cantone signed a framework to enhance transparency between the two bodies.517 The framework is intended to reinforce transparency in public administrative practices, implementation of government contracts and lobbying by private entities.518 The framework highlights Italy’s commitment to implementing structural reforms in order to combat corruption in public administration.

On 15 October 2018, the Council of Ministers approved legislation to provide additional funding to start-ups researching blockchain technology with a venture capital fund provided by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti.519 Furthermore, the legislation will reduce the cost of start-ups and SMEs.520 This legislation promotes Italy’s commitment to building an inclusive financial market.

On 19 October 2018, the European Investment Fund (EIF) and Cassa di Risparmio di Bolzano–Südtiroler Sparkasse (CRB) announced an agreement with the objective of providing loans “on favourable terms to innovative SMEs and small mid-caps.”521 The EIF and CRB agreed on a EUR60 million portfolio that will support innovative businesses in Italy.522


Italy has demonstrated efforts to monitor developments in its financial markets and implement all policy tools in order to promote and sustain growth. However, it has not implemented any actions in building or fostering the continued development of its labour market.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Matthew Kronberg

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.

On 12 June 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held the 7th meeting of the Headquarters for Creating a Society in which All Women Shine at the Prime Minister’s Office. The Intensive Policy to Accelerate the Empowerment of Women 2018 introduced a new system that encourages male civil servants to take childcare leave. It also established corporate governance reforms to encourage the appointment of female executives. The government sought to strengthen measures against sexual harassment, and review the implementation of the Act on Promotion of Women’s Participation and Advancement in the Workplace.

On 29 June 2018, the National Diet passed the Act on Arrangement of Relevant Act on Promoting the Work Style Reform, which sought to equalize pay between regular and non-regular workers, cap overtime to 100 hours a month, and exempt white-collar workers from the overtime limit. In a press conference held at the Prime Minister’s Office, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated that the Act “makes diverse ways of working possible” and “enables people to work even when raising children or providing nursing care.”

On 12 July 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation agreed to loan approximately USD91 million to the Government of Turkmenistan to “provide financing for the Turkmen State Power Corporation to purchase a full set of facilities from the Sumimoto Corporation and construct a gas-fired power plant in Lebap Region.” This constitutes an investment in infrastructure that stimulates job creation.

On 27 July 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation agreed to loan approximately USD467 million to a long-term floating production, storage and offloading vessel chartering services for the Brazil state-owned oil company Petróleo Brasileiro S.A., in order to assist its development of the Mero oil field near the coast of Brazil. This constitutes an investment in infrastructure that stimulates job creation.

---

On 31 July 2018, the Ministry of Finance stated that its foreign exchange intervention operations for the period of 28 June 2018 to 27 July 2018 was JPY0.\textsuperscript{532} This constitutes restraint from using targeted exchange rates or currency devaluation for competitive purposes.

On 5 September 2018, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador agreed in principle on the bilateral tax convention.\textsuperscript{533} This Convention seeks to “eliminate double taxation and prevent international tax evasion and tax avoidance” and “promote mutual investments and economic exchanges between the two countries.”\textsuperscript{534}

On 5 September 2018, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador agreed in principle on the bilateral tax convention.\textsuperscript{533} This Convention seeks to “eliminate double taxation and prevent international tax evasion and tax avoidance.”\textsuperscript{534}

On 19 September 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation agreed to loan USD50 million to “environment-related projects focusing on renewable energy in Brazil.”\textsuperscript{535}

On 26 September 2018, Japan accepted the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting.\textsuperscript{536} This Convention seeks to eliminate double taxation and prevent international tax evasion and tax avoidance.\textsuperscript{537}

On 5 October 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held the 19th meeting of the Council on Investments for the Future at the Prime Minister’s Office.\textsuperscript{538} He indicated his intent to “increase labor productivity by proactively introducing technological innovations to workplaces” and collaborate with financial institutions to advance the adoption of cashless payment systems.\textsuperscript{539}

On 16 October 2018, in Madrid, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain signed the Convention for the Elimination of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance.\textsuperscript{540} This Convention seeks to “eliminate double taxation and prevent international tax evasion and tax avoidance” and “promote mutual investments and economic exchanges between the two countries.”\textsuperscript{541}


On 18 October 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation agreed to loan approximately USD604 million to the Jawa 1 Gas-to-Power Project in Indonesia. This loan seeks to provide financial support to “Japanese companies that invest in overseas infrastructure projects and operate and manage these facilities on a long-term basis.”

On 19 October 2018, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Croatia signed the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Croatia for the Elimination of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance in Zagreb. This Agreement seeks to “eliminate double taxation and prevent international tax evasion and tax avoidance” and “promote mutual investments and economic exchanges between the two countries.”

On 22 October 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held the 20th meeting of the Council on Investments for the Future at the Prime Minister’s Office. He indicated his intent to raise the age limit for continued employment beyond 65 years old, and to “secure employment opportunities for the elderly until they reach 70 years of age.” He further pledged to “personally take the lead in establishing a council inviting major corporations that are dedicated to expanding mid-career hires” to expand the employment of experienced workers.

On 23 October 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe attended a Ministerial Council meeting on the Employment of Persons with Disabilities in the Public Service. He requested his ministers to “ensure that everyone in [their] respective ministries and agencies is fully mindful about promoting the employment of persons with disabilities,” and take steps to prevent continued neglect of the statutory employment quota of persons with disabilities. He further emphasized the importance of “expanding opportunities for those with disabilities to demonstrate their motivation and abilities and play an active role, such as developing a new recruitment scheme for persons with disabilities, a system for moving up to full-time employee, and a system of supports for persons with disabilities at the workplace.”

---


25 February 2019
86
On 26 October 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation agreed to loan approximately USD60 million to the Comisión Federal de Electricidad of Mexico.552 This loan seeks to help “finance the purchase of Japanese equipment and services necessary for power development in Mexico.”553 This demonstrates an investment in high-quality infrastructure that stimulates job creation.

On 31 October 2018, the Ministry of Finance stated that its foreign exchange intervention operations for the period from 27 September 2018 to 29 October 2018 was JPY0.554 This constitutes continued restraint from using targeted exchange rates or currency devaluation for competitive purposes.

On 2 November 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation agreed to loan approximately USD227 million to the Gulf SRC Gas-Fired Combined Cycle Power Plant Project in Thailand.555 This loan seeks to provide financial support to “Japanese companies that invest in overseas infrastructure projects and operate and manage these facilities on a long-term basis.”556

On 28 November 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation agreed to loan approximately GBP743 million to the Moray East offshore wind power generation project in the United Kingdom.557 This loan seeks to provide financial support for the construction and operation of an offshore wind farm located 22 km off the coast of Moray, Scotland.558

On 29 November 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation agreed to loan approximately USD36 million to the Banco de la Nación Argentina.559 This loan seeks to “provide financial support to local companies in Argentina that require funding to purchase infrastructure-related equipment from Japanese companies and their overseas affiliates.”560

On 3 December 2018, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Argentine Republic agreed in principle on the tax convention between Japan and the Argentine Republic.561 This Convention seeks to “eliminate international double taxation and prevent tax evasion and tax

avoidance” and “promote mutual investments and economic exchanges between the two countries.\textsuperscript{562}

Japan has complied with its commitment to foster inclusive labour market development by promoting gender equality, encouraging female leadership and advancing equitable childcare leave policies. Japan has complied with its commitment to inclusive financial market development by seeking to promote digitalization of the economy via public-private initiatives on technological investments and cashless payment systems. It has also demonstrated efforts to utilize all policy tools to achieve sustainable growth.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Austin Zheng}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.

On 31 July 2018, Esther McVey, Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, announced an increase in funding to businesses that “provide extra employment support” for disabled people who have the greatest barriers to work.\textsuperscript{563} McVey announced: “we are committed to ensuring that disabled people have the necessary support to thrive in the workplace and … to reach their full potential.”\textsuperscript{564} This increased payment is expected to provide employment and support to an additional 2,000 disabled people across England, Scotland, and Wales.\textsuperscript{565}

On 1 August 2018, the Government Equalities Office (GEO) published the “What Works” guidance.\textsuperscript{566} The GEO provided recommendations to businesses with regards to improving the recruitment and progression of women and closing the gender pay gap through transparent salary negotiations. The implementation of the “What Works” guide will ensure that candidates have equal access to opportunities at work regardless of their gender.\textsuperscript{567} This demonstrates the UK’s commitment to building an inclusive labour market through the elimination of gender discrimination and the gender pay gap.

On 27 August 2018, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport announced the creation of a GBP1 million fund, the Digital Skills Innovation Fund. This fund is intended to boost the

The provision of digital skills across the country. The fund will be used to help women, disabled individuals, marginalized individuals and those living in low socioeconomic areas to "succeed in digital roles." In addition, another GBP400,000 from the Digital Inclusion Fund will also be utilized to "help older and disabled people acquire digital skills" since "it is crucial everyone is able to take advantage of digital technology," according to the Minister for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports Margot James.

On 19 September 2018, the House of Commons Treasury Committee published the final report of its investigation on the role of cryptocurrencies in the United Kingdom. The Committee recommended two ways of introducing regulation of crypto-assets, either by "incorporating crypto-asset activity into the existing regulation" or "designing a new framework of the regulation specifically for crypto-assets." The Committee urged the inclusion a “minimum issuance of ICOs [initial coin offerings] and the provision of crypto exchange services” in the regulatory framework for whichever method is selected. Moreover, the Committee recommended that the Government extend the Fifth Anti-Money Laundering direction and counter-terrorist financing rules to digital currencies as quickly as possible. This report and its conclusion indicated that the UK is moving towards introducing regulations on crypto-assets in the financial market.

On 27 September 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May announced a GBP840 million initiative to fund the upgrade of transport links in ten city regions across the UK. Theresa May stated, “these improvements to vital infrastructure will … empower local businesses to create more, better-paying jobs.”

On 1 October 2018, Chancellor of the Exchequer Phil Hammond announced a package of reforms intended to help businesses provide job training and promote cooperation within the private sector. The package will also invest in skills training to boost productivity in the changing economy, and it will enable small and medium-sized enterprises to leverage management expertise from larger

---

businesses. These reforms highlight the UK’s commitment towards fostering an inclusive financial market and ensuring that the labour force keeps pace with technological changes.

On 15 October 2018, the UK Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) partnered with the Science and Technology Facilities Council to construct a new building for Oxfordshire Advanced Skills (OAS) at the UKAEA’s Culham site. The new OAS centre allowed the agency to expand its current capacity and provide local firms with up to 350 well-trained technicians annually, in order to fill the gap of “badly-needed technical skills for the local economy.” This investment is intended to stimulate job creation and provide job-training to local residents in order to keep pace with technological changes.

On 17 October 2018, the Department for International Trade promoted a portfolio of seven new investment opportunities, totaling GBP2 billion. The investment will “create homes and jobs across the country,” according to Liam Fox, the International Trade Secretary.

On 22 October 2018, at the International Anti-Corruption Conference in Copenhagen, Secretary of the UK Department of International Development Penny Mordaunt announced the adoption of “wide-ranging measures to tackle corruption at home and abroad.” The UK Government will take the lead in launching an international campaign to promote transparency of company ownership as a “global norm.”

On 29 October 2018, Her Majesty’s Treasury published Budget 2018, which outlines changes to taxation and finances ahead of the new fiscal year. The Budget introduces several changes to the current tax system by extending taxation to off-payroll employees in the private sector, implementing a digital services tax on large businesses, and increasing investment in high-quality infrastructure(s).

On 31 October 2018, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport announced that GBP3 million in funding will be provided to digital skills training in Greater Manchester as a part of Budget 2018. This funding will ensure that people in Greater Manchester have the opportunity to acquire the digital skills they need to access jobs in the digital and technology sector.

---


On 4 November 2018, the Competition and Markets Authority and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy initiated new research on retailers’ price discrimination against online shoppers to ensure that “markets work fairly and in the interest of consumers.” This initiative demonstrates the UK’s continued effort to promote competition within the marketplace as a source of long-term growth.

On 15 November 2018, the President of the Board of Trade Liam Fox announced an investment of GBP240 million in Welsh energy and infrastructure projects, which will be promoted to international investors and generate “jobs … here in Wales and across the UK.”

On 16 November 2018, the Department for Education announced that it will distribute GBP22 million among 26 innovative partnerships through the Construction Skills Fund. The new hubs will train more than 17,000 people, as the national government works towards meeting its objective of training 158,000 new construction workers by 2023.

On 21 November 2018, the Education and Skills Funding Agency launched the “Opportunities Through Apprenticeships” project, which enables workers from disadvantaged communities to benefit from high-quality apprenticeship opportunities. Minister of State for Apprenticeships and Skills Anne Milton stated that the project will “provide people for all ages a great opportunity” to take up apprenticeships, “especially in growing engineering and ICT [information and communications technology] sectors.” The project demonstrates the UK’s commitment to labor market development, particularly to improving social mobility by providing high-quality education and training opportunities to all citizens.

On 22 November 2018, Minister for Disabled People, Health and Work Sarah Newton confirmed that the Work and Health Challenge Fund will provide a total of GBP3.9 million to 19 projects. These projects will assist disabled individuals in accessing advice and support in the labour market.

This financial support is provided in an effort to close the disability employment gap and build a more inclusive workforce.594

On 28 November 2018, the Department of Business Energy and Industrial Strategy announced a GBP3 million investment in the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund.595 Three new research projects will examine the potential of artificial intelligence technologies to “create new opportunities and improve services across the whole economy.”596

The United Kingdom has demonstrated efforts towards monitoring developments in the labour and financial markets and utilizing all policy tools to promote and sustain growth in an inclusive manner.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.

On 2 July 2018, the Department of Education announced that the Puerto Rico Department of Education will pilot a model to “equitably allocate local, state and federal resources based on student needs.”597 This system would help Puerto Rico allocate more resources to “low-income families, language learners and students in rural schools.”598

On 19 July 2018, President Donald J. Trump signed an Executive Order authorizing the establishment of the President’s National Council for the American Worker (PNCAW).599 PNCAW will develop recommendations regarding how the American government can provide skills training to the workforce, in order to ensure that its workforce remains competitive. PNCAW will also foster collaboration with the private sector to effectively deliver training programs.600

---


25 February 2019
92
On 31 July 2018, the Department of the Treasury released a report recommending improvements for U.S. firms to “more rapidly adopt competitive technologies, safeguard consumer data, and operate with greater regulatory efficiency.”

On 8 August 2018, the Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration announced the availability of up to USD100 million for Trade and Economic Transition National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs). The grants are intended to assist with job training and career services for dislocated workers who experienced “job loss or employer/industrial reorganization due to trade or automation.” DWGs subsidize the costs of job training provided by businesses in the private sector, in order to ensure that the workforce can remain competitive and keep pace with technological changes.

On 14 August 2018, the Department of Education announced a new federal assistance program totaling USD359.8 million. This program assists with the costs of education for students displaced by natural disasters in 20 states and the U.S. Virgin Island.

On 21 September 2018, the Department of Labor’s Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Industry Liaison Group. The MOU will support contractor education to further equal employment opportunities and align federal regulations.

On 24 September 2018, the Department of the Treasury announced new tax credit for paid family and medical leave. This tax credit will provide tax relief for qualified employees with compensation of less than USD72,000 in the prior year.

On 30 September 2018, the US, Canada, and Mexico reached an agreement on a new trilateral trade agreement known as the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement. The agreement will commit the parties to refrain from competitive currency devaluations. It will also introduce mechanisms to

---

review currency policy, once it enters into force.609 Furthermore, the agreement includes provisions to enforce anti-corruption laws and enhance government transparency.610

On 17 October 2018, Secretary of the Treasury Steven Mnuchin met with the Mexican Finance Minister, Jose Antonio Gonzalez Anaya, to discuss financial and economic issues between the US and Mexico.611 Mnuchin and Anaya signed a Memorandum of Understanding to update the Exchange Stabilization Agreement, a framework which promotes exchange rate stability and economic growth.612

On 19 October 2018, the Department of the Treasury issued proposed regulations pertaining to the tax benefits created by the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.613 The proposed incentives were designed to stimulate investment in designated Opportunity Zones and create further employment opportunities.

On 12 December 2018, President Donald Trump signed an Executive Order to establish the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council.614 This Council aims to “stimulate economic opportunity and mobility, encourage entrepreneurship, expand quality educational opportunities, develop and rehabilitate quality housing stock, and promote workforce development,” among other things.615 The Council will explore new ways to use public funds in order to stimulate economic growth in local economies, traditionally plagued by socioeconomic disadvantages.616

On 20 December 2018, the Department of the Treasury issued the National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing (National Illicit Finance Strategy).617 The National Illicit Finance Strategy assesses existing government efforts to combat illicit financial threats and explores improvements to aid financial institutions and government institutions in enforcing the strategy.618


25 February 2019
94
The strategy highlights the continued commitment of the United States to implementing structural reforms in order to address money laundering and terrorist financing.

The United States has demonstrated efforts to monitor developments in the labor and financial markets and implement all policy tools in order to promote and sustain growth.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continue monitoring market developments and using all policy tools to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that generates widespread prosperity.

On 15 June 2018, the European Investment Fund (EIF) and Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (BGK) announced that they will double their support for loans available to small Polish businesses and entrepreneurs. The new guarantee agreement brings the number of available loans to PLN4 billion, and aims to support “innovation, research, and development, entrepreneurship, growth and employment.”

On 19 June 2018, the EIF and seven banks of the Erste Group signed a guarantee agreement that will provide EUR50 million in loans for organizations “active in the education, health and social services sectors, or employing disadvantages, marginalized or vulnerable groups.” The loans will be available to socially-oriented organizations in Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Serbia.

On 19 June 2018, the European Union announced the launch of the External Investment Plan in Morocco. Under the plan, the EU will provide technical assistance and EUR4.1 billion in grants to

---


25 February 2019
support sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa with the goal of improving “business opportunities, enhancing job creation, private sector development, and inclusive growth.”

On 21 June 2018, the Council of the European Union reached an agreement on the general approach to improving “access to work-life balance arrangements” for parents and caregivers. The agreement sets new minimum standards for paternity leave, introduces caregiver’s leave, and extends the duration and eligibility of flexible working arrangements.

On 22 June 2018, the Council of the European Union agreed to strengthen administrative cooperation between the member states to reduce value added tax (VAT) fraud. The agreement also allows for “improved investigating coordination between tax administrations and law enforcement.”

On 28 June 2018, the European Council adopted its conclusion on jobs, growth, and competitiveness. The Council stated that it will “take work forward on the Commission proposal on digital taxation.”

On 4 July 2018, the EIF signed a new guarantee agreement with the Cooperative Bank of Thessaly, allowing the bank to provide entrepreneurs and young farmers with up to EUR7.5 million in loans.

On 9 July 2018, the President of the European Central Bank (ECB) announced that the ECB will be phasing out net asset purchases at the end of the year. While ending quantitative easing, the bank will continue to implement expansionary monetary policy.

On 11 July 2018, the European Commission decided to activate the enhanced surveillance framework that allows for “close monitoring of the economic, fiscal and financial situation” in Greece. Since Greece has completed the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) programme, the

---


framework does not include any new reforms. However, the framework is a monitoring and early risk identification tool designed to “build confidence with markets, investors and companies.”

On 12 July 2018, the EIF signed a guarantee agreement with Bank Polska Kasa Opieki. The agreement will make an additional PLN1.2 billion in loans available to Polish start-ups and small businesses.

On 21 July 2018, the European Investment Bank (EIB) made an agreement with Banco Santander to make EUR500 million in loans available to Spanish small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The EIB will contribute EUR250 million towards the program with the goal of “stimulating economic growth and job creation.”

On 26 July 2018, the ECB president confirmed that the ECB was not using monetary policy tools to impact the exchange rate, thus complying with its commitment of “abstaining from competitive devaluations.”

On 7 August 2018, the European Investment Fund signed a guarantee agreement with ALTUM, a state-owned development institution of Latvia. The agreement will provide 600 micro-entrepreneurs with access to loans “at a reduced interest rate with lower collateral requirements.”

On 3 September 2018, the European Investment Fund and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti launched a guarantee program under the Cultural and Creative Sectors Guarantee Facility, comprised of EUR300 million in loans available to SMEs operating in creative and cultural sectors.

On 12 September 2018, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker delivered the State of the Union Address. In the address, the European Commission underlined the need for “stronger anti-money laundering supervision,” and proposed amendments to the European Banking Authority (EBA). These amendments will concentrate on the financial sector’s “anti-money laundering

powers” within the EBA, and improve coordination between Member State anti-money laundering authorities by establishing a new permanent committee.642

On 27 September 2018, the EIF announced a new counter-agreement with BGK under the Cultural and Creative Sectors Guarantee Facility. This agreement will allow the BGK to provide PLN525 million in loans to companies in Poland’s cultural and creative sectors that are currently underserved.643

On 11 October 2018, the EIF and Bank Polska Kasa Opieki Leasing S.A announced an agreement that will generate up to PLN1.5 million in loans for Polish SMEs under the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.644 The EIF also signed a guarantee agreement with Banque et Caisse d’Épargne de l’État to make EUR40 million in loans available for SMEs in Luxemburg.645

On 19 October 2018, the EIF and Cassa di Risparmio di Bolzano — Südtiroler Sparkasse (CRB) announced an agreement intended to provide loans “on favourable terms to innovative SMEs and small mid-caps.”646 The EIF and CRB agreed on a EUR60 million portfolio that will support innovative businesses in Italy.647

On 23 October 2018, the European Commission presented the Work Programme for 2019, outlining its top priorities for the coming year.648 The European Commission is committed to keeping the EU “on a stable and sustainable growth path” with concrete proposals to be outlined in the next Multiannual Financial Framework, which will focus on “youth unemployment, migration, security, the technological and digital transformation as well as the transition to a more sustainable, low-carbon economy.”649 The European Commission is also committed to delivering reforms to create

“fair and efficient taxation” suitable for the digital economy. One of the European Commission’s top priorities is reaching an agreement on the pan-European Personal Pension Product and European Market infrastructure reforms that will improve “EU’s financial supervisory architecture.” The programme reaffirms the European Commission’s commitment to establishing a European Labour Authority and finalizes the European Accessibility Act, which serves to guarantee “high social standards and workers’ protection” and provide people with disabilities “equal right to participate fully in society and labour market.”

On 24 October 2018, the European Commission published the Erasmus+ Program Guide and a call for proposals for the Erasmus+ programme. The Commission announced that it “launch[ed] a pilot program supporting six European University alliances” with an aim to “promote a strengthened European identity while boosting excellence and helping to make European higher education institutions more competitive.”

On 25 October 2018, the European Commission approved EUR243 million under the LIFE programme. The programme finances environmentally friendly projects and aims to facilitate the EU’s “transition to a more sustainable and low carbon future.”

On 26 October 2018, the EIF and the Helenos Funds signed a capacity-building agreement under the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation. Under the agreement, EUR25 million will be invested in 25 microfinance institutions and social finance providers that “promote social fairness equal opportunities and access to the labour market.”

On 6 November 2018, the EIF announced that with the support of InnovFin Equity and COSME EFG, a total of EUR190 million will be invested in Vallis Capital Partners and Mustard Seed Maze equity funds. These Portuguese funds will provide financing for social enterprises as well as SMEs.

---


On 8 November 2018, the European Commission decided to refer Luxembourg to the Court of Justice of the EU for “not completely implementing EU anti-money laundering rules.” The decision was made because Luxemburg did not transpose the 4th Anti-Money Laundering Directive into national law. The European Commission also adopted an opinion requiring a Maltese anti-money laundering supervisor to take additional measures to fully comply with the 4th Anti-Money Laundering Directive.

On 15 November 2018, the EIF signed two guarantee agreements with the Finnish bank Oma Säästöpankki Oyj. The agreements will make EUR40 million in loans available to Finish micro-entrepreneurs, including EUR10 million in loans for social enterprises.

On 19 November 2018, the EIB signed an agreement with Bankia to each contribute EUR25 million in available loans to Spanish SMEs, in order “to encourage them to give jobs to unemployed young people.”

On 21 November 2018, the EIF and Austria Wirtschaftsservice signed a counter-guarantee agreement that makes an additional EUR48 million in loans available to innovative SMEs in Austria.

On 23 November 2018, the European Commission announced two cooperation programmes that will promote sustainable development and inclusive education policies in Central Asia. With a budget of EUR88 million, one program will support the private sector, investments, environmental protection, and promote the rule of law in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. An additional programme will provide EUR36 million to support “effective and inclusive education policies in Kyrgyzstan.”

On 26 November 2018, the EIF and the European Fund for Strategic Investment announced a EUR10 million investment in Creas Impacto and EUR3 million in Equity4Good. These two

---


Spanish funds will provide funding for social enterprises that focus on sustainability, education, health, and inclusion.669

On 27 November 2018, the EIF signed an agreement with Italian Banca Popolare Sant’Angelo that will make EUR10 million in loans available to micro-entrepreneurs.670 The agreement is a part of the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation, which focuses on start-ups, women, and young people.671

On 27 November 2018, the European Commission announced a EUR474 million co-operation package for Afghanistan.672 As a part of the package, EUR311 million will be devoted to supporting reforms in Afghanistan, focusing on “public sector reform and the fight against corruption; basic service delivery and gender equality; public financial management and macro-economic stability.”673

On 30 November 2018, the European Commission approved the disbursement of the first EUR500 million to Ukraine as a part of the new Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA), which brings the total amount of assistance to EUR3.3 billion.674 The MFA programme supports structural reforms in Ukraine, but it is conditional upon the “implementation of specific policy measures” in the areas of anti-corruption, finance, banking, and social policy.675

On 5 December 2018, the European Parliament and the European Council reached a provisional agreement on the EU’s budget for the upcoming year.676 The budget allocates EUR80.5 billion to “boosting the European economy, employment and competitiveness,” EUR 2.8 billion to Erasmus+ educational programmes, and EUR350 million to the Youth Employment Initiative.677

On 6 December 2018, the EU announced that it will allocate EUR125 million in funding to Sahel countries.678 The new funding available for Sahel countries will be used for development projects to improve “resilience and social cohesion.”679

On 7 December 2018, the EIF reached an agreement with Croatian Privredna Banka Zagreb. The agreement will make EUR25 million of loans available to Croatian small and mid-cap enterprises with the goal to facilitating expansion, innovation, and job creation.

On 11 December 2018, the European Commission outlined detailed steps for a transition to new VAT rules. The new measures aim to improve VAT collection for e-commerce and reduce VAT fraud as well as to prepare the Member States and e-businesses for the new rules that come into force in 2021.

The European Union has demonstrated efforts to monitor developments markets and utilize all policy tools, both in the EU and abroad, to promote and sustain growth.

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

Analyst: Bogdan Stovba

---


5. Labour and Employment: Skills and Education

“We are resolved to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.”

_G7 Charlevoix Leaders’ Communiqué_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

Following the rapid technological change in recent years, G7 members need to ensure that all citizens are equipped to keep up with the demands of a changing labour market. It is vital for every citizen to “contribute to, and share in, economic success” as it helps in maximizing economic prosperity.683

In particular, G7 members aim to promote the culture of lifelong learning for all generations of workers.684 This practice has been encouraged by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Education Ministers since 1996, with an emphasis on improving competencies for all “from cradle to grave.”685 The OECD stresses that all types (“formal,” “non-formal” and “informal”) of learning should be recognized.686 The importance of diverse learning methods tailored to different stages and groups of people has always been a key priority as well.687

The OECD has also put much emphasis on the importance of apprenticeship and vocational learning, with studies and country reviews carried out by the Vocational Education and Training and Adult Learning Team.688 Apprenticeships, which typically combine state-funded off-the-job education with work placements, are found to be “a worthwhile investment both for employers and

---

individuals” and vocational training can aid the integration of immigrants. These sentiments are echoed in the G7 Charlevoix Leaders’ Communiqué as the members commit to developing innovative new approaches and create opportunities that improve employers engagement.

As part of the plan to provide market-driven training, the G7 Charlevoix Leaders’ Communiqué stresses the expansion of training for girls and women in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics. This connects with the top priority of gender equality during Canada’s G7 Presidency, which aims to increase women’s access to good quality jobs. The mission to support female labour participation is also a major priority highlighted in the International Monetary Fund Annual Report in 2017, as it can lead to growth in gross domestic product.

This commitment to preparing workers for emerging technologies builds on previous G7 commitments. At the G7 Taormina Summit in 2017, G7 members agreed on a People-Centered Action Plan on Innovation, Skills, and Labor, with emphasis on challenges brought by the Next Production Revolution (NPR), which are changes that will affect the production process. The Taormina Summit was the first G7 summit to address NPR. While the Charlevoix Leaders’ Communiqué does not mention the NPR, it should be remarked that the phrase “new world of work” carries similar meaning. The G7 Research Group measured compliance to provide stability in the labour force and found an average compliance score of +0.50 or 75 percent.

In June 2018, the G7 Charlevoix Summit’s commitment to economic growth through labour and employment policies was articulated in the Charlevoix Commitment on Equality and Economic Growth document, which was endorsed by the Leaders of the G7. This is part of the commitment to “eradicate poverty, advance gender equality, foster income equality, ensure better access to financial resources and create decent work and quality of life for all.”

**Commitment Features**

G7 members are “resolved to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.”

---


The commitment is broken into two sections where the G7 member: 1) resolved to ensure all workers have access to the skills necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies; and 2) resolved to ensure all workers have access to the education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

“Emerging technologies” has a resulting definition that “identifies five attributes that feature in the emergence of novel technologies. These are 1) radical novelty, 2) relatively fast growth, 3) coherence, 4) prominent impact, and 5) uncertainty and ambiguity.” This includes fields such as artificial intelligence, 3D printing, blockchain, Internet of Things, etc.

For the first component, “to ensure” suggest a pledge to the commitment and is defined as “to make something certain to happen.” Access should be interpreted to mean “the right to obtain or make use of the entity in reference.”

The effectiveness of “skills” development and training can be measured by employment to population ratio by skill level. Employment to population ratio and incidence of involuntary part-time work can be used to capture full economic participation. Thus, actions that count toward compliance must have an explicit impact on improving the well-being of the population. For the purpose of this report, such improvements should be reflected by measures of economic prosperity that present a comprehensive picture.

Furthermore, other than measures that directly impact the skills and knowledge of workers, G7 members should also have tax systems that reduce inequality and support labour market participation. Changes can be done to the tax burdens such that workers are incentivized. Other potential adjustments to the welfare system that can protect workers who are affected by technological changes include changes to social insurance programmes e.g. unemployment benefits. These skills and education should also account for the changing terrain and the “new world” in which they refer, which includes skillsets in the emerging field of artificial intelligence and computer technology skills as well as other emerging technologies.

The goal of the second part of the commitment is to prepare all workers for innovation and emerging technologies. By committing to help citizens “adapt” to the emerging technologies, G7 members need to ensure that the skills and knowledge of job seekers can be adjusted to suit the new conditions and needs of the ever-changing labour market. This builds the foundation towards allowing all citizens to “prosper,” which means they can succeed in material terms.

Other than reforms and policies carried out by the governments of the G7 members, efforts done through collaborations with different parties and stakeholders to improve the workforce count as compliance. Such collaborations can be with businesses, civil society organizations or educational partners. Note that both the government and the collaboration partner have to be involved in order for the action to be considered as compliance, either through financial support, exchange of knowledge or other forms of collaborations.

---


The difference between “skills” and “education” in this commitment is dictated by the nature of the knowledge that they acquire. “Skills” can be transferable from various experiences in order for one to propose in the new world of technology, whereas “education” alludes to a type of formal instruction in the field of technology that will aid workers to excel in this cutting-edge technology occupations.

For full compliance, the G7 member must ensure workers have access to the skills AND education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies. For both skills and education, this includes skill set transference as well as formal education on the new technologies. These emerging technologies can include but are not limited to artificial intelligence, 3D printing, blockchain and Internet of Things where to prosper must be accounted for in material terms.

Partial compliance is awarded when G7 member ensures either that workers have access to the skills OR the education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies. Compliance to either the former or latter will result in a 0. Non-compliance is when the G7 member doesn’t ensure workers have access to the skills OR the education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member does not ensure all workers have access to the skills NOR education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member ensures all workers have access to the skills OR education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member ensures all workers have access to the skills AND education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lead Analyst:** Wilkey (Weiqin) Rong  
**Compliance Director:** Tacye Hong

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

On 14 June 2018, the Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Labor, Patty Hajdu, announced that the government of Canada will fund CAD2.8 million to Trucking Human Resources Canada through the Sectoral Initiatives Program, to develop the sectoral labour market information needed to help the trucking and logistics industry take advantage of opportunities created by e-
commerce. The project will develop bilingual tools to help employers recruit and retain employees from untapped labour pools.

On 27 June 2018, Minister Patty Hajdu and Christina Gray, Albert’s Minister of Labour, announced that the governments of Canada and Alberta have signed agreements where Canada will provide the province with over CAD1.7 billion over six years to invest in Albertan workers. This is an increase in funding of nearly CAD500 million over the period, compared to previous funding levels. This increase means that about 124,000 more Alberta workers will benefit than before. The agreement will provide apprenticeship training, academic upgrading, English as a second language, etc. to prepare for the innovation-driven economy.

On 27 June 2018, the governments of Canada and Northwest Territories signed agreements that will see Canada provide over CAD46 million over six years to invest in Northwest Territories workers. These agreements represent an increase in funding of nearly CAD4 million over the period, compared to previous funding levels, and helping an estimated 1,300 more workers in Northwest Territories.

---


Territories over the six years. This will allow under-represented groups to have access to have upskilling and academic upgrading to adapt to the economy.

On 16 July 2018, the Minister of Science and Minister of Sport and Persons with Disabilities, Kirsty Duncan, announced that the Government of Canada will invest CAD29.7 million of Collaborative Research and Training Experience grants to provide students with training programs for the job of the new world, along with grants to 18 Canadian research teams to collaborate with global networks.

On 3 August 2018, the Government of Canada announced that it will provide tools and skills training to workers in Newfoundland and Labrador to create more job opportunities and to help workers thrive in the new world of innovative technology.

On 3 August 2018, the Government of Canada announced that it will collaborate with small businesses and not-for-profit organizations to offer 1,200 internship positions to post-secondary graduates to help them develop the digital and problem-solving skills needed in the changing world of technology.

On 21 August 2018, Minister Patty Hajdu announced that the federal government will provide over CAD835,000 to the Cowichan Valley Youth Services Society for its Youth Employment Mentorship Program, where youth will have the opportunity to gain job skills and work experiences.

On 30 August 2018, Minister Patty Hajdu announced that the government of Canada will invest CAD166,000 to Carpenters Local 1669 Training Centre to upgrade its equipment, such that key groups e.g. women and people with disabilities, can train with up-to-date resources.

---


On 18 September 2018, Minister Patty Hajdu announced that the federal government will subsidize over CAD1.5 million to the Native Education College for the Essential Skills for Aboriginal Business project. The project aims to increase literacy and employment skills of aboriginal people by providing training models that “combin[e] employability skills, literacy, and essential skills training and workplace simulation activities.”

On 21 September 2018, the Government of Canada announced that it will provide up to CAD618,000 to the Ontario provincial government to launch the Ontario Electrical League for the Consortia Pilot Project. The program will provide apprentice training to teach workers in the electrical sector necessary skills in meeting the needs of today’s labour market.

On 9 October 2018, the Minister of Education, Workforce Development and Labor, Patty Hajdu, announced that the government will invest CAD25 million in the Creative Destruction Lab at the University of Toronto’s Rotman School of Management to help young entrepreneurs venture business investment and opportunity in innovative technology and to help develop women’s leadership and representation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields.

On 19 October 2018, the Government of Canada announced it will provide up to CAD49.9 million funding to ArcelorMittal Canada Inc, to support up to 4,700 middle-class jobs in Ontario and 1,700 jobs in Quebec by helping the company to modernize its equipment.

On 25 October 2018, the Government of Canada announced that it will provide a CAD8 million funding to the Niagara Peninsula Aboriginal Area Management Board to facilitate the Government of Canada’s Adult Learning, Literacy and Essential Skills Program and the Skills and Partnership


725 Government of Canada invests in Creative Destruction Lab at the University of Toronto’s Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto Rotman School of Management (Toronto) 9 October 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018. http://www.rotman.utoronto.ca/Connect/MediaCentre/NewsReleases/20181009?fbclid=IwAR2Xk1nLizuOA701aiDe0HHbp4mDdwwYj36L3dFek180_7-gxTG6CH4Y.

726 Government announces support for 6,400 Canadian steel workers in Ontario and Quebec, Ministry of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (Hamilton) 19 October 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018.
Fund, which help Indigenous youth across southern Ontario to gain work experiences in tourism, hospitality, and the building trades as well as necessary skills and job trainings in these fields.726

On 12 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced funding to the YMCA of Simcoe/Muskoka to facilitate its Youth Quest project that will help 600 young Canadians gain skills and job training through work experience in construction, manufacturing, retail/wholesale, accommodation, and food service, and general office/customer service fields.727

On 28 November 2018, the Government of Canada released its Fall Economic Statement 2018, where it proposed to establish a Social Finance Fund that will help to create more jobs and build a more equal job market in Canada.728 The Government of Canada aims to finance CAD755 million over the next 10 years into establishing the Social Finance Fund, that will contribute to helping non-profit organizations and increasing job opportunities among the middle-class.729

On 3 December 2018, the Government of Canada announced funding to the Women Entrepreneurship Knowledge Hub, which “ensur[es] women entrepreneurs and the organizations that support them will have the information they need to increase participation of women in the economy.”730 The Minister of Small Business and Export Promotion Mary Ng announced that the Government of Canada will invest nearly CAD9 million over the next three years into the program to facilitate women participation and women entrepreneurship in Canada.731

On 3 December 2018, the Ministry of Innovation, Science and Economic Development announced the Regional Economic Growth through Innovation program, where it will fund Canada’s Regional Development Agencies to fund businesses through development stages and to create an inclusive ecosystem that will help businesses thrive in the changing world of innovative technologies.732

On 3 to 5 December 2018, the Government of Canada announced its agreement with the provincial governments of Nunavut, New Brunswick, and Manitoba to provide funding from the federal


government to help increase workers benefit and jobs and skills training to workers, especially minorities such as people with disabilities, women, and Indigenous peoples to stay in the job field and to thrive in their work in the changing world of technology.\textsuperscript{733,734,735}

On 6 December 2018, Canada held the G7 Conference on Artificial Intelligence, where Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced the Government of Canada will invest up to CAD230 million for the AI-Powered Supply Chains Supercluster, which will create more than 16,000 jobs over the next 10 years.\textsuperscript{736}

Canada has demonstrated its compliance by providing funds to provincial governments and organizations to create skills training programs, increasing funding to apprentice programs in various sectors of work, such that various underrepresented groups in the labour market, e.g. women, Indigenous people and those with disabilities, can have the skills and education to adapt and prosper in the changing economy.

Thus, Canada receives a score of $+1$.

\textit{Analyst: Jijun Meng}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

On 14 June 2018, the Minister of Labour, Muriel Pénicaud unveiled plans for the development of a program to promote innovation amongst vulnerable people in the employment market.\textsuperscript{737} This comes as the next stage in the Skills Investment Plan, which aims to train two million unemployed people over the next five years.\textsuperscript{738} By focusing on developing skills related to innovation and local

\begin{footnotes}
\textsuperscript{733} Governments of Canada and Nunavut announce agreements to give workers the tools they need to find and keep good jobs, Ministry of Employment and Social Development Canada (Gatineau) 3 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018.


\end{footnotes}
On 19 June 2018, the National Assembly provisionally adopted a proposed law on the Liberty to Choose One’s Professional Future. The proposal makes explicit reference towards ensuring a developing economy through innovation. The main focus of the law is that employees will have the capacity to work on international secondments. This fosters greater global sharing of techniques and skills and allows workers to develop their own skills in emerging areas of technology while abroad.

On 21 June 2018, the France Stratégie (French Strategic Department) published a report on the different mechanisms to bring Blockchain technology to France. The main recommendations proposed by the working group on Blockchain focus on the need for interdisciplinary research and training development.

On 21 June 2018, Prime Minister Édouard Philippe announced France’s plans to invest in industrial research in technological and economic sectors while visiting the M2P Technological Research Institute. The plan consists of a commitment of EUR 57 billion in areas such as skills training in innovation as well as in alternative energy sources research and industry innovation. Part of the funding will also go towards technology start-ups to ensure that they have access to the support needed to remain competitive and to grow their “innovation ecosystems.”

On 10 July 2018, Prime Minister Édouard Philippe announced plans to develop multidisciplinary training for students to enhance their expertise in bioproduction and bio-informatics. He also

---


revealed new funding opportunities for biotechnology startups to pursue their research, especially in collaborative settings.\(^{749}\)

On 10 July 2018, during the debate on the bill reforming apprenticeship and vocational training in the Senate, Minister of Labour Muriel Pénicaud announced that the government is considering the creation of a long-term unemployment benefit.\(^{750}\) This would be complemented by other assistance programs such as potential apprenticeships in developing economic sectors.\(^{751}\)

On 1 August 2018, Bruno Le Maire, France’s Minister of Economy, met with Luigi Di Maio, Italy’s Minister of Economic Development to discuss the industrial cooperation between two countries as well as the strategy of economic development at the bilateral level.\(^{752}\) Two leaders agreed that a more ambitious European industrial policy is required to generate more jobs and increase competitiveness in the international field.\(^{753}\) They discussed the need for French and Italian industries to implement technologies of the future and bring them to the forefront of innovation.\(^{754}\) In the meeting, France and Italy highlighted that they will be working together on key projects like innovative textile, microelectronics as well as artificial intelligence.\(^{755}\) Additionally, different financial models for investment have been discussed in order to support the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises.\(^{756}\) On 24 September 2018, two Ministers met again at the Friends of Industry Conference in Paris and further discussed the objectives mentioned above.\(^{757}\)


\(^{752}\) Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.


\(^{753}\) Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.


\(^{754}\) Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.


\(^{755}\) Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.


\(^{756}\) Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.


\(^{757}\) Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.

On 1 October 2018, the Minister of Labour, Muriel Pénicaud, announced a plan to facilitate the professional integration of refugees. The Minister of Labour stated that the initial funding of the program will be EUR 15 million and will aim to help 4,000–5,000 refugees by 2019. The plan aims to ensure the successful transition of migrant refugees into the modern French economy.

On 2 October 2018, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation announced the Year of Chemistry which focuses on a series of events recognized the contributions of chemistry towards societal and economic development. The program promotes scientific and technical culture to audiences of all ages. There will also be a round table on the links between chemistry, education, research, and industry.

On 6 October 2018, the Ministry of Education launched the 6th year of Code Week France. The program consists of six introductory workshops on computer programming offered across 50 schools to help foster the development of digital skills. This year, the Ministry of Education partnered with several groups such as the League of Education, Columbus and Libraries Without Borders to provide code initiation workshops. Other events were held across the country for young people, parents and teachers alike.

On 18 October 2018, the Ministry of Education’s new platform, www.monstagedetroisieme.fr, went live. The platform aims to connect students and local companies through a variety of internship programs.

---

schemes to provide preparation for students entering the modern French labour market. The early provision of internships is enabled by the French government’s large-scale mobilization of companies across a variety of fields.

On 25 October 2018, Prime Minister Édouard Philippe convened the 2nd Interministerial Committee on Disability. One of the five priorities is to fund start-ups working on technological aids for people with disabilities and employing artificial intelligence in a socially conscious way and thus provide important access to funding and expertise to further foster innovation in this field.

On 11 November 2018, the French Government launched Paris Digital Week, bringing together academics, industry and civil society representatives to participate in workshops and seminars on developing plans to tackle digital challenges. Hundreds of innovative projects were presented and special focus was given to developing youth involvement in these areas. The GovTech summit that took place on November 12 especially worked on developing plans to support the new European ecosystem of innovators and fostered collaboration between government agencies and start-ups.

France has demonstrated care to furthering both access to skills and education needed for its labour market in order to prosper in the new age filled emerging technologies. This was seen through programs like the sixth year of Code Week France and plan to facilitate the professional integration of refugees.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ioana Burtea*

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

---


On 12 June 2018, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research held the first symposium of the Cliché-free Initiative in Berlin, where panel sessions and job orientations took place to encourage young women and men to explore their career option.\textsuperscript{774}

On 18 July 2018, the Federal Cabinet of Germany passed a law amendment on creating opportunities for long-term unemployed individuals.\textsuperscript{775} Germany will offer employment assistance on the job for newly employed individuals to get used to the new working environment as part of the program alongside with government subsidy.\textsuperscript{776}

On 10 August 2018, the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy announced the German government will increase the subsidy of inter-company vocational training centers to fully digitalize their equipment in order to help prepare SMEs and workers for the digitalized world.\textsuperscript{777} State Secretary Dr. Ulrich Nussbaum mentioned that the nation-wide network of centers would help SMEs and the craft sector “keep pace with changes.”\textsuperscript{778}

On 22 October 2018, the German Patent and Trade Mark Office along with “SINGA Deutschland,” “LOK StartupCampt” and “Start-Up Your Future” provided a conference on information about the intellectual property to migrants and refugees wishing to start companies in Germany.\textsuperscript{779} The conference shared information on intellectual property to SME entrepreneurs with immigration background and migrants and refugees who wish to become start-up entrepreneurs hoping to engage them in meaningful conversations and spread information for them to achieve success in Germany.\textsuperscript{780}

On 2 October 2018, Germany adopted a new immigration law that allows companies to recruit more skilled foreign workers, stop the priority requirement that insist companies to choose German workers first in the pool of candidates, and encourages foreign graduates and workers with vocational training to come to Germany and gain work experience.\textsuperscript{781}


On 16 November 2018, Germany adopted its Artificial Intelligence Strategy, with the goals of “making Germany and Europe global leaders on the development and use of AI technologies and securing Germany’s competitiveness in the future, safeguarding the responsible development and use of AI which serves the good of society, and integrating AI in society in ethical, legal, cultural and institutional terms in the context of a broad societal dialogue and active political measures.”

The federal government will invest EUR3 billion to promote innovation in the private sector by sending AI instructors to SMEs to support enterprises in learning the technology.

The federal government will also “strengthen AI research and education at higher education institutions … [and] promote the transfer of AI to businesses and society.”

On 19-20 November 2018, the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs took the opportunity of Inclusion Days to discuss and facilitate learning among people with disabilities on how digitalization could help them in terms of their work and in their workplace.

On 26 November 2018, the Federal Minister of Education and Research, Thomas Rachel, launched a support program of the Vocational Training Program to train workers in terms of foreign language skills and other key skills necessary to thrive in the workplace and to allow international participation in this program. The federal government will provide funding of EUR3 million in 2019 and more in 2020 and 2021 to support international mobility and more worker participation in the support program.

On 7 December 2018, the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs began to receive applications for new projects for the 2019 funding period of the Participation Fund. Eligible projects include

---

further training for self-employment organizations and work exchange opportunities, where accepted project will receive EUR6,000 per year.\textsuperscript{789}

Germany is providing financial support to allow long-term unemployed individuals and those in certain sectors to have the skills necessary to prosper in the new world of work. Germany is also passing legislation to allow foreign workers and vocational training students to gain work experience in Germany under a selection process without bias. Germany is providing funding for skill training and work experience projects. Therefore, Germany fully complies with the commitment.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Jijun Meng}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to ensure all workers have access to skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

On 23 July 2018, Sant’Anna School Biorobotics Institute researchers have announced their involvement with two projects, funded by Regional Operational Program of the European Regional Development Fund 2020.\textsuperscript{790} The projects will aim to enhance productivity in the healthcare system through digital technology development and automation research.\textsuperscript{791} The projects Congelamento Robotico Sicuro di sacche di plasma and Central Automated Process for Sterilization Units in a Lean Activity will take place at Sant-Anna School’s Competence Centre. Competence centres are also part of the larger national strategy of Industria 4.0.\textsuperscript{792}

On 1 August 2018, Luigi Di Maio, Italy’s Minister of Economic Development met with Bruno Le Maire, France’s Minister of Economy, to discuss the industrial cooperation between two countries as well as the strategy of economic development at the bilateral level.\textsuperscript{793} Two leaders agreed that a more ambitious European industrial policy is required to generate more jobs and increase competitiveness in the international field.\textsuperscript{794} They discussed the need for French and Italian industries to implement


On 14 September 2018, Italy’s Ministry of Economic Development launched a call for applicants to set up a group of experts for the drafting of a national strategy on artificial intelligence (AI).\footnote{Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/en/202-news-english/2038466-italy-and-france-bilateral-meeting-on-economic-development-and-industrial-cooperation.} Luigi Di Maio, the Minister of Economic Development, has announced that the group will be composed by; ten representing enterprises operating in the field of AI; ten representing research centres, academics, think-tanks; ten representing the labour market, the professions, the third sector, the consumers and in general the civil society; as well as the Minister’s representatives.\footnote{Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/en/202-news-english/2038466-italy-and-france-bilateral-meeting-on-economic-development-and-industrial-cooperation.} The National Strategy plan will address policies and tools in order to coordinate and strengthen the research in the AI field, attract talents and develop business as well as promote public and private investments in AI.\footnote{Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/en/202-news-english/2038466-italy-and-france-bilateral-meeting-on-economic-development-and-industrial-cooperation.} Once drafted, the package will be submitted to public consultation.\footnote{Italy and France, bilateral meeting on economic development and industrial cooperation, Italy Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 1 August 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/en/202-news-english/2038466-italy-and-france-bilateral-meeting-on-economic-development-and-industrial-cooperation.}

fields. Senior representatives of the London and Rome governments, including the British Deputy Prime Minister David Lidington and the Undersecretary of State at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers Giancarlo Giorgetti were also present at the event. The conference included many workshops, panels, and debates regarding the effects of AI on the economy, definition, and creation of the future of work, ways to bridge together education and workers’ skills, as well as innovation investments.

On 4 October 2018, an award ceremony for the best digital projects developed by high schools in the provinces of Biella and Vercelli was held. The event was organized by the Institute Eugenio Bona and was part the larger Digital National School Plan (PNSD). The reward was a voucher for EUR1500 to spend on school’s digital equipment and a voucher of EUR1000 that can be spent on a variety of projects linked to robotics or coding. Ministry of Education has launched the PNSD, to achieve a comprehensive innovation strategy across the country’s school system, adapting into the digital age. This plan is one of the pillars of “La Buona Scuola” reform, that was created in 2015, with a vision of increasing the digital education opportunities. And, La Buona Scuola reforms are part of the National Business Plan 4.0, also known as the “Industria 4.0.” This is Italy’s national strategy for digitizing the economy. It boosts innovation-driven economic growth through a wide range of policy measures to spur both domestic and international investment. The cornerstones of the plan include tax incentives for innovative start-ups, research and development expenditures, and patenting procedures as well as super and hyper depreciation policies for investments in selected industrial equipment (such as machinery that can convert information through the Internet of Things).

On 16 October 2018, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Economic Development, Claudio Cominardi, stated, “the Employment Centers will again play a key role for citizens and businesses, as is the case in European countries.” In his speech, he also commented, “today is officially the start of a strategic reform for employment and active policies of the country.”

---


plans aim to strengthen the training of workers, the adaptation of facilities and IT equipment, and accelerate the use of new technologies to streamline the processes.\textsuperscript{817}

On 30 November 2018, the National Award for Innovation-PNI was held.\textsuperscript{818} This event is organized by the Association of University Incubators-PNICube, in partnership with Chamber of Commerce, and qualifies as Italy’s most famous and widespread business plan competition.\textsuperscript{819} This year’s theme was “Destination Impresa 4.0,” referring to the concepts of innovation, digitalization and most specifically, the Ministry of Economic Development’s National Industry 4.0 Plan.\textsuperscript{820} The prize for the first place was over EUR1 million and it was awarded to a start-up named MOI.\textsuperscript{821} MOI developed an additive manufacturing technology capable of producing high-performance products in composite material.\textsuperscript{822} Overall, this competition aimed to bring the labour market closer to the world of innovative start-ups, spin-offs, universities, and potential careers paths to implement the skills acquired.\textsuperscript{823}

On 3 December 2018, Italy enriched its Telematic Deposit of contracts with a new feature.\textsuperscript{824} The information technology application will allow corporations to deposit their collective agreements in a few clicks to access the tax credit for training 4.0.\textsuperscript{825} This is part of the wider “National Business Plan 4.0” and is under the 2018 Budget Law; it is planned to promote the technological and digital innovation process of the private sector, focused on human capital.\textsuperscript{826} The tax credit is created to

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item\footnote{National Award for innovation: Moi wins, startup for Industry 4.0, Economy Up Digital360 (Rome) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018, https://www.economyup.it/startup/premio-nazionale-innovazione-startcup/#Premio_Nazionale_per_Innovazione_tutti_i_premi.}
\item\footnote{National Award for innovation: Moi wins, startup for Industry 4.0, Economy Up Digital360 (Rome) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018, https://www.economyup.it/startup/premio-nazionale-innovazione-startcup/#Premio_Nazionale_per_Innovazione_tutti_i_premi.}
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
cover expenses incurred in 2018 for workers engaged in training, related to “emerging technologies.”

On 7 December 2018, a multi-stakeholder G7 Conference on Artificial Intelligence was held in Montreal, promoted as part of the work of the G7 Summit in Charlevoix. Italian delegation included the Ministry of Economic Development and a group of experts, academics and representatives of the business world and of the Italian startups operating in the sector. Italy presented a report on the subject “the future of work — skills for the modern economy” during the conference. Topics discussed in the event consisted of the potential of human and technological development related to artificial intelligence and employment opportunities created by new technologies.

Italy has ensured all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies. Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

On 13 June 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s cabinet published a new plan aiming to expand recurrent education by increasing government spending on specialized training schools. Benefit rates for courses entitled to the general educational training benefits such as information technology skills will increase from 20 percent to 40 percent. Education programmes specializing in high technology such as biotechnology, robotics, and fine chemicals will receive special funding and

---

minimum lecture time will be shortened.\textsuperscript{834} These changes aim to improve the quality of education and allow a bigger population to have convenient access to education.\textsuperscript{835}

On 15 June 2018, the cabinet creates Basic Policy on Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform to instigate a new wave of “human resources development revolution.”\textsuperscript{836} The policies include the implementation of free higher education, a drastic expansion of recurrent education, and university reform.\textsuperscript{837} These policies aim to equip the population with the necessary skills to adapt to the emerging job market based on high technology.\textsuperscript{838}

On 9 October 2018, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology announced Doctoral Programme for Data-related Innovation Expert, a new programme aiming to provide financial assistance to competent personnel in the field of high technology, especially data science. Funding for relevant education reaches JPY252 million, an increase from JPY213 million in 2017.\textsuperscript{839} The programme aims to help highly skilled workers prosper at relevant work fields and conduct better research.\textsuperscript{840}

On 22 November 2018, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology held a press conference\textsuperscript{841} answering questions regarding their plan to reduce the cost of higher education announced on 11 September 2017.\textsuperscript{842} The conference aims to clarify confusion about the programme and share with the public about adjustments made before its actual implementation in April 2020.\textsuperscript{843}
On 26 November 2018, the Central Council of Education published Grand Design for Higher Education toward 2040 discussing future improvements in the country’s higher education system.844 The overall plan takes a series of measures such as increasing investment in higher education as well as diversifying student body, instructors, education management, and both private and public educational institutions.845 The plan aims to transform Japanese higher education to a “learners-orientated education” and equip students with “universal knowledge and understanding as well as versatile skills in both humanities and sciences,” and the “capability to think critically” so that students are “capable of surviving the age of unpredictability.”846

Japan has demonstrated a high level of care to furthering both access and education for its labour market with a view towards modern technological developments. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s cabinet has taken a series of measures to improve both the quality and access to higher education for the people. The cabinet has also been continuously adjusting many of the plans and policies before actual implementations.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

On 13 June 2018, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport announced the world’s first artificial intelligence (AI) talent scheme as major multinational corporations join the government’s collaborative program.847 Part of the initiative includes the creation of Digital Skills Areas where local businesses partner with leaders in the digital technology field to provide skills training.848 Other parts of the plan also include the development of a start-up visa for entrepreneurs with an especial focus

---


on recent graduates. The government has also invested in a new industrial Masters program to help develop UK’s AI future.

On 26 June 2018, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport together with the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy appointed the world-renowned artificial intelligence expert, Dr. Demis Hassabis, as an adviser to the new Office for Artificial Intelligence. The Digital Secretary, Matt Hancock, also appointed a new chair of the AI Council, a new industry body tasked with increasing growth in the AI sector and promoting its adoption in other sectors. Commenting on these developments, Mr. Hancock expressed “cutting-edge technology is the basis of the future of our economy.” Under this Government, investment in the tech sector doubled in the last year, is growing at three times the pace of the rest of the economy, unemployment is at a 40-year low, inequality is falling, and we are seeing the first sustained fall in debt in a generation. We must build on these strengths … We want to harness the best possible AI leadership to help us seize this opportunity. Demis Hassabis, Tabitha Goldstaub, and Wendy Hall have the expertise and vision to help us make sure the huge benefits of this powerful new technology are available to everyone.

On 18 July 2018, the Education Secretary announced a new deal with the West Midlands Combined Authority to boost skills across the West Midlands region. The deal includes a multi-million investment in local colleges that aims to both improve access to modern equipment and to promote teaching digital skills. Part of the investment focuses on adult learners while at the same time developing new apprenticeships in priority areas within the digital sector.

---


On 30 July 2018, the Department for Transport introduced new plans for the Centre for Connected and Autonomous Vehicles’ Future of Mobility Grand Challenge.\textsuperscript{858} The Challenge aims to reshape the use of transportation in the United Kingdom by providing economic opportunities for British companies and employees.\textsuperscript{859}

On 7 August 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May discussed her plans for developing the labour and technology markets of Scotland while on a visit to Edinburgh.\textsuperscript{860} She announced the opening of the Bayes Centre made possible with a new injection of UK Government investment.\textsuperscript{861} The centre will provide shared working spaces for applied data science and artificial intelligence research teams.\textsuperscript{862}

On 7 August, the Department of Education reinforced their commitment to education technology.\textsuperscript{863} While the Department notes the lack of industry participation, they are working with the Chartered College of Teaching, the British Educational Suppliers Association and other partner groups to develop online training packages for teachers on embracing technology.\textsuperscript{864} They are also developing an online portal to provide free software trials for schools and are coaching teachers on their use through a series of regional demonstrator roadshows.\textsuperscript{865}

On 22 August 2018, Her Majesty’s Ambassador to Norway, Richard Wood, unveiled new education programs for artificial intelligence while at the Tech City Executive Accelerator Conference.\textsuperscript{866} The Government committed to investing GBP17 million to the development of AI technologies in universities.\textsuperscript{867}


On 27 August 2018, the Department for Digital, culture, Media & Sport announced that over GBP1 million in new funds will be available for initiatives which will help boost the digital skills of underrepresented groups and disabled people. The program is particularly hoping to provide skills training in digital roles such as data analysts, programmers, cybersecurity specialists, software developers, and marketers. At the announcement, Minister for Digital Margot James said “[i]t is crucial everyone is able to take advantage of digital technology, whether it is to learn how to use the internet or develop the skills to work in a tech role.”

On 10 September 2018, Innovate UK and UK Research and Innovation introduced the Knowledge Quarter (KQ) Labs programme to provide access to the latest innovations and support to biomedical start-ups. KQ Labs will offer a 16-week intensive accelerator programme to provide the start-ups with the skills and understanding needed to develop their biomedical proposals and help them move towards commercial launch.

On 25 September 2018, the Government launched a new strategy to promote innovation and industry-led development of zero-emission vehicles in the UK. The Office for Low Emission Vehicles will partner with Innovate UK to deliver up to GBP22 million in funding for the program. The funding will be distributed across 3 different stages of research and development. The program will largely focus on collaborative projects to foster participation between small UK businesses and other research organizations or third-sector organizations.


---

understanding of the use of smart contracts, blockchain, and distributed ledgers in the context of land registration and property buying/selling.878

On 2 October 2018, the Department of Education presented their plan to ensure that technical education will include digital skills training.879 GBP38 million in funding have been allocated towards T Levels providers to teach digital skills courses for the first time in 2020.880

On 5 October 2018, the Business Secretary, Greg Clark, awarded GBP10 million to UK regulators to help drive forward innovation in the public sector.881 This funding will go towards supporting 15 different projects aimed at improving access to technology within the British modern economic sector.882 For instance, GBP700,000 will go to the Solicitors Regulation Authority to enable them to provide support to businesses that will use artificial intelligence (with an especial focus on improving access for small businesses).883 There is also an initiative with the Civil Aviation Authority which has received GBP1 million towards bringing people from across the industry to “unblock legislative and regulatory barriers to innovations.”884 The Information Commissioner’s Office also received funding for their Regulators’ Business Privacy Innovation Hub which aims to pool experts in the field of regulation to support businesses in the field of information privacy and data protection.885

On 5 October 2018, the Business Secretary Greg Clark awarded GBP10 million to UK regulators to help drive forward innovation in the public sector.886 This funding will go towards supporting 15 different projects aimed at improving access to technology within the British modern economic sector.887 For instance, GBP700 hundred thousand will go to the Solicitors Regulation Authority to

enable them to provide support to businesses that will use artificial intelligence (with an especial focus on improving access for small businesses). There is also an initiative with the Civil Aviation Authority which has received GBP1 million towards bringing people from across the industry to “unblock legislative and regulatory barriers to innovations.” The Information Commissioner’s Office also received funding for their Regulators’ Business Privacy Innovation Hub which aims to pool experts in the field of regulation to support businesses in the field of information privacy and data protection.

On 6 November 2018, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, in conjunction with UK Research and Innovation and Innovate UK, announced the launch of five new technology centers that will provide training to healthcare professionals to utilize artificial intelligence advances in the medical field and further grow the UK biotechnology industry. The program also welcomes support from leading medical companies who will be providing their technical expertise to the project.

On 7 November 2018, the Department of Education committed GBP84 million to the development of a National Centre for Computing Education. The centre will focus both on improving teachers’ ability to teach computing as well as on improving participation in computer science to prepare students for jobs in emerging computing-related areas.

On 16 November 2018, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport created a digital training fund aiming at the charitable sector. The fund will be used to train workers in the charitable sector on improving their digital skills and using new technologies to achieve their goals.

On 18 November 2018, the Business Secretary Greg Clark announced the creation of nine creative clusters around the UK. The programme is led by the Arts and Humanities Research Council.

---


which has contributed GBP80 million and will operate in conjunction with 13 local universities and several large corporations. As the Culture Secretary Jeremy Wright said, “[t]hese partnerships between business, academia and industry will encourage the use of future technology to develop new products and experiences, and boost employment opportunities across the breadth of the UK.”

On 30 November 2018, the Lord Chancellor helped launch TheCityUK annual report which included the announcement of GBP3 million of funding for three new research projects to provide greater access to technology to workers in the legal sector. One of the projects benefitting from this funding is the University of Oxford’s Unlocking the Potential of AI for English Law which aims to develop the legal sector’s understanding of the use of artificial intelligence and strengthen the United Kingdom’s reputation as an economic centre for workers in new and emerging technologies.

The United Kingdom has demonstrated a strong willingness to meet their commitment with numerous initiatives.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to ensure that all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

On 10 July 2018, U.S. Department of Labor announced a USD47.6 million award of 163 Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program, which provides occupation skills training, apprenticeship opportunities and other on job training and assistance. This fund has supported more than 18,000 homeless veterans.

---


On 17 July 2018, U.S. Department of Labor announced the Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupation (WANTO) will fund grants to help expand job opportunities for women. The U.S. Secretary of Women also indicated that it is important for women to get into the apprentice program and maximizing job opportunities in different industries. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, women have a lower rate in participating in several industry sectors: manufacturing (29 percent), agriculture (25 percent), transportation and utilities (24 percent), mining (13 percent), and construction (9 percent). The WANTO programs will be providing opportunities in these areas regarding pre-apprenticeship, apprenticeship, nontraditional skills training, ongoing orientation, support groups and facilitating networks.

On 19 July 2018, President Donald J. Trumps established the President’s National Council for American Worker to provide a forum for the development of a national strategy which could address urgent workforce issues including developing a national campaign; creating a plan for recognizing companies demonstrate excellence in education, training, and workforce investment; expand the number of apprenticeships.

On 27 July 2018, U.S. Department of Labor announced the creation of the high-quality industry-recognized apprenticeship program as part of the Trump administration’s plan in equipping Americans with necessary skills for family-sustaining jobs. Expanding the apprenticeship model through industry-recognized programs, while retaining the existing Registered Apprenticeship program, will help Americans develop the skills they need for the jobs of today and tomorrow while meeting job creators’ needs for skilled labor. The Training and Employment Notice (TEN) issued by the Department of Labor is a follow-up upon the President’s Executive Order Expanding Apprenticeships in America. The TEN provides information that certifiers will be expected to have in place to establish standards, establish certification intervals determined by industries, evaluate and certify programs focused on outcomes and process, report results, and maintain records. Organizations will be able to seek a determination from the Department that their apprenticeship

---

certification practices meet these criteria and ensure that certified programs provide apprentices with a pathway to a family-sustaining career.\textsuperscript{911}

On 30 August 2018, the US Department of Labor announced the launch of a new digital platform, Apprenticeship.gov.\textsuperscript{912} This web portal features an Apprenticeship Finder tool that offers career seekers a platform to search for apprenticeships by city, state, and occupation, as well as connects job seekers to high-skilled, high-paying careers.\textsuperscript{913} The Apprenticeship Finder, a no-cost tool to employers or career seekers, is addressing a need shared by employers who are looking to promote their apprenticeship opportunities and career seekers searching to access them.\textsuperscript{914} The new Apprenticeship Finder tool will not only make it easier for career seekers to find apprenticeship opportunities, but it will also help employers promote apprenticeships across new or non-traditional industries where apprenticeships may be less common.\textsuperscript{915} Additionally, this effort supports President Trump’s Executive Order Expanding Apprenticeships in America by improving access to apprenticeship opportunities that enable more Americans to obtain relevant skills and high-paying jobs.\textsuperscript{916} Alexander Acosta, U.S. Secretary of Labor, said: “President Trump’s Administration is working to ensure the American workforce has the skills to succeed and the opportunities to secure family-sustaining careers.”\textsuperscript{917}

On 11 October 2018, the US. Department of Labor’s Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) announced the award of a USD1.9 million contract to develop pilot projects focused on apprenticeship opportunities for youth and adults with disabilities in high-growth industries.\textsuperscript{918} ODEP awarded a two-year contract to Social Policy Research Associates Inc. (SPRA) of Oakland, California, to research, develop, test, and evaluate innovative strategies in existing apprenticeship programs that provide skills training to people with disabilities.\textsuperscript{919} Efforts will specifically focus on quality pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship pilots in high-growth industries such as information technology, healthcare, and emerging sectors.\textsuperscript{920} Furthermore, SPRA will document and share best practices so that other apprenticeship efforts may replicate promising approaches.\textsuperscript{921}


“Apprenticeships are a proven strategy for connecting job creators with motivated, highly skilled workers, yet people with disabilities are disproportionately underrepresented in apprenticeship programs and in the workforce at large,” said Jennifer Sheehy, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Disability Employment Policy.922 “This project will help us determine ways to ensure people with disabilities acquire the skills and credentials needed to obtain an in-demand position in a high-growth business or industry, where jobs pay family-sustaining wages.”923

On 12 November 2018, U.S. Secretary of Labor Acosta, Alexander Acosta, announced the start of National Apprenticeship Week.924 This year’s theme — “Apprenticeships: Creating Tomorrow” — celebrates the impact apprenticeship programs have in helping Americans learn skills for jobs in growing industries.925 “President Trump’s Administration is committed to expanding apprenticeships and workforce investment across all industries. Apprenticeship is a proven way to help Americans learn the skills they need for good, safe, family-sustaining jobs,” said Secretary Acosta.926 “National Apprenticeship Week provides an opportunity to showcase how businesses, labor, educational institutions, trade and industry groups, and public officials across the nation are expanding apprenticeships to develop a skilled, dedicated workforce.”927

On 4 December 2018, the White House announced that President Donald J. Trump is releasing a plan to strengthen education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).928 According to the White House, the President’s plan seeks to ensure all Americans have access to quality STEM education and safeguard America’s place as the global leader in STEM innovation and employment.929 The Administration’s goals include building a strong foundation of STEM literacy, increasing diversity in STEM careers, and preparing the STEM workforce of the future.930 The plan laid out key pathways to achieve the goals of “developing and enriching strategic STEM

---

928 President Donald J. Trump is Working to Ensure All Americans have Access to STEM Education (Washington, D.C) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trump-is-working-to-ensure-all-americans-have-access-to-stem-education/.
929 President Donald J. Trump is Working to Ensure All Americans have Access to STEM Education (Washington, D.C) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trump-is-working-to-ensure-all-americans-have-access-to-stem-education/.
930 President Donald J. Trump is Working to Ensure All Americans have Access to STEM Education (Washington, D.C) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trump-is-working-to-ensure-all-americans-have-access-to-stem-education/.
partnerships”; “engaging students where disciplines converge”; and “advancing computational thinking as a critical skill for America’s future workforce.”

The United States has established funds for different groups, e.g. veterans, women and the disabled, to ensure that all workers have access to resources that would help them adapt in the new world. Industry-recognized apprenticeship programmes, as well as tools that help workers find apprenticeships, have been developed to ensure all workers will have family-sustaining career, and thus prosper in the new economy.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to ensure all workers have access to skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

On 13 June 2018, the European Commission updated its program for addressing and developing the skills of migrants. Its upgraded online tool allows third-country nationals to access online courses designed to develop both language and digital fluency, with the objective of supporting their integration into the skilled labour market.

On 7 July 2018, the European Commission published its Employment and Social Developments review, which calls on member countries to prevent early school leaving and promote skill-intensive education programs in order to reduce unemployment and prepare youth for the new world of work.

On 16 July 2018, the European Parliament Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) published the results of a study into the potential use of the European Fund for Strategic Investment to finance skill development programs. The report outlines that the programs EMPL intends to create will encourage lifelong learning, including both academic and vocational training for all ages.

---

931 President Donald J. Trump is Working to Ensure All Americans have Access to STEM Education (Washington, D.C) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trump-is-working-to-ensure-all-americans-have-access-to-stem-education/.


It highlights the success of member nations such as Finland at utilizing government funds to implement successful academic and vocational training programs. It calls for European workplaces to establish skill-building programs for adults with existing medium level skills to improve their digital literacy to higher levels in an attempt to protect them from potential job replacement led by artificial intelligence and automation.

On 10 October 2018, the EMPL approved new rules for emerging employment types such as short-term, intermittent and on-demand. With the rise of new “unpredictable” jobs such as ride-sharing, these rules ensure that workers of any kind share the same basic rights, including mandatory job training that should be provided free of charge by the employer during working hours.

On 11 October 2018, the European Commission published an evaluation of its online classification system European Skills Competencies, Qualifications, and Occupations (ESCO). It found that in 2018, ESCO was successful in matching skill levels to jobs, thus preventing the issue of over-qualification, as well as providing training opportunities to increase skill levels in order to match people to more jobs.

On 30 October 2018, the European Commission published the October 2018 issue of its quarterly magazine “The Social Agenda.” The issue of the publication focuses on the future of work and addresses growing automation by calling upon all member states to provide investments that will allow women, minorities, and low-income households to have equal access to advanced educational opportunities to prepare them for a digitalized world of work.

On 5 November 2018, the European Commission and the Austrian Presidency organized over one thousand events which took place in various locations across Europe to allow youth, education


providers, businesses, trade unions, and the public to participate in vocational skills training programs.\textsuperscript{946}

On 20 November 2018, the European Investment Bank and Spanish bank Bankia drafted a EUR50 million plan to encourage small and medium businesses to hire unemployed Spanish youth.\textsuperscript{947} The plan will also assist youth in developing valuable skills for a new world of work and will include assets for future extension to businesses outside of Spain.\textsuperscript{948}

On 26 November 2018, the EMPL revised its draft report for the European Globalization Adjustment Fund (EGF) for the period of 2021-2027.\textsuperscript{949} EGF, set by the European Union in 2006, is designed to give support to workers made redundant by new technologies and the changing world of work, including those affected by job outsourcing as a result of globalization.\textsuperscript{950} The revision of EGF aims to provide more effective interventions and financially support displaced workers and local economies affected by global changes in labour and employment.\textsuperscript{951}

On 6 December 2018, the EMPL reviewed the proposal for the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), a long-term EU budget 2021-2027 presented by the European Commission in May 2018.\textsuperscript{952} ESF+ will allow the EU and its Member States to provide more integrated and targeted support in response to the social and labour market challenges that people in Europe face today.\textsuperscript{953} The amendment of the ESF+ proposal included a 19 percent increase in funding aimed to directly benefit youth and long-term unemployed workers through education and training programs that encourage lifelong learning.\textsuperscript{954}

The European Union has ensured all workers have access to the skills and education necessary to adapt and prosper in the new world of work brought by innovation through emerging technologies.

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

\textit{Analyst: Kathryn Mullins}


6. Health: Mental Health

“To support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone, and ensure our citizens lead healthy and productive lives, we commit to bringing greater attention to mental health.”

Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

In recent years, mental health has experienced a significant rise in research and global attention. For decades, mental well-being was an understudied field that rarely attracted proper resources from the international community. One reason for this is the stigma attached to psychological disorders. Mental illness is often associated with a negative connotation or embarrassment and deemed less important than physical conditions like cancer, infectious diseases, or HIV/AIDS. This stigma has lessened, albeit not entirely, and new research methods have led to an enhanced understanding of mental health and its global impact.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines mental health as “a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.” According to the American Psychiatric Association, mental illness is a collective term that encompasses all diagnosable mental disorders that cause shifts in thinking, emotion, and/or behaviour. Some of these disorders include depression, bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses, dementia, intellectual disabilities and developmental disorders including autism.

According to WHO, mental disorders account for 10 percent of the global disease burden and 30 percent of the non-fatal disease burden. In 2013, approximately 120 million people worldwide

---

955 Mental health is global health, University of Washington Institute for Public Health (St. Louis) 29 November 2016. Access Date: 26 August 2018. https://publichealth.wustl.edu/mental-health-global-health/.
957 Mental health is global health, University of Washington Institute for Public Health (St. Louis) 29 November 2016. Access Date: 26 August 2018. https://publichealth.wustl.edu/mental-health-global-health/.
suffered from depression, 50 million from epilepsy, 37 million from Alzheimer’s disease, 24 million from schizophrenia, and 1 million people committed suicide in addition to an estimated 20 million unsuccessful attempts.\textsuperscript{962} Beyond its health impact, mental illness carries a global economic cost due to decreased productivity and income caused by disability or death.

In 2010, this financial burden was approximately USD2.5 trillion and is expected to rise to an estimated USD6 trillion by 2030.\textsuperscript{963} This increase corresponds to the WHO prediction that depression will be the leading cause of the global burden of disease by 2030.\textsuperscript{964} Given this evidence, efforts have been made to change the marginalized perception of mental health and recognize it as a global health issue.

In 2013, the World Health Assembly unveiled the Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020 in which countries across the world agreed to common mental health objectives.\textsuperscript{965} Additionally, in April 2016, doctors, aid groups, and government officials met at the Global Mental Health Event organized by the World Bank Group and the WHO to discuss the future of mental health and its place in the international development agenda.\textsuperscript{966}

The G7 has likewise recognized the importance of mental health and its impact on the global population. In 2013, the World Dementia Council was created during the G8 Dementia Summit as part of the United Kingdom’s 2013 G8 presidency.\textsuperscript{967}

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 member states first included mental health within their declarations, acknowledging the need for proper mental health policies to promote healthy and active aging.\textsuperscript{968} Here the G7 also committed to “promoting women’s, children’s, and adolescents’ mental and physical health, ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights without discrimination of any kind.”\textsuperscript{969}

This commitment was reaffirmed and expanded upon in the 2017 G7 Milan Health Ministers’ Communiqué in which leaders agreed to protect women’s, children’s and adolescent’s mental health in addition to improving the access of migrants, refugees, and crisis-affected populations to physical and mental health services.\textsuperscript{970} Yet, the 2017 G7 Taormina Final Compliance Report by the G7 Research Group found that the G7’s mental health commitment achieved the lowest compliance

---


score with a mere 25 percent. This is significantly lower than the G7’s overall compliance average with all assessed health commitments at 77 percent.971

During the Canadian 2018 G7 presidency, health was excluded from the five-priority agenda of the 8-9 June Charlevoix Summit. Despite this, the Youth 7 and the Gender Equality Advisory Council still advocated for mental health representation.972 Specifically, the Council recommended that G7 members “promote access to [mental] health services for men” in addition to women.973 The communiqué acknowledged the importance of psychological well-being within the context of the theme “Investing in Growth that Works for Everyone.”974 Leaders agreed to bring “greater attention to mental health” while establishing affordable health systems that ensure equal participation and healthy living.975

Commitment Features

G7 members agreed “to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure [their] citizens lead healthy and productive lives, [G7 leaders] commit to bringing greater attention to mental health.”976

“Support” is understood to mean “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”977 “Equal participation” refers to the opportunity for an individual to participate in a state’s society regardless of one’s gender identity, sexual orientation, race, religion, ethnicity, disability, etc.978 As per WHO’s definition of “health,” “healthy” is considered to be a “state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”979 “Greater attention” implies renewed effort to further certain objectives and initiatives. To bring greater attention is to expand the notice of the issue especially consideration to take action. In order for the member to increased attention, they should have either updated, renewed or extended an already existing initiative, objective or action OR have made a new initiative, objective or action was yet to be noticed previously. Finally, mental health is “a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.”9780

---

This commitment can be separated into two components. First, G7 members will uphold mental health initiatives “to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone.” The scope of this component lies in the term “everyone,” in which G7 members agree to establish mental health policies that affect the global population.

Second, G7 members will enhance mental health action to “ensure our citizens lead healthy and productive lives.” For this component, the scope is determined by “our citizens,” implying a domestic responsibility to further mental health policies within a state’s borders.

Some possible actions eligible for compliance to support their citizens are outlined in the 2013 WHO Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020. The Action Plan was supported by all G7 members and remains the most comprehensive framework that specifically outlines sufficient mental health actions. This is not a binding nor an exhaustive list of possible actions for compliance.

**International Mental Health Actions**

1. Supporting relevant international and regional human rights instruments that protect people with mental disorders from experiencing discrimination, including:
   
   a. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
   b. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
   c. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
   d. The Convention on the Rights of the Child

2. Working jointly with other countries and organizations to achieve the following Global Targets:

   a. 80 percent of countries will have developed or updated their policy/plan for mental health in line with international and regional human rights instruments (by 2020)
   b. 50 percent of countries will have developed or updated their law for mental health in line with international and regional human rights instruments (by 2020)
   c. Service coverage for severe mental disorders will have increased by 20 percent (by 2020).
   d. 80 percent of countries will have at least two functioning national, multisectoral mental health promotion and prevention programmes (by 2020)
   e. The rate of suicide in countries will be reduced by 10 percent (by 2020)
   f. 80 percent of countries will be routinely collecting and reporting at least a core set of mental health indicators every two years through their national health and social information systems (by 2020)

**National Mental Health Actions**

1. Strengthen effective leadership and governance for mental health through, among other actions:

   a. Policy and law: Develop, strengthen, keep up to date and implement national policies, strategies, programmes, laws, and regulations relating to mental health
   b. Resource planning: Plan according to measured need and allocate a budget to implement agreed-upon evidence-based mental health plans and actions
   c. Stakeholder collaboration: Motivate and engage stakeholders from all relevant sectors in the development and implementation of policies, laws, and services relating to mental health
   d. Strengthening and empowerment of people with mental disorders and psychosocial disabilities and their organizations

---


2. Provide comprehensive, integrated and responsive mental health and social care services in community-based settings through, among other actions:
   a. Service reorganization and expanded coverage
   b. Integrate and coordinate holistic prevention, promotion, rehabilitation, care and support
   c. Mental health in humanitarian emergencies: Work with national emergency committees and mental health providers in order to include mental health and psychosocial support needs in emergency preparedness and enable access to safe and supportive services, including services that address psychological trauma
   d. Human resource development: Build the knowledge and skills of general and specialized health workers to deliver evidence-based, culturally appropriate and human rights-oriented mental health and social care services, for children and adolescents

3. Implement strategies for promotion and prevention in mental health through, among other actions:
   a. Mental health promotion and prevention
   b. Suicide prevention (with special attention to groups identified as at increased risk of suicide, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, youth and other vulnerable groups of all ages based on local context)

4. Strengthen information systems, evidence and research for mental health through, among other actions:
   a. Information systems: Integrate mental health into the routine health information system to improve mental health service delivery, promotion, and prevention strategies and to provide data for the Global Mental Health Observatory (as a part of WHO’s Global Health Observatory)
   b. Evidence and research: Improve research capacity and academic collaboration on national priorities for research in mental health

Full compliance thus requires the G7 member to support the specified international AND national actions (see above) regarding mental health.

To achieve partial compliance, the G7 member must support either international OR national actions and to achieve no compliance, the G7 member does not support any specified actions.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member does not bring greater attention to mental health to 1) support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone (globally) NOR 2) ensure citizens lead healthy and productive lives (nationally).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member brings greater attention to mental health to 1) support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone (globally) OR 2) ensure citizens lead healthy and productive lives (nationally).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member brings greater attention to mental health to 1) support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone (globally) AND 2) ensure citizens lead healthy and productive lives (nationally).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead Analyst: Kareem Shahin
Compliance Director: Harrison Myles

---

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives by bringing greater attention to mental health.

On 25 July 2018, the Government of Canada announced over CAD30 million in federal support of health care services in the Yukon.\(^{984}\) Minister of Health Ginette Petitpas Taylor, Yukon Member of Parliament Larry Bagnell, and Yukon Minister of Health and Social Services Pauline Frost outlined how Yukon plans to invest the funding into improving access to home and community care and mental health and addiction services in the territory.\(^{985}\)

On 12 September 2018, the Mental Health Commission of Canada (MHCC) announced the launch of its mental health literacy training program with the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP).\(^{986}\) Over 6,000 OPP personnel will undergo Mental Health First Aid training within the next two to three years.\(^{987}\)

On 25 September 2018, the Canadian government launched the Promoting Health Equity: Mental Health of Black Canadians initiative.\(^{988}\) The initiative focuses on factors such as anti-black racism, promoting cultural diversity and well-being, and “taking into account other significant challenges in order to support culturally appropriate, effective and accessible mental health programs.”\(^{989}\) Minister of Health Ginette Petitpas Taylor claims the new initiative will improve mental health support for black youth, families, and communities.\(^{990}\)

On 22 October 2018, the Canadian government awarded CAD3 million to 21 organizations via the Veteran and Family Well-Being Fund to support innovative services and projects that help veterans make a smoother transition into life after service.\(^{991}\) Many of the chosen initiatives focus on mental health assistance.\(^{992}\)

On 23 October 2018, the MHCC and the College of Family Physicians of Canada launched the Best Advice Guide: Recovery-Oriented Mental Health and Addiction Care in the Patient’s Medical Home


at the Canadian Mental Health Association’s 3rd annual conference. It was developed in consultation with mental health experts and physicians. This report offers practical strategies for health care providers, who provide almost two-thirds of mental health services in Canada, and includes important mental health conversation points and addiction issues.

On 13 November 2018, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Ralph Goodale announced CAD1.1 million in funding over three years in support of the National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Mentoring Project spearheaded by the Saskatchewan Prevention Institute. The program will provide information and awareness sessions to off-reserve Indigenous families across Canada. FASD can cause life-long mental, physical, behavioural and learning disabilities.

On 20 November 2018, the Canadian government announced a partnership between Farm Credit Canada (FCC) and 4-H Canada to support farmer mental and physical health. FCC will contribute CAD50,000 to the National 4-H Healthy Living Initiative and assist more than 7,700 volunteer leaders and 25,000 4-H members across the country. The FCC is also working with mental health experts to create Rooted in Strength, a stress and anxiety management resource for farmers.

On 7 December 2018, the Canadian government gave the Mood Disorders Society of Canada CAD741,620 in funding over three years through the Veteran and Family Well-Being Fund. The reward will support Project Trauma Support and address mental illness and post-traumatic stress disorder in veterans, first responders, and correctional officers.

Canada has demonstrated efforts to comply with its mental health commitment at the national level to ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives. However, it has not taken sufficient steps

---

towards implementing actions at the international level to support growth and participation that benefits everyone.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Faiyad Nafis

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives by bringing greater attention to mental health.

On 22 June 2018, Minister for Defence People and Veterans Tobias Ellwood hosted the first ever European conference on veteran’s mental health, featuring delegations from Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. At the conference, countries shared best practices on veterans’ issues and discussed improving mental health assistance for former service personnel.

On 28 June 2018, Minister of Solidarity and Health Agnès Buzyn spoke at the first meeting of the Strategic Committee for Mental Health and presented the Roadmap for Mental Health and Psychiatry, an action plan with the primary goal to change the way people perceive mental illness. The roadmap has three objectives: promote early identification of mental illnesses and prevent suicide; provide accessible, diversified, and quality mental health care; and improve the living conditions and social inclusion for citizens living with mental disabilities.

On 18 September 2018, President Emmanuel Macron announced the “Ma Santé 2022” healthcare strategy. The proposed strategy will allocate additional funding to France’s healthcare system and reform the system in order to increase the efficiency and quality of care. The strategy will increase the number of mental health resources available to healthcare professionals, improve patient access


to psychiatric care, and mobilize resources in order to combat mental health stigma by educating the general public.\textsuperscript{1008}

On 25 October 2018, Secretary of State in charge of People with Disabilities Sophie Cluzel announced that 310,000 disabled people who have been made wards of the court will be guaranteed the right to get married and the right to vote in the 2020 municipal elections.\textsuperscript{1009} Many of these people have mental illnesses and previously could be banned by a judge from voting.\textsuperscript{1010} According to Cluzel, this new decision “will give disabled people back their citizenship” and ensure equal participation in society.\textsuperscript{1011}

On 9 November 2018, the Interministerial Delegation to Combat Racism, Anti-Semitism and Anti-LGBT Hate announced it will contribute EUR1 million to Facebook’s Fund for Civility.\textsuperscript{1012} The objectives of the initiative are to combat cyberbullying and hate speech and to develop critical thinking.\textsuperscript{1013} Cyberbullying has been shown to negatively impact young people and lead to psychological suffering.\textsuperscript{1014}

France has demonstrated efforts to comply with its commitment by implementing mental health initiatives at the national level concerning equal participation and support systems. However, it has not made an effort to promote mental health initiatives abroad.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Lilin Tong}

\textbf{Germany: 0}

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives by bringing greater attention to mental health.

On 22 June 2018, Minister for Defence People and Veterans Tobias Ellwood hosted the first ever European conference on veteran’s mental health, featuring delegations from Denmark, France, 

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\end{thebibliography}
Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. At the conference, countries shared best practices on veterans’ issues and discussed improving mental health assistance for former service personnel.

Germany has demonstrated no efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at the national level but has taken sufficient action to implement mental health commitments at the international level through participating in the conference on veteran’s mental health.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Wilson Adore

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives by bringing greater attention to mental health.

On 29 August 2018, the Italian Ministry of Health released two new documents outlining how to support and care for young people with eating disorders. These documents sought to provide some homogeneity to the care and treatment of eating disorders both for parents and health professionals. The Recommendation for Family Members document informs parents and family members how to identify symptoms of eating disorders and how to provide practical support.

On 26 September 2018, the Italian government gave a EUR1 million contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to support Palestinian refugees in Syria. The funds provide access to educational services, psychosocial support for minors, and training activities for teachers and parents, including issues related to gender-based violence.


Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. At the conference, countries shared best practices on veterans’ issues and discussed improving mental health assistance for former service personnel.

On 27 September 2018, representatives of the Italian government participated and committed the state to 13 steps to address non-communicable diseases, including mental health diseases and mental health wellbeing, through World Health Organization. The program intends to speed up progress in curbing the impact of non-communicable diseases on society.

From 23 to 25 October 2018, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte and more than 170 mayors and public figures supported a new mental health awareness campaign. The announcement was made during the XXXV Assembly of the National Association of Italian Municipalities held in Rimini. The campaign will promote information sharing and social inclusion of people with mental illness.

Through Italy’s implementation of national mental health initiatives regarding eating disorders and general awareness and its international psychological backing for Palestinian refugees, Italy has supported growth that benefits everyone and ensured its citizens lead healthy and productive lives.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives by bringing greater attention to mental health.

On 29 June 2018, Japan approved legislation to cap overtime work at 100 hours per month for all employees. The legislation is an attempt to contest karoshi or death by overworking (a very

---


---

25 February 2019
common occurrence in Japan) and the mental strain associated with long hours. Additionally, the law imposes penalties for companies that violate these boundaries. Japan has complied with its mental health commitment at the national level by ensuring citizens lead healthy and productive lives, although it has not complied at the international level with insufficient implemented action to support growth and participation that benefits everyone. Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives by bringing greater attention to mental health.

On 16 June 2018, the British government announced plans to boost the National Health Service funds with a GBP20 billion injection per year by 2023-24. The extra spending will cut cancer deaths, improve mental health services, and hire thousands more medical professionals.

On 22 June 2018, Minister for Defence People and Veterans Tobias Ellwood hosted the first ever European conference on veteran’s mental health, featuring delegations from Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. At the conference, countries shared best practices on veterans’ issues and discussed improving mental health assistance for former service personnel.

On 9 July 2018, the House of Lords introduced Bill 120, also known as the Mental Health Units (Use of Force) Bill. The law is intended to provide oversight regarding the use of force for individuals in mental health units (i.e. healthcare practitioners) in order to protect the physical and mental wellbeing of patients.

---


On 4 September 2018, the Ministry of Defence launched a mental health pocket guide to help the armed forces identify signs of mental illness or distress, offer support, and provide information on where services are available.\textsuperscript{1038}

On 29 October 2018, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury announced plans to spend GBP2 billion on mental health services in the final budget prior to the UK’s removal from the European Union.\textsuperscript{1039}

On 22 November 2018, the UK government published a new framework to help employers voluntarily report on the disability, mental health, and well-being of their employees.\textsuperscript{1040} The framework is meant to promote transparency and encourage employee support networks.\textsuperscript{1041}

On 7 December 2018, the Department of Health and Social Care announced GBP963 million of additional funding for health services across England.\textsuperscript{1042} The funding will expand existing mental health services and facilities in Newcastle, Gateshead, and Liverpool.\textsuperscript{1043}

The United Kingdom has taken some steps in implementing domestic policies which ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives, especially veterans, and has supported any international initiatives through the European conference on veteran’s mental health, to bring greater attention to mental health. Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Ranjana Nagi}

\textbf{United States: 0}

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives by bringing greater attention to mental health.

On 14 August 2018, President Donald Trump signed into effect H.R. 2345, the “National Suicide Hotlines Improvements Act of 2018.”\textsuperscript{1044} The law requires the Federal Communications Commission

\begin{flushleft}
\end{flushleft}
and Departments of Health and Human Services and Veterans Affairs to determine the feasibility of a three-digit dialing code for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system.1045

On 30 August 2018, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) awarded USD215.2 million over five years to support individuals involved in the justice system with mental health and substance abuse disorders.1046 The programs will provide treatment and recovery services.1047

On 21 September 2018, SAMHSA announced it would provide USD61.1 million in grants to suicide prevention programs over several years.1048 The programs featured include the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and Disaster Distress Helpline.1049

On 24 September 2018, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced three grants worth USD6.2 million over the next few years to Fairbanks Native Association and Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.1050 The funding aims to develop access to youth mental health and opioid addiction services.1051

On 28 September 2018, President Trump signed into effect H.R. 6157, the “Department of Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act.”1052 The law “secures USD6.7 billion to address substance use and mental health, including opioid and heroin abuse.”1053

The United States has demonstrated efforts towards implementing domestic policies that support mental health and suicide prevention programs in order to ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives. However, it has not taken steps towards implementing international initiatives which bring greater attention to mental health.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ranjana Nagi*

---

1046 SAMHSA awards $215.2 million to support justice-involved individuals who have substance use or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, SAMHSA (Rockville) 30 August 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/201808301100.
1047 SAMHSA awards $215.2 million to support justice-involved individuals who have substance use or co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, SAMHSA (Rockville) 30 August 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom/press-announcements/201808301100.
European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support growth and equal participation that benefits everyone and ensure its citizens lead healthy and productive lives by bringing greater attention to mental health.

On 17 July 2018, the European Commission established the Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases. The Steering Group will act as a formal expert body to reduce premature death from non-communicable diseases, including mental illness, and assist EU members in achieving the health-related Sustainable Development Goals.

On 25 July 2018, the European Commission adopted new regulations on pilot mental health requiring airlines to psychologically assess people prior to hiring and provide support systems. The rules came three years after a Germanwings pilot intentionally flew into a mountain.

On 20 September 2018, a new mental health center funded by the EU was opened in Ankara. The center will help Syrian refugees suffering from mental health disorders.

On 10 October 2018, the European Commission Service for Foreign Policy Instruments launched a new campaign alongside World Health Organization, the Palestinian Ministry of Health and the Sharek Youth Forum, to raise awareness about youth mental health in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. As part of the program, there will be activities in 34 different schools to raise awareness about mental health and counsellors on site to oversee students and their activities.

On 21 November 2018, Mental Health Europe (with the support from the European Union Programme for Rights, Equality and Citizenship) and Euro Youth Mental Health launched a digital

---


map which aggregates the available mental health resources of each EU member. Young people can use the map to see what resources, such as helplines or support organizations, are available to them.

On 22 November 2018, the European Commission alongside the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development released their Health at a Glance: Europe report which called for improving mental health and preventing mental illness which costs the EU close to 4 percent of its gross domestic product. The report highlights the importance of mental health in Europe and is expected to urge EU members to make improvements in their own national health initiatives.

The European Union remains committed to implementing mental health initiatives related to policy formation and specific high-risk careers while also implementing international policies to support growth that benefits Palestinians and Syrian refugees.

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

Analyst: Dorota Borowsky

---


7. Development: African Agenda 2063

“We reiterate our commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.”

_G7 Charlevoix Summit Communiqué_

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

In 1963, the Organization of African Unity, later replaced by the African Union (AU) in 2001, was founded upon the principles of decolonization and continental political independence. In 2013, the organization celebrated its 50th anniversary and began the development of a new 50-year agenda. The African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), Planning and Coordinating Agency, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa created Agenda 2063, which the AU adopted in 2015.\(^{1066}\)

Within the long-term vision of Agenda 2063, the AUC also developed the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2013-2023). This is the first in a series of five ten-year programs to provide attainable development objectives. Included in the First Ten-Year Plan are 12 Flagship Projects, such as the creation of an Integrated High Speed Train Network, near-term national and Regional Economic Communities, development priorities to ensure the successful completion of long-term development aspirations, and continental frameworks such as the Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa, in order to support state development efforts.\(^{1067}\)

In 2001, NEPAD, an economic development program, was adopted at the 37th Summit of the Organization of African Unity Lusaka, Zambia. In 2002, the G8 members created the Action Plan for Africa in response to the outcomes of this summit. All G8 members agreed to partner with a NEPAD country to address issue areas such as health care, economic projects, debt relief, water management and more.\(^{1068}\)

---


In 2005, G8 members agreed to increase aid to developing countries by USD 50 billion, in addition to debt cancellation for the 18 poorest states in the African continent.\textsuperscript{1069}

In 2011, at the Deauville Summit, the G8 members agreed to support the economic communities of Africa and the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union.\textsuperscript{1070} Four years later, members reiterated this pledge and committed themselves to improve African energy infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1071}

In 2015, the G7 members outlined a partnership with the African continent as a collective commitment, specifying actions in the provision of youth support such as skills transfer, infrastructure, financial resources, and employment opportunities.

In the Charlevoix summit communique, the G7 members reiterated their commitment to realizing Africa’s potential through Agenda 2063 and outlined new priorities for security, stability, and sustainable development.

**Commitment Features**

This commitment refers to a larger set of development goals outlined in the African Union Agenda 2063, and also reflects the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through Agenda 2063, African leaders pledged to accelerate growth, development, and prosperity across the continent, reinforced by a pan-African vision of self-reliance and socioeconomic enhancement.\textsuperscript{1072}

Agenda 2063 has seven key aspirations, including:

1. Sustainable development to modernize infrastructure, preserve the environment, improve education, and eradicate poverty
2. A united continent free from colonialism, oppression, and restrictive border policies
3. A democratic Africa supportive of human rights, the rule of law, justice, and good governance
4. A peaceful Africa
5. Entrenched pan-Africanism promoting the cultural diversity and heritage of the region
6. People-driven development aimed at empowering women and youth
7. A globally influential and self-reliant Africa\textsuperscript{1073}

This Charlevoix commitment outlines the need for G7 members to work in partnership with the African continent, specifically by supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential. This means that G7 members must support the African Union’s Agenda directly. This does not mean that G7 members themselves need to implement the provisions set out in Agenda 2016.

The first part of the commitment specifies that G7 members commit to working with African countries through partnerships. Such partnerships can be bilateral or multilateral in nature, and they must exemplify a shared undertaking or mutual collaboration between members of the G7 and the African continent. For instance, unilateral development assistance from a G7 member does not count towards compliance in this component of the commitment.

The second part of this commitment states that G7 members will support the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential. This means that G7 action must explicitly reference the AU agenda, and support it through “act[s] of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.” “Realiz[ing] Africa’s potential” is defined as the seven pillars of the AU Agenda 2063. Thus, G7 members must align their actions with one or more of the aforementioned seven priorities in their support for Agenda 2063, in order to score compliance in the second portion of this commitment.

To achieve full compliance, G7 members must work in mutually engaged partnerships with African states, in order to support Agenda 2063 in a manner consistent with the seven priorities of this continental blueprint. Examples of actions that factor into this threshold include establishing new bilateral and multilateral partnerships with African states, ambitious financing of infrastructure development through the African Union, engaging in capacity-building or needs assessment and more. Full compliance should be demonstrated by multiple, in-depth, substantive engagements with this commitment. Funding and actions are considered substantial when they directly respond to and effectively facilitate the realisation of the aforementioned seven key aspirations of the Agenda 2063. A few indicators to consider include the G7 member’s aid to Africa, or the number of economic or political missions and trips to the continent.

If the G7 member demonstrates some progress with regards to the commitment, a score of 0 is assigned for partial compliance. For example, if a G7 member supports the progress of the African Union Agenda 2063 in a way that does not reflect the partnership with the African continent, unilateral assistance being a notable example, this scenario accounts for partial compliance. Alternatively, if the G7 member works in partnership with the African continent, but only provides minimal support for Agenda 2063 (examples include a verbal reiteration of support or participation at a conference), a score of partial compliance will be assigned.

Non-compliance is assigned to G7 members who fail to comply with the commitment. The G7 member will receive a score of −1 for neither fostering partnerships with African countries nor supporting Agenda 2063 through explicit reference to the agenda’s seven core objectives. Non-compliance refers to situations where no progress has been made by the G7 member.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member does NOT work in partnership with the African continent and makes NO progress to support the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member works in partnership with the African continent OR makes SOME progress to support the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member works in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Adolphus Lau  
Lead Analyst: Sonja Dobson

---

https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/partner  
Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.

On 12 June 2018, the Government of Canada initiated a CAD 2,900,000 nutrition and protection assistance project in Nigeria in partnership with Save the Children Canada. The project will provide the following assistance: malnutrition-related medical treatment to 28,000 children, hygiene improvement programs to more than 102,000 people, skills training to 7060 children aged between 3 and 17, and response services to 9050 people, in response to difficult humanitarian access due to the conflict between Boko Haram and the Nigerian Armed Forces.

On 14 August 2018, the Government of Canada initiated a CAD 14,800,000 Sexual Reproduction Health and Nutrition project in partnership with the United Nation Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in Ethiopia. The project aims to improve access to quality adolescent-specific reproductive health and nutrition knowledge and services within health systems, schools, and communities in food-insecure districts. It will provide training to health workers, provide reproductive health-related medical supplies to adolescent females, and improve current sanitary infrastructure for young females. The project aims to benefit 4,000,000 adolescents.

On 17 August 2018, Canada’s Minister of International Development Marie-Claude Bibeau and the President of the African Development Bank Akinwumi Adesina co-instated a commitment to gender empowerment, renewable energy, agriculture, and innovative financing mechanism. The two ministers further discussed cooperation for the Africa Investment Forum, following Minister Bibeau’s reinstatement of Canada’s commitment to helping African women develop their full potential and pledge to include African women in decision-making processes.

---

On 7-9 November 2018, Parliamentary Secretary Omar Alghabra led the Canadian delegation at the Africa Investment Forum in Johannesburg, South Africa. This forum emphasized the expertise of Canadian companies in supporting Africa’s sustainable economic development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

On 12-13 November 2018, Canada’s Special Envoy to the European Union and Europe Honourable Stéphane Dion reiterated Canada’s support for the United Nations Action Plan for Libya. Canada hopes to arrive at a Libya-led solution at the International Conference on Libya in Palermo, Italy.

On 13 November 2018, Canada’s Minister of International Development Marie-Claude Bibeau announced a CAD 104.4 million contribution at the International Conference on Family Planning in Kigali, Rwanda. The fund will support family planning projects and access to safe and legal abortions in Rwanda, in order to enhance the capacity of family planning as a part of sexual and reproductive health.

On 13 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced CAD19.5 million of funding for a Right to Play project and CAD750,000 for a World Food Programme project. The Right to Play project operates in Ghana, Mozambique, and Rwanda to improve primary education and eliminate barriers to gender equality. The World Food Programme project provides nutrition-related humanitarian support for refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi through food distribution programs.


---


Entrepreneurs and Women’s Voice and Leadership.\textsuperscript{1091} The first initiative aims at enabling 25,000 women entrepreneurs to support families and communities by providing access to technology and financial resources.\textsuperscript{1092} The second initiative provides support to 48 women’s organizations in four regions in Ethiopia who work on female empowerment and gender equality.\textsuperscript{1093}

Canada has fully complied with its commitment regarding Agenda 2063 through partnerships with African states, international agencies, and non-governmental organizations. It has provided aid for youth empowerment, economic development, and democratic processes in Africa through substantial funding and pledges.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Janakan Muthukumar}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.

On 4 July 2018, President Emmanuel Macron announced a partnership between the French Development Agency (AFD) and the National Basketball Association (NBA) to develop basketball infrastructure for youth basketball programs in Cote d’Ivoire, Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria, and other African states.\textsuperscript{1094} This partnership aims to raise awareness and advocate for social change among African youth on topics including sustainable development and gender equality.\textsuperscript{1095}

On 27 August 2018, President Emmanuel Macron reaffirmed France’s commitment to working alongside Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger in the Sahel region to enhance regional security and stability.\textsuperscript{1096} In addition to this reaffirmation made before French ambassadors, President Macron emphasized the importance of cooperation with Algeria, Cameroon, and Nigeria on issues of regional stabilization.\textsuperscript{1097}

On 1 October 2018, President Emmanuel Macron announced EUR 3 million of support for the United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund through the AFD. This fund will finance road safety projects in Africa with the aim of reducing current high mortality rates.\textsuperscript{1098}

On 12 October 2018, French Ambassador to Libya Béatrice Le Fraper du Hellen and the Country Director of the United Nations Development Programme Sultan Hajiyev signed an agreement to provide an additional EUR 650,000 for the UN electoral project “Promoting Elections for the People of Libya.”\textsuperscript{1099} This project will support Libya’s democratic processes.\textsuperscript{1100}

On 16 October 2018, the German Development Bank KfW launched the Clean Oceans Initiative, supported by the AFD, the German Government, and the European Investment Bank.\textsuperscript{1101} The EUR 2 billion initiative will reduce marine pollution by providing support and financial structures to waste management projects and market development for recycling plastics. Its operations will focus on areas in developing regions in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.\textsuperscript{1102}

On 18 October 2018, French Minister Le Drian and Ivory Coast’s Minister of Defense Hamed Bakayoko launched the International Counter-Terrorism Academy in Abidjan.\textsuperscript{1103} This Academy aims to increase cooperation between African countries on issues of terrorism by providing a school for officials, training space for relevant units and a research institute.\textsuperscript{1104}

On 6 November 2018, Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian established a new cyber security-focused school in Dakar, Senegal.\textsuperscript{1105} The academy aims to improve Franco-African collaboration on cyber-security issues in Africa.\textsuperscript{1106}

On 15 November 2018, President Macron and Morocco’s King Mohammed VI inaugurated Africa’s first high-speed rail line between Tangiers and Casablanca.\textsuperscript{1107} The train line infrastructure project was partially funded by a EUR 625 million loan from France.\textsuperscript{1108}

\textsuperscript{1101}The world’s major climate financiers launch two billion Euro initiative, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2148850
\textsuperscript{1102}The world’s major climate financiers launch two billion Euro initiative, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2148850
On 6 December 2018, France pledged an additional EUR 220 million in funding for the G5 Sahel’s Priority Investment Program (PIP). With this additional pledge, France will be contributing a total of EUR 500 million to the PIP program. The PIP program focuses on security and development projects in the Sahel region, which consists of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.

France has fully complied with its commitment through partnerships with African states. It has also provided support for youth empowerment, peacekeeping efforts, infrastructure development, and democratic processes in Africa through initiatives like the PIP program.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Brandon Yih

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.

On 16 July 2018, the German Development Bank established an initiative in partnership with Knauf International GmbH, a private German materials and construction company. The partnership will co-finance a sum of EUR 5.1 million in contributions to invest in production plants and construct training centres. The initiative aims to provide training on drywall construction to 12,000 people and create 2,000 jobs within three years.

On 1 August 2018, Ambassador to Namibia Christian Schlaga and the Namibian Minister for Economic Planning Obeth Kandjoze signed a Technical Cooperation Agreement and a financial grant. The EUR 73.5 million agreements will finance projects on environmental management, business advisory, vocational training and public enterprises in Namibia.

---

1114 Namibia and Germany sign development cooperation agreements, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 8 August 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2125042
1115 Namibia and Germany sign development cooperation agreements, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 8 August 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2125042
On 23 August 2018, Foreign Minister Heiko Maas met with the Angolan Foreign Minister Manuel Augusto to discuss German-Angolan relations and economic issues. German Chancellor Angela Merkel pledged to increase German cooperation with Angola in providing hydropower to citizens.

From 3-4 September 2018, the government of Germany, Nigeria, and Norway partnered with the United Nations to host an international conference on the Lake Chad region in Berlin. German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas announced a German commitment of EUR 100 million to humanitarian assistance in the Lake Chad region, and an additional EUR 40 million for regional security and the prevention of violence.

On 4 October 2018, the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) worked with private corporations DHL and Wingcopter, a German drone manufacturer, to deliver medical supplies by drones to 400,000 residents in the Lake Ukerwe region of Tanzania.

On 4 October 2018, Germany and Ghana hosted the Germany-Ghana Investors Forum under the G20 Compact with Africa. German investors and Ghanaian policymakers hosted a discussion to boost German private investment in the region.

On 10 October 2018, Foreign Minister Heiko Maas committed EUR 186 million to the World Food Programme (WFP). WFP provides food aid and humanitarian assistance to crisis regions, and this contribution will specifically aid countries in the Horn of Africa.

On 16 October 2018, the German Development Bank KfW launched the Clean Oceans Initiative, supported by the German Government, the European Investment Bank and the French Development Bank. The EUR 2 billion initiative will reduce marine pollution by providing support and financial structures to waste management projects and market development for recycling.

---


1124 The world’s major climate financiers launch two billion Euro initiative, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2148850
plastics. Its operations will focus on areas in developing regions in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.1125

On 30 October 2018, German Chancellor Angela Merkel met with 12 African Heads of State to discuss methods of increasing German private investment in Africa.1126 The conference reviewed the current implementation of the Compact with Africa initiative, which aims to foster private investment in 12 African states including Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Rwanda, Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana, Ethiopia, Benin, Guinea, and Egypt.1127

On 30 October 2018, German Development Minister Gerd launched negotiations and funding considerations with Ethiopia, Morocco, and Senegal on the topic of improving private investment, vocational education and employment opportunities for youth.1128

On 12 November 2018, the Minister of State Neils Annen announced Germany’s intention to pledge an additional EUR 2.5 million to stabilizing Libya at the International Conference on Libya.1129

On 29 November 2018, GIZ launched an initiative for sustainable cobalt mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with several private firms.1130 This project aims to improve working conditions for employees of local mining sites and foster sustainable supply chains.1131

On 29 November 2018, Foreign Minister Heiko Maas met with the Moroccan Foreign Minister Nasser Bourita to discuss on strengthening political relations between Germany and Morocco, cooperation on development and migration and continuing to facilitate political and economic reforms in Morocco.1132 Minister Maas praised Morocco’s economic progress but encouraged the freedom of expression and freedom of the press.1133

---

1125 The world’s major climate financiers launch two billion Euro initiative, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zad-en/-/2148850

25 February 2019
Germany has fully complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 through partnerships with African states. It has provided support in the areas of security, humanitarian assistance, environmental action and economic development in Africa.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Fahim Mostafa

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.

On 20 June 2018, the Ambassador to Somalia Carlo Campanile, Deputy Prime Minister of Somalia Mahdi Mohamed Held, and the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Somalia George Conway signed an agreement on an Italian contribution of EUR 2.4 million to Somalia.\(^{1134}\) Under the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund agreement, these funds will enable the Somalian government to distribute aid by supporting local governance and youth employment programmes.\(^{1135}\) The Italian Ambassador Carlo Campanile also noted an upcoming Italian contribution of EUR 3.3 million to Somalia for the improvement of access to justice.\(^{1136}\)

On 25 June 2018, the Ambassador to Ethiopia Arthoro Luzzi and Ethiopian Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation Admasu Nebebe signed a EUR 30 million loan agreement. The loan will support the implementation of the Inclusive and Sustainable Development of Agricultural Value Chain project.\(^{1137}\) This capital will also be used to advance inclusive and sustainable agricultural value chains of industrial tomato and wheat production in Oromia, as well as avocado and pineapple in the Southern Nation, Nationalities, and Peoples Region. Next year, Italy will provide an additional EUR 22 million in loans to finance the development of industrial parks in these two regions.\(^{1138}\)

On 12 July 2018, the Ambassador to Libya Giuseppe Perrone approved a EUR 500,000 contribution to the United Nations Development Programme in Libya.\(^{1139}\) The financing agreement will support


national reconciliation efforts by enhancing the role of women, youth, religious leaders, civil society, and local mediators in the reconciliation process.\textsuperscript{1140}

From 20 August 2018 to 7 September 2018, an Italian Carabinieri delegation organized two training courses for the Uganda Police Force in Masindi, Uganda.\textsuperscript{1141} These courses provided instruction on counter-terrorism and environmental crime, including anti-poaching and international trafficking.\textsuperscript{1142}

On 14 September 2018, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Emanuela Del re-signed a EUR 50-million agreement with the European Commission on behalf of the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS).\textsuperscript{1143} The fund will support the provision of basic utilities such as healthcare, education, water and energy in 24 Libyan municipalities.\textsuperscript{1144}

On 18 September 2018, the government signed a financial agreement of USD 21 million to fund the AICS programme in Guinea, which seeks to restore and develop its healthcare system.\textsuperscript{1145} AICS aims to build basic healthcare structures and train staff in rural areas, and this agreement will work to restore the National Nutrition and Child Health Care Institute and National Dialysis Centre in Guinea’s capital city of Conakry.\textsuperscript{1146}

On 28 September 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs Enzo Moavero Milanesi met with the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia Workneh Gebeyehu and the Foreign Minister of Eritrea Osman Saleh. Minister Milanesi affirmed Italy’s active support of the 16 September 2017 peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea.\textsuperscript{1147} He also announced Italy’s interest in supporting cooperation and stimulating economic growth, sustainable development, and human capital through educational and vocational training programs.\textsuperscript{1148} On 11 October 2018, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte visited Ethiopia to


reaffirm Italian support for the peace process.\textsuperscript{1149} This assurance was reiterated by Prime Minister Conte to Eritrea on 12 October 2018.\textsuperscript{1150}

On 12 October 2018, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte met with the African Union Commission Deputy Chairperson Ambassador Kwesi Quartey to affirm Italy’s commitment to the African Union.\textsuperscript{1151} The two leaders discussed measures to improve collaboration on migration, sustainable development, and peace and security in Africa.\textsuperscript{1152}

On 15 October 2018, the Foreign Ministry provided a EUR 4 million fund to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF).\textsuperscript{1153} This fund will finance projects including the “Protection of vulnerable children in Libya including host communities, migrant and refugee children” and the “Protection of children on the move-The Gambia.”\textsuperscript{1154} These two projects aim to protect migrant and refugees and promote education and vocational training opportunities to minors in Gambia.\textsuperscript{1155}

On 25 October 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation held its second Italy-Africa Conference. 46 African countries, 13 international organizations and academic and research institutions attended the conference.\textsuperscript{1156} The conference aimed to explore solutions to contemporary challenges facing Italy and Africa in terms of peace, security, freedom, democracy, fair socioeconomic development, and investment cooperation.\textsuperscript{1157}

On 25 October 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation signed a Letter of Intent with the African Union Commission and RES4Africa to reinforce their partnership in implementing the “Renewable Energy Capacity Building Programme: A Proposal for Africa.”\textsuperscript{1158} The partnership aims to facilitate the implementation of renewable energy in Africa through investment

\textsuperscript{1149} Ethiopia: Migration On Agenda As Italy PM Visits Ethiopia, Eritrea, AllAfrica (Cape Town) 11 October 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018. https://allafrica.com/stories/201810120387.html
in infrastructure, integration with development objectives, and regional training and knowledge-building. On 6 November 2018, at a meeting with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, the Ambassador in Khartoum Fabrizio Lobasso reiterated Italy’s commitment to reducing malnutrition in Sudan. The meeting discussed the underlying social and cultural causes of malnutrition through the Scaling Up Nutrition project.

On 14 November 2018, the Ambassador to Ghana Giovanni Favalli met with Ghana’s Minister of Sanitation and Water Cecilia Abena Dapaah to renew the mutual commitment of the two countries. The ministers reviewed partnerships on trade and investment to realize the “Ghana Beyond Aid” agenda.

On 15 November 2018, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Emanuela Del Re approved a EUR 3 million grant in support of Phase VI of the Food and Agriculture Organization’s Somali Water and Land Information Management Programme. Phase VI of the SWALIM programme aims to develop alerts and early response mechanisms to enable swift recovery from water crises.

On 4 December 2018, Deputy Prime Minister Luigi Di Maio met with Kenyan Deputy Prime Minister William Ruto. They discussed assisting Kenya’s capacity-building to enact its domestic development agenda. Italy announced its intentions for further partnership and initiatives to facilitate bilateral trade.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 through partnerships with African states. It has provided aid for security, humanitarian assistance, environmental action and the economic development of Africa through substantial funding and conferences.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alannah Dharamshi

---

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa's potential.

On 30 July 2018, the government sent 20 military personnel from the Japanese Ground Self-Defence force to Kenya to train engineering personnel from the Republic of Ghana, Republic of Sierra Leone, and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The training focused uses of heavy equipment under the United Nations Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities.\(^{1168}\)

On 23 August 2018, the President of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Shinichi Kitaoka met with Zambian Minister of Finance Margaret Mwanakatwe. They discussed the provision of aid to Zambia in order to diversify natural resources and reduce agricultural dependence.\(^{1169}\) Mr. Kitaoka committed JICA to aid Zambia in expanding its healthcare and education services.\(^{1170}\)

On 26 August 2018, the President of JICA Shinichi Kitaoka met with the Zambian Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Margaret Mwanakatwe.\(^{1171}\) The leaders reviewed projects funded by Japanese contributions, reinstated partnerships between the two countries, and discussed cooperation in improving electrification and developing agriculture.\(^{1172}\)


Japan has fully complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 by providing aid in the areas of security, environmental action and economic development of Africa.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Fahim Mostafa

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.

\(^{1168}\) Support for the UN Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities The Initiation of the Sixth Training, Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) July 13 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018

\(^{1169}\) JICA President Kitaoka Visits Zambia and Malawi, Meets With Officials, Visits ODA Project Sites, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 25 September 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.

\(^{1170}\) JICA President Kitaoka Visits Zambia and Malawi, Meets With Officials, Visits ODA Project Sites, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 25 September 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.

\(^{1171}\) JICA President Kitaoka Visits Zambia and Malawi, Meets With Officials, Visits ODA Project Sites, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 25 September 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.

\(^{1172}\) JICA President Kitaoka Visits Zambia and Malawi, Meets With Officials, Visits ODA Project Sites, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 25 September 2018. Access Date: 15 October 2018.

On 28 July 2018, Minister for Africa Harriett Baldwin and the Zambian Minister for Energy Matthew Nkhuwa signed the Energy Africa Compact. The Compact is a partnership between the UK, the Zambian government, and the private sector to grow sustainable energy in Zambia. Minister Baldwin also announced GBP 22 million in funding to support the development of innovative energy solutions, and GBP 8.5 million to improve individual and commercial access to financing.

On 28 July 2018, Prime Minister May stated that it is the UK’s ambition to generate billions more investment in Africa to trigger transformational growth.

On 7 August 2018, International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt introduced the latest tax partnership program of GBP 35 million to help Ethiopia reduce aid dependence through tax generation. This program will transform the country’s tax system by helping it to gain stability and harness economic growth.

On 28 August 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May pledged GBP 4 billion in support for African economies. This fund was raised through private sector investment and aims to support public and private investment in Africa.

On 28 August 2018, Prime Minister May signed a joint statement with South Africa, Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, and Eswatini to guarantee that the region’s present trade deal with the EU will continue after the UK leaves the Union. Prime Minister May stated that it is the UK’s goal to be the number one G7 investor on the African continent by 2022.

On 28 August 2018, the government announced a new prosperity fund program of up to GBP 8 million. This fund will support the execution of the new UK-Southern African Economic Partnership Agreement.

On 29 August 2018, Prime Minister May announced an innovative partnership with South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria to increase technological innovation and entrepreneurship. GBP 32 million was

---


25 February 2019
168
assured for the accelerator scheme.\textsuperscript{1183} Furthermore, Prime Minister May launched a new round of the Africa Enterprise Challenge fund of GBP 16 million to promote innovative household solar products and improve solar technologies across the African continent.\textsuperscript{1184}

On 30 August 2018, Prime Minister May expressed support for the transformation of Kenya’s Big 4 agenda by aligning expertise, investment, and assistance.\textsuperscript{1185} Through a training program with Kenyan troops, she also pledged the UK’s support to Kenya’s efforts in fighting Al Shabaab in Somalia.\textsuperscript{1186}

On 30 August 2018, Prime Minister May declared funding of over GBP 7 million to the African Union Mission in Somalia to support stability and resilience in the region.\textsuperscript{1187} Additionally, she committed over GBP 60 million to support resilience and recovery from the impact of conflict and drought for over a million people. More than GBP 25 million was pledged in support of Somalia’s democratic processes.\textsuperscript{1188}

On 30 August 2018, through the Department of International Development (DFID), UKAID announced an investment of GBP 36 million between 2019-2024 in partnership with the Kenyan government. This investment seeks to increase access to modern family planning services in 19 counties.\textsuperscript{1189} The UK also announced its intention to support Kenya’s education system and address its aid dependence through the Global Partnership for Education.\textsuperscript{1190}

On 30 August 2018, Prime Minister May announced a new cyber unit as part of the UK-Kenya security compact.\textsuperscript{1191} This unit will offer training in community security to strengthen the police’s engagement with marginalized communities, tackle violence against girls and women, and prevent extremism by addressing its root causes. The UK will also share best practices with Kenya’s criminal justice system to strengthen its legal procedures.\textsuperscript{1192}

On 30 August 2018, Prime Minister May signed an agreement with the Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta to ensure that any proceeds from corruption in Kenya that arrive in the UK will be returned to the Kenyan people.\footnote{Prime Minister’s press statement in Nairobi: 30 August 2018, Government of UK (London) 30 August 2018. Access Date: 12 October 2018. https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-ministers-press-statement-in-nairobi-30-august-2018}


On 8 October 2018, the UK announced up to GBP 210 million to help Uganda support half a million refugees that fled from conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo or South Sudan.\footnote{UK deepens ties across East Africa, Government of UK (London) 8 October 2018. Access Date: 12 October 2018. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-deepens-ties-across-east-africa}


On 19 October 2018, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ambassador Jonathan Allen reconfirmed the UK’s commitment to increased support for the implementation of

the Comité de suivi de l’Accord, an agreement for peace and reconciliation in Mali. He also committed to focusing on increasing female participation in the peace progress.  

From 8-9 November 2018, Minister Baldwin met with the Prime Minister of Mali Soumeylou Boubèye Maïga to discuss security and developmental challenges and the implementation of the peace accord. Minister Baldwin reaffirmed the UK’s support for the EU Training Mission in Mali, which also supports the development of the Malian Armed Forces.

On 15 November 2018, Ambassador Allen reaffirmed the UK’s support for the G5 Sahel Joint Force by contributing 15.5 percent of the European Union’s package towards the joint force.

On 23 November 2018, DFID announced a financial contribution of GBP 50 million to the cause of ending the practice of female genital mutilation by 2030.

On 26 November 2018, DFID Country Director Philip Smith delivered a speech at the 2nd African Girls Summit on Ending Child Marriage in Ghana. He spoke on behalf of development partners including the European Union, the Netherlands, and Canada. He emphasised that together, with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund, this partnership supports 12 countries with high records of child marriage and seeks to address structural barriers facing girls.

On 28 November 2018, Department for International Development Country Director Philip Smith launched the Basic Needs Maternal Mental Health project in Ghana. basicNeeds UK will work with BasicNeeds Ghana and three other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for this project. GBP 940,000 has been granted to the network of NGOs for project implementation.

---


The UK has fully complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 by initiating and consolidating partnerships with African states. It has provided support for regional security, economic development, education and healthcare in Africa through financial contributions and educational programs.

Thus, UK receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sanam Panjwani

United States: +1

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.

On 17-29 June 2018, the Department of State hosted the fourth WiSci (Women in Science) Girls STEAM Camp in Namibia, bringing together 100 students from Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Eswatini, and the U.S.\(^\text{1211}\) WiSci aims to generate skill development and opportunities for high school girls in science, technology, engineering, arts and design, and mathematics.\(^\text{1212}\)

On 2 July 2018, the U.S. African Development Foundation announced a partnership with Bechtel, a global leader in engineering, procuring, and constructing community-level infrastructure projects.\(^\text{1213}\) The partnership supports local enterprise development by providing grant financing to increase access to roads, clean water, and reliable and affordable electricity.\(^\text{1214}\)

On 4 July 2018, Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Louis Ross and the Finance Minister of Ghana Ken Ofori-Atta signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).\(^\text{1215}\) It aims to strengthen developmental partnerships between the two countries.\(^\text{1216}\)

On 6 July 2018, Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Louis Ross announced a contribution of over USD 5.4 billion to increase commercial ties with Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Cote d’Ivoire.\(^\text{1217}\) The contribution aims to support Africa’s sustainable infrastructure development and create local jobs.\(^\text{1218}\)

---

On 24 July 2018, the U.S. African Development Foundation (USDAF) announced a joint venture with the Tiger Woods Foundation. The partnership aims to support African education and entrepreneurship in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education by providing training resources.

On 24 July 2018, the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Elton John AIDS Foundation announced a USD 360 million investment over the upcoming 12 months. The fund will support indigenous organizations throughout sub-Saharan Africa in expanding non-discriminatory access to quality and critical HIV services.

On 24 July 2018, PEPFAR co-launched the MenStar Coalition with a financial pledge of USD 1.2 billion. The initiative will support local community efforts to expand the diagnosis and treatment of HIV infections among men in sub-Saharan Africa.

On 18 September 2018, Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of African Affairs Tibor P. Nagy Jr. underscored the U.S. commitment to strengthening trade with Africa. He emphasized building capacity among Africa’s youth as a force for economic growth and reaffirmed the importance of advancing peace and security through partnerships with African governments.

On 26 September 2018, Secretary of State for Political Affairs David Hale met with African regional leaders and international partners to discuss the peace process in South Sudan. Mr. Hale reviewed current actions to address political, security, and humanitarian crises, and reaffirmed America’s support for South Sudan’s peace process.

On 17 October 2018, the USADF announced results of Nigeria’s Off-Grid Energy Challenge. USADF will provide further technical assistance and governance support to stimulate the growth of...
winning local energy enterprises. The challenge aims to develop, scale-up and extend the use of renewable off-grid energy technologies and reach underserved communities in Nigeria.

On 18 October 2018, the President and CEO of USADF C.D. Glin and the Governor of Kebbi State in Nigeria Abubakar Bagudu signed a Memorandum of Understanding proclaiming their collective commitment to strengthening the capacity of local agricultural enterprises in the northern Nigerian state of Kebbi. USADF and the state government of Kebbi will contribute USD 10 million in the upcoming five years to provide financial and technical support to local agricultural development.

From 2-10 November 2018, Assistant Secretary Tibor P. Nagy Jr. travelled to Togo, Guinea, Mali, and Nigeria to review and strengthen trade and commercial ties between the U.S. and Africa, discuss the empowerment of Africa’s youth, and build peace and security through partnerships.

On 8 November 2018, Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator of the US Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Power Africa Initiative Ramsey Day and Chief Executive of the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank Admassu Tadesse signed a MOU, which will provide funding to power projects in 22 African countries.

On 8 November 2018, USAID and the Ethiopian Ministry of Education introduced the five-year USD 86 million READ II project, which seeks to improve the reading and writing abilities of 15 million children.

From 27-29 November 2018, the U.S. and Morocco hosted a Bilateral Proliferation Security Initiative Workshop to enhance the countries’ capacities to interdict weapons of mass destruction and related materials.

On 2 December 2018, the U.S. re-established a permanent diplomatic presence in Somalia to demonstrate its commitment to advancing stability, democracy, and local economic development in Somalia.

---


On 4 December 2018, the U.S. and the Republic of Congo signed the Open Skies Air Transport Agreement. The agreement will enable more open market access, providing greater opportunities for airlines, travelers, businesses, shippers, airports, workers, and localities.

On 4 December 2018, Secretary of State and the Libyan Prime Minister reaffirmed their shared commitment to counter-terrorism, economic reforms, fiscal transparency, oil production, and security for all Libyans.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 through fostering partnerships with the African States. It has specifically provided support in the areas of security, economic development, infrastructure, education, and healthcare.

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

*Analyst: Hoore Jannat*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 in order to realize Africa’s potential.

On 30 June 2018, EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica visited Mauritania for the African Union Summit. The Summit discussed corruption prevention and Africa’s economic transformation towards sustainable development. Commissioner Mimica signed two support programmes for Mauritania, amounting to EUR 47.6 million. The fund aims to boost investments in rural communities and build the capacity of local judicial systems.

On 30 June 2018, EU Commissioner Neven Mimica and African Union President Paul Kagame co-organized the “Women in Power” event at the 31st African Union Summit. The event aims to facilitate high-level discussion between Africa and Europe on the role of women as important leaders of political, social and economic development.

On 11 July 2018, the EU approved EUR 800 million in financial guarantee programmes as a part of its External Investment Plan (EIP). The EIP aims to deliver sustainable investments in Africa that
promote inclusive growth, job creation, and sustainable development to address the root causes of irregular migration.\textsuperscript{1244}

On 12 September 2018, President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker unveiled the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs.\textsuperscript{1245} The Alliance will increase investment in Africa, strengthen trade between the EU and Africa, foster further job creation, and improve education.\textsuperscript{1246}

On 23 September 2018, President Juncker, Chairperson of the African Union Commission Moussa Faki Mahamat, and the United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres convened a trilateral meeting at the United Nations headquarters in New York. They reviewed current cooperation and discussed future opportunities for partnership between the AU, EU and the UN. They also reaffirmed peace and security as the fundamental pillars of sustainable development.\textsuperscript{1247}

On 28 September 2018, the EU and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States began negotiations on a new Partnership Agreement to guide cooperation post-2020.\textsuperscript{1248} The negotiations underscored multilateral cooperation to work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.\textsuperscript{1249}

On 8 October 2018, the European Commission committed EUR 5 million to African countries to support their fulfillment and application of global rules on customs and trade facilitation.\textsuperscript{1250} This fund will be administered by the World Customs Organization, and it will enable African countries to harmonize and coordinate custom rules and reduce the costs of international trade.\textsuperscript{1251}

On 16 October 2018, the German Development Bank KfW launched the Clean Oceans Initiative, supported by the European Investment Bank, the French Development Bank, and the German government.\textsuperscript{1252} The EUR 2 billion initiative will reduce marine pollution by providing support and


\textsuperscript{1252} The world’s major climate financiers launch two billion Euro initiative, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2148850

25 February 2019

176
financial structures to waste management projects and market development for recycling plastics. Its operations will focus on areas in developing regions in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.1253

On 23 October 2018, the EU Political and Security Committee and the AU Peace and Security Council held their 11th Annual Joint Consultative Meeting.1254 The meeting reviewed progress made on resolving conflict situations and the various threats to peace and stability across Africa.1255

On 8 November 2018, the EU and AU launched the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs at the Africa Investment Forum in Johannesburg.1256 The alliance aims to connect actors in the sustainable energy sector from Europe and Africa. The alliance will work to identify and encourage strategic investments in the private sectors between the two continents and focus on energy investment analysis for policy and sustainable business practices.1257

On 23 November 2018, the Head of the EU Delegation to Liberia Ambassador Hélène Cavé held a meeting in Monrovia, Liberia.1258 The Ambassador stressed the importance of increased collaboration and stakeholder engagement to manage issues of migration. She emphasized that migration is the common responsibility of countries of origin, transit, and destination.1259

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 through partnerships with African states. It has provided support for security, humanitarian assistance, environmental action and the economic development of Africa.

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

Analyst: Jean-Paul St. Rose

1253 The world’s major climate financiers launch two billion Euro initiative, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2148850
8. Development: International Development Partnerships and Private Sector Investments

“Fostering new international development partnerships, and capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.”

*Charlevoix Commitment on Innovative Financing for Development*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

This commitment is a collective pledge by G7 members to advance innovative forms of development finance. The commitment was made in response to the identified gap in traditional development financing, and reliance on public sector support in the status quo. In order to address infrastructural and investment-related deficits in global development projects, the G7 has explored policies, regulatory frameworks, and subsidies to attract private investment in sustainable development projects. This sentiment to catalyze private sector contributions to development initiatives has also been welcomed by other international organizations, namely the United Nations and World Bank.

The two parts of this commitment, international development partnerships, and private sector investments have respectively had a diverse and substantial history in G7 summitry. Below are a few notable examples.

On 8 June 2015, the Elmau Leaders’ Declaration referenced the topic of “growth for all.” Specifically, it states the G7’s collective will to achieve “effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector.” This document also acknowledges the role of the private sector in implementing human rights, developing low-carbon technologies to build climate resilience, improving food security and nutrition, and creating a gender-equal work environment and job market — all of which are issue areas in the field of international sustainable development.

---

On 17 May 2016, the G7 Environment Ministers communiqué was adopted in Toyama during Japan’s G7 presidency.\(^{1264}\) The outcomes of this meeting emphasize the role of partnerships and working with the private sector to transition to a low-carbon society, foster green financial systems, and reach the objectives outlined in the Paris Agreement.\(^{1265}\) A notable example of the spirit of this commitment is evident in the Charlevoix summit’s hallmark pledge to empower girls and women with education, poverty alleviation, and gender equality in underserved communities around the world. On 25 May 2018, prior to the Charlevoix summit, the Canadian Minister for International Development and La Francophonie Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau called upon investors, philanthropists, and the private sector to contribute to this cause.\(^{1266}\) The summit resulted in a pledge by G7 “development finance institutions and their private sector partners” to contribute CAD 3 billion over the course of the next two years.\(^{1267}\) This ambitious commitment seeks to foster development partnerships among G7 members, and specifically to finance development projects through inter-sectoral collaboration.

On 26-27 May 2017, the President of the African Development Bank (ADB), Akinwumi A. Adesina, attended the Taormina summit in Italy.\(^{1268}\) In his remarks, he referenced the wish of the ADB to “help advance private sector investment from G7 countries in Africa.”\(^{1269}\) Development in Africa has been a recurring topic in the G7’s outreach programme and summit outcomes over the past several years. Both the Taormina and Charlevoix summits in 2017 and 2018 committed to partnering with the African continent to realize African Union Agenda 2063, serving as one notable example of the G7’s international development partnerships.\(^{1270}\)

On 1 June 2018, the G7 development and finance ministers published a news release after their ministerial meeting in Whistler, British Columbia, Canada.\(^{1271}\) The meeting centered around the Charlevoix summit priority of inclusive growth, and discussed “innovative financing approaches to

\(^{1267}\) The G7’s significant substantive success at the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, The Global Governance Project (Toronto) Access Date: 21 July 2018. https://www.g7g20summits.org/opinions/the-g7s-significant-substantive-success-at-the-2018-charlevoix-summit/
\(^{1270}\) The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (La Malbaie) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 21 July 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html
mobilize private capital for sustainable development, including supporting new partnerships to connect the public sector and private investment communities.\textsuperscript{1272}

International sustainable development is a concept spearheaded by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.\textsuperscript{1273} This G7 commitment to foster inclusive growth through international partnerships and private sector investment echo the 2030 blueprint for global action.

**Commitment Features**

The first part of this commitment reflects the G7’s collective commitment to foster new international development partnerships. “Foster” is defined as “encourag[ing] the development of something.”\textsuperscript{1274} Partnerships in the field of development can refer to inter-sectoral, inter-state, or inter-regional collaboration. Partnered actors include but are not limited to the private sector, educational partners, civil society organizations, public sector and government institutions at various levels, internal institutions created by the G7, external inter-governmental organizations and more. Cooperation can include actions such as sharing best practices, resource pooling, institutional learning, international standard coordination, stakeholder consultations, and meetings etc. Notably, such international development partnerships must be “new.” This means that initiatives that count towards compliance should be newly created programs that involve actors in multiple states, rather than actions reinforcing pre-existing channels of cooperation or fundraising.

The second part of this commitment is dedicated to developing the “capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development.” Specifically, this commits G7 governments to develop its ability to engage the private sector and fund sustainable international development. Examples of actions in this regard include working with business entities for development financing, building public-private partnerships, etc. As indicated by the word “more,” G7 members must demonstrate capacity-building attempts to liaise and generate additional financial contributions in tandem with private sector actors, in order to achieve compliance in this part of the commitment.

The text of the commitment ends by referencing one of the summit priorities set by the Canadian G7 presidency in 2018 — inclusive growth.\textsuperscript{1275} Thus, to achieve compliance in either part of the commitment, G7 members must demonstrate efforts to strive for equitable and accessible distribution of resources, as well as shared benefit from economic growth. Actions that count toward compliance in this regard may demonstrate explicit or special attention to vulnerable and underserved communities, historically disadvantaged demographics, hard-to-reach populations, or any groups excluded from conventional development financing. This emphasis on inclusive growth must be realized in a way simultaneous to fostering “new international developmental partnerships and the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international


\textsuperscript{1274} Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 23 September 2018.

\textsuperscript{1275} Canada’s G7 Themes, G7 2018 Charlevoix (Ottawa) 14 December 2017. Access Date: 21 July 2018. https://g7.gc.ca/en/g7-presidency/themes/
development.” For further context on the concept of inclusive growth, please refer to the outcomes and documents of the G7 Ministerial Meeting in Whistler on 31 May–2 June 2018.\textsuperscript{1276}

To achieve full compliance, the G7 member must foster new international development partnerships, while fostering its capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development; and foster both with an emphasis on inclusive growth.

If the G7 member only meets the threshold of action for the former or latter half of the commitment, it will be assigned a score of 0 or partial compliance. If the G7 member does not comply with either part of the commitment, it will be scored for non-compliance, or $-1$.

\textbf{Scoring Guidelines}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$-1$</td>
<td>The G7 member does NOT foster new international development partnerships NOR the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with NO particular attention to inclusive growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0$</td>
<td>The G7 member fosters new international development partnerships OR the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$+1$</td>
<td>The G7 member fosters new international development partnerships AND the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textit{Author: Angela Min Yi Hou  
Compliance Director: Ivan Hsieh  
Lead Analyst: David Manocchio}

\textbf{Canada: $+1$}

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to foster new international development partnerships and foster the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

On 10 June 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced a CAD3.8 billion investment alongside the European Union, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank to “support quality education for women and girls living in crisis, conflict-affected and fragile states.”\textsuperscript{1277}

On 24 September 2018, the Government of Canada announced a CAD20 million contribution to the Global Infrastructure Hub (GI Hub) in Toronto, Ontario. The goal of the GI Hub is to bring together public and private investors and develop critical infrastructure projects that “benefit people, strengthen communities, and connect global markets.”\textsuperscript{1278} The projects are aimed at addressing key challenges around sustainable economic growth, gender representation, and infrastructure in mitigating the threats posed by climate change.\textsuperscript{1279}

\textsuperscript{1276}G7 Ministerial Meeting: Investing in Growth that Works For Everyone, G7 2018 Charlevoix (Ottawa) Access Date: 21 July 2018. https://g7.gc.ca/en/g7-presidency/themes/investing-growth-works-everyone/g7-ministerial-meeting/
\textsuperscript{1277}Prime Minister concludes successful G7 Summit focused on creating economic growth that benefits everyone, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 10 June 2018. Access Date: 8 October 2018. https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/prime-minister-concludes-successful-g7-summit-focused-on-creating-economic-growth-that-benefits-everyone-685080361.html
On 23 September 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sanchez approved the Canada-Spain Cooperation Agenda, a collaborative agreement to “closely create economic growth that benefits everyone, combat climate change, advance gender equality, and build a safer, more peaceful world.”

On 25 October 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Prime Minister of the Netherlands Mark Rutte welcomed increased partnership between the two countries in fighting climate change and explored how to better leverage the Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement at the Canada-Netherlands roundtable on climate adaptation. Canada further announced the investment of CAD7.5 million in financial support towards the Global Commission on Adaptation, which is spearheaded by the Netherlands.

On 13 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced CAD 19.5 million of funding for a Right to Play project and CAD 750 000 for a World Food Programme project. The Right to Play project operates in Ghana, Mozambique, and Rwanda to improve primary education and eliminate barriers to gender equality. The World Food Programme project provides nutrition-related humanitarian support for refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi through food distribution programs.

On 18 November 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Leaders’ Meeting in Papua New Guinea. In addition to reaffirming Canada's commitment to expanding trade and global investment within the Asia-Pacific region and creating new economic opportunities, the Prime Minister also announced a CAD20 million investment in increased technological assistance and capacity development in public financial management, financial sector supervisory, and fostering inclusive growth.

Canada has improved its capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development and has fostered new international development partnerships.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

 Analyst: Sunny Wang

---

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to foster new international development partnerships and foster the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

On 3 September 2018, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs announced that its financial contributions towards poor and fragile countries through the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) will be increased by EUR1 billion in 2019. Two of the AFD’s five foundational commitments made for the 2018-2022 period are non-sovereign first and partnership by design. Non-sovereign first is the recognition that non-sovereign entities such as foundations, companies, and financial institutions have a role to play in development. The AFD will make it an objective to dedicate more funding to non-sovereign entities. Partnership by design is a commitment to working with partners, and the AFD will ensure systematic openness to all potential partners.

On 3 October 2018, French development finance institution Proparco and German development finance institution DEG signed a USD150 million credit facility to the Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited. This action will finance long-term corporate and infrastructure projects in Mauritius and sub-Saharan Africa.

On 8 November 2018, Proparco signed a EUR150 million loan to Nachtigal Hydro Power Company, which will be used to finance the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of a 420 MW run-of-river hydropower plant in Cameroon.

On 22 November 2018, Proparco announced a USD18 million credit line granted to Fransabank. Fransabank, a leading Lebanese bank, will use the credit line to support Lebanese small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and corporations in difficulty.

On 27 November 2018, Proparco signed three credit facilities that will contribute to the development of renewable energies and small agri-business in Central America. Proparco granted a USD20 million loan to the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation. Around 40 agricultural SMEs in Mexico will benefit from this new funding. Proparco also granted a USD28 million loan to the French solar and wind energy specialist Neoen to construct a 140MTWp solar

power plant in El Salvador. Finally, Proparco provided a 35 million loan to Banco Ficohsa, Honduras’ largest bank. This amount will provide loans to renewable energy projects in the country.

On 28 November 2018, President Emmanuel Macron and Romanian President Klaus Iohannis signed a strategic partnership agreement on the development of economic cooperation, transport and energy efficiency, culture, and education by 2022. Both countries committed to stepping up their bilateral dialogue on European affairs and fostering international cooperation in areas such as defense, security, and technological innovation.

On 6 December 2018, the Government of France pledged EUR400 million in development funding, aid, and security to the European Union’s EUR1.3 billion project on G5 Sahel priorities in Africa. As part of France’s commitment to the Priority Investment Programme, this investment aims to improve living conditions, build resilience in agricultural production, and foster economic development within states that are currently under conditions of insecurity and impoverishment.

On 9 December 2018, Proparco signed a USD5.8 million investment in the first closing for the Sawari Ventures North Africa Fund I. This fund will invest in around 25 fast-growing start-ups in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

On 12 December 2018, Proparco arranged a USD30 million senior debt facility to support Uganda’s second largest bank, DFCU Bank. The funds will be used to bridge long-term financing gaps for SMEs.

France has improved its capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development through the AFD and has fostered new international development partnerships. Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sunny Wang
Germany: +1

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to foster new international development partnerships and foster the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

On 10 June 2018, Germany contributed to a Canadian-led CAD3.8 billion investment alongside Canada, the European Union, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank to “support quality education for women and girls living in crisis, conflict-affected and fragile states.”

On 16 September 2018, Germany announced that it will provide EUR1.1 million for the implementation of the Support to Community Stabilisation and Resilience project in Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas of Cox’s Bazar. The project will be a joint effort between the United Nations Development Programme and the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. This project will establish community security and gender-responsive policing in a district under pressure from the Rohingya crisis.

On 3 October 2018, German development finance institution DEG and French development finance institution Proparco signed a USD150 million credit facility to the Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited. This action will finance long-term corporate and infrastructure projects in Mauritius and sub-Saharan Africa.

On 12 October 2018, the World Bank, Germany, and the United Kingdom announced a USD145 million Global Risk Financing Facility, which will “help government access risk financing and insurance solutions to mobilize effective response and prepare better for climate and disaster shocks.”

On 16 October 2018, the German Development Bank KfW launched the Clean Oceans Initiative, supported by the German Government, the European Investment Bank and the French Development Bank. The EUR 2 billion initiative will reduce marine pollution by providing support and financial structures to waste management projects and market development for recycling plastics. Its operations will focus on areas in developing regions in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

---


1303 The world’s major climate financiers launch two billion Euro initiative, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2148850

1304 The world’s major climate financiers launch two billion Euro initiative, Germany Information Centre (Berlin) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://germanyinafrica.diplo.de/zadz-en/-/2148850
On 29 November 2018, the Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) launched an initiative for sustainable cobalt mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with several private firms. This project aims to improve working conditions for employees of local mining sites and foster sustainable supply chains.

Germany has fostered new international development partnerships with particular attention to inclusive growth, and it has fostered the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jawad Ramal

Italy: 0
Italy has partially complied with its commitment to foster new international development partnerships and foster the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

On 25 June 2018, the Ambassador to Ethiopia Arthoro Luzzi and Ethiopian Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation Admasu Nebebe signed a EUR 30 million loan agreement. The loan will support the implementation of the Inclusive and Sustainable Development of Agricultural Value Chain project. This capital will also be used to advance inclusive and sustainable agricultural value chains of industrial tomato and wheat production in Oromia, as well as avocado and pineapple in the Southern Nation, Nationalities, and Peoples Region. Next year, Italy will provide an additional EUR 22 million in loans to finance the development of industrial parks in these two regions.

From 20 August 2018 to 7 September 2018, an Italian Carabinieri delegation organized two training courses for the Uganda Police Force in Masindi, Uganda. These courses provided instruction on counter-terrorism and environmental crime, including anti-poaching and international trafficking.

On 28 September 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs Enzo Moavero Milanesi met with the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia Workneh Gebeyehu and the Foreign Minister of Eritrea Osman Saleh. Minister Milanesi affirmed Italy’s active support of the 16 September 2017 peace agreement between Ethiopia.

---

and Eritrea. He also announced Italy’s interest in supporting cooperation and stimulating economic growth, sustainable development, and human capital through educational and vocational training programs. On 11 October 2018, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte visited Ethiopia to reaffirm Italian support for the peace process. This assurance was reiterated by Prime Minister Conte to Eritrea on 12 October 2018.

On 25 October 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation signed a Letter of Intent with the African Union Commission and RES4Africa to reinforce their partnership in implementing the “Renewable Energy Capacity Building Programme: A Proposal for Africa.” The partnership aims to facilitate the implementation of renewable energy in Africa through investment in infrastructure, integration with development objectives, and regional training and knowledge-building.

Italy has continued its active involvement and fostered new international development partnerships, but it has not increased its capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable development. Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to foster new international development partnerships and foster the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

On 10 June 2018, Japan contributed to a Canadian-led CAD3.8 billion investment alongside Canada, the European Union, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank to “support quality education for women and girls living in crisis, conflict-affected and fragile states.”

On 20 June 2018, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a memorandum of cooperation with the Pratham Education Foundation and the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab

---


(J-PAL). JICA, Pratham and J-PAL will work coordinately to “improve literacy and numeracy abilities among children in developing countries.”1318

On 12 July 2018, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) signed loan agreements with the Government of Turkmenistan on buyer’s credit (export loan) totalling up to approximately JPY 7.8 billion and USD 91 million (JBIC portion), respectively. Co-financed with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and ING Bank N.V., Tokyo Branch, these loans reached a total of “approximately JPY 13.1 billion and USD 152 million, with Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) providing insurance for the portion co-financed by the two private-sector banks.”1319

On 27 July 2018, JBIC signed a loan agreement amounting to approximately USD 467 million (JBIC portion) to finance long-term floating production storage and offloading (FPSO) vessel chartering services of Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobras), a state-owned oil company in Brazil. The loan is co-financed with several private companies, and the total co-financing amount reached approximately USD 995 million. “This loan will lead to the strengthening of the international competitiveness of Japanese companies in offshore resource development by helping them acquire and improve technologies, management practices, and know-how regarding the operation of FPSO systems.”1320

On 30 July 2018, at the Indo-Pacific Business Forum, leaders from JBIC, the American’s Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), and the Australian government announced a trilateral partnership to invest in infrastructure projects in the Indo-Pacific region. JBIC committed to mobilizing investment in infrastructure, and “attract more private capital to achieve greater results” through this partnership.1321

On 27 September 2018, JICA signed a “memorandum of cooperation with OPIC, agreeing to promote mutual co-financing of the private sector in developing countries.” Given that OPIC has been a development finance institution with extensive operations, JICA sought to expand financial support for the private sector in project formation in developing countries.1322

On 6-7 October 2018, the Government of Japan, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the African Union Commission co-organized the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Ministerial Meeting.1323 Throughout the meeting, Minister for Foreign Affairs Taro Kono emphasized the importance of “strong partnership between governments, private sector, financial institutions, civil society


25 February 2019
188
organizations [civil society organizations], and development partners,” and reaffirmed Japan’s determination to continue promoting sustainable development in Africa through TICAD.\textsuperscript{1324}

On 16 October 2018, JICA launched a new program titled the Development Studies Program with the goal of sharing Japan’s experience in modernization with young leaders from developing countries. This program aims to host 2,000 participants, primarily through master’s degree programs in the next five years, in order to “encourage them to apply their knowledge to the development of their own countries.”\textsuperscript{1325}

On 18 October 2018, JBIC signed a loan agreement with Indonesian companies PT Jawa Satu Power and PT Jawa Satu Regas for the Jawa 1 Gas-to-Power Project in Indonesia. The loan is co-financed by Mizuho Bank, Ltd., MUFG Bank, Ltd. and other banks. The co-financed amount totals USD1.312 billion. This agreement is a part of the JBIC’s newly launched Global Facility to Promote Quality Infrastructure Investment for Environmental Preservation and Sustainable Growth.\textsuperscript{1326}

On 9 November 2018, JICA signed a grant agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Bangkok to provide aid totalling JPY1.095 billion for the Project for Enhancing Rural Livelihoods through Improved Irrigation Facilities in Bamyan, Kabul, and the Kapisa provinces. This project aims to improve agricultural productivity and access to agricultural water by rehabilitating and expanding irrigation facilities.\textsuperscript{1327}

On 28 November 2018, JBIC signed a loan agreement with British corporation Moray Offshore Windfarm (East) Limited, providing a total of GBP743 million for the Moray East offshore wind power generation project in the United Kingdom. This financial support is part of JBIC’s policy towards promoting quality infrastructure investment for environmental preservation and sustainable growth.\textsuperscript{1328}

On 29 November 2018, JBIC signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Corporación Andina de Fomento, a regional development finance institution consisting of 19 shareholder countries primarily from Latin America and the Caribbean. The MOU aimed to promote the development of natural resources and infrastructure in Argentina, and it was signed during Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s participation in the G20 summit in Buenos Aires, Argentina.\textsuperscript{1329}

On 29 November 2018, JBIC signed a general agreement with the Banco de la Nación Argentina, the largest commercial bank in Argentina, to finance the provision of an export credit line totalling USD36 million (JBIC portion). Private sector financial institutions will co-finance the loan through


Nippon Export and Investment Insurance, and the total co-financing amount will reach USD60 million.\(^{1330}\)

On 4 December 2018, JICA signed a grant agreement with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to provide aid totalling JPY 1.009 billion for the Project for Infectious Diseases Prevention for Children. This project aims to provide “vaccines needed for routine immunization against various infectious diseases and for polio vaccination campaigns planned in Afghanistan in 2019.”\(^{1331}\)

Japan has fostered new international development partnerships and the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Minghan Sun*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to foster new international development partnerships and foster the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

On 10 June 2018, the UK contributed to a Canadian-led CAD3.8 billion investment alongside Canada, the European Union, Japan, Germany, and the World Bank to “support quality education for women and girls living in crisis, conflict-affected and fragile states.”\(^{1332}\)

On 17 July 2018, the Department for International Development (DFID) awarded Welsh charity Bees for Development with GBP 50,000 through the Small Charities Challenge Fund, which supports and celebrates the work of small UK-based charities in some of the world’s poorest countries. Bees for Development will use this fund to train and initiate new businesses for beekeepers in the Amhara region of Ethiopia, offering young people without access to land a viable income-earning opportunity at very low start-up costs.\(^{1333}\)

On 30 July 2018, the Minister for International Development, Alistair Burt, announced a fund of GBP 2.7 million to Mercy Corps, an Edinburgh charity, to support life-saving work in Yemen. This fund aims to help Yemenis gain access to food, water, medicine, and other essential needs.\(^{1334}\)

On 28 August 2018, Minister for Africa at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for International Development Harriet Baldwin announced in Ghana that the UK’s GBP20 million Jobs and Economic Transformation Programme will help create over 15,000 jobs for

---


Ghanaian. JET is expected to facilitate over GBP 50 million of additional private sector investment.1335

On 28 August 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May announced in Cape Town an additional GBP 4 billion of direct UK government investment, which is expected to be matched by the private sector.1336

On 29 August 2018, Minister Baldwin announced a new aid program through the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund to support the growth of innovative solar technology companies that are providing clean energy to off-grid households in Africa.1337

On 29 August 2018, Prime Minister May announced in Lagos that the new “LINKS” program of GBP 70 million will support the growth of innovative companies in Nigeria’s northern states, and attract investment and create 100,000 new jobs.1338

On 30 August 2018, Prime Minister May announced a new aid program through DFID. The new program will support family planning services and vocational skills training across Africa. The aid program includes support for girls who have dropped out of school due to early marriage or gender-based violence and supports their efforts to regain education and access safe contraception.1339

On 22 September 2018, the International Development Secretary Priti Patel announced at the United Nations General Assembly that the Work and Opportunities for Women program, a new partnership between the government and private sector, will help the world’s poorest and most marginalized women gain access to better job opportunities and improved working conditions.1340

On 25 September 2018, Prime Minister May joined the United Nations General Assembly in New York to convene investors, businesses and young African business leaders. May called on attendees to invest in Africa for job creation and to unlock the potential of the private sector.1341

On 12 October 2018, the World Bank, Germany, and the United Kingdom announced a USD145 million Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF). GRiF will “help government access risk financing and


25 February 2019
191

On 9 November 2018, Minister of State for Trade and Export Promotion Baroness Fairhead announced EUR 450 million in UK Export Finance (UKEF) funding for British firms. This fund will support the construction of three new hospitals and upgrade two power stations, in order to improve the healthcare and power provision in Angola. EUR380 million of the funding will support a contract between Angola’s Ministry of Health and the construction firm ASGC UK. UKEF also provided a EUR70 million loan to the Angolan Ministry of Finance for the project contract with IQA Group, which will update the two aforementioned power stations.\footnote{UKEF supports Angolan healthcare and power infrastructure development. United Kingdom Government (London) 9 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/ukef-supports-angolan-healthcare-and-power-infrastructure-development}

The United Kingdom has fostered new international development partnerships, and capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

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

\textit{Analyst: Jamie Huiyi Chen}

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to foster new international development partnerships and foster the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

On 19 June 2018, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) signed a formal partnership with Malteser International. This new partnership will seek to provide medical assistance and resources to countries in the Americas, the Middle East, and Africa affected by conflict or natural disasters. The US will work to familiarize itself with these communities through regional-level activities to reinforce the capacity of the medical sector.\footnote{U.S. Agency for International Development Administrator Mark Green’s Remarks During a Signing Ceremony for a Memorandum of Understanding with Malteser International Americas, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 19 June 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-19-2018-usaid-administrator-mark-green-remarks-signing-ceremony-mou-malteser-international-americas?fbclid=IwAR0_0ml2Xdt6V-vp11xyZQlQ9byPb-Qq0hHDA938Rc5ZTQFIMF4zb2A}


On 6 July 2018, the Department of Commerce, in partnership with the President’s Advisory Council on Doing Business in Africa, released a memorandum announcing over USD 1 billion in private
sector deals with Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, and Cote D’Ivoire. These cooperation agreements seek to ensure aid-based economies transform into trade-based economies that are capable of long-term and sustainable growth. The U.S. will mobilize its private sector by establishing forums to address and resolve business climate issues and provide these companies with the information necessary to ensure long-term investment and further sustainable economic growth.\footnote{U.S. Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross, President’s Advisory Council on Doing Business in Africa, Announce $1 Billion in Deals during Africa Mission, Department of Commerce (Washington) 20 July 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2018/07/us-secretary-commerce-wilbur-ross-presidents-advisory-council-doing}


On 26 July 2018, USAID announced the 2018 Progress Snapshot for Feed the Future, a global strategy working with 48 Feed the Future partner countries to reduce world hunger. USAID will partner with OPIC and 60 US-based companies, in an effort to encourage private sector investment in the agriculture sector of the strategy’s target regions to reduce food shortage. The strategy makes clear that investments can be provided in the form of monetary support, technological resources, or information-sharing.\footnote{President and CEO Washburne Statement as BUILD Act Heads to President’s Desk, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Washington) 3 October 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. https://www.opic.gov/news-information/press-releases/2018/opic-president-and-ceo-washburne-statement-build-act-heads-presidents-desk}

On 14 September 2018, USAID released the US Government Strategy on International Basic Education for Fiscal Years 2019-2023. This strategy involves partnerships with 98 countries facing challenges to the growth of their education sector and seeks to share US government data, research, practices, and technical expertise with partner governments. The strategy also outlines a framework
to involve public-private partnerships by engaging the private sector, promising to mobilize future private sector capital.\textsuperscript{1352}

On 9 October 2018, USAID announced three new partnerships, respectively with Ethical Apparel Africa in the Republic of Ghana, with Junior Achievement Worldwide for activities in the Republic of Ecuador and the Dominican Republic, and with the Conservation Council of Nations. These partnerships will mobilize skilled volunteers to provide long-term and short-term support in the areas of female entrepreneurship and economic training.\textsuperscript{1353}

On 11 October 2018, President Donald Trump signed the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act into law, committing government agencies to further the Feed the Future world hunger strategy by providing resources needed to support smallholder farmers and economies suffering from food shortage.\textsuperscript{1354}

On 11 October 2018, USAID signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Knights of Columbus to foster new partnerships in communities in the Middle East recovering from genocide. USAID will work to continue expanding its partner base, and this MOU outlines measures to seek additional private sector partners to advance recovery initiatives within these regions. This initiative pays particular attention to those who suffered persecution under the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. This partnership also seeks to advance pluralism within these identified populations.\textsuperscript{1355}

On 14 November 2018, USAID launched the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) Farmfit Fund in the Netherlands, in cooperation with Queen Maxima of the Netherlands, 600 CEOs, ministers, financiers, NGOs, and other experts. The IDH Farmfit fund collaborates with the private sector to co-create and co-invest in smallholder farmer value-chain financing.\textsuperscript{1356}

On 15 November 2018, USAID announced the 2018 USAID Education Policy, a global strategy to ensure that more youth, particularly girls, have the opportunity to gain an education. The policy pledges direct finances towards the strengthening of local institutional capacity and educational quality in target countries. USAID has made commitments to consider a number of investments in the private sector and will look towards Country Roadmaps to inform their dialogue with multiple private corporations in order to increase their financial capacity.\textsuperscript{1357}

On 18 November 2018, Vice President Mike Pence announced the launch of the Papua New Guinea Electrification Partnership between the U.S., Australia, Japan, and Papua New Guinea. This partnership aims to bring electricity to 70 percent of the people of Papua New Guinea by the year 2030.\(^{1358}\) It involves large-scale investment by both public and private sectors, and the finances will contribute to new energy generation capacity, as well as transmission and distribution lines to connect households, service providers, and businesses to the grid.\(^{1359}\)

On 18 November 2018, in partnership with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the White House announced the Indo-Pacific Transparency Initiative. The initiative is intended to help countries attract private sector growth and private investments. The US allocated USD400 million to this initiative, seeking to improve the security of regional institutions.\(^{1360}\)

The United States has taken efforts to foster new international development partnerships, and capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

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

**Analyst: Ikran Jama**

### European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to foster new international development partnerships and foster the capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

On 10 June 2018, the EU contributed to a Canadian-led CAD3.8 billion investment alongside Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, and the World Bank to “support quality education for women and girls living in crisis, conflict-affected and fragile states.”\(^{1361}\)

On 14 June 2018, the European Commission proposed to increase its external action budget to EUR 123 billion. The Commission’s proposal includes an investment framework for external action, first introduced in September 2017, which will “help raise and leverage additional financial resource for sustainable development from the private sector.”\(^{1362}\) It does so by integrating financial instruments

---


such as guarantees, risk-sharing instruments, and the blending of grants and loans into more traditional forms of assistance.\textsuperscript{1363}

On 19 June 2018, the EU extended the EU External Investment Plan to Morocco. This plan will help leverage significant private funds in key sectors of Morocco’s economy, which will, in turn, encourage local entrepreneurship and job creation in the country.\textsuperscript{1364}

On 10 July 2018, the EU mobilized a package of financial guarantee programmes worth EUR 800 million under the External Investment Plan. This package is intended to help leverage EUR 8 to 9 billion in public and private investment in Africa and neighbouring European countries. The guarantee programmes enable affordable loans for small-scale entrepreneurship and access to new technologies, particularly for refugees and migrants. The financial package will also support much-needed investment in sustainable development and job creation, especially in Africa.\textsuperscript{1365}

On 23 August 2018, the EU announced a EUR 18 million package in support of sustainable economic and social development projects in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including EUR 8 million of assistance to the private sector. The assistance will include technical assistance and support for high-potential Iranian enterprises.\textsuperscript{1366}

On 12 September 2018, the EU created the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs, a new plan to increase investment, strengthen trade, create jobs, and invest in education and skills in Africa. The plan will increase the de-risking of investment projects through blending grants and loans, investing in education and skills, and improving the business environment by strengthening dialogue between African partners. The initiative expects to generate more employment opportunities, skills development, access to electricity, and investment in infrastructure and business.\textsuperscript{1367} The new platform will unite public, private and financial operators as well as academia from Africa and Europe to attract and promote sustainable energy in Africa.\textsuperscript{1368}

On 11 October 2018, the EU pledged to grant EUR 100 million to a new bio-economical investment platform known as Circular Bioeconomy Thematic Investment Platform. This grant aims to strengthen and promote the sustainable use of renewable resources to address global challenges such as climate change and sustainable development, while also implementing an EU-wide monitoring system to track progress towards a sustainable and circular bio-economy.\textsuperscript{1369}


On 19 October 2018, the EU partnered with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to contribute EUR 54 million to strengthening diagnostic health services in Sub-Saharan Africa under the External Investment Plan. The majority of this fund will be used to leverage private investment aimed at promoting inclusive growth and creating jobs. The fund will also enable private investment in the health sector, where investments are much needed to meet the health needs of the population. The remaining fund will be used to incentivise research and innovation and invest in technical assistance.\textsuperscript{1370}

The EU has fostered new international development partnerships and the capacity to mobilize sector investments for sustainable development, with a special focus on inclusive growth.

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

\textit{Analyst: Nicole Shi}

9. Gender: Development Finance

“Supporting development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhance economic opportunities for women.”

G7 Charlevoix Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

There have been many commitments made at G7 summits aimed at promoting women’s rights as well as women’s economic and employment equality.1371 Addressing gender equality first came on the G7 agenda at the 2010 Muskoka summit, where members committed to addressing gender inequality for women and girls in education.1372 Gender equality went off the summit agenda until the 2014 Brussels summit. On 5 June 2014, G7 leaders stated that employment and participation of women was a priority within the ambitious and comprehensive growth strategies in the global economy with the goal to create a resilient economy.1373 The feature was a component of the overall strategy and growth plan to enhance the economy.1374

At the Schloss Elmau Summit, on 8 June 2015, the G7 countries committed to supporting women’s entrepreneurship.1375 The G7 leaders highlighted the strength of women’s entrepreneurship as a driver in innovation, growth, and jobs.1376 Such strength was being limited by the barriers facing women in starting and growing businesses.1377 This included “mak[ing] girls and women aware of the possibility of becoming entrepreneurs.”1378 Leaders further stated: “we will address the specific needs

of women entrepreneurs, e.g. by promoting their access to finance, markets, skills, leadership opportunities, and networks.”  \(^{1379}\)

Gender equality and women’s empowerment was highlighted under Japan’s presidency at the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit.  \(^{1380}\) On 27 May 2016, the G7 leaders committed to “create a society where all women and girls are empowered and actively engage for sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth.”  \(^{1381}\) The commitment also pledged to “empower women and girls, including through capacity-building such as education and training as well as promoting the active role of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields.”  \(^{1382}\) The G7 Guiding Principles for Building the Capacity of Women and Girls were created.  \(^{1383}\)

Attention to gender equality continued at the 2017 G7 Taormina Summit. On 27 May 2017, the G7 leaders committed to “mainstreaming gender equality in all our policies.”  \(^{1384}\) Such mainstreaming of gender equality in all policies led to the first G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment.  \(^{1385}\)

On 9 June 2018, G7 members endorsed the Charlevoix Commitment on Equality and Economic Growth, which is an encompassing commitment to work together to maximize the economic prosperity of all citizens.  \(^{1386}\) The G7 members also indicated the value of development and assistance the promotes greater equality of opportunity, gender equality and prioritizes the most vulnerable to work.  \(^{1387}\)

**Commitment Features**

The G7 member agreed to “support … development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.”

The first component of the commitment is “supporting development [of] finance programs.” These finance programs must also “strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality.” “Support” is understood to mean “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”  \(^{1388}\) Strive is defined as “to devote serious effort or energy.” Development is defined as “the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions.” To advance is “move or push

---


forward, make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an earlier
date.” This commitment continues by stating that while G7 members support the development of
finance programs for gender balance, they will also “promote mutually reinforcing economic
prosperity and stability in partner countries.” Finance programs are defined as “providing financial
resources to finance a need, program, or project.” In order to achieve this goal G7 members will
“provide … access to capital [to] enhance economic opportunities for women.” Thus, while there are
two parts to this commitment, the second part is connected to the first part by the conjunction
“while,” suggesting that the first more general part on supporting the development of finance
programs for gender equality is the intended core of this commitment.

The development of finance programs can be achieved by providing financing to a program being
led by an international organization. For full compliance, it must be evident that the financing will
support the development of financing programs and/or including access to capital. “Support” could
also include a relevant policy initiative or program that fulfils the welfare target of the commitment.
regarding gender equality and women’s economic empowerment.

Access is “the right to obtain or make use of the entity in reference.” Capital is “relating to or
being assets that add to the long-term net worth of a corporation.” “Access to capital” signifies
providing access to capital to women in the pursuit of enhancing economic opportunities for women
to promote gender equality and economic empowerment. Members must demonstrate the specific
allocation of capital to be accessed by women for the purpose of enhancing economic opportunities.
To promote is to “support or renew old efforts or create new efforts in the area and should not have
to have to be a brand-new initiative but contribute to growth or prosperity of, to help bring into
being.” Support requires “aid” while promote may not require an actual financial contribution.
Examples of compliance for access to capital could be creating a capital fund for women to start
personal businesses or any sort of entrepreneur venture. Another example could be accessing capital
for mothers to have childminding in order to aid them in getting back into the workforce to enhance
their economic earning opportunities.

In scoring compliance greater weight will be given to the fulfillment of the first part of the
commitment. Moreover, it is noted that should the G7 member promote greater access to capital for
women, this could count as supporting the development of a financing program to advance women’s
economic empowerment and gender equality.

To achieve full compliance, G7 member countries must take action according to both parts of the
commitment by supporting development finance programs while also promoting mutually
reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries specifically by providing access to
capital. The G7 member must promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in
partner countries through access to capital to receive a score of +1.

Partial compliance will be awarded if only the first part of the commitment is met but there is no
promotion of mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries specifically
by providing access to capital. A score of no compliance will be accorded only with no demonstrable
compliance to any part of the commitment.

---

1389 Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Munk School of Global Affairs and Public
Policy at Trinity College (Toronto) 2 May 2016. Access Date: 26 August 2018.
1390 Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Munk School of Global Affairs and Public
Policy at Trinity College (Toronto) 2 May 2016. Access Date: 26 August 2018.
1391 Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Munk School of Global Affairs and Public
Policy at Trinity College (Toronto) 2 May 2016. Access Date: 26 August 2018.
Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>G7 member does NOT take any efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women's economic empowerment and gender equality AND does not promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women's economic empowerment and gender equality but HAS NOT taken efforts in promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women's economic empowerment and gender equality AND has taken efforts in promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead Analyst: Joanna Ilunga-Kapinga
Compliance Director: Meagan Byrd

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that advance women’s economic empowerment, whilst also reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women.

On 29 June 2018, Minister of Finance Bill Morneau announced that he would become an International Gender Champion (IGC), led by the United Nations to unite international leaders in support of gender equality. As an IGC, Minister Morneau supports the IGC Panel Parity Pledge to no longer sit on single-sex panels. Additionally, he made two individualized commitments: 1) to pursue gender budgeting and 2) to achieve gender parity in Canadian appointments to the International Financial Institutions where the Minister is governor and to ensure appointees prioritise gender equality. Minister Morneau made the announcement at the iW50 Summit in Paris and invited other G7 leaders to join him as IGCh.

On 13 August 2018, the Business Development Bank of Canada announced that it would be hosting “WE Talk Business” boot camps throughout 2018 and 2019, to enhance women entrepreneurs’ business skills and financial literacy. The boot camps are part of the Women Entrepreneurship

---

Strategy, a CAD2 billion government plan launched under Budget 2018 that aims to help businesswomen through a focus on access to capital, data and federal innovation programming.1397

On 6 September 2018, Status of Women Canada awarded CAD498,000 to Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters for their project, “Untapped Potential: Attracting and Engaging Women in Canadian Manufacturing.”1398 This project aims to increase Canadian women’s participation in the manufacturing sector by collaborating with working groups and creating a web portal.1399 The budget was provided as part of the Status of Women Canada’s “Women’s Program,” a federal funding program that releases annual calls for proposals.1400 The current 2017 calls are entitled: “Support for Women’s Economic Security,” which uses CAD10 million to address systemic barriers and encourage partnerships with the private sector to find innovative solutions, and “Addressing the Economic Security and Prosperity of Indigenous Women,” which uses CAD5 million to focus on indigenous groups.1401

On 21 and 22 September 2018, The Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland co-chaired a meeting of women foreign ministers along with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission Federica Mogherini. The meeting focused on the meaningful participation of women in foreign policy.1402 They pledged to work together to promote shared values and to work towards building a network of governments and civil society organisations to support gender empowerment.1403

On 23 September 2018, Canada marked the start of its first ever Gender Equality Week.1404 The Minister of Families, Children and Social Development Jean-Yves Duclos announced that the Government of Canada would be launching its Employment Insurance parental sharing benefits in

---


---
March 2019.1405 Employment Insurance parental sharing benefits provide additional insurance to parents who share benefits.1406 In turn, this allows working mothers to attain greater financial security whilst shifting childcare responsibilities away from them.1407

On 28 September 2018, the Minister of Small Business and Export Promotion Mary Ng and the Minister of Status of Women Maryam Monsef introduced the Women Entrepreneurship Strategy Ecosystem Fund, which will use CAD85 million to fund organizations that support women entrepreneurs.1408 The fund is part of the Canada’s Women Entrepreneurship Strategy launched under Budget 2018.1409

On 15 October 2018, the Minister of Status of Women Canada Maryam Monsef, introduced the department’s newest call for proposals as part of the “Women’s Program,” entitled the “Capacity-Building Fund.”1410 The fund will use CAD100 million over five years to build the organisational capacity of women’s organisations.1411

On 19 October 2018, the Minister of Small Business and Export Promotion Mary Ng, and the Minister of Public Services and Procurement and Accessibility Carla Qualtrough, announced the launch of the Women Entrepreneurship Fund, as part of Canada’s Women Entrepreneurship Strategy.1412 The Women Entrepreneurship Fund makes CAD20 million directly available to women-owned businesses that are pursuing markets abroad or scaling up.1413

---

On 29 October 2018, the Government of Canada introduced the second Budget Implementation Act for Budget 2018, “Equality + Growth: Strong Middle Class.” This act seeks to establish the Department for Women and Gender Equality (WAGE), which would be a formal department that is less vulnerable to change and a centre of gender expertise through Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+).

On 1 November 2018, Status of Women Canada announced the funding of the Young Women’s Christian Association of Canada (YWCA), as part of its ongoing Women’s Program call for proposals. The YWCA will receive CAD1.25 million for a project that will improve access to jobs for Canadian women by identifying systemic barriers faced by marginalised women communities, and testing solutions across 20 YWCAs.

On 5 November 2018, the Honourable Maryam Monsef, Minister of Status of Women Canada announced an amount of CAD547,300 to be invested in a project led by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities that aims to increase women’s public and political participation. Entitled “Towards Parity in Municipal Politics,” the project will introduce a national strategy to increase women’s participation and decision-making opportunities at a municipal level.

On 5 November 2018, the Minister of Small Businesses and Export Promotion Mary Ng announced further investments to be made under the Venture Capital Catalyst Initiative, a funding program for new companies with high potential. These investments are specifically focused on the creation of gender parity, by prioritising emerging women-owned businesses.

On 29 November 2018, Status of Women Canada announced the funding of the Canadian Institute of Forestry a total of CAD467,000 as part of its Women’s Program call for proposals. The project...
to be funded is “Gender Equality in Forestry National Action Plan,” which will use the “gender-based analysis plus” analytical process to identify and resolve systemic barriers for women in the forestry industry.1423

On 3 December 2018, the Government of Canada announced their investment of a total of CAD9 million over three years in the Women Entrepreneurship Knowledge Hub (WEKH), as a part of Canada’s Women Entrepreneurship Strategy.1424 The WEKH intends to become a “one-stop source of knowledge, data, and practices for women entrepreneurs.”1425

Canada has only partially complied towards supporting women’s economic empowerment. Canada has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality with Canada’s launch and investment in several finance programs such as the Capacity-Building Fund, the WES Ecosystem Fund, the Women Entrepreneurship Fund, and the Venture Capital Catalyst Initiative. Additionally, Canada has supported the development of programs that provide further sources of capital, such as the introduction of WE Talk Business Schools, Employment Insurance parental sharing benefits, WAGE, and the WEKH. In addition, Canada is working with partner countries, Canada has supported women empowerment at an international level most notably through Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland’s ministerial meeting and Minister of Finance Bill Morneau’s participation as an IGC. However, Canada has not partnered with G7 members specifically for the provision of access to capital as outlined in its G7 commitment.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ridhwana Lalloo

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that advance women’s economic empowerment, whilst also reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women.

On 5 September 2018, France enacted the “For the Freedom to Choose One’s Professional Future” law which will come into effect on 1 January 2019, for companies with more than 250 employees and on 1 January 2020, for companies with employees between 50 to 250 people.1426 Under this law, companies must reveal information such as gender pay gaps and an obligation of equal pay.1427

Companies are also required to report on actions taken to combat gender pay gaps. Companies that do not follow this law will face financial penalties of up to 1 percent of the total payroll.

On 7 September 2018, the Board of directors and the Supervisory Board of French public limited companies and French limited partnerships passed a new decree that corporate governance reports must contain information on how a company plans to achieve a balanced representation of men and women on the executive committee if one is present. Additionally, companies are to report what the gender balance among the 10 percent of positions with the highest responsibilities in the company.

On 21 September 2018, the Minister of Culture Francoise Nussen, announced that in 2019 France will launch a funding bonus for production companies in which key crew members are women. If the crew are women the production will be eligible for a 15 percent bonus. The purpose of this is for film companies to hire more women.

France has partially complied with their commitment to support development finance programs that advance women’s economic empowerment, whilst also reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women. France has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs by creating a fund for organizations to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality and has taken effort to promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women. For example, France providing incentives for companies who usually do not hire women to hire women.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Cindy Lawrence

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that advance women’s economic empowerment, whilst also reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women.

Germany’s Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) has outlined the following strategies to advance women’s economic empowerment: promote women’s access to financial products; improving social protection systems for women; improving working conditions for women; improving women’s vocational training; eliminating legal, social and culture discrimination for women; improving conditions for women’s employment; and enhancing economic opportunities for women. For example, France providing incentives for companies who usually do not hire women to hire women.

engagement with the private sector. To do this BMZ plans on promoting the “access to financial products.” The timeframe to increase the participation of women in vocational training is 2030.

On 9 June 2018, Germany along with Canada, Britain, Japan, and the European Union contributed to a CAD3.8 billion investment to promote education for women and girls. In partnership with the World Bank, this initiative is the largest investment in the education of women and girls around the world. The funding will go towards providing women with essential skills that will help them with employability and job searching; improving training quality for teachers; gathering data on the education of women and girls; supporting innovative education methods, specifically for vulnerable groups; and ensuring developing countries encourage women and girls to get at least 12 years of quality education.

On 11 to 13 June 2018, Gender@International Bonn at the Global Media Forum held an organizing session with the intention to close the digital gender gap in order to empower women in the digital era. This event was aimed at teaching women and girls how to close the digital gender gap. The event aimed to showcase Asia and Africa’s best practices for promoting girls and women’s access to jobs in information and communications technologies, along with recommendations on how to overcome the digital gender gap. The goal of the event was to promote access to technology jobs for women and girls by using best practices from Asia and Africa.

Germany has partially complied in its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually

reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including through the provision of access to capital for women. They have only partially complied because they have not made as much investments in their own country.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Cindy Lawrence**

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 27 June 2018, the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, in agreement with the Italian Ministry of the Interior, announced the Recruitment Bonus for Women Victims of Gender Violence in the Official Gazette. The Bonus aims to facilitate the job reintegration of women by providing monthly tax reliefs of up to EUR 350 for social cooperatives that hire women victims of gender-based violence with a permanent contract. EUR1 million has been allocated yearly from 2018 to 2020.

On 19 July 2018, representatives from Italy’s Project for Supporting Women’s Education and Empowerment of women for inclusive local development (PAEF plus) met with the Senegal Minister of National Education to discuss greater support for the project. Funded through Italian cooperation, PAEF plus contributes to gender equality in Senegal by eliminating inequalities in access to primary and secondary education, supporting the implementation of a gender policy, and providing financial support for women belonging to mothers’ associations.

On 20 July 2018, the Italian National Labor Inspectorate and National Equality Advisor signed a draft agreement expressly aimed at promoting equal opportunities between men and women and fighting gender discrimination through several actions, including the organization of professional training on gender equality.

On 3 August 2018, the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (IACS) formed a new partnership with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia that launched an initiative to empower women refugees from Syria in Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt. Among other issues, this initiative will build on the capacity of women leaders among

---

refugees from Syria with a specific focus on improving the socio-economic empowerment of women, through activities orientated to income generation. The Government of Italy pledged EUR6 million to the overall initiative, beginning in August 2018 through September 2020.

On 25 September 2018, the Italian Parliament presented a bill for the creation of a Parliamentary Commission on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality. The proposed Parliamentary Commission aims to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment by striving to eliminate the gender gap, create employment opportunities for women, and eradicate female poverty. The budget of the Parliamentary Commission is proposed to be EUR100 thousand for 2018, and a half for the following year.

On 10 October 2018, the Deputy Prime Minister of Italy and Minister of Labor and Social Policies Luigi Di Maio pledged to extend the mandate of the women’s option for the 2015 to 2018 period by including it in the Budget Law for the 2019 to 2021 period. The women’s option legislation provides women workers access to early retirement benefits at the age of 57 or 58 for self-employed women.

On 11 October 2018, the Italian Department for Equal Opportunities hosted a monitoring roundtable that identified ways to promote the development and growth of women’s entrepreneurship. At this event, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development presented an updated progress report on the Women’s Special Entrepreneurship SME Fund for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and promoted wider access to the fund for women-owned companies.

---

1449 UN-ESCWA and Italy partner to support empowerment of women refugees from Syria, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Beirut), 3 August 2018. Date of access: 7 October 2018. https://www.unescwa.org/news/un-escwa-and-italy-partner-support-empowerment-women-refugees-syria.

1450 UN-ESCWA and Italy partner to support empowerment of women refugees from Syria, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Beirut), 3 August 2018. Date of access: 7 October 2018. https://www.unescwa.org/news/un-escwa-and-italy-partner-support-empowerment-women-refugees-syria.


25 February 2019

209
On 9 November 2018, the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Policies published its Interministerial Decree concerned with the 2019 Women Recruitment Bonus.\(^{1458}\) The Decree serves to identify sectors and professions characterized by a rate of male-female disparity that exceeds at least 25 percent of the average annual value, for the application of the 2019 Women Recruitment Bonus.\(^{1459}\) The Bonus provides a financial incentive for companies aimed at hiring women over 50 who have been unemployed for more than 12 months, women of any age who have been unemployed for at least 24 months, women residing in disadvantaged areas, or women employed in sectors with a high rate of gender inequality.\(^{1460}\)

On 13 November 2018, the AICS branch in El Salvador, the UN Women branch in Honduras, and the Italian Embassy in Guatemala and Honduras launched the “Economic Empowerment of Women in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador” project.\(^{1461}\) The project aims to broaden economic opportunities for women in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador by creating tools for women micro-entrepreneurs in rural areas to create entrepreneurial networks that open up markets and increase competitiveness for women-led businesses.\(^{1462}\) The Government of Italy pledged EUR3.5 million towards the regional initiative.\(^{1463}\)

On 23 November 2018, the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Policies announced that EUR 61 million was granted to fund new initiatives and projects of national importance in the year 2018.\(^{1464}\) Of the thirteen objectives identified to gain access to funding, achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls was promoted.\(^{1465}\)

On 4 December 2018, the impact of the assistance and empowerment of Syrian refugee women and girls and host communities in Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon initiative, funded by Italian cooperation, was presented in the Jordanian capital.\(^{1466}\) The Italian Ambassador to Jordan Fabio Cassese chaired

---

the event and stressed that “gender equality and women’s rights are a central concern of Italian politics in development cooperation.”

Italy has taken efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries that include providing access to capital that enhance economic opportunities for women.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Foti Vito

Japan: −1

Japan has not complied in its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 28 November 2018, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Vietnam Office and the Vietnam Women’s Union signed agreements to promote “gender-responsive financial inclusion,” through commercial banks and microfinance organizations. This project is planned to be implemented from March 2019 to March 2021. As per, the news source Vietnam Plus, “although the majority of customers of microfinance services are women, the types of financial products available to them are quite limited.”

Japan has taken the effort to promote economic and stability in a partner country through agreeing to provide access to capital via commercial banks and microfinance organization that enhance economic opportunities for women. However, this action is not mutually reinforcing and involves finance programs carried out by private institutions, not the Japanese government. Therefore, Japan has not complied in its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

Thus, Japan receives a score of −1.

Analyst: Tyler Rae McMurd
United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied in its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 20 August 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May announced that the United Kingdom will be initiating a GBP 200 million “Women’s Integrated Sexual Health” program to help the poorest, most marginalized women and girls in nineteen countries around the world gain access to birth control in effort to promote economic empowerment and gender equality. The British government recognizes the link between access to birth control and economic empowerment and gender equality. Through this initiative, the British government announced that through its “Leave No Girl Behind” program in Kenya, it will support 5000 girls to resume their education.

On 22 September 2018, the Minister for Women Victoria Atkins announced a new government start-up fund of GBP 489,050 for relevant organizations to help women returners to work get back into work and progress in their careers through investment in “training, refreshing skills and facilitating work placements.” Atkins affirmed her goal of women’s economic empowerment and gender equality through this fund by stating, “for too long, taking time out of work to care for others has cut short careers and brilliant, talented women are unable to re-enter industries which will not support them to return … By taking action on this issue we can grow the economy and achieve true equality in our workplaces.”

On 13 November 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom invested GBP200 million in the Wish program which will be implemented by the International Planned Parenthood Federation and Marie Stopes International. This program will promote development and “increase the availability of contraceptives in twenty-seven countries across Africa and Asia” and aims to help empower women to “stay in education, forge a career, [and] stay healthy.”

---

On 23 November 2018, the UK announced it will invest GBP50 million to provide funding for initiatives to end female genital mutilation (FGM) in Africa by 2030. As per the Guardian, the Department for International Development, approximately GBP15 million of this funding “will be allocated to Sudan, where an estimated 87 percent of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have undergone FGM.” In Sudan, this money will be used to support the Saleema Initiative, which runs clubs at schools to discuss women and girls’ rights and FGM.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment. The United Kingdom has taken efforts to support development of finance programs by creating a fund for organizations to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality and has taken effort to promote mutually reinforcing economic prosperity in partner countries (such as Kenya and Sudan) by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities and gender equality for women.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to supporting development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 11 June 2018, the U.S. extended its “2X” initiative to G7 members, creating a new and collaborative goal of mobilizing USD 3 billion by 2020 for investment in business activities that will benefit women. Development Finance Institutions from G7 countries will use innovative ways, including using blended finance, to support investments and initiatives that provide women in developing countries with access to leadership opportunities, quality employment, finance, enterprise support.

On 17 July 2018, U.S. Senate passed The Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act. The Act develops a development cooperation policy for the United States to support women’s economic empowerment and financial inclusion. Additionally, the Act authorizes...


On 12 September 2018, OPIC CEO Ray Washburne said that OPIC will have more capital for initiatives that invest in women-owned businesses should The BUILD Act be passed by U.S. Congress.\footnote{1489}{On 3 October 2018, U.S. Senate passed The BUILD Act legislation, creating a USD 60 billion agency called the U.S. International Development Finance Corp.\footnote{1490}{The USIDFC will help the U.S. solidify the work of different U.S. agencies that assist in fostering the private sector abroad. It will also help the U.S. work better on development challenges with its allies such as Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and other partners with enhanced capabilities.\footnote{1491}{The USIDFC can also help with a series of national security and foreign policy challenges to better the current development finance instruments in the U.S.\footnote{1492}{The BUILD Act allows USIDFC to: make equity investments; provide technical assistance; increase the ability to take smart risks using local currency loans, first loss guarantees, and the provision of small grants; raise the spending cap of the USIDFC’s investments to USD60 billion, more than doubling OPIC’s current USD29 billion funding cap; provide a 7-year authorization; and create a “preference” for U.S. investors, rather than a requirement.\footnote{1493}{Another key aspect of USAID...}}}}

which will be transferred over to USIDFC is the Office of Private Capital and Microenterprise within the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment.\(^{1496}\)

On 25 September 2018, Advisor to the President Ivanka Trump announces that The White House is planning on launching “an umbrella initiative” in 2019.\(^{1497}\) The initiative will focus on economic empowerment of women for three pillars: vocational education and skills training, promotion of women entrepreneurs, and eliminating barriers and creating enabling environments so women in the developing world are able to freely and fairly participate in their local economies.\(^{1498}\)

In October 2018, the Council on Foreign Affairs publishes a report introducing the “Women’s Workplace Equality Index” which ranks 189 countries on legal gender equality in the world place.\(^{1499}\) The United States ranks 20\(^{th}\) out of 189 countries.\(^{1500}\)

The United States has fully complied with its commitment. The United States has taken measures to support development programs for women through the passing of Acts. The United States has also promoted economic prosperity and stability in partner countries by collaborating with other G7 members — Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the European Union — and through its own national projects, in order to enhance access to capital for women, specifically by improving financial inclusion and opportunities for developing countries.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support development finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in partner countries, including by providing access to capital that enhances economic opportunities for women.

On 14 June 2018, the European Commission proposed a 30 percent funding increase for the external action budget of the European Union from EUR94.5 billion in the period 2014-2020 to EUR123 billion from 2021 to 2027.\(^{1501}\) Among other features, an element of the new external budget proposal is the implementation of a streamlined Neighborhood, Development and International Cooperation


Instrument that will jointly address global challenges such as gender equality in external partner countries by promoting and financing greater external action programs.\textsuperscript{1502}

On 19 June 2018, the European Commission organized the inaugural Digital4Her conference titled “More Women in Digital: A Strategy for Growth and Equality” that formed part of an initiative to foster women’s participation in the tech sector, as a means to boost the economy and bridge gender gaps within society.\textsuperscript{1503} The online database European Network for Women in Digital was launched at the event and aims to promote greater participation of girls and women in digital studies and careers across the EU by facilitating partnerships between organizations and business to promote “women in digital.”\textsuperscript{1504}

On 30 June 2018, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica, alongside the Chair of the African Union (AU) and President of Rwanda Paul Kagamé co-hosted the “Women in Power” side-event at the 31st African Union Summit.\textsuperscript{1505} Among other issues, the event promoted women’s empowerment and gender equality as a priority on the common AU-EU agenda and European Commissioner Mimica made specific reference to the promotion of women in entrepreneurship.\textsuperscript{1506}

From 10 to 11 July, the European Commission, the European Trading Foundation, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development held the Working Group on SME and Entrepreneurship Policy event in Tunis. Among other topics, this event re-affirmed a commitment to the entrepreneurship potential of women and the skill base of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and assessed that education, employment, and economic policies need to be re-evaluated in order to promote women entrepreneurship.\textsuperscript{1507}

On 18 July 2018, the EP published a briefing titled “Women in the Western Balkans: Gender equality in the EU accession process” that reaffirms gender equality as part of the accession conditions that candidate and potential candidate countries from the Western Balkans have to comply.\textsuperscript{1508} The briefing promotes that the Western Balkans should strive to advance gender equality by investing in


the potential and skills of women to underpin achievements such as economic growth, employment, and social cohesion.1509

On 24 July 2018, the European Commission launched the 2018-2020 Work Programme for Horizon Europe, a framework research and innovation program that aims to eliminate gender inequalities women face in fields of research and innovation.1510 This initiative will conduct an analysis of current gender gaps and biases in the allocation of grants in order to contribute to more gender equal research grant systems at the EU level.1511

On 27 July 2018, the European Investment Bank (EIB) signed a financial agreement worth EUR375 million with the National Bank of Egypt to fund investments by SMEs and mid-caps in Egypt under the EIB’s Economic Resilience Initiative.1512 This agreement will enhance the prospects for more resilient and inclusive growth in Egypt through financial inclusion and the creation of sustainable employment opportunities, particularly for women and in less-developed areas.1513 A percentage of the EIB’s financing, which come from EU support, will target firms specifically owned or run by women.1514

On 28 August 2018, the European Parliament passed the resolution on “Gender Budgeting in the EU Budget — The way forward.”1515 This resolution affirms gender mainstreaming as an effective strategy towards realizing gender equality, which involves the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures, and spending programs.1516 The resolution calls on the European Commission and the Council of the European Union to reaffirm their commitment to gender equality by a clear commitment on gender budgeting in the regulation of the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027.1517

---

From 29 to 30 August 2018, the EU, in partnership with the UN Women and the International Labor Organization, launched the “Win-Win: Gender equality means good business” regional programme at the 2018 Women’s Empowerment Principles Forum.1518 This initiative will engage private sector companies, women’s business networks, women entrepreneurs and others to foster women’s economic empowerment and exchange good practices to advance gender equality and promote partnerships and innovation between women from Europe and Latin American region.1519 The initiative will be implemented across six countries over a period of three years: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Jamaica, and Uruguay.1520

On 30 August 2018, the EU through its “Support to SME Development in Armenia” (EU-SMEDA) and EU4Business initiative funded the second gathering of the Women Entrepreneurs’ Club in Yerevan.1521 This initiative was officially opened by the Head of the EU Delegation to Armenia Ambassador Piotr Switalski and brought women entrepreneurs together to exchange their experience, build new business connections and cooperation opportunities in order to promote more participation of women in entrepreneurship and narrow the gender gap.1522

On 5 September 2018, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the EC Frederica Mogherini announced a new EUR2 million programme that will train and educate Afghan women in Kazakhstan.1523 This initiative strives to economically empower women to advance gender equality.1524

On 18 September 2018, the EU through its EU Initiative for Financial Inclusion supported the extension of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development’s Women in Business Programme to launch in Morocco.1525 This initiative will provide EUR 35 million to support women-led SMEs and provide business advice, training, mentoring and network-building services to women entrepreneurs.1526

From 21 to 22 September 2018, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission Frederica Mogherini, alongside the Minister

---

of Foreign Affairs of Canada Chrystia Freeland co-chaired the women foreign ministers’ meeting.1527 Among other issues, the meeting included a discussion on ways to expand the global commitment to gender equality and the economic empowerment of women and girls and the co-chairs pledged their support to build a network of governments and civil society organizations to advance gender equality and women’s rights.1528

On 27 September 2018, the EU in partnership with the United Nations announced a EUR50 million regional programme to end femicide in Latin America as part of the Spotlight Initiative, a partnership to promote gender equality and women and girl’s empowerment by eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, backed by an initial EUR500 million.1529

On 29 September 2018, the EU through its “Direct Action for Women — Reform, Inclusion and Confidence” funded the organization of gender equality training and round table discussions that focused on the importance of women economic empowerment in Lebanon.1530

On 9 October 2018, the EU supported the launch of the “Jobs, Skills and Finance for Women and Youth in The Gambia Programme.”1531 This initiative will provide EUR15 million to stabilize the economic, social, and security situation of The Gambia by facilitating social inclusion and employment of youth and women, with a specific emphasis on promoting gender equality.1532

From 10 to 11 October, the EU supported the 2018 edition of the Women4Mediterranean Conference entitled “Women build inclusive societies in the Mediterranean” that gathered more than 300 high-level stakeholders from all sectors involved in gender equality and women’s empowerment in the Euro-Mediterranean region, including the Secretary General of the European External Action Service Helga Schmid.1533 The conference followed the declaration of the “Ministerial Conference on Strengthening the Role of Women in Society” that was sponsored by the European Union and attached great importance to the economic rights of women, including the entitlement of all women


On 15 October 2018, the Head of the EU Delegation to Serbia Ambassador Sem Fabrizi announced the implementation of a three-year project entitled “Priority Action for Gender Equality” in partnership with UN Women.\footnote{Fabrizi: Priority Action for Gender Equality, The Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia (Belgrade) 15 October 2018. Date of access: 19 October 2018. https://europa.rs/fabrizi-priority-action-for-gender-equality/?lang=en.} This initiative will strengthen administrative capacities for gender equality and contribute to the empowerment of women in the labour market, women’s entrepreneurship, and the empowerment of rural women, through awarding at least 30 financial grants to women’s civil society organizations in Serbia.\footnote{Fabrizi: Priority Action for Gender Equality, The Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia (Belgrade) 15 October 2018. Date of access: 19 October 2018. https://europa.rs/fabrizi-priority-action-for-gender-equality/?lang=en.}


On 26 October 2018, the EC greenlighted the start of the implementation of the Instrument for Pre-accession for Rural Development II program for Albania.\footnote{EU greenlights the start of the implementation of IPARD II programme for Albania, Independent Balkan News Agency (Pomorj), 26 October 2018. Date of access: 27 October 2018. https://balkaneu.com/eu-greenlights-the-start-of-the-implementation-of-ipard-ii-programme-for-albania/} The program enables Albanian farmers and agribusiness to have access to EUR71 million of funding from the EU available for the period 2014-2020 for investment in agriculture and rural development, with particular emphasis on creating new employment opportunities for women in agriculture.\footnote{EU greenlights the start of the implementation of IPARD II programme for Albania, Independent Balkan News Agency (Pomorj), 26 October 2018. Date of access: 27 October 2018. https://balkaneu.com/eu-greenlights-the-start-of-the-implementation-of-ipard-ii-programme-for-albania/}

On 16 November 2018, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica participated in a Gender Equality panel alongside the United Nations, the Chinese government, and non-governmental organization representatives during the China-EU Development Conference. During the panel, Mimica highlighted the EU’s interest to work more in and with China on advancing gender equality following a meeting with the chair of the newly

\footnote{G7 Research Group: 2018 Charlevoix G7 Interim Compliance Report}
established China International Development Cooperation Agency where both sides agreed to
greater cooperation on sustainable development.1541

On 20 November 2018, the EU supported the launch of the BUSINESSMED’s three thematic
committees in Barcelona, Spain which promote economic integration in the Mediterranean as part of
the EU-funded Enhancing Business Support Organizations and Business Networks in the Southern
Neighbourhood project.1542 One of the three committees is focused on “Women and Youth
Empowerment” and aims to promote “cutting-edge and strategic support in women and youth
programming in all development contexts.”1543

On 26 November 2018, the EC announced an additional EUR5 million in support of the projects of
2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureates Nadia Murad and Doctor Denis Mukwege maintaining its
commitment to eradicating violence against women and girls.1544 The European support for the 2018
Nobel Peace Prize laureates is part of the EU’s broader commitment to gender equality and women’s
empowerment globally and will ensure the continuity of respective support programmes for victims
of sexual violence in Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Congo.1545

On 27 November 2018, the EC announced a financial package worth EUR474 million to support
state building and public sector reforms in Afghanistan.1546 Among other issues, advancing gender
equality is identified as at the core of this EU action financing Afghanistan’s reform agenda.1547

On 29 November 2018, the European Union and the Mauritius Ministry of Gender Equality, Child
Development and Family Welfare announced a Joint Monitoring Framework Agreement with the
objective of tracking progress on the implementation of the Mauritius-EU Gender Action Plan.1548
The agreement underlines that a number of performance indicators relating to the promotion of
gender equality, elimination of gender-based violence, and economic empowerment of women will
be more effectively monitored.1549

1541 EU and China step up their cooperation on sustainable development, European Commission (Brussels), 16
1542 BUSINESSMED’s Launch of the 3 Employer Thematic Committees, EBSOMED (Barcelona), 20 November 2018. Date
committees
1543 BUSINESSMED’s Launch of the 3 Employer Thematic Committees, EBSOMED (Barcelona), 20 November 2018. Date
committees
1544 EU supports the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureates, Nadia Murad and Dr Denis Mukwege, European Commission
6536_en.htm
1545 EU supports the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureates, Nadia Murad and Dr Denis Mukwege, European Commission
6536_en.htm
1546 New €474 million co-operation package for Afghanistan, European Commission (Geneva), 27 November 2018. Date
1547 New €474 million co-operation package for Afghanistan, European Commission (Geneva), 27 November 2018. Date
1548 Joint Monitoring Framework Agreement for tracking progress of Mauritius-EU Gender Action Plan, Republic of
Mauritius (Port Louis), 29 November 2018. Date of access: 5 December 2018.
http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Join-Monitoring-Framework-Agreement-for-tracking-progress-of-
Mauritius-EU-Gender-Action-Plan.aspx
1549 Joint Monitoring Framework Agreement for tracking progress of Mauritius-EU Gender Action Plan, Republic of
Mauritius (Port Louis), 29 November 2018. Date of access: 5 December 2018.
http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Join-Monitoring-Framework-Agreement-for-tracking-progress-of-
Mauritius-EU-Gender-Action-Plan.aspx
On 30 November 2018, the first regional Women Entrepreneurs Club (WE Club) was launched in Goris, Armenia, with the support of EU4Business and the EU-SMEDA project. The WE Club aims to establish an effective platform for capacity building, business connections and networking for Armenian women entrepreneurs on a monthly basis and EU-SMEDA supports the improvement of the business and investment climate in Armenia, as well as providing access to finance for SMEs.

On 3 December 2018, the EU, with the Libyan Ministry of Labor and Rehabilitation, supported the organization of a training program for women under the framework of Libyan Women’s Support Project in the Public Sector. The program lasted eight days and about 70 women from 17 public sectors participated in the program aimed at the economic empowerment of women to enhance their role in society.

On 4 December 2018, EUR17.2 million in co-financing from the EU through the Western Balkans Investment Framework was announced as part of the modernization of Kosovo’s railway infrastructure. It was signed in the presence of the Head of the EU Office in Kosovo Bedri Hamza and supports equal opportunities with an emphasis on workforce diversity and gender equality.

On 5 December 2018, EU supported the launch of a new program under the Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls in Tonga. The EUR19.5 million program is funded primarily by the EU (EUR 12.7 million) to transform the social norms that allow violence against women and girls to continue, ensure survivors have access to quality response services, and support national and regional institutions to meet their commitments to gender equality in the Pacific region.

The EU has taken extensive efforts to support the development of finance programs that strive to advance women’s economic empowerment and gender equality by passing a resolution for gender budgeting while promoting mutually reinforcing economic prosperity and stability in multiple partner countries through funding external action programs that include providing access to capital that enhance economic opportunities for women.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Foti Vito

10. Climate Change: Gender

“We encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.”

Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

In assuming the helm of the 2018 G7 presidency, Canada spearheaded five major themes to address pressing global issues.\(^{1558}\) This commitment embodies two such items by pertaining to gender equality/women’s empowerment and collaborative action on climate change.\(^{1559}\) The resulting documents of the Charlevoix Summit are comprised of 71 gender-based commitments and 12 commitments concerning climate change, which account for 23 percent and 3 percent of all commitments, respectively.\(^{1560}\) By threading gender issues and climate change into a cohesive directive, the G7 is better equipped to overcome obstacles to collective action.\(^{1561}\)

A persistent problem plaguing climate change collaboration is the concept of burden sharing: those most afflicted by climate events and hazards are those who contributed the least.\(^{1562}\) Namely, impoverished and underdeveloped populations are the first victims of climate change.\(^{1563}\) This includes not only small island states threatened by sea level rise but poorer communities in affluent countries such as Native American tribes in Louisiana.\(^{1564,1565}\) Due to unrelenting gender inequalities,
women and girls are at higher risk as both a political and economic minority. Not only are women and girls subject to abridged political rights, but most of the world’s poor are female. Thus, the historical trend line has largely excluded half of the world’s population from participating in tackling climate change.

Provided that collective action on myriad fronts is requisite for an efficacious climate change response, the inclusion of previously excluded groups is paramount. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recognized the advantages of inviting women to the table due to their local knowledge of community practices and natural resources. Enabling women leadership and participation in climate change efforts increases responsiveness to community needs, bridges cooperation across political and ethnic divides, and furnishes greater sustainable peace. Such augmented factors catalyze more effective climate projects and policies.

Recognition of the substantial and widespread benefits stemming from gender-based climate action has increased significantly in the past two decades. In December 2014, the 20th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC was held in Lima, Peru. COP20 precipitated the creation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender, which pursues gender-responsive climate action. In November 2016, the progress and findings of the Working Programme and UNFCCC parties were reviewed at COP22 in Marrakech. Under Decision 21 on gender and climate change, parties agreed to continue the Working Programme’s mandate until COP25 in 2019.

---


25 February 2019
The priorities of the G7 are often intertwined with the United Nations. While gender and climate change have previously been addressed as separate issue items by the G7, acknowledgment of gender-based climate action has increasingly diffused members’ independent decisions and language. The past focus has primarily oriented around the more common intersection of economic gender equality and environmental policy, such as with the Environment Ministers’ 2017 Bologna Communiqué. However, the Charlevoix agenda manifests significant leader-level acknowledgment of gender-based climate action.

On 9 June 2018, the G7 members adopted the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities. The document underscores the economic and social dependence on healthy oceans, and the human forces which influence them. Under the adopted Blueprint, members “are pursuing global efforts towards a sustainable and climate-resilient future, in particular reducing emissions while stimulating innovation and economic growth, enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change while ensuring a just transition to the broad participation of women and girls, both at home and in our commitment to support developing countries.” In order to achieve such aspirations, the Blueprint calls for the sharing of ocean knowledge via scientific research and data. This commitment explicitly directs accumulation of gender-sensitive data, thereby weaving two issues into a common aim.

It should be noted, however, that the United States is excluded from the analysis and assessment of Commitment 2018-261 due to the member’s planned withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and official reservations against climate-related language in the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities.

As the world’s largest advanced economies, the G7 is auspiciously positioned to set an example for including women and girls in battling climate change. Commitment 2018-261 echoes the endeavours of the Lima Working Programme, which is planned for review during COP25 in 2019. The aim also resonates with the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals of gender equality and climate action, which depend on the efforts of the broader international community. As economic and political stewards of this forum, G7 members have a prerogative to pioneer global action on gender equality, including women and girls in battling climate change.

and climate change. Enhancing gender equality not only benefits women and girls but bolsters the international community in the collective force against climate change.

Commitment Features
The G7 members commit to “[encouraging] the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.”

To “encourage” does not imply strong measurability and is understood to be a soft commitment with no expected concrete action. “Encourage” is synonymous with stimulating and/or fostering. An example is the issuing of statements of support for the collection, analysis, dissemination, or use of gender-sensitive data. Four avenues of action are encouraged: collection, analysis, dissemination, and use. This commitment resides under the sub-section “Ocean Knowledge: Science and Data” of the Charlevoix Blueprint with the express mandate of “[increasing] the availability and sharing of science and data.” Thus, collection, analysis, dissemination, and use are considered knowledge-sharing tactics in the public, private, and civil society spaces both domestically and internationally. Examples include researching gender-based consequences in communities afflicted by hazardous climate events and conferences dedicated to the exchange of results.

“Gender-sensitive data” is interpreted to mean findings disaggregated by gender. Gender-sensitive or gender-disaggregated research accounts for the different experiences of genders across an array of topics. Given the explicit acknowledgment of women and girls in this commitment, “gender-sensitive data” in this context is understood to directly relate to implications affecting female-identifying populations.

---

1592 Compliance Coding Manuel for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 30 August 2018.
The commitment highlights two outcomes dependent on the four courses of action: 1) “bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events” and 2) “how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions” to such risks and events.\(^{1599}\)

“Bridge gaps” is defined as: “to connect two things or to make the difference between them smaller.” In the context of this commitment, this is understood to mean closing a knowledge gap. “Risks and catastrophic events” are understood to mean climate-related occurrences as the commitment originates from the Charlevoix Blueprint sub-section “Ocean Knowledge,” thereby indicating ocean-specific risks and catastrophic events such as sea-level rise and extreme weather events (e.g. hurricanes, tropical storms).\(^{1600}\)

Thus, in the second section of the commitment, encouragement to engage in “developing and implementing solutions” of the aforementioned four areas of data must pertain to: (a) better understanding of gender-based consequences of maritime climate risks and catastrophic events and/or (b) knowledge sharing of gender-sensitive solutions empowering women and girls. Examples include investigating the consequences faced by women and girls due to extreme weather events, leveraging women leadership at the local level, and inviting women voices at international forums.\(^{1601}\)

To achieve full compliance, a G7 member must encourage at least one of the following actions: collection, analysis, dissemination, or use of gender-sensitive data. G7 member must also have the explicit intention to encourage 1) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation and 2) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls.

The G7 members commit to “[encouraging] the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.”\(^{1602}\)

Partial compliance earns a score of 0 if the G7 member must encourage at least one of the following actions: collection, analysis, dissemination, or use of gender-sensitive data. G7 member must also have the explicit intention to understand most and encourage 1) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation OR 2) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls. The G7 member will receive a score of −1 for non-compliance if they do not encourage any of the four actions contributing to 1) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls or 2) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation. Furthermore, a member fails to comply if it demonstrates obstruction and/or discouragement of gender-sensitive data collection, sharing, and use.

\(^{1599}\) Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 (La Malbaie) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 30 August 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/oceans-blueprint.html#fn1.

\(^{1600}\) Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 (La Malbaie) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 30 August 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/oceans-blueprint.html#fn1.


\(^{1602}\) Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 (La Malbaie) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 30 August 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/oceans-blueprint.html#fn1.
Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member does not encourage any of the four actions contributing to 1) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls OR 2) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member encourages 1) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls OR 2) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member encourages 1) a better understanding of the ramifications of ocean-related risks and catastrophic events on women and girls AND 2) the engagement of these populations in solution development and implementation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

On 28 August 2018, Canada co-chaired the meeting of the Climate Sustainability Working Group. This meeting in Puerto Iguazú included members of the Group of 20 ahead of the 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit. Canada has championed the importance of including a gender perspective in climate change action.

In September 2018, as part of the Impact Canada Challenge Platform, the Government of Canada selected five female finalists for the “Women in Cleantech Challenge.” One grand prize winner will receive an additional CAD1 million to continue building her business. This challenge was issued by Natural Resources Canada for the purpose of identifying “top female innovators from across the country who are developing technologies to tackle the world’s most daunting energy and environmental challenges.”

On 5 September 2018, Canada announced a five-year, CAD4.8-million initiative aimed at strengthening feminist movements in the Caribbean through The MATCH International Women’s Fund. This investment was in partnership with the Astrea Lesbian Foundation for Justice (Astrea)

---


as part of the Women’s Voice and Leadership Program.\textsuperscript{1609} Priorities of the Match Fund include “enhancing economic, social and environmental justice in the context of economic decline and exposure to climate change” and “supporting the leadership of young women and the diverse movements they are building.”\textsuperscript{1610}

On 18-21 September 2018, Canada hosted the G7 Environment Ministers’ Meeting in Halifax, Canada.\textsuperscript{1611} G7 environment, oceans, and energy ministers met on the theme “Working Together on Climate Change, Oceans and Clean Energy.”\textsuperscript{1612} A focus on the critical role of women as leaders and girls as “agents of change” in meeting climate change goals was emphasized.\textsuperscript{1613} Additionally, ministers deliberated recommendations outlined by the G7 Gender Equality Advisory Council expressing the importance of accounting for the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and girls, and the need to support women’s leadership on climate and oceans issues.\textsuperscript{1614}

On 21-22 September 2018, Canada co-hosted the first formal Women Foreign Ministers’ Meeting. This initiative was driven by Canadian Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland and the European Union’s High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini.\textsuperscript{1615} The meeting in Montreal focused on formulating new initiatives and tangible commitments to support gender equality goals within the challenges of climate change.\textsuperscript{1616}

On 22-25 October 2018, Canada in partnership with France via the Canada-France Climate and Environment Partnership (launched April 2018) held a workshop to train 15 francophone negotiators on climate negotiations in Dakar, Senegal.\textsuperscript{1617} In doing so, Canada supports the leadership of sub-Saharan African women in climate negotiations through funding and skill development.\textsuperscript{1618}

Canada continues to play a leadership role in promoting gender equality and understanding ramifications of climate change on gender through “Canada’s National Action Plan on Women,


Peace and Security 2017-2022.” 1619 The directive is a “gender-responsive, human rights-based whole-of-government approach to peace and security intervention and the situation of women and girls,” 1620 In addition, the Government of Canada is using the gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) analytical process to measure and address the impacts of climate change on women, which assesses how “diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people might experience government initiatives differently.” 1621

Canada has taken measures to promote and better understand how women and girls are affected by climate change through acts like the G7 Ministerial Meeting in Halifax. It has fully complied with this commitment through developing and implementing financial and leadership opportunities for these populations, as seen through actions such as the “Women in Cleantech Challenge.”

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Matthew Kivell

France: +1

France has fully complied to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

On 10-11 September 2018, the High Level Ocean and Climate Conference took place in Paris, France, at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 1622 The conference gathered input from multiple stakeholders, including the French Minister of Higher Education Research and Innovation, Frédérique Vidal. 1623 The global ocean community collected and analyzed data to deliver “the ocean we need for the future we want.” 1624 Vidal stressed the commitment of France to support the synergies between ocean and climate, declaring “we need facts to design solutions.” 1625 Vital attended a special session convening on gender equality in ocean-related sciences and opportunities to advance women’s issues and priorities in the context of the UN Decade of

---


25 February 2019
230
Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030). On 25 September 2018, French President Emmanuel Macron delivered a speech in front of the United Nations General Assembly. He acknowledged that women and girls are the first to be affected by the consequences of global warming, and encouraged the fight against these gender-linked inequalities.

On 26 September 2018, President Macron attended the Goalkeepers 2018 event, hosted by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. He participated in interactive sessions with participants, alongside experts in data collection and analysis. He announced that France’s G7 presidency will focus on inequalities within the challenges of climate change, which lie at the core of the G7’s agenda.

On 30 November 2018, the French Foreign Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian had a meeting with the Foreign Minister of China and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Buenos Aires. They reaffirmed their strong determination to work together to combat climate change and reduce gender inequalities. They recognized that these inequalities

---


require a profound transformation of their economies and societies in order to build a sustainable world.\textsuperscript{1636}

The French government issued statements of support for understanding the unequal ways in which women and girls are affected by climate change, invited women voices at international forums on climate change and attended a conference focusing on engaging women and girls in developing and implementing solutions to climate change.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textbf{Analyst: Amanda Burns}

\textbf{Germany: +1}

Germany has fully complied to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

On 21 August 2018, Plan International, the Stockholm Environment Institute, and the Sustainable Mekong Research Network released a report entitled “Climate Change, Young Women, and Girls: Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation in Northern Thailand.”\textsuperscript{1637} This report was part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), which is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).\textsuperscript{1638} The report discusses the effects of climate change-induced extreme weather events on women and includes recommendations for gender-based adaptation.\textsuperscript{1639} These recommendations include encouraging girls and young women to take on leadership roles in mitigating the consequences of climate change.\textsuperscript{1640}

On 18-19 October 2018, the Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative (GUCCI), funded by the BMU as part of the IKI, held a kick-off meeting in Mexico City to mark the program’s expansion into Mexico.\textsuperscript{1641} GUCCI’s aim is to “explore options for integrating gender and social aspects into climate policies.”\textsuperscript{1642} The initiative in Mexico is in partnership with Equidad de Género and GenderCC.\textsuperscript{1643}


The German government has funded reports and initiatives that promote the collection, analysis, and dissemination of gender-sensitive data regarding climate change, and suggests plans for engaging women and girls in solution implementation.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Emma Schwartz**

**Italy: −1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

Thus, Italy receives a score of −1.\(^{1644}\)

**Analyst: Matthew Kivell**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

In July 2018, Japan Women’s Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR) participated in the 8th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.\(^{1645}\) To prepare for this conference, the JWNDRR contributed to the report, “Progress Review & Way Forward: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Implementing the Sendai Framework in Asia.”\(^{1646}\) Initiated by the Gender Stakeholder Group of ISDR Asian Partnership, this document outlined avenues of improvement for gender-based disaster solutions.\(^{1647}\) Additionally, the JWNDRR made contributions to the AMCDRR outcome document which specifically committed attendees to promote gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies.\(^{1648}\)

On 11 October 2018, the Government of Japan officially contributed USD1 million to enhance the resilience of drought- and flood-affected communities in Zimbabwe through health, nutrition, food

---


security, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions. The project helps to safeguard the resilience of the most vulnerable, especially women and children. The Ambassador of Japan to Zimbabwe, Toshiyuki Iwado, emphasized the role of women in Zimbabwe’s rural areas.

Overall, Japan has encouraged the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data in regard to risks and catastrophic events. The member’s full compliance is exhibited through its participation in AMCDRR and WASH.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Michelle Zhong

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

In June 2018, the UK continued its efforts in supporting the Sustainable Energy for Women and Girls Programme (SEWG). Collaborating with the United Nations, the UK aims to “[improve] access to and awareness of clean energy options, supporting health, safety and economic opportunities for women and girls in developing countries.” Funded by the UK’s International Climate Finance commitment, the UN has been able to power 62 clinics in Uganda and Ghana using solar power.

In July 2018, the UK-funded Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters program hosted debates on the impact of climate change on different genders. Experts discussed “how gender-based inequalities can contribute to the disproportionate exposure of women and girls to the effects of climate change.”

---

From 15 — 19 October 2018, the UK, under Her Majesty’s Government, celebrated “Green GB week,” an initiative to promote clean growth and environmental awareness. On 17 October 2017, the agenda included “a full day programme … including sessions on women in sustainable finance” and “integrating climate risk into investment decisions and building capacity in emerging markets.”

Overall, the UK has fully complied by educating women and girls on clean energy alternatives through initiatives like “Green GB week” and encouraging gender-based climate solution discussions through programs such as SEWG.

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

**Analyst: Kevin Zuo**

**United States: N/A**

The United States is excluded from the scoring of Commitment 2018-261 due to the member’s planned withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and official reservations against climate-related language in the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities.

However, analysis of country activity was still conducted. The United States failed to comply to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.

In September 2018, Advancing Gender in the Environment (AGENT) conducted a survey to examine the linkages between gender-based violence and environmental issues. AGENT is an initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The survey built on a call for case studies by USAID examining the intersection between violence against women and environmental degradation, that was conducted in early 2018. The project examines issues including gender-based violence related to women’s access to resources or experienced due to “limitations or changes in access, use, and control over natural resources which increases due to climate change.” The goal of this research is to “increase understanding on the intersection between gender-based violence, including prevention and response measures, and environmental issues,” with the aim of “recognizing their linkages and considering proactive, cohesive responses

---

may improve outcomes for both interventions related to gender-based violence and environmental efforts.\footnote{Strengthening Knowledge on the Linkage Between Gender-Based Violence and Environmental Issues: Call for Case Studies, Google Docs (Washington D.C.) 2018. Access Date: 23 November 2018. https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfh6mWRjHT3aucdKB0pgETFgsYZNHr5nwqOKmGICK30JecQ/viewform.}

The United States government has funded, conducted, and implemented a survey aimed at gathering gender-sensitive data regarding climate change.

\textit{Analyst: Emma Schwartz}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied to encourage the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender-sensitive data to bridge gaps in understanding the way women and girls are impacted by risks and catastrophic events, and how they can be engaged in developing and implementing solutions.


On 28 September 2018, negotiations began on a new partnership with Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. The EU acknowledged that a large number of island nations and their maritime territories make the Pacific countries an important player in tackling global challenges, particularly with respect to their vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. The partnership prioritized gender equality and inclusive sustainable growth as two keys to mitigating these dangers to women and girls in the region.

The EU co-hosted an international meeting focused on leveraging female voices in the fight against climate change. The G7 member also negotiated multiple partnerships agendas, which include a commitment to gender equality, quality training for women and a transformation of the data to account for gender differences within climate change action. The EU funded reports and initiatives that promote the collection, analysis, and dissemination of gender-sensitive data regarding climate change and suggests plans for engaging women and girls in solution implementation.

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

Analyst: Amanda Burns

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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.

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.” 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. 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). 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.

**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.

---


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](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](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.” To “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.” To “reduce” is interpreted to mean “to make something smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.” “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.” Issues relating to climate vulnerability include extreme weather conditions and events, land degradation, and biodiversity loss. 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).

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.” 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 successor plans such as domestic mitigation measures.

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 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).


25 February 2019
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. 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 i.e. 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 actions have 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member reaffirms its strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, through ambitious climate action; OR strengthens and finances resilience and reducing vulnerability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Laila Kanji
Lead Analyst: David Manocchio

---

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. 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.”

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.” 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.”

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.” 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.

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...
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.\textsuperscript{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 retrofiting and the installation of heating systems in communities and public housing in Nunavut.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{1701}

On 13 September 2018, during the same meeting, the government accepted the U.S. Climate Alliance’s Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Challenge.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{1703}

On 19 September 2018, at the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Working Together on Climate Change, Oceans, and Clean Energy, Minister Catherine McKenna announced CAD2 million 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.\textsuperscript{1704}


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 and seas. The goal of this initiative is to reduce the vulnerabilities brought forth by extreme weather events affecting coastal communities.

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.

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.” The goal of this action is to improve developing countries’ understanding of oceans and reduce related risks.

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. This funding is a part of Natural Resources Canada’s Emerging Renewable Power Program plan for promoting clean energy and reduce related risks.
growth and fighting climate change.”\textsuperscript{1711} The goal of this action is to harness energy from deep and shallow produce and generate clean electricity for Nova Scotia.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{1713} This funding is a part of the government’s Low Carbon Economy Fund.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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


25 February 2019
245
and adapt to climate change and educate and engage Canadians in preserving and conserving water resources.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.


25 February 2019
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 (ASI), 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 ASI’s

---


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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.

\textit{Analyst: Natasha Pirzada}

\textsuperscript{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/
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


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

\textit{Analysts: Aysha Mohammed and David Manocchio}

\textbf{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.\textsuperscript{1744}


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-sull’accordo-tecnico-la-protezione


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-delaria


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.  

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.  

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.”  

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.”  

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. 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.”  

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

---


25 February 2019
253
Agreement. Prime Minister Abe also emphasized how measures against global warming were a source of competitiveness for Japan.\footnote{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}

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.\footnote{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}

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.\footnote{Submission by Australia, Japan, and the United States: SBSTA (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}


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.\footnote{Climate Diplomacy (Endorsement of Under2 Coalition) (Statement by Foreign Minister Taro Kono), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 September 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000396530.pdf}


On 2 October 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs Taro Kano held a press conference to reaffirm Japan’s efforts in resolving global [climate] issues and “taking the initiative to further climate change diplomacy.” Kano also confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will support non-state
diplomatic actors’ activities, citing the example of the Japan Climate Initiative’s contribution to advancing climate change diplomacy at international conferences.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{1768}

On 11-12 October 2018, the government hosted the fifth annual Innovation for Cool Earth Forum in Tokyo.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{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


\textsuperscript{1769} Innovation for Cool Earth Forum (Tokyo) Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://www.icef-forum.org/


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


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. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

---


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, adaption, and improvement in transparency.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{1792}


\textsuperscript{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%B0%97%E5%80%99%E5%A4%89%E5%B9%95%E5%AF%BE%E7%AD%96%E6%94%AF%E6%8F%84%E3%82%A4%E3%83%B4%E3%82%B7%E3%82%A2%E3%83%86%E3%82%A3%E3%83%962018%28%E8%8B%B1%E8%9A%9E%29.pdf


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

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.\footnote{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}

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.\footnote{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}

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.\footnote{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}

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
digital environments, promote clean air and investigate how to utilize land for the improvement of health outcomes.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{1800}

On 20 November 2018, Minister for Business and Industry Richard Harrington and the Secretary of State of the Polish Ministry of Environment Michał 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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{1805}

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.\textsuperscript{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.

\textit{Analyst: David Manocchio}

\textbf{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{1810} The plan reverses rules from the Obama Administration designed to curtail coal emissions of carbon dioxide and methane.\textsuperscript{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


\textsuperscript{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/


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


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. President Trump stated that he does not believe in the findings laid out in the report.

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.

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. This new ruling weakens regulations of emissions produced by coal-fired plants.

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.

**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.

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.

**Analyst: Vibhor Rohatgi**

---

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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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,  

Climate Change and Water to improve the environment, climate change, and water policies at national levels in Central Asia.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{1834}

On 3 December 2018, Vice President of the European Union Maros Šefčovič 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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.

\textit{Analyst: Natasha Pirzada}

12. Climate Change: Insurance Risk

“We will explore broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.”

*Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities*

### Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>−0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Background

A report by the International Panel on Climate Change states that “a changing climate leads to changes in the frequency, intensity, spatial extent, duration, and timing of extreme weather and climate events, and can result in unprecedented extreme weather and climate events.” While it is key to mitigate and reduce the impacts of climate change, adaptation and resilience are also needed to respond to the effects of climate change. This is particularly true for countries vulnerable to the effects of climate change, who will be disproportionately impacted by climate-induced risks of disaster.

When vulnerable countries face disasters, reactive management results in the diversion of developmental finance. Disaster risk insurance prevents this by “strengthening disaster preparedness, rapid response, and recovery.” An example of such global initiatives is the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions. This partnership was born out of the 2015 G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative launched at the Elmau Summit in 2015. The partnership includes G20 countries and V20 (Vulnerable 20) nations, among other partners of this initiative. Created with the objective to “increase resilience amongst the most poor and vulnerable people,” the InsuResilience Global Partnership works with inter-sectoral members in “civil society, international organizations, the private sector, and academia.” An example of InsuResilience’s recent work is its response to Hurricane Irma and Maria. InsuResilience

---

worked with the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility to provide USD55 million to ten Caribbean countries to address the destruction resulting from Hurricane Irma and Maria.\textsuperscript{1843}

At the G7 Elmau Summit in 2015, G7 members agreed to increase direct insurance coverage by 400 million people in the most vulnerable developing countries by 2020 through existing risk insurance facilities.\textsuperscript{1844} This Climate Risk Insurance Initiative was further articulated in an annex to the summit communiqué, which stated the overall objective of the measure — to “stimulate the creation of effective climate risk insurance solutions and markets and the use of insurance-related schemes for people and assets in risk in poor and vulnerable developing countries … enable[ing] climate change adaptation and contribu[ting] to enhancing economic growth, poverty reduction, and climate resilience.”\textsuperscript{1845} The G7 Research Group measured compliance with the Elmau commitment to “… intensify … support particularly for vulnerable countries’ own efforts to manage climate change related disaster risk.” The compliance report found an average compliance score of +0.63 or 81 percent.\textsuperscript{1846}

At the G7 Ise Shima Summit in 2016, G7 members were “ready to further promote the relevant initiatives on climate risk insurance … such as InsuResilience.”\textsuperscript{1847} However, there was no mention of climate risk insurance in the Taormina summit communiqué.

In June 2018, the G7 Charlevoix summit’s commitment to disaster risk insurance was articulated in the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, which was also endorsed in the summit communiqué by all G7 members.\textsuperscript{1848,1849} This places disaster risk insurance as part of a broader G7 commitment to reduce vulnerability to climate change, recognizing that climate change plays a role in the economic, social and environmental well-being of the planet. This commitment at the Charlevoix summit builds on the previous commitment at Elmau by encouraging new types of insurance products, specifying high-quality insurance coverage, and by not limiting action to existing initiatives.\textsuperscript{1850}

### Commitment Features

At the G7 Charlevoix summit in June 2018, G7 leaders pledged to “explore broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.”


In this commitment, “explore” is understood as “to investigate, study, or analyze,” which indicates a collective commitment among the G7 to examine and look into enhancing disaster risk insurance coverage. Rather than a commitment that promises specific resources or a target increase, this commitment should be understood as one of learning, inquiry, and detailed discussion. Thus, this commitment does not bind G7 members to act to increase insurance coverage — it merely requires G7 members to take investigative efforts and demonstrate such explorative actions publicly, according to compliance assessment methodology. Examples of such exploration can include but are not limited to: publishing reports, proposals, or recommendations; as well as participation or leadership in discussions about and/or the commitment of resources towards disaster risk-related insurance.

In the text of the commitment, “broadening” is defined as actions to widen or “expand to encompass more people or things.” “Disaster risk insurance” is a form of disaster risk financing. According to the United Nations Development Programme, “disaster risk insurance schemes cover — against a premium — the costs incurred by the insured entity from extreme weather and natural disasters (such as earthquakes or floods). In the event of extreme weather and natural disasters, the insurer refunds a percentage of the costs incurred. Insurance schemes are widely used to increase the resilience of individuals, companies and public entities to external shocks and reduce their future expenditures in case of a disaster.” Coverage is defined as “the proportion of a population needing an intervention who receives it. Coverage is influenced by supply (provision of services) and by demand from people in need of services.”

The commitment states two goals in the G7’s exploration to broaden disaster risk insurance coverage. The first is to “extend high-quality coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need” and the second is to “encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.” Any form of exploration in disaster risk-related insurance with the two aforementioned goals are considered for compliance.

The first part of the commitment sets the target audience of high-quality insurance coverage, namely vulnerable developing countries. Thus, actions that count toward compliance must have an explicit focus on aiding emerging economies and/or countries that are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Seeing that this commitment was made in the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, intended “beneficiaries in need” of such disaster risk insurance coverage can and should include coastal communities and/or communities affected by marine health; or residents of developing countries and communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Notable examples of such “beneficiaries in need” include small island developing states.

The first part of this commitment is also qualified by the phrase “including through global and regional facilities.” “Including” expresses the G7’s collective intent that both facilities at a regional and global level must be engaged in this process of exploration. In other words, evidence of working with both types of facilities is necessary to score compliance in this section of the commitment. The

---

InsuResilience Global Partnership is referenced in the commitment as an example of disaster risk financing. It is noteworthy that the text of the commitment, “such as,” implies that the use of InsuResilience Global Partnership is encouraged but not mandatory to achieve full compliance. Other examples of global disaster risk financing institutions aside from InsuResilience include the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program operated by the World Bank; or the High-Level Advisory Board on the Financial Management of Catastrophic Risks and the Insurance and Private Pensions Committee at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.  

Thus, compliance in the first part of this commitment means that G7 members ought to demonstrate investigation in extending disaster risk insurance coverage to those most affected by climate change-induced developmental challenges, explicitly through both global and regional partners. Because the text of the commitment explicitly references the InsuResilience Global Partnership, member compliance with this part of the commitment should prioritize its involvement in this partnership. As referenced by the wording of the commitment, InsuResilience Global Partnership qualifies as both a global and regional facility, and would thus qualify the threshold for compliance with this portion of the commitment.  

The second part of the commitment refers to encouraging new insurance products of emerging risks. Thus, G7 members must act to support the development of innovative insurance schemes, especially insurance products that target the changing risks facing coastal or vulnerable communities. It is important to note that “encourage” “does not imply strong measurability in the commitment. It should be taken as a soft commitment where no concrete action is to be taken.”  

Emerging risks are defined as “risks that are known to some degree but are not likely to materialize or have an impact for several years; … [and] often very difficult to quantify but will have far-reaching impacts.” Therefore, actions that count towards this part of the commitment include but are not limited to working with private sector actors to offer new insurance products, consulting developing countries about their insurance needs, and investing in research and learning practices in the field of disaster risk insurance coverage etc.  

Furthermore, the commitment specifies the role of both global and regional facilities in exploring disaster risk insurance coverage. Based on the text of the commitment, the phrase “global and regional facilities” also qualifies this second part of the commitment. Thus, the commitment intends for G7 members to fulfill both global and regional-level participation in both the former and latter portions of the commitment, and to score full compliance.  

In summary, the commitment outlines two instruments and two outcomes for G7 action:  

1. Explore broadening disaster risk insurance coverage through global [insurance] facilities such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need  

2. Explore broadening disaster risk insurance coverage through regional [insurance] facilities such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need  

---

1859 Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 30 August 2018.  
1860 Taking a Strategic Approach to Emerging Risks, NC State Poole College of Management (Raleigh) 22 April 2016. Access Date: 30 August 2018. https://erm.ncsu.edu/library/article/taking-a-strategic-approach-to-emerging-risks
3. Explore broadening disaster risk insurance coverage through global [insurance] facilities such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

4. Explore broadening disaster risk insurance coverage through regional [insurance] facilities such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

For a full compliance score of +1, the G7 member must explore most of the four dimensions of this commitment, defined as three or more out of four of the aforementioned combinations of instruments and outcomes. It is key to note that the G7 member does not have to concretely act to deliver disaster risk insurance — explorative and investigative gestures are the foundation of this commitment.

For partial compliance, the G7 member will receive a score of 0 for taking actions in two out of the four aforementioned areas. Alternatively, if the G7 member has demonstrated concrete exploration in two areas, but actions weaker than merited by the term “exploration” in a third area (such as the verbal declaration of support in the absence of policy action), such scenarios would also be scored partial compliance, or 0.

Action in less than two of the aforementioned four areas will lead to a non-compliance score of −1, which means the G7 member failed to comply with this commitment.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member explores broadening disaster risk insurance coverage in two or less of the four areas of the commitment: 1) extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need via global facilities, 2) extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need via regional facilities, 3) encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks via global facilities, and 4) encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks via regional facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member explores broadening disaster risk insurance coverage in two of the four aforementioned areas of the commitment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member explores broadening disaster risk insurance coverage in three or more of the four aforementioned areas of the commitment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Authors: Alexandra Witt & Angela Min Yi Hou<br>Compliance Director: Taeye Hong<br>Lead Analyst: Clara Cesira Geddes*

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to exploring broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

On 10 June 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that Canada will invest CAD 100 million in supporting the expansion of Climate Risk Insurance coverage for countries vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including small island developing states in the Caribbean.\(^{1861}\)

---

On 5 September 2018, International Development Minister Marie-Claude Bibeau announced that the government will allocate CAD 9.25 million over the next three years to rebuild infrastructure such as primary schools in Dominica and pay the next two years of Dominica’s Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility premium.\textsuperscript{1862} This will be implemented with the Caribbean Development Bank to strengthen Dominica’s disaster recovery and resilience.\textsuperscript{1863}

On 26 November 2018, Minister Bibeau announced that 70 percent of the CAD100 million pledge for disaster risk insurance in vulnerable countries from the 2018 G7 summit has been allocated to Caribbean island territories.\textsuperscript{1864} Moreover, she announced an additional CAD20 million for the Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility at the World Bank.\textsuperscript{1865} The federal government is working with Caribbean island territories to support the development of disaster risk facilities in the Caribbean.\textsuperscript{1866}

The federal government has partially complied with this commitment. With regards to the first half of this commitment, Canada has explored broadening disaster risk insurance coverage through regional and international instruments, such as the Caribbean Development Bank and the World Bank, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need. However, Canada has not encouraged new types of insurance products on a global or regional scale, covering two dimensions of the four-part commitment.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Abdallahi Abdi}

\section*{France: \textbf{−1}}

France has failed to comply with its commitment to exploring broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.


On 28 June 2018, Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Nicolas Hulot recognized islands that are at risk of flooding due to rising sea levels and advocated for setting more ambitious targets regarding climate change.\textsuperscript{1867}

On 25 September 2018, in his speech at the United Nations General Assembly, President Emmanuel Macron acknowledged the importance of helping those living in regions most affected by climate change.\textsuperscript{1868}

On 26 September 2018, at the One Planet Summit, France launched the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience, alongside the European Union, Australia, and New Zealand. The initiative focuses on supporting Pacific Island countries and territories in the protection, restoration, and enhancement of biodiversity, in order to reinforce the resilience of their socio-ecological systems and facilitate their adaptation to the impacts of climate change.\textsuperscript{1869} France allocated EUR10 million to this initiative, which will also subsidize projects relating to the environment, ocean governance, and climate change adaptation.\textsuperscript{1870}

On 29 October 2018, France and China launched a joint Earth Observation satellite. The goals of the China-France Oceanography satellite include global marine monitoring, risk reduction, disaster management, and recording the effects of climate change.\textsuperscript{1871} Through the China-France Oceanography satellite and Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience, the government emphasized its commitment to mitigating the effects of climate change by encouraging research in emerging risks and assisting Pacific Island countries to build resilience and adjust to the effects of climate change.

Despite the aforementioned actions, France has not taken any steps specifically pertaining to climate insurance. It has not encouraged the development of new insurance products or promote insurance against climate disasters in vulnerable countries. Therefore, France has not fulfilled any of the four dimensions of this commitment.

Thus, France receives a score of $-1$.

\textit{Analyst: Areej Malik}

\textbf{Germany: +1}

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to exploring broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1869} Launch of the joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Resilience, European Commission (New York) 26 September 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018.
\item \textsuperscript{1871} China-France Oceanography Satellite to Assist with Disaster Management, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 7 November 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. https://reliefweb.int/report/world/china-france-oceanography-satellite-assist-disaster-management
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
On 9 July 2018, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Martin Jaeger delivered a statement at the Global Insurance Forum in Berlin, where he announced Germany’s goal to insure 400 million more poor people against climate change by 2020.\textsuperscript{1872} He also encouraged the insurance industry to work with the public sector to “develop insurance products that match client needs” and seek new markets and new products.\textsuperscript{1873}

In August 2018, the Munich Climate Change Insurance Initiative published a discussion paper entitled “Climate Risk Insurance: Transparency, Participation, and Accountability: An overview assessment of regional risk pools,” commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and funded by the InsuResilience. The paper explores and offers recommendations to key issues faced by three sovereign risk pools: the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative, and the African Risk Capacity.\textsuperscript{1874}

On 19 September 2018, Germany was the first donor to the World Food Programme (WFP) and the African Risk Capacity’s new pilot climate risk financing mechanism, ARC Replica. The BMZ has committed EUR10 million to the WFP via public development bank KfW Bankengruppe throughout the year of 2019.\textsuperscript{1875} ARC Replica is a product designed to expand climate risk insurance coverage and improve the quality of emergency humanitarian response in African countries that are prone to climate risks.\textsuperscript{1876}

On 12 October 2018, in partnership with the government of the United Kingdom and the World Bank Group, Germany announced a USD145 million Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) to strengthen the financial resilience of countries vulnerable to climate and disaster risks. Over the next five years, the GRiF will provide financing for national disaster response mechanisms and programs, better allowing governments to implement effective insurance solutions.\textsuperscript{1877}

On 8 November 2018, Germany committed EUR5 million to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Insurance.\textsuperscript{1878} This fund aims to help the United Nations Office

\begin{flushleft}
\end{flushleft}
for Disaster Risk Reduction achieve its mandate, which includes promoting mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance for public and private investments.\(^{1879}\)

Germany continues to support and develop improved risk insurance mechanisms for climate-related disasters in vulnerable countries. It has provided support for the development and implementation of new insurance products and worked to broaden the discussion by publishing new research. Germany has fulfilled both the regional and global-level requirements of both parts of the commitment, thus complying with all four dimensions of this commitment.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Stephanie Pak**

**Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to exploring broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

On 21-23 November 2018, Italy hosted 55 European countries for the 2018 European Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction. Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte highlighted the focus on protecting development and growth from disasters associated with climate change.\(^{1880}\) On 22 November 2018, a plenary session entitled “Making the economic case for disaster risk reduction,” led by the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection and the Italian Banking, Insurance and Finance Federation, addressed the role of the insurance sector as an “absorber of risk and provider of risk expertise.”\(^{1881,1882}\) The Chair’s Communiqué emphasized that the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which includes promoting disaster risk insurance, should be accelerated with a deadline of 2020.\(^{1883,1884}\) It also emphasized the crucial role of financial innovation, although without any mention of the exploration of new insurance-related developments.\(^{1885}\) The Declaration of Stakeholders also mentioned promoting and exploring investments in disaster resilience.\(^{1886}\)

Within the compliance period, Italy has not taken any steps to extend insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries or further explore insurance products at the regional or global level. Therefore, Italy has complied with less than two of the four dimensions of this specific commitment.

---


\(^{1880}\) Italy to Host European Discussions on Disaster Losses, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, Brussels) 4 October 2018. Access Date: 20 December 2018. https://www.unisdr.org/archive/61027


Thus, Italy receives a score of −1.

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to exploring broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

On 21-22 June 2018, Japan hosted the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation Workshop on Financial Management of Public Assets against Disaster Risks, leading the discussion about insuring public assets against climate and disaster risks. Specifically, Japan emphasized the importance of collecting data to develop efficient insurance products.\(^\text{1887}\)

On 4 August 2018, during the 19th meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plus Three (ASEAN+3) in Singapore, Foreign Minister Taro Kono recognized the importance of disaster risk financial products after the flooding disasters in Japan this past July. The government will explore building disaster resilience in Asian countries. Minister Kono reiterated Japan’s support for the Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility’s launch of a catastrophe risk insurance pool for Laos and Myanmar in 2019.\(^\text{1888}\) This reiterates a commitment made at the 21st ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers’ Meeting in Manila, Philippines, on 4 May 2018.\(^\text{1889}\)

Through the regional platforms of APEC and ASEAN+3, Japan has recognized the need to develop more efficient insurance products through data collection and private sector expertise, and it has committed to building disaster-related resilience in developing countries across Asia. However, Japan has not complied with this commitment on a global level. Therefore, Japan has complied with two parts of the four dimensions of this commitment using exclusively regional instruments.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

**United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to exploring broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

On 15 June 2018, the Centre for Global Disaster Protection allocated GBP 2,025,000 to Risk Analytics, Research, and Monitoring & Evaluation.\(^\text{1890}\) Based in London, this centre was developed by the Department for International Development (DFID) in July 2017 with the mandate to carry

---


out financial analyses and assist developing countries with disaster planning. The centre is also supported by the government of Germany and the World Bank.

On 30 June 2018, the Challenge Fund called for proposals on disaster risk financing instruments. The fund is an initiative created by the DFID and Centre for Global Disaster Protection, along with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and the World Bank. This call for proposals will allow for the development of new types of financial risk insurance products.

On 4 July 2018, the government announced measures to support British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean in the event of future hurricanes. In addition to humanitarian assistance, the government supported the inclusion of British Virgin Islands and Montserrat as new members in the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Fund, in which DFID played a role since the fund’s inception.

On 11 July 2018, during the discussion on “Insurance for Global Development & Resilience” at the Global Insurance Forum, Senior Advisor in the Department for International Development Nicola Ranger recognized the importance of disaster risk insurance and the InsuResilience Global Partnership in helping governments manage risks.

On 11 July 2018, CEO Hector Ibarra announced that the DFID will be sponsoring Global Parametrics, a climate risk transfer start-up. Global Parametrics will participate in the testing of disaster risk insurance through the Natural Disaster Fund. This is a disaster hedge fund that will be receiving a GBP 25,000,000 investment from the DFID over a 20-year period starting in 2018.

On 12 October 2018, the UK, in partnership with the World Bank and the government of Germany, announced a USD 145,000,000 Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) to help vulnerable countries manage the financial impact of climate change and natural hazard-induced shocks. According to the World Bank, “over the next five years, the GRiF will provide financing to set up mechanisms such as national disaster insurance programs that can help channel money to people affected by disasters.”

---

disasters when they need it.”¹⁸⁹⁹ In collaboration with the GRiF, the UK’s Centre for Global Disaster Protection will provide technical assistance in developing, testing, and improving financial solutions.¹⁹⁰⁰

As the governmental institution responsible for administering overseas aid projects, the Department for International Development has worked to broaden the coverage of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Fund and carry out global initiatives to develop new insurance products.

The United Kingdom has fulfilled the first half of this commitment exclusively through regional instruments and complied with the latter half of the commitment only through global facilities. Therefore, the United Kingdom has complied with this commitment in two of its four total dimensions, thus scoring partial compliance.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Nammal Khan*

**United States: −1**

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to exploring broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high-quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

On 23 November 2018, the United States Global Change Research Program, an interagency panel consisting of thirteen federal agencies, published a report evaluating the risks of climate change in the US and in vulnerable communities.¹⁹⁰¹ The report explores the impacts of climate change on American humanitarian aid, and includes a description of the success of American investments in Ethiopian agriculture, which provided farmers an index-insurance program that links “payouts to certain indexes of extreme weather.” This insurance proved beneficial to Ethiopian farmers in the case of 2015 droughts.¹⁹⁰² It also states that “similar index insurance products are being developed through public-private partnerships across Africa, Asia, and Latin America.”¹⁹⁰³

The US government has not extended insurance for climate-related incidents in vulnerable countries, through either regional or global facilities; nor has the US researched broadening the scope of such coverage through new types of insurance products.

Thus, the United States receives a score of $-1$.\textsuperscript{1904}

*Analyst: Abdullahi Abdi*

**European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to exploring broadening disaster risk insurance coverage, including through global and regional facilities, such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, to extend high quality insurance coverage to vulnerable developing countries and beneficiaries in need and to encourage new types of insurance products for emerging risks.

On 4 October 2018, the European Commission and Austria’s submitted report on climate finance to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were published.\textsuperscript{1905}

On 26 September 2018, at the One Planet Summit, the EU participated in the launch of the Joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience, alongside France, Australia, and New Zealand. The initiative focuses on supporting Pacific Island countries and territories in the protection, restoration, and enhancement of biodiversity, in order to reinforce the resilience of their socio-ecological systems and facilitate their adaptation to the impacts of climate change.\textsuperscript{1906}

On 5 December 2018, the EU participated in the 24th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC, where it discussed “Unleashing the potential for climate change action with blockchain and other disruptive technologies.”\textsuperscript{1907} During this side event, EU representatives and other delegates stated that utilizing better means of investment funds and bonds, as well as insurance, can lead to smarter methods of climate-risk reduction.\textsuperscript{1908} The discussion encouraged new types of insurance products for emerging risks globally.\textsuperscript{1909}


\textsuperscript{1906} Launch of the joint Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Resilience, European Commission (New York) 26 September 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018.

\textsuperscript{1907} Unleashing the Potential for Climate Change Action with Blockchain and Other Disruptive Technologies, COP24 Climate change Conference, EU Pavilion (Katowice) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/0124/calendar_en.htm#schedule

\textsuperscript{1908} Unleashing the Potential for Climate Change Action with Blockchain and Other Disruptive Technologies, COP24 Climate change Conference, EU Pavilion (Katowice) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/0124/calendar_en.htm#schedule

\textsuperscript{1909} Unleashing the Potential for Climate Change Action with Blockchain and Other Disruptive Technologies, COP24 Climate change Conference, EU Pavilion (Katowice) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/0124/calendar_en.htm#schedule
On 9 December 2018, during COP24, as a part of the steering body of the InsuResilience Global Partnership, the EU agreed to work on the vision of scaling up pre-arranged financing to assist vulnerable communities.\textsuperscript{1910, 1911}

On 10 December 2018, the Director of Planet and Prosperity at the European Commission’s Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development Carla Montesi announced at COP24 that the EU will be joining the InsuResilience Global Partnership.\textsuperscript{1912}

The discussion at COP24 regarding new types of insurance products and the EU’s membership in the InsuResilience Partnership reflect the EU’s compliance with the two goals of this commitment pertaining to global partnerships. While the EU currently co-funds three projects implemented by the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Bank – the Central America Catastrophe Risk Programme, the Global Partnership on Disaster Risk Financing Analytics, and the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative within the framework of the programme “Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa” — no new actions were found within the compliance period.\textsuperscript{1913}

Therefore, the EU has complied with this commitment in two of its four total dimensions.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Kaylin Dawe}


13. Environment: Earth Observation Technologies

“We intend to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the poorest and most vulnerable regions of the world in order to support … infrastructure and building design” (environment)

Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

Earth observation technologies (EOs) provide academics, governments, and other decision-makers with an overview of the environmental landscape.\(^{1914}\) Uses for EOs include disaster risk assessment, accurate weather reports, climate change modelling and monitoring of the air, seas, and land.\(^{1915}\) If a country has leveraged EO technology for disaster prevention and response, there is an assumption that the data collected will be used for infrastructure planning and design. The importance of EOs first came to the attention of the G7 in 1984, when the G7 Working Group on Technology, Growth, and Employment created the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) based on a recommendation from the Panel of Experts on Remote Sensing from Space.\(^{1916}\) CEOS, of which the European Commission and the European Union are currently Chairs, is the primary forum of space-based earth observations. It has been instrumental in the development of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).\(^{1917}\)

Despite the commission of CEOS in 1984, the G7 left the topic of EOs relatively unaddressed until the G7 Tsukuba, Ibaraki Science and Technology ministers meeting on 17 May 2016.\(^{1918}\) At the ministers meeting, G7 ministers reaffirmed the importance of investment in EOs, especially in the context of open data sharing, by saying: “fundamental to the progress of open science is the continued investment by governments and others … in suitable infrastructures and services for data collection, analysis, preservation, and dissemination.”\(^{1919}\)

---


On 8-9 June 2018, during the G7 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members adopted the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities. The Charlevoix Blueprint recognized that open data sharing is particularly important in the context of capacity-building in developing countries, where gaps in information create difficulties for decision-makers seeking to improve infrastructure.\textsuperscript{1920} Infrastructural improvements are necessary to create more resilient coastal communities, who are amongst the most vulnerable to climate change.\textsuperscript{1921} Thus, members seek to use technological advances in EOs to address issues surrounding “disaster risk prevention, contingency planning, spatial planning, infrastructure, and building design, early warning systems and risk transfer mechanisms” that disproportionately affect developing countries.\textsuperscript{1922}

G7 members will seek to scale up efforts made by CEOS and its working groups, particularly the Working Group for Capacity Building and Data Democracy (WGCapD).\textsuperscript{1923} In partnership with the United Nations and its agencies, the WGCapD has already developed and executed a number of capacity-building activities, such as workshops, training, and the creation of “best practices” resources.\textsuperscript{1924} Thus, there is already considerable foundation available for G7 members to build upon.

The United Nations has been actively involved in the development of EOs through a variety of partnerships in the private sector. During the UNISPACE+50 conference on 2 July 2018, Airbus and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs signed a memorandum of understanding outlining the usage of Airbus EOs for climate tracking.\textsuperscript{1925} Additionally, on 16 July 2018, the UN Environment Programme announced a collaboration with Google to use the company’s cloud computing and earth observation catalogs, such as satellite imagery, to analyze changes in the Earth’s environment.\textsuperscript{1926}

Furthermore, the United Nations Statistics Division and the World Bank recently published the “Integrated Geospatial Information Framework” on 24 July 2018. The new guide promotes the proper use of geospatial data in a state’s decision-making process, specifically in low and middle-income countries. The framework further supports the EO commitment of the G7 member states by encouraging the effective use of geospatial information to improve resource allocation and sustainable development.\textsuperscript{1927}

**Commitment Features**

The G7 members “intend to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the poorest and most vulnerable regions of the world in order to support ... infrastructure and building design (environment).”\textsuperscript{1928} “We intend”


is understood to mean that compliance with this commitment entails a direct action with the aim to catalyze innovation in Earth Observation technologies. “Intend” is considered to be a pledge of a goal that has a specific “plan or purpose.”

This commitment is broken up into two sections: 1) “to intend to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications” and 2) “make them broadly available in the poorest and vulnerable regions of the world in order to support infrastructure and building design.”

The first part of the commitment, “leverage innovation,” is understood to mean the use of technological advancements to rectify gaps in Earth observation coverage. Examples of leveraging innovation include raising awareness of the value of EOs, providing support for increased access to Earth observation products and tools, and targeted training workshops for EOs. Then, “Earth observation technologies and related applications” is understood to mean remote sensing technologies with imaging devices and the systems that process/assess the earth system, such GEOSS. Earth observation relies on the use of space-based satellites.

To fulfill the first aspect of the commitment, the G7 member must advance innovation through technological advancements in Earth observation coverage by EOs. This may include unilateral, independent and group research amongst G7 members.

The second part of this commitment refers to the dissemination of innovations in EOs to a larger community of users in the developing world. It is important to increase access to EOs in these communities to fill information gaps that prevent decision-makers from accurately assessing changes in the environment and consequently, making appropriate modifications to infrastructure. For the purpose of this commitment, “poorest” nation is defined as is a country with a less developed industrial base and a low Human Development Index relative to other countries. “Vulnerable regions” will be defined as areas that “geophysical, biological and socio-economic systems are susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse impacts of climate change.” In the context of the document in which commitment is found, there is a particular focus on coastal communities in the developing world for the purpose of improving coastal resilience to the effects of climate change.

The idea “supporting infrastructure and building design” is understood to mean upgrading physical and digital systems in order to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Support is defined as the act of “providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.” Infrastructure is defined as the system of public works of a country, state, or region and the resources (such as personnel, buildings, or equipment) required for an activity. Infrastructure in developing countries may not have the capacity to offset the impacts of climate change. Examples of support for infrastructure include the mobilization of funds, the provision of training, knowledge transfers and open data sharing.

---

1931 What is Developing Countries, IGI Global. Access Date: 28 August 2018. https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/developing-countries/7401.
To fulfill the second aspect of the commitment, the G7 member must make these innovations explicitly available to the poorest and most vulnerable countries. The recommendation needs to support infrastructure or building design for these developing countries.

Thus, to achieve full compliance, the G7 member must have leveraged innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications, while also making them broadly available in the poorest and vulnerable regions of the world in order to support infrastructure and building design. Successful implementation of both parts to this commitment will gain the G7 member a score of +1 for full compliance.

Partial compliance is scored when the G7 member has fulfilled the former or the latter half of the commitment. This means that the G7 member has successfully leveraged innovation of Earth observation technologies and related applications or makes them available to the poorest and most vulnerable nations. G7 members will receive a score of −1 for non-compliance if they have not successfully leveraged innovation of Earth observation technologies and related applications, nor made them available to the poorest and most vulnerable nations.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>Member does NOT intend to leverage innovations in the field of Earth observation technologies NOR makes them broadly available for vulnerable coastal regions to support infrastructure nor support building design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member takes action to leverage innovations in the field of Earth observation technologies BUT does not make them broadly available for vulnerable coastal regions to support infrastructure or support building design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member takes action to leverage innovations in the field of Earth observation technologies AND makes them broadly available for vulnerable coastal regions to support infrastructure or support building design.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Authors: Jiyoon Han and Julia Tops  
Lead Analyst: Sofia Louise Lopez  
Compliance Director: Harrison Myles*

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

On 21 June 2018, the government revealed the next generation of Radarsat satellites and announced the launch date of November 2018. The Radarsat Constellation Mission (RCM) is a collection of three satellites developed by the Canadian Space Agency (CSA) and a private company, MDA. Once launched, the RCM will pursue three main objectives of maritime surveillance, environmental monitoring, and disaster monitoring.

---

On 3 October 2018, the CSA, the Australian Space Agency, and the United Kingdom Space Agency signed a memorandum of understanding to enhance trilateral cooperation. The agreement will build upon Canada’s ongoing cooperation with Geoscience Australia in Earth observation technologies.

On 22 October 2018, exactEarth Ltd reported that the government will invest CAD7.2 million over a three-year period to support the expansion of exactView RT. ExactView RT consists of a system with more than 60 satellites that observe environmental impact, maritime safety, and navigation.

From 29 October to 2 November 2018, Canada renewed its annual CAD100,000 contribution to the GEO Trust Fund. The fund will support GEO’s main Earth observations activities regarding climate change, sustainable development, and emergency management.

On 15 November 2018, NorthStar Earth and Space Inc. announced partnerships with the federal government and the provincial government of Quebec. Each will contribute CAD13 million to the NorthStar project, a platform based on 40 satellite constellations used to collect data on pollution and environmental changes.

Through its development and investment in new Earth observation satellites and cooperation with other national space agencies, Canada has leveraged innovation to enhance the capabilities of EO technology. However, Canada yet to make this advancement of Earth observation technologies available to poor and vulnerable regions. Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Harrison Myles and Reema Bazzi


France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation (EO) technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

On 28 June 2018, the Space Climate Observatory (SCO) was launched at the Toulouse Space Show,\textsuperscript{1946} The SCO is an international initiative led by the French space agency, Centre National d’Etudes Spatiales (CNES).\textsuperscript{1947} The observatory will combine satellite and in-situ data with modelling technology to advance the world’s understanding of climate change and inform state strategies in light of rising sea levels, melting glaciers, and deadly droughts and floods.\textsuperscript{1948} Countries across the world will have open access to this information, including poor and vulnerable regions in Africa and Asia.\textsuperscript{1949}

On 20 July 2018, the President of the French space agency signed an agreement with the CEO and chair of the board of the Azerbaijan satellite operator, Azercosmos.\textsuperscript{1950} The two countries agreed to increase their cooperation in space, with a specific emphasis on Earth observation and the effects of climate change.\textsuperscript{1951}

On 2 August 2018, the French space agency and the Greek space agency Hellenic Space Agency signed an agreement finalizing the terms and conditions of bilateral cooperation.\textsuperscript{1952} This cooperation will include collaboration in areas including but not limited to space sciences, Earth observation, and telecommunication.\textsuperscript{1953} This partnership is also considering expansions to include emergency response as well, given recent wildfires in Attiki, Greece.\textsuperscript{1954}

On 2 September 2018, the space agencies of France and Australia signed a memorandum of understanding to advance their respective space programs.\textsuperscript{1955} The Australia Space Agency and the CNES agreed to bolster their capabilities in space operation, Earth observation, positioning systems,
and communications through partnerships with universities, research institutions, businesses, and communities.\footnote{1956}

On 7 October 2018, the CNES opened a new office at the French embassy in Abu Dhabi to strengthen French space cooperation with the United Arab Emirates (UAE).\footnote{1957} This will enable greater progress in the partnership between the CNES and the UAE’s Space Agency, which seeks to create a joint hyperspectral Earth observation satellite program.\footnote{1958}

On 9 October 2018, the CNES signed a framework agreement with Uzbekistan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulaziz Kamilov.\footnote{1959} The agreement includes collaboration in space science, Earth observation, telecommunications satellites, space applications, space research and technology, and coordination of international regulatory issues.\footnote{1960}

On 15 October 2018, the leaders of CNES, the Korean Aerospace Research Institute and the Korean Meteorological Administration signed a letter of intent concerning the SCO, an initiative to share climate change data with countries around the world.\footnote{1961} This bilateral agreement between France and Korea aims to aid the three agencies in establishing necessary infrastructure for the SCO and provide the observatory with satellite data on oceans, land surfaces and ecosystems.\footnote{1962}

From 18 to 19 October 2018, CNES, the French Alliance for Environmental Research and the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development jointly hosted the Special Session of the UN Science-Policy-Business Forum on the Environment in Paris.\footnote{1963} The event launched an international working group that will restructure funding models, integrate artificial intelligence and big data into the field of Earth observation technologies, and creates a multi-stakeholder climate change information platform.\footnote{1964}

On 26 October 2018, the CNES officially assumed its role as chair of the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters for the next six months on behalf of France. The Charter was created in 1999, and it has 17 member agencies operating Earth-imaging satellites with a commitment to sharing disaster imagery among affected countries.

From 2 November to 4 November 2018, the CNES signed agreements with the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, the University of Science and Technology of Hanoi, the Institute of Marine Environment and Resources, the Space Technology Institute and the Institute of Oceanography with the aim of bolstering French-Vietnamese space cooperation. The agreements focus on the importance of bilateral involvement in the development of climate research, specifically with regards to space geophysics, oceanography and satellite technology.

On 19 November 2018, the CNES and the Belgian Science Policy Office signed a letter of intent to increase French-Belgian space and climate change research cooperation. The two countries will create a joint working group to support Earth observation technologies, water resource management, and the SCO.

Through its bilateral agreements in support of advancing Earth observation and its leadership of the SCO, France fully complied with its commitment to leveraging innovation in the field of EO technologies and making them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Harrison Myles and Gauthier Boyrie

Germany: 0

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

On 29 June 2018, the German Aerospace Center (DLR) Earth Sensing Imaging Spectrometer (DESIS) was launched to the ISS from Cape Canaveral on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket. DESIS is an

---


environmental and resource monitoring system developed by Germany’s DLR Institute of Optical Sensor Systems. It observes the Earth and provides hyperspectral data to support scientific, humanitarian, and commercial objectives. This device will enable “an excellent degree of flexibility in response to environmental disasters or humanitarian crises through the rapid supply of information to emergency services.”

On 11 July 2018, the Sentinel-5P data services operation began. The Earth observation satellite involved in these operations provides daily global measurements of “ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and aerosol and cloud properties.” DLR is responsible for analyzing the satellite data and provides its findings over an open web service. Government agencies, companies, and the scientific community can “view or download the data for selected regions in different projections and data formats, or to integrate them directly into their own systems.”

From 14 to 22 July 2018, Chair of the Executive Board at the German Aerospace Center Pascale Ehrenfreund and DLR Executive Board Member for Space Research and Technology Hansjörg Dittus attended the Committee on Space Research World Space Congress. The forum aims to promote international collaboration for scientific research in space, and establishes and strengthens space research partnerships. Hansjörg Dittus gave a presentation outlining the current state and future requirements for space-based Earth observation systems.

On 18 July 2018, DLR initiated the Big Data Platform cross-sectoral project. The project aims to explore and improve analytical techniques that make use of data mining and machine learning, which
are often used in Earth observation research. This means that “buildings, roads and even types of vegetation can be detected with far greater accuracy on the basis of aerial and satellite images.”

Smart data analysis using machine-learning methods has also proven useful for climate computing and obtaining a better understanding of climate mechanisms.

On 14 September 2018, the DLR F-SAR radar system began operations in Canada’s Northwest Territories to record highly accurate observations of permafrost. Scientists from the DLR are working in collaboration with Canada’s Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation to carry out a comprehensive analysis of vegetation and various soil conditions.

On 2 October 2018, DLR unveiled the first images from the DESIS hyperspectral Earth observation instrument to the International Astronautical Congress. The data, made available in collaboration with the Multiple User System for Earth Sensing platform, will make it possible for scientists to gain precise details about changing ecosystems and environmental monitoring.

On 8 October 2018, DLR freely released the TanDEM-X Digital Elevation Model, a global earth observation dataset that covers all 148 million square kilometres of Earth’s land surfaces thirty times more accurately than any other global dataset.

On 2 November 2018, Germany contributed an initial pledge of EUR100,000 to the new GEO Land Degradation Neutrality Initiative. The initiative will coordinate data providers and governments to

---


1990 New GEO Land Degradation Neutrality Initiative — Germany pledges an initial €100,000, UN (Bonn) 2 November 2018. Access Date: 13 December 2018. https://www.unbonn.org/node/13211?bclid=IwAR3Z7XsIiZ7xPDu7dDld8TOqo27PHF9c7YXZtpMZW6rJ8lLTbBlv-P-eig.
support global efforts to reduce and reverse land degradation. Germany’s pledge will contribute to the development and accessibility of Earth observation datasets for immediate action in the field of sustainable land development. 

Germany has supported collaborative innovations through technological advancements in Earth observation coverage. However, it has yet to make these innovations available to the poorest and most vulnerable nations through open data sharing.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analysts: David Manocchio and Michael Zasev

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

On 6 July 2018, the Italian Space Agency Agenzia Spaziale Italiana (ASI) signed a joint declaration with Virgin Galactic of the Virgin Group conglomerate. The parties agreed to collaborate on suborbital flight and microgravity education, astronaut training, and biology and biotechnology research and technology. The agreement also discussed the development of a space vehicle system by Virgin’s Spaceship Company, to be used at the future Grottaglie Spaceport in Italy. This infrastructure would be used by both ASI and private customers, with the potential to launch satellites capable of Earth observation.

On 28 September 2018, the Florence Division of the Institute of Atmospheric Pollution Research, an affiliate of the National Research Council, announced the 11th International Symposium on Digital Earth from 24 to 27 September 2019 in Florence. The conference will discuss how digital Earth technology is changing and what future innovations are on the horizon.

From 29 October to 2 November 2018, Italy participated in GEO Week 2018, alongside 104 other member governments and 127 participating organizations. Participants discussed the future use of Earth observation technology for the benefit of humankind in relation to the Sendai Framework for

Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.\textsuperscript{2001}

Through its support of space infrastructure, Italy has enhanced the capacity of its Earth observation projects and encouraged innovation. However, Italy does not specifically make Earth observation technologies widely available to poor and vulnerable parts of the world.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analysts: Harrison Myles and Jessica Afonso}

\textbf{Japan: +1}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

On 12 June 2018, the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. launched a rocket containing an intelligence-gathering reconnaissance satellite from the Tanegashima Space Center.\textsuperscript{2002} The IGS-Radar 6 satellite carries a radar with the capability of capturing ground-level images day or night and regardless of weather conditions.\textsuperscript{2003} The new satellite will join the government’s Information Gathering Satellite series.\textsuperscript{2004}

On 2 October 2018, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and JAXA announced the beginning of the fourth round of the KiboCUBE program.\textsuperscript{2005} The capacity-building project provides developing countries with the opportunity to create cube satellites capable of Earth observation and launch them from the Japanese module on the International Space Station.\textsuperscript{2006}

On 18 October 2018, the Vietnam National Space Center announced the December 2019 launch of the MicroDragon.\textsuperscript{2007} The MicroDragon is a joint Vietnam-Japan EO satellite project created to mitigate the impacts of disasters and climate change.\textsuperscript{2008}

On 29 October 2018, Japanese satellite Ibuki-2, also known as the Second Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT-2), was successfully launched into the orbit.\textsuperscript{2009} The satellite was


developed by JAXA, and it will measure atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gases to advance the fight against climate change.\textsuperscript{2010}

From 29 October to 2 November 2018, Japan hosted GEO Week 2018, during which member organizations and governments met to discuss Earth observation technology, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.\textsuperscript{2011}

On 1 November 2018, JAXA expanded the domain of the JAXA Realtime Rainfall Watch website to include GEO-satellite data.\textsuperscript{2012} The site provides the public with global real-time rainfall information, especially in areas lacking ground-observation networks, such as the Asian Pacific.\textsuperscript{2013}

On 30 November 2018, JAXA announced the anticipated January 2019 launch of Epsilon-4, the fourth Epsilon Launch Vehicle with satellite technology.\textsuperscript{2014} Epsilon rockets are designed to reduce operating costs and launch more frequently than the H-2A and H-2B rockets.\textsuperscript{2015}

Through its development of new Earth observation satellites and advancements in making Earth observation data accessible to poor and vulnerable regions in Asia, Japan has leveraged innovation to enhance the capabilities of Earth observation technology.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analysts: Sofia Louise Lopez and Jessica Afonso}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

On 27 June 2018, Avanti Communications announced the Satellite Enablement for Disaster Risk Reduction in Kenya to enhance the country’s disaster planning and response mechanisms.\textsuperscript{2016} The

initiative is funded by the International Partnership Program of the United Kingdom Space Agency (UKSA) and aims to distribute Earth observation disaster data to coastline countries.\textsuperscript{2017}

On 16 July 2018, the UK announced a partnership with Orbex and Lockheed Martin to develop new space launch technology.\textsuperscript{2018} The UKSA provided Lockheed Martin with two grants totalling GBP23.5 million for the development of vertical launch operations in Sutherland and new systems in Reading for the deployment of satellites.\textsuperscript{2019} GBP5.5 million was provided to Orbex to create a new rocket capable of launching small satellites into the orbit, and the satellites will have commercial and Earth observation uses.\textsuperscript{2020}

On 26 July 2018, a multispectral device research project led by the University of Strathclyde received GBP719,000 in funding from the UKSA Centre for Earth Observation Instrumentation.\textsuperscript{2021} The developing technology will fit on a nanosatellite and monitor climate change, ocean activity, forest fires, and shipping traffic.\textsuperscript{2022}

On 17 September 2018, two large Earth observation satellites, the NovaSAR-1, and SSTL S1-4, were launched in India.\textsuperscript{2023} The UKSA invested GBP2.1 million in the NovaSAR-1, and the satellite will “significantly boost the UK’s sovereign Earth observation capabilities.”\textsuperscript{2024}

On 3 October 2018, the UK signed a memorandum of understanding with Australia and Canada.\textsuperscript{2025} The agreement will enhance trilateral cooperation between the space agencies in areas of space science, policy, law, and the NovaSAR earth observation satellite.\textsuperscript{2026}

On 5 November 2018, the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on “Monitoring Atmospheric Conditions” began to provide accessible and free information on monitoring atmospheric conditions


25 February 2019

293
using in situ measurements, satellite observations, and numerical modelling.\textsuperscript{2027} The course is a collaboration between the UK’s National Centre for Earth Observation, the European Union, the Copernicus Atmosphere Service, the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and other space partners.\textsuperscript{2028} The MOOC will explore how threats to the atmosphere can affect human health, climate change, and ecosystems.\textsuperscript{2029}

On 30 November 2018, the UKSA launched a new pilot program in Kenya, Ghana, and Zambia. The program seeks to use satellite and meteorological data such as ground and soil temperatures to predict when pests and diseases may occur.\textsuperscript{2030} The system will allow preventive action to be taken in order to save crops.\textsuperscript{2031}

Through its support of satellite launching and imaging technology, the United Kingdom remains committed to innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and making them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world in support of infrastructure and building design.

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

\textit{Analysts: Harrison Myles and Reema Bazzi}

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

On 27 September 2018, the National Aeronautics and Space Association (NASA) signed a contract with the University of Alaska at Fairbanks for the operation of the Synthetic Aperture Radar Distributed Active Archive Center of NASA’s Earth Observing System Data and Information System.\textsuperscript{2032}

On 28 September 2018, NASA sponsored DigitalGlobe, Planet, and Spire in a pilot program to evaluate the possibility of using commercial small-sat Earth data for scientific purposes.\textsuperscript{2033}


On 5 October 2018, the US Geological Survey and the Earth Resources Observation and Science Center met with the Requirements, Capabilities, and Analysis for Earth Observation project at the Joint Agency Commercial Imagery Evaluation workshop. The workshop discussed how Earth observation data can be collected to improve its use for scientific study. The workshop also explored the further integration of satellite systems to bolster the US’s imagery capabilities.

On 5 December 2018, the SpaceX Dragon spacecraft carried NASA’s Global Ecosystem Dynamics Investigation (GEDI) into space. The GEDI will provide observations of forests and topography to advance research on carbon and water cycling processes, biodiversity, habitat, and the potential for forests to absorb carbon.

The United States has strived to make innovations in the technological advancement of Earth observation coverage. However, it has not made these innovations explicitly available to the poorest and most vulnerable nations.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

Analysts: David Manocchio and Michael Zusev

European Union: +1

The European Union fully partially complied with its commitment to leverage innovation in the field of Earth observation technologies and related applications and make them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

On 20 June 2018, Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship, and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Elżbieta Bieńkowska announced the launch of the Copernicus Data and Information Access Services. The initiative will make obtaining and downloading satellite data more accessible, simple and affordable. Copernicus satellites are used to improve responses to natural disasters by monitoring six areas: land, ocean, atmosphere, climate change, emergency management response, and security. The European Commission also proposed expanding these services under the EUR16 billion EU Space Programme beyond 2020 to adapt to emerging needs such as carbon dioxide monitoring and polar missions to fight the effects of climate change.

---

On 22 June 2018, the EU Civil Protection Mechanism sent EUR400,000 in aid to Guatemala following a volcanic eruption.2042 Such assistance included basic healthcare supplies, water, sanitation, and psychological support. The Copernicus satellite’s mapping service generated 18 maps to assist in identifying the most affected areas.2043

On 25 July 2018, the EU launched four additional Galileo satellites, expected to generate precise signals for the EU’s global satellite navigation system.2044 Galileo provides three types of navigation services: Galileo Open Service for positioning and timing purposes (such as communicating a vehicle’s location to emergency services), Galileo’s Search and Rescue Service to locate distress signals, and Galileo Public Regulated Service for security purposes such as military operations and national emergencies.2045 This recent launch brings Galileo to a total of 26 satellites and brings the EU closer to Galileo’s full completion in 2020.2046

On 26 July 2018, the European Commission and the African Union reached a deal that will expand Copernicus data access to African researchers studying Earth observation.2047 Through the satellites, researchers will have access to photographs of sea topography, land temperature, vegetation changes, and weather patterns.2048 African scientists and institutions will also receive technical support from European research and space agencies.2049 The EU intends to promote the use of satellite technology to support sustainable development, especially in Africa, which experiences more intense and frequent extreme weather events as a result of climate change.2050

On 6 August 2018, the EU sent aid to Sweden to fight forest fires.2051 The EU used the Copernicus program to produce 37 satellite maps that identified the most impacted areas.2052

On 8 August 2018, the EU provided aid to thousands of people displaced by the earthquakes in Lombok, Indonesia.2053 The Copernicus program was employed to assist Indonesian civil protection authorities.2054

On 18 September 2018, at the ITS World Congress 2018 in the Bella Centre in Copenhagen, the European Global Navigation Satellite Systems Agency unveiled the eCall emergency response system and other innovations in EO technology to make “Europe’s roads smarter, greener and safe.”

On 29 October 2018, the European Commission’s emergency satellite mapping service Copernicus delivered data on the most affected areas of Typhoon Mangkhut in the Philippines.

On 29 September 2018, Copernicus provided mapping services to Indonesian authorities after a deadly earthquake hit the island of Sulawesi.

On 16 October 2018, following a flood in southeast France, French authorities accessed Copernicus to receive mapping data for the Herault and Aude counties.

On 29 October 2018, the EU committed EUR300 million to improve the health of the oceans. The Copernicus EO program received EUR12.9 million for maritime security and coastal environmental research.

On 5 November 2018, the European Commission’s 24/7 Emergency Response Coordination Centre helped Italian authorities handle heavy floods affecting many parts of the country. The EU’s Copernicus satellite mapping service was activated for affected areas in Sicily and Veneto.

On 7 November 2018, the European weather satellite MetOp-C was launched from French Guinea. The satellite was developed through a partnership with the European Organization for the Exploration of Meteorological Satellites and the European Space Agency (ESA). The satellite will monitor weather patterns, the ozone layer, gases, wind speeds, and climate change.

---


From 12-16 November 2018, the ESA hosted Earth Observation Φ-week in Frascati, Italy.\(^{2066}\)

Events during Φ-week discussed the future of several space domains, including Earth observation.\(^{2067}\)

On 20 November 2018, the ESA Vega rocket carried a Moroccan EO satellite from French Guinea into space.\(^{2068}\) This satellite will assist in land-mapping, natural disaster prevention, and environmental monitoring.\(^{2069}\)

On 4 December 2018, over 40 entrepreneurs were awarded EUR1.6 million to create services and products using data provided by the Copernicus and Galileo satellite systems.\(^{2070}\) The award will encourage innovation in various observational fields, including wildfire alerts and farming.\(^{2071}\)

Through its support of satellite launches, imaging technology, and disaster prevention in vulnerable coastline states, the EU remains committed to leveraging innovation in the field of EO technologies and making them broadly available in the most vulnerable regions of the world to support infrastructure and building design.

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

*Analysts: Sofia Louise Lopez and Elodie Girves*

---


14. Environment: Coastal Resilience

“Our efforts will support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in SIDS. This will include advancing the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems, including from renewable sources.”

Charlevoix Blueprint For Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

This commitment is a collective pledge by G7 members to protect coastal communities and low-lying coastal areas from the impact of environmental degradation and climate change. “Working together on climate change, oceans, and clean energy” was a major theme championed by the Canadian government during its Presidency of the G7. G7 leaders agreed that inter-sectoral partnerships are necessary to understand the vulnerabilities, needs, and expertise with regards to coasts and coastal communities. Infrastructure was specifically identified as an important component of protecting coastal communities.

The role of infrastructure in protecting coasts and coastal communities from the impact of climate change has been previously addressed in multilateral forums outside G7 summits.

On 15 November 2017, the World Bank released a report on improving the climate and disaster resilience of transport infrastructure in small island developing states (SIDS). The release occurred during the 2017 United Nations climate change conference, which was presided by Fiji. This report highlighted the unique climate and disaster risks faced by SIDS and proposed steps for building resilient transport infrastructure.

On 11 August 2015, the draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda was published. In the introduction, the document identified

---


25 February 2019
299
climate change to be a particular challenge for low-lying coastal areas. The document also outlined 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 14, the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources, stipulates that the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems need to be strengthened by 2020.

On 13 August 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro culminated in the production of a non-binding action plan titled Agenda 21. Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 addresses the protection of oceans and coastal areas. It suggests coastal states to set up “coordinating mechanism for the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and their resources.” This mechanism for cooperation was established to provide contingency plans to respond to climate change, and improve coastal human settlements, infrastructure adaptation, and environmentally sound technology, among other things.

Climate change and infrastructure have a long history of being discussed as independent issues at G7 summits. It was not until the recent decade that G7 summits examined how infrastructure can be used to help coasts and coastal communities adapt to the impacts of climate change.

On 26 May 2016, at the Ise-Shima summit, G7 leaders released a document titled Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment. Principle four of the document states that climate change resilience should be considered a part of infrastructure investment, specifically by promoting ecosystem-based approaches and green infrastructure.

On 7-8 June 2015, the G7 Elmau Summit released a background report on long-term climate finance. The document mentions that in 2013, multilateral development banks spent USD 5 billion adapting to climate change. Of this amount, 22 percent was allocated to building coastal and riverine infrastructure.

On 26 June 2010, the leaders’ declaration adopted at the G8 Muskoka Summit was published. The declaration reports that leaders discussed the importance of ensuring economies, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable, are climate resilient. Infrastructure and technological innovation were specified as options for adapting to the effects of climate change.

On 8 July 2009, the leaders’ declaration released at the G8 L’Aquila Summit states that the leaders recognize that climate change adaptation policies needed to be defined and implemented, especially

---


for least developed countries and SIDS. The declaration also highlighted the use of ecosystems in adaptation measures.\textsuperscript{2081}

**Commitment Features**

This commitment includes several terms that need to be understood in the wider context of the Charlevoix Blueprint For Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities. The most important term used is infrastructure, which includes both physical and natural infrastructure. Examples of physical infrastructures used to adapt to the impact of climate change include sea-wall and drainage systems. Natural infrastructure is defined as the strategic management of natural lands and features, which conserve and enhance ecosystems.\textsuperscript{2082} Examples of natural infrastructure include restoring coral reefs, mangroves, wetlands, and seagrass beds.\textsuperscript{2083}

The first part of the commitment states that the infrastructure built to protect coasts and coastal communities from the impacts of climate change should be resilient and of quality. This means that coastal infrastructure should be built to withstand ocean warming, ocean acidification, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events. “Support” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity,” a definition that characterizes the threshold of action necessary for the G7 member to achieve full compliance in this part of the commitment.\textsuperscript{2084} This could also include developing standards and best practices for coastal management strategies to ensure resilience and quality.\textsuperscript{2085}

The Charlevoix Blueprint For Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities also identifies coasts and coastal communities as areas where climate change adaptation infrastructure needs to be built. Coasts are defined as low-lying regions close to water, while coastal communities refer to human settlements in low-lying regions close to water.\textsuperscript{2086} Of particular concern are SIDS. SIDS were recognized as a group of countries with unique economic and environmental challenges during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. SIDS are located in three geographical regions: the Caribbean, the Pacific and Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AMIS).\textsuperscript{2087} SIDS are directly mentioned in this commitment because they are home to a significant number and population of coastal communities.

The second part and corollary of the commitment are advancing the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coastal regions and communities, including from renewable sources. The G7 members pledge to “advance” the aforementioned energy infrastructure, “advance” defined as “to move or push forward, make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an

\textsuperscript{2084} Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 23 September 2018.
\textsuperscript{2087} About the Small Island Developing States, UN-Ohrrlls (New York) Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://unohrlls.org/about-un-ohrlls/
earlier date.” To “develop” is defined as “to cause something to grow into a more advanced, larger, or stronger form.” “To deploy” is understood to mean “to place in appropriate formation, or to spread out, utilize, or arrange for a deliberate purpose.”

The Fifth Assessment Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change defines an energy system as “all components related to the production, conversion, delivery, and use of energy.” For an energy system to be clean, it should produce minimal amounts of carbon dioxide emissions. Examples of clean energy include solar, wind, water, geothermal, bioenergy, and nuclear. Although clean energy and renewable energy are not synonymous terms, the majority of clean energy is renewable.

To achieve full compliance, the G7 member first needs to have demonstrated support for the development of quality infrastructure to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. Directing support at SIDS is required for compliance as a prioritized and emphasized area of evidence for compliance because SIDS is highlighted explicitly in the commitment. Supporting either human-made or natural infrastructure is adequate for compliance. It is necessary that the developmental and infrastructural contributions of G7 members have an explicit focus on climate and disaster resilience. Secondly, full compliance also requires the G7 member to advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal regions. Similar to the first part of the commitment, the clean energy systems advanced by G7 members must also seek to ameliorate climate resilience.

In the first part of the commitment, to “support” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.” This definition informs the threshold of action necessary for a G7 member to achieve full compliance. In the second part of the commitment, to “advance” requires the G7 member to build upon existing measures that develop and deploy clean and resilient energy systems. Thus, G7 members must act to strengthen the cause. Examples of support and advancement include but are not limited to providing financing to climate-resilient infrastructure in coastal communities, sharing best practices and technical expertise, and more. Specifically, “advance” points to a stronger threshold of action than “support,” with the former meaning more than a mere verbal reiteration of support or participation in a relevant conference.

Partial compliance will be scored if the G7 member complies with only the former part of this commitment. For instance, partial compliance applies in a scenario where a G7 member’s support for quality and resilient infrastructure does not include assisting the development and deployment of clean energy. According to the text of the commitment, actions to support resilient and quality infrastructure includes the deployment of clean and renewable energy sources. This is an example of supporting climate-resilient infrastructure and should be considered as a priority in assessing compliance.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned to G7 members that do not demonstrate compliance in either component of this commitment, i.e. it did not support resilient and quality

infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, nor advance the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member does NOT support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities; NOR advances the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member supports resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in SIDS; but does NOT include advancing the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems, including from renewable sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member supports resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in SIDS; AND advances the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems, including from renewable sources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island developing states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 10 June 2018, Canada announced that it will invest CAD 100 million to expand the Climate Risk Insurance coverage for countries vulnerable to climate change, and contribute CAD 60 million to energy and technology efforts that include the expansion of clean energy systems and infrastructure. A further CAD 2 million will be provided to assist developing countries with climate change adaptation.


On 24 August 2018, a tender was issued by Public Services and Procurement Canada, which was tasked with conducting a risk assessment for infrastructure vulnerable to “sea level rise, increased storm activities, and changing wave climate” to understand the impacts on infrastructure.

Between 19-21 September 2018, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard, and the Minister of Natural Resources hosted a meeting for G7 Environment, Energy, and Oceans Ministers to discuss “global climate action, clean

---

growth and sustainable finance, resilient coasts and fisheries, plastic pollution, energy security and clean energy.”

On 20 September 2018, the Canadian Minister of National Resources announced that CAD 29.8 million would be allocated to Halagonia Tidal Energy Ltd.’s renewable tidal energy project, which aims to provide clean electricity to Nova Scotia. The project is part of Natural Resources Canada’s Emerging Renewable Power Program, dedicated to promoting clean growth and fighting climate change.

Canada has supported the development of infrastructure designed to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. It has also advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal communities.

Therefore, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island developing states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 14 June 2018, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Steering Committee, led by France, held a meeting to discuss the findings of a report on Caribbean communities’ preparedness for hurricane response. The committee also identified potential countries in Africa and Asia where new projects could be financed in the upcoming two years. “The objective of the CREWS initiative is to significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed, early warnings and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).” The program has been extended to cover the Caribbean and West African regions.

**Analyst: Mary Shin**

---


From 20-22 June 2018, at the VI Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas, the CREWS Steering Committee presented a report on hurricane season in the Caribbean. The report identified “how to enhance the early warning systems and increase the preparedness of Caribbean communities for the 2018 season,” and emphasized how different genders are affected differently by natural disasters.5

On 21 September 2018, the World Meteorological Organization launched a West Africa project funded in part by France through the CREWS initiative. The project will test and promote early warning systems in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger.6

On 27 September 2018, in conjunction with the European Union and New Zealand, France launched a Pacific initiative during the Planet Summit in New York.2105 The initiative aims to “help the Pacific region adapt to the effects of climate change, protect biodiversity, and to increase resilience.”2106

France has supported the development of infrastructure designed to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. However, it has not advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal communities.

Therefore, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Jolie Leung

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states (SIDS), and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 14 June 2018, Germany participated in a Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Steering Committee meeting.2107 “The objective of the CREWS initiative is to significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed, early warnings and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).”2108 CREWS supports LDCs and SIDS by “[providing] technical assistance and capacity development in a variety of ways, including the twinning of institutions (i.e., between two or more National Meteorological and Hydrological

---

Services) and by leveraging the expertise of regional and international institutions.”

Financing under the CREWS initiative has been extended to cover the Caribbean and West African regions.

From 20-22 June 2018, at the VI Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas, the CREWS Steering Committee in which Germany participates presented a report on hurricane season in the Caribbean. The report identified “how to enhance the early warning systems and increase the preparedness of Caribbean communities for the 2018 season,” and emphasized how different genders are affected differently by natural disasters.

On 21 September 2018, the World Meteorological Organization launched a West Africa project funded in part by Germany through the CREWS initiative. The project will test and promote early warning systems in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger.

Germany has assisted in the development of infrastructure to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. However, Germany has not advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems in the coasts and coastal regions.

Therefore, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Jolie Leung

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island developing states (SIDS), and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 29 October 2018, with principal funding from Italy, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs convened for the Samoa Partnership Dialogue in Apia, Samoa. The purpose of this dialogue was to undertake a midterm review of the Accelerated Modalities of Action) Pathway for SIDS. Francesco La Camera, the Director General of Sustainable Development, Energy and Climate at the Ministry of Environment, Land, and Sea, mentioned that Italy’s partnerships with the Pacific region have expired but expressed an interest in a follow-up. He also

---

reiterated Italy’s continued commitment to capacity-building in SIDS and the empowerment of local communities through climate-friendly partnerships.\textsuperscript{2116}

On 28 November 2018, the Caribbean Climate Change Centre (CCCC), in collaboration with the governments of Belize and Italy, opened a new multi-purpose facility that will serve as a community centre and an emergency disaster shelter.\textsuperscript{2117} The purpose of this shelter is to improve residents’ capacities to combat climate change in the event of hurricanes, floods, and other climatic inevitabilities and variabilities.\textsuperscript{2118}

On 1 December 2018, the CCCC recognized the government’s financial commitments to operating a newly acquired Light Detection and Ranging system.\textsuperscript{2119} This contribution will help the organization map 10,000 square miles of vulnerable coastal areas.\textsuperscript{2120} Italy will provide funding worth USD600,000 in this respect.\textsuperscript{2121}

In conclusion, Italy has supported the development of infrastructure designed to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. However, it has not advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal communities. Therefore, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Syed Haider}

\textbf{Japan: +1}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 13 June 2018, the Japanese Diet enacted the Climate Change Adaptation Act.\textsuperscript{2122} This act assigns roles to national and local governments, the private sector, and citizens to promote climate change adaptation efforts.\textsuperscript{2123} Adaptation measures include setting up fishing grounds based on changes in fish distribution, maintaining flood control facilities, and developing flood risk maps.\textsuperscript{2124}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
On 29 June 2018, the Japan International Cooperation Agency signed a grant agreement with the Government of the Republic of Guyana, dedicating JPY 1,848,000,000 to the Project for the Introduction of Renewable Energy and the Improvement of Power System. The project aims to improve the efficiency and sustainability of power supply by installing renewable energy and energy conservation technologies in Georgetown and its surrounding area.\(^{2125}\)

On 10 July 2018, the government registered three new projects in Indonesia under the Joint Crediting Mechanism. The mechanism aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by diffusing Japan’s low carbon technologies and implementing emission-reducing activities in developing countries.\(^{2128}\) The three new projects will diffuse technology necessary for optimizing operation control in oil refinement and power plants and optimize power in cell-phone base stations.\(^{2129}\)

On 12 July 2018, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry and the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry of Vietnam convened for the Japan-Viet Nam Energy Working Group’s first official meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam. Issues addressed by the group include energy policy, efficiency, and conservation, particularly the usage of oil, natural gas, coal, and renewable energy.\(^{2131}\)

On 10 August 2018, the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Japanese research and development governmental organization, completed the construction of a floating wind turbine at Kisuya Port. The project is designed to improve the cost-effectiveness of floating wind technology suitable for depths between 50 metres and 100 metres.\(^{2133}\)

On 10 September 2018, the government contributed 63.9 million USD to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Japan was the largest donor to UNDP in 2017 and continues to support UNDP's commitment to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and the sustainable development goals writ large.\(^{2135}\)


On 16 November 2018, the government provided financial assistance amounting to USD378,309 to the Disaster Risk Reduction Strengthening Project in the Chitwan District. The project aims to strengthen community resistance to disasters in the Madi Municipality, a flood-prone area.

In conclusion, Japan has helped advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal regions, and it has also supported the development of quality infrastructure to improve climate resilience.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Christal Cheng**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 22 July 2018, the government announced that it will distribute up to GBP 557 million worth of subsidies for offshore wind energy. Companies were asked to bid for the acquisition of contracts for difference, which will allow them to sell electricity with a government-mandated minimum price. Depending on the price of wind energy, this policy will result in a 1-2 GW increase in offshore wind production between 2019 and 2020.

On 26 July 2018, the Department for International Development and the Caribbean Development Bank signed an agreement to contribute GBP 30 million to the United Kingdom Caribbean Infrastructure Partnership Fund. This fund is designed to drive economic growth and development across the Caribbean through the provision of infrastructure. All projects are required to build resilience against climate change.

On 26 September 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May approved over GBP 160 million to aid other countries in their transitions to cleaner energy systems and support communities affected by climate change. Of this amount, GBP 60 million will be used to provide technical assistance on energy market reform, transition to clean growth, green finance, and climate legislation. GBP 94.5 million of this amount will be used to provide direct support to families most affected by droughts in Northern Kenya. A further GBP 15 million will be allocated to make corporate purchases from smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa profitable, helping to build resilience against climate shocks.

---

In conclusion, the United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coastal communities and encourage the deployment of clean resilient energy systems from renewable sources.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states, and advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 10 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island, and Vanuatu. The strategy includes a goal to “work with government partners to draft and implement policies to achieve adaptation goals, access more international climate change adaptation funding, and improve capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.”

On 15 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. The strategy includes the objective to promote “greater economic sustainability, energy independence, growth, and natural disaster resilience.”

On 15 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for the Marshall Islands. The strategy includes an objective to “improve environmental resilience.”

On 28 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu. The strategy includes the goal to “improve island states’ resilience to natural disasters and access climate change financing and build regional maritime security partnerships.”

---

On 28 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for Palau.\textsuperscript{2150} The strategy includes a mission goal to “support Palau’s climate adaption, mitigation, and renewable energy initiatives.”\textsuperscript{2151} The strategy did not include any plan or actions or to meet this objective.

On 26 September 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for the Dominican Republic.\textsuperscript{2152} The strategy includes an objective to build “community resilience to the adverse impacts of environmental threats.”\textsuperscript{2153}

On 27 September 2018, Deputy Secretary of State John J. Sullivan met with representatives from Fiji, Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, and the Pacific Communities.\textsuperscript{2154} They discussed several issues, including their collective interest in addressing climate change.\textsuperscript{2155}

On 31 October 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency announced that it has allocated 348,648 USD to the Maryland Department of the Environment to expedite the review, approval, and construction of living shorelines.\textsuperscript{2156} Living shorelines are a green infrastructure technique.\textsuperscript{2157} The goal of this project is to reduce the loss of wetlands in Maryland by remediating pollution, buffering shorelines from waves and storms, and protecting fish habitat.\textsuperscript{2158}

The United States has shown support in improving the resilience and infrastructure in several island state countries to combat the adverse and promoted the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems by supporting renewable energy initiatives.

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

\textit{Analyst: Isaac Crawford-Ritchie}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.
On 12 June 2018, the European Commission reaffirmed its support for transitioning the European fisheries sector towards more sustainable fishing practices by proposing a EUR 6.14 billion fund “for European fisheries and the maritime economy.”2159 The contribution will go to “strengthening international ocean governance, for safer, cleaner, more secure, and sustainable managed seas and oceans.”2160 An expected 30 percent will go to climate change mitigation and adaptation.2161

On 13 June 2018, the EU announced the launch of the Green Fund for Central America, totalling EUR 34 million.2162 The fund will improve resilience to climate change by helping to restore forest landscapes and implement integrated ecosystems.2163 It will also support micro, small and medium enterprises in generating renewable energy.2164

On 18 September 2018, the EU contributed an investment grant to the construction of a wind farm on the west coast of the Red Sea in Egypt.2165 The EU also stated that it is committed to supporting Egypt in implementing energy sector reforms.2166

On 27 September 2018, the EU, with France and New Zealand, launched a Pacific initiative during the One Planet Summit in New York.2167 The EU contributed EUR 10 million, to “help the Pacific region adapt to the effects of climate change, protect biodiversity, and to increase resilience.”2168

The EU thus has complied with its commitment to support resilient and infrastructure in coastal communities. It has also promoted the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems.

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

*Analyst: Filip Basic*

---

15. Environment: Ocean Plastics Charter

“Supporting secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.”

**G7 Charlevoix Ocean Plastics Charter**

### Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Background

With the importance of plastic to the economy and society at large, the plastics industry has surged in growth over the past 50 years. Between 1950 and 2015, 8.3 billion tonnes of plastic was manufactured while some 6.3 billion tonnes of plastic waste was produced, resulting in an inability to manage them effectively at their end-of-life. In 2017, only nine percent of plastic produced was recycled, 12 percent incinerated and the remaining 79 percent ending up in landfills or the natural environment. Each year, it is estimated that 8-12 million tonnes of plastic waste ends up in our oceans, making up 80 percent of the litter found in aquatic environments. If current production and waste management trends continue, 12 billion tonnes will have accumulated by 2050, at which point oceans will have more plastic than fish (by weight). Moreover, the production of plastics emits some 400 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions each year due to the energy used in their production, transport, and final waste treatment.

The problem of plastics pollution has come to the forefront of public awareness across the world and public opinion now agrees that the pervasiveness of plastic in our everyday lives poses serious

---


dangers to marine life, our natural environment, and public health. The current system of plastics recycling is resulting in low recovery rates of plastic waste while the poor quality of recycled plastic and lack of price incentives are holding back secondary plastic markets. Secondary Plastics Market is for “recycled plastics in its bid to create a truly circular economy.” A circular economy aims to “redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits and entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources and designing waste out of the system.”

Given the scale of this challenge, it is recognized that technical, policy and regulatory improvements can create better and greater recycling rates and further support the secondary plastics market, which has a critical role to play in plastics management. This includes reducing and restricting plastic waste, particularly single-use plastics and microplastics such as takeaway cups, cutlery, plastic straws and microbeads in personal care products while also addressing issues in the supply chain, from plastics design, production and use to the end-of-life stage. The end-of-life stage refers to plastics that have served their intended purpose and are then treated as waste and leaked into the environment or recovered and reused or refurbished into new goods. These options are dependent on type and quality of plastic material, and whether appropriate separation technologies are in place to separate, recover and reprocess these plastics. New innovations have the potential to bring improvements in plastic design, separation and reprocessing and in developing plastics that are renewably sourced and biodegradable. Currently, however, these technologies have not been scaled up due to fragmentation and lack of coordination in the plastics economy.

Plastics are made from a polymer mixed with additives such as stabilizers, plasticizers, and pigments, and can contain unintended contaminants such as bisphenol A (BPA) and certain phthalates, whose risks to human health and the environment have already been documented. The secondary plastics market collects and sorts this primary plastic waste that is produced and reprocesses it back

---

into raw material or recycles it into new plastic goods. Because most plastic produced has a “useful life” of less than one year, applying circular economy principles to reduce waste to a minimum and making the business case for plastics recycling can improve the economics and uptake of plastics recycling. By creating a better “after-use” or secondary plastics market, environmental outcomes will improve due to less leakage into natural systems such as oceans.2184

A major challenge in building a better and more effective secondary market lies in the fact that the plastics market is very fragmented due to the lack of standards and coordination across the value chain. This has resulted in the creation of different plastics such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene and polystyrene as well as varying approaches to labelling, collection schemes, and sorting and reprocessing systems.2185 Moreover, the development, design, and format of new plastic materials are disconnected from the development of after-use systems and infrastructure.2186“

Finally, recycling rates for different polymers vary widely across countries, with PET and HDPE — which are mostly used for packaging — being recycled at high rates (19 percent to 85 percent), while polypropylene and polystyrene are much less recycled at 1-2 percent.2187 According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, overall plastic recycling rates range from 30 percent in the European Union to 10 percent in the United States while in many developing and emerging economies, uncontrolled waste collection and treatment is still the norm.2188

To address these challenges, G7 members — with the exception of Japan and the United States — agreed to and signed an Ocean Plastics Charter at the Charlevoix Summit held in June 2018. In this Charter, members pledge to “move toward a more resource-efficient and sustainable approach to the management of plastics,” which includes making all plastics recyclable by 2030, reducing single-use plastics and promoting the use of recycled plastic, improving and increasing recycling infrastructure, and creating more sustainable technologies.2189

On 25 September 2018, UN Environment launched a Global Plastics Platform to encourage and support commitments to reduce plastic pollution. The Platform will provide policy support and find ways “to change the design, production, consumption, and disposal of plastics around the world, in

---

line with a transition to a more circular economy.”2190 Furthermore, the Platform will look for opportunities to reduce economic and industrial waste. This initiative builds on the World Economic Forum-hosted Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy, the work of the Regional Seas Conventions, and other existing partnerships.2191

Commitment Features

In the G7 Ocean Plastics Charter, leaders have committed to “supporting secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.”

The core of this commitment is to support secondary markets for plastics. To achieve this outcome, G7 leaders named two possible instruments. These are 1) by using policy measures; and 2) by developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.

The core commitment is a pledge to “support the secondary or ‘after-use’ market for plastics by developing various policies that encourage better and more recycling of plastic waste.” “Support” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”2192 The “after-use” market for plastics is part of the new plastics economy and is the redesign and convergence of materials, formats, and after-use systems to substantially improve the collection, sorting and reprocessing yields, quality, and economics, while allowing for regional differences and continued innovation.”2193

Such actions to support these goals include improving regulation at the production level, enforcing rules to tackle illegal dumping, setting recycling targets to drive the supply market, creating public awareness campaigns for consumers and manufacturers to create demand for plastics recycling and for goods made with recycled plastic, and supporting the development of more cost-effective collection, sorting and reprocessing systems.2194 In this regard, investing in domestic reprocessing capacity would decrease reliance on the limited number of global markets such as China, who in January 2018 decided to close their market to imports of plastic waste, thereby creating demand shocks due to this market concentration.2195 A combination of these and other policy interventions can help create a better functioning secondary plastics market. When G7 members pledge to support the secondary plastics market with policy actions that promote better plastics management, they recognize the economic, regulatory and technical obstacles to a well-functioning plastics market.


The first instrument, “by using policy measures” is a policy that is adopted by the member to target a local, regional or national objective regarding secondary plastics. This includes the fragmentation in the plastics market with regards to the collection, sorting and reprocessing of plastic waste into raw material or new goods. In addition, recognizing that all plastics are not manufactured the same due to the purpose and length of time the plastic is used for, categorization system would be needed to increase uptake in reusing, recycling, and recovery. Simultaneously, investment, expansion, and innovation in end-user systems and infrastructure would also be required to capture plastic waste leakage and further improve the economics of plastics management.

The second instrument is “by developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.” “Develop” is “when a commitment states it will develop, it should be interpreted to mean that a new initiative will be established in the area. It should not apply to old initiatives.” It should be interpreted to mean a brand-new initiative.

International incentives motivate one to do something on a global scale, where each nation encourages each other. An example of this could be economic incentives to support secondary markets for plastics. “International standards” of behaviour for responsible practices should be clearly outlined and subscribed to surrounding how to act and approach these secondary markets for plastics.

Developing incentives to improve the design and chemistry of plastics that would increase the “useful life” beyond one year would reduce and potentially restrict consumption of single-use plastics such as shopping bags, food packaging, bottles, cups and drinking straws while creating higher quality plastic for the secondary market, thereby improving the economics of the value chain.

Full compliance is awarded to a G7 member who completes the core commitment and implements both instruments of 1) using policy measures and 2) developing EITHER international incentives or international standards or requirements for product stewardship, design, and recycled content. “Or” implies a list of possibilities so one out of the three suggested tools alongside policy measures, counts as full compliance.

---


Partial compliance will be awarded if the G7 member fulfills the core commitment but with only one of the two instruments. Non-compliance will be awarded if the G7 member does not fulfill the core commitment or its supporting instruments.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member does NOT support secondary markets for plastics nor does so 1) by using policy measures; and 2) by developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member supports secondary markets for plastics AND does so 1) by using policy measures; OR 2) by developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member does supports secondary markets for plastics AND does so 1) by using policy measures; AND 2) by developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.

On 10 June 2018, the Government of Canada pledged to invest CAD100 million in preventing plastic waste entering the oceans, investigate the issue of plastic waste on shorelines, and improve management of existing plastic resources.\(^{2204}\)

On 1 August 2018, Canadian Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, underlined the significance of the sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems, and the protection of the marine environment during a tour of environmental research and clean energy companies in Mont-Joli, Quebec.\(^{2205}\)

On 8 September 2018, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, launched the Community Cleanup, which called on Canadians to clean up plastics from their local shorelines, parks, and neighborhoods. The program encourages Canadians to connect with their local members of Parliament to organize community plastic cleanups.\(^{2206}\)

On 17 September 2018, the Canadian Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, introduced the new Ocean Plastics Education Kit for Canadian students in partnership with Ocean School, Ocean Wise, Sea Smart, Students on Ice and WE. The kit is meant to raise


awareness of issues on marine plastics, as well as to empower Canadian students to develop solutions toward the marine litter issues.\textsuperscript{2207}

On 20 September 2018, the Government of Canada announced its “Greening Government Strategy,” which includes commitments to “increase plastic waste diversion,” “reduce single-use plastic use in operations, meetings and events,” and “procure sustainable plastics products.” The objective is to redirect at least 75 percent of plastic waste from federal operations by 2030.\textsuperscript{2208}

On 20 September 2018, the Government of Canada hosted the Oceans Inspiration Expo in partnership with GLOBE Series and Delphi Group. The Expo, held in Halifax, facilitated a discussion on acknowledging marine issues such as sustainable oceans and fisheries and ocean plastics and marine litter.\textsuperscript{2209}

On 28 September 2018, the G7 Innovation Challenge to Address Marine Plastic Litter was recognized by plastic makers in Canada and the United States. The new G7 Innovation Challenge aims to encourage the development of new technology to build on the successes and innovations in the plastics value chain.\textsuperscript{2210}

On 12 October 2018, Environment and Climate Change Canada published feedback received from Canadians between April and September 2018 regarding their views on “Moving Canada Toward Zero Plastic Waste.” These consultations discussed how Canada can reduce plastic waste and marine litter and help develop a federal-provincial-territorial approach to keep plastic within the economy and out of landfills and the environment.\textsuperscript{2211}

On 14 November 2018, the Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau met the Premier of the State Council of People’s Republic of China, Li Keqiang at the third Canada-China Annual Leaders’ Dialogue. Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Li issued the Joint Statement on Marine Litter and Plastics, acknowledging the negative impacts of plastic pollution and focusing on the significance of managing plastics and protecting oceans through a sustainable lifecycle approach.\textsuperscript{2212}

On 23 November 2018, Minister McKenna, was joined by her provincial and territorial counterparts through a teleconference for the annual meeting of Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment in Ottawa. Federal, provincial, and territorial environment ministers agreed to support


the Canada-wide zero-plastic-waste strategy to “prevent, reduce, reuse, and clean up plastic waste.” The ministers also agreed to in principle an updated memorandum of understanding for mutual aid for environmental emergencies. The council affirmed its commitment to the joint work on shared environmental priorities, such as the quality of air and water, climate change, and other effects.\textsuperscript{2213}

Canada has fully complied with the Oceans Plastics Charter goals by supporting secondary markets for plastics using policy measures to promote the reduction and recycling of plastics as well as through public engagement on encouraging a zero plastic waste future.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Angelah Liu}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to support secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.

On 25 June 2018, the French Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicolas Hulot, and the Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Brune Poirson, participated in the Council of the European Ministers of the Environment. Mr. Poirson reiterated support for a ban on single-use plastics, stating that “France … supports at the European level the ban on single-use plastic objects that generate a lot of marine litter.”\textsuperscript{2214} This follows the Roadmap for the Circular Economy adopted on 23 April 2018.\textsuperscript{2215}

On 25 June 2018, the French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition released a Corporate Social Responsibility framework for the logistics industry that called on operators to promote the reuse or recycling of resources used by the industry such as plastic packaging and film.\textsuperscript{2216}

On 2 July 2018, the French Secretary of State to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Brune Poirson and the Secretary of State to the Minister of Economy and Finance, Delphine Gény-Stephann, obtained commitments from 55 companies and industry groups to incorporate an additional 300,000 tonnes of recycled plastics into their products by 2025, doubling the current rate of recycled plastics usage, as well as commitments to design, obtain, and recycle materials in an environmentally conscious way.\textsuperscript{2217}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{2216} Référentiel de responsabilité sociétale des entreprises (RSE) en logistique, Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire (Paris) 25 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/R%E2%94%9C%2AEf%E2%94%9C%2AErentiel%202018%20en%20logistique%20version%20complexe%2Epdf
\end{itemize}
On 26 July 2018, the French Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition released a fact sheet on governmental actions to promote a circular economy titled “Three Months of Work: An Advancing Roadmap.” It indicated that by 2020, the French “will have more opportunities to purchase products made of materials from recycling” and “will sort their waste more easily thanks to harmonization in the colour of waste bins through all French territory by 2022.”

On 1 August 2018, Poirson announced the launch of an “Oceans Mission” that would include new measures to protect the oceans from waste, in particular, plastic pollution.

On 12 August 2018, Poirson announced plans to introduce a penalty system that would make packaging made with non-recycled plastic up to 10 percent more expensive. Poirson indicated: “Tomorrow, when there is a choice between two bottles, one made with recycled plastic, the other not, the first one will be cheaper.” Poirson also announced that the government would increase taxes on landfills and reduce taxes on recycling activities.

On 14-15 October 2018, Poirson held consultations at the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition with a variety of stakeholders with a view to preparing a law on the circular economy. Stakeholders consulted included manufacturers, local authorities, representatives of the recycling industry, and environmental organizations.

From 15 October 2018 to 15 December 2018, the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, supported by the French Environment and Energy Management Agency, ran a national audiovisual campaign discussing the environmental and economic benefits of recycling and encouraging citizens to move towards a circular economy. The campaign was co-funded by 13 recycling sector organizations and had a budget of EUR3.6 million.

France has fully complied with the Oceans Plastics Charter goals through supporting secondary markets for plastics by using tax policy measures, public engagements, and other initiatives to promote recycling, recovery, and reduction of plastics waste while advocating for international requirements for better product stewardship.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Zhenglin Liu
Germany: 0
Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.

On 18 September 2018, German Federal Environment Minister Svenja Schulze released a statement prior to the G7 Environment Ministers meeting stating that “we must work for sustainable and resource-efficient use of plastics along the entire life cycle, from product design and manufacture to recycling.”

On 26 November 2018, Minister Schulze announced a strategy for combatting plastic waste. This strategy is a five-point plan that will focus on circumventing unnecessary packaging, making products more environmentally friendly, increasing recycling, preventing plastics from entering organic waste, and increasing donations for international actions which eliminate plastic waste from the oceans and rivers.

Germany has partially complied with the Oceans Plastics Charter goals by stating its support for the secondary plastics market however has yet to implement policy measures or international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design, and recycled content.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Heerwa Rikhraj

Italy: 0
Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.

On 28 June 2018, Italian Minister of the Environment, Sergio Costa, announced that an amendment to Italy’s Code on the Environment was being developed to involve Italy’s fishermen in the clean-up of marine litter and allow them to bring plastic waste recovered from its waters to land. Currently, they are not allowed to bring this ashore for the purposes of reusing, recycling and recovering. According to Minister Costa, this is the first step “towards a circular economy.”

On 26 September 2018, Italian Undersecretary for the Environment, Salvatore Micillo, spoke at a conference celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Corepla, the National Consortium for the collection, recycling and recovery of plastic packaging. There he reiterated that a law was being developed to allow the country’s fisherman to recover plastic waste from Italy’s waters.

and bring it back to shore, in efforts to tackle marine plastic pollution. Micillo further stated that “the circular economy is the future, and we want to develop it.”


Italy has partially complied by developing policy measure through the Code on Environment for fishermen yet no international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Japan: N/A**

Japan has not signed the Ocean Plastics Charter but taken steps to reduce the amount of plastic waste disposed into the ocean by passing a bill that reduces the amount of microplastics leaked into the ocean and has initiated plans to recycle disposable plastics.

On 11 June 2018, Minister Yasunari Morino of the Japanese foreign ministry stated in an interview “[The Charter] expects the countries to institute a wide range of regulatory measures around plastic goods, including various commonplace goods in our lives.” He went on further saying, “we need to look at the implications of this document for how it will affect our lives and industry. And also we believe that all countries, not only G-7 but all countries including developing countries, need to be involved in the discussion efforts to tackle this global issue.”

On 15 June 2018, the Japanese parliament approved a bill intended to decrease the amount of microplastics dumped into the ocean, but it included no sanctions for failure to comply.

On 4 July 2018, the Japanese Environment Ministry started planning on how to increase recycling of disposable plastics. One idea is administering subsidies to help waste management companies build state of the art recycling facilities.

On 17 August 2018, a Japanese government panel commenced discussions on an action plan to reduce plastic waste. The panel will evaluate “how to efficiently recover and recycle disposable plastic

---


2228 Documento “Economia Circolare ed Uso Efficiente Delle Risorse — Indicatori per la misurazione dell’economia circolare, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 10 December 2018. http://indicatoricircolari.consultazione.minambiente.it/


items, promote bioplastics that are derived from biomass sources and easily decomposable in nature.2232

On 14 October 2018, the Japanese government announced a 25 percent reduction in disposable plastics by 2030, making it mandatory for shops to charge for plastic bags and slashing the use of microplastics in facial scrubs and toothpaste. In addition, the government intends to increase monitoring of illegal dumping and promote the use of environmentally friendly bioplastics made from plants.2233

On 7 November 2018, the Ministry of the Environment presented a policy that would request companies to curb the use of microbeads used in facewash and toothpaste, and restaurants and shops to not use plastic bags and straws.2234

Although Japan has not signed on to the Ocean Plastics Charter, it plans on developing strategies and policies to reduce marine plastic pollution.

Analyst: Judith Nwachebelu

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.

On 18 June 2018, Innovate UK, as part of UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), opened a competition that offers GBP4 million to businesses that intend on reducing or reusing plastic in innovative ways.2235 Possible circular economy approaches could include but are not limited to, the development of new polymer materials, new product designs, new recycling processes, increasing the value of recycled polymer, and innovations that encourage people to change behaviour to reduce plastic waste.2236

On 18 June 2018, the UK launched the Plastics and Research Innovation Fund, amounting to GBP20 million.2237 The funding is to be managed by UKRI to develop a more sustainable approach to plastics to create “a new model where you use, you reuse, and you recycle.”2238

---

On 19 June 2018, the Government of the UK prohibited the sale of products containing microbeads in an attempt to prevent the small plastics from entering and harming the marine environment.\textsuperscript{2238}

On 30 June 2018, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs offered a GBP 19,000 contract for research into the economic and environmental consequences of introducing a policy ban on all single-use plastics.\textsuperscript{2240} This ban would include plastic straws, plastic plates, and plastic cutlery.\textsuperscript{2241}

On 30 August 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May confirmed that the government will deliberate a change to the national fee for plastic bags purchased from retailers, increasing the fee from GBP0.05 to GBP0.10.\textsuperscript{2242} It is proposed this fee is be extended to smaller retail stores, as it was only applicable to those retailers with more than 250 employees.\textsuperscript{2243}

On 30 August 2018, The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced a new partnership with the UK Scouts.\textsuperscript{2244} The Government intends on creating a new “Plastics and Marine Environment Activity Pack” to reduce the amount of single-use plastics in the ocean.\textsuperscript{2245} This will be supplemented through an international exchange programme that allows scouts from the United Kingdom and Kenya to interact and learn about the harmful impacts of plastic pollution.\textsuperscript{2246} The Prime Minister, during her visit to Africa in the same week, pledged approximately GBP40,000 for a new Girl Guides and Scouts Plastic Challenge Badge that aims to educate children from three African countries about the detriments posed by plastic consumption.\textsuperscript{2247}

On 11 September 2018, the Environment Agency published the Packaging Producer Responsibility Monitoring Plan of 2018, which is meant to ensure that packaging producers in England meet EU packaging recovery and recycling targets and they are registered in accordance with these


25 February 2019
325
regulations. In addition, the plan verifies data on recycling and recovery rates, ensures recycling and recovery of waste packaging meets standards, and that packaging is not disposed of through illegal avenues. The plan enables the Environment Agency to exercise certain powers to guarantee the compliance of all packaging producers.

On 22 October 2018, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs set out a strategy to ban the circulation of straws, stirrers, and cotton buds. An online consultation was opened to gather views of stakeholders.

On 29 October 2018, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs proposed a new tax on food and drink companies for plastic packaging that does not include at least 30 percent recycled content. This tax, however, is subject to consultation and is due to come into effect on 1 April 2022.

On 29 October 2018, Chancellor Philip Hammond announced a GBP10 million fund to prevent the illegal industrial dumping of waste. Pledges of GBP20 million and GBP10 million were granted to augment recycling and help fund innovative approaches to reduce litter respectively.

On 29 October 2018, the UK government signed the Ellen MacArthur Foundation’s New Plastics Economy Global Commitment to eradicate plastic waste and pollution. The primary targets of this commitment are to eliminate single-use plastics in exchange for reusable packaging, encourage

---

innovation to ensure that all plastic packaging could be safely reused, recycled, or composted, and circulate the plastic produced by implementing reusing strategies.\textsuperscript{2258}

On 27 November 2018, the Government announced a 97 percent drop in single-use plastics being used by Foreign office staff in the United Kingdom.\textsuperscript{2259}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the Oceans Plastics Charter goals by supporting the secondary plastics market through its funding incentives and policy measures to promote reduction, recovery, and recycling of plastic waste.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Hamza Naim}

\textbf{United States: N/A}

The United States is working towards developing a secondary market for plastics through its newly enacted policy measures and solution-based discussions happening in the Senate.

On 1 July 2018, the Microbead-Free Waters Act of 2015 officially took effect. The bill, which was passed on 28 December 2015, restricts the manufacturing of rinse-off cosmetics and non-prescription drugs that contain plastic microbeads and prohibits the introduction or delivery of these products into interstate commerce.\textsuperscript{2260}

On 26 September 2018, the US Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, held a hearing titled “Cleaning Up the Oceans: How to Reduce the Impact of Man-Made Trash on the Environment, Wildlife, and Human Health?” The Senate Committee examined the environmental impact of mismanaged plastic waste in the oceans and discussed various solutions to this bipartisan issue, welcoming proposals about how to incentivize plastic manufacturers to improve plastic design and production. The committee also recognized the importance of improving waste management and recycling infrastructures at the federal level.\textsuperscript{2261}

On 11 October 2018, the Save Our Seas Act of 2018 was signed by President Trump and enacted into US public law.\textsuperscript{2262} The law helps guarantee the proper allocation of waste management resources, technologies, and investments. The law also reauthorizes the Marine Debris Act, which promotes

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{2260} The Microbead-Free Waters Act: FAQs, United States Food and Drug Administration (New Hampshire) 3 November 2017. Access Date: 5 October 2018. https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/guidanceregulation/lawsregulations/ucm531849.htm
  \item \textsuperscript{2262} S.3508 — Save Our Seas Act of 2018, United States Congress (Washington D.C.) 11 October 2018. Access Date: 5 November https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/3508?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22save+our+seas%22%5D%7D&r=2
\end{itemize}
marine debris research and land-based waste management solutions.\textsuperscript{2263} The legislation encourages the US federal government to collaborate with the governments of developing nations to enhance waste management infrastructure.\textsuperscript{2264}

On 14 November 2018, the US Senate Recycling Caucus held a briefing on Capitol Hill to evaluate the various opportunities and shortcomings of the current US recycling industry. The summit brought together multiple stakeholders within the recycling chain to discuss strengthening secondary markets for plastics.\textsuperscript{2265}

Policy measures such as the Save Our Seas Act of 2018, display the United States growing support for the development of a secondary market for plastics. However, the United States has yet to create “international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.”

Analyst: Emma Davy

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support secondary markets for plastics including using policy measures and developing international incentives, standards or requirements for product stewardship, design and recycled content.

On 10 July 2018, the European Parliament’s environment committee proposed increased restrictions on plastic pollution under the Plastics Strategy.\textsuperscript{2266} Actions include prohibiting microplastics, oxo-degradable plastics, and dangerous substances in plastics as well as collecting taxes from sales of plastics should be put towards preventing the creation of plastic waste.\textsuperscript{2267} Nevertheless, the Committee failed to advocate for economic incentives to decrease the production and consumption of plastics and plastic pellets.\textsuperscript{2268}

On 13 September 2018, EU members of parliament proposed actions for EU-wide measures on biodegradability and composability of plastics including making oxo-degradable plastics illegal by


2020, banning microplastic beads, and creating incentives for collecting plastic waste at sea. The proposals were set out in the non-binding draft resolution and were adopted.

On 10 October 2018, the European Parliament’s Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) voted to approve the European Commission’s proposed regulations to deal with the use and waste of single-use plastics, in a motion to be put before the European Parliament on 24 October. The ENVI vote included affirmations to establish an extended producer responsibility plan, which creates guidelines enforcing plastic-producing companies to support the costs of ocean litter cleanup. The vote also included the approval of structures that will enforce a 90 percent recycling rate of plastic beverage bottles by 2025 and called for a full ban of lightweight plastic bags on the EU market. A collection target of 50 percent and a recycling target of 15 percent by 2025 was also set by the ENVI for abandoned plastic fishing gear.

On 11 October 2018, the European Commission reviewed and updated the 2012 European Bioeconomy Strategy. The updates recognize that the European bio-economy, of which the bioplastics industry is a major component, is worth EUR2.1 trillion in Europe alone, and aims to incentivize research in the bioplastics industry. The Commission’s updates also focus on driving research into marine biodegradability, while simultaneously scaling-up bio-based sectors to support plastics recycling and the circular economy.

On 24 October 2018, member of the European Parliament (MEPs) voted in favour of the ENVI-approved proposed a ban on single-use plastics, enforcing a total ban on the EU market by 2021. MEPs also passed amendments calling for a further market ban of polystyrene food containers and oxo-degradable plastics by 2021. Under the amendments, plastic waste from tobacco products will
also be reduced by 80 percent by 2030. However, MEPs did not vote to pass the ENVI-approved proposed ban on lightweight plastic bags.

On 29-30 October 2018, the European Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs, and Fisheries, Karmenu Vella, led the EU delegation at the annual Our Ocean conference, in Bali. Commissioner Vella announced the European Commission’s initiative to launch a coalition of aquariums to fight plastic pollution, through a reduction in single-use plastics on the premises and an awareness campaign to highlight the effects of single-use plastics on marine life. The initiative aims to have a minimum of 200 aquariums worldwide signed on by 2019 and will be sponsored and coordinated by the European Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme, with the support of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco, the European Union of Aquariums, the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the U.S. Aquarium Conservation Partnership and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO.

On 20 November 2018, the First Vice-President of the European Commission, Frans Timmermans, announced that as part of the European Plastics Strategy to boost the secondary plastics market, voluntary pledges by EU industries could result in 10 million tonnes of recycled plastics supplied by 2025. However, pledges to recycle this plastic, required to match this number, only totalled 5 million tonnes; the European Commission acknowledged that more industry commitment will be required to move the secondary plastics market forward. Further detail on private recycled plastic pledges will be published in the first quarter of 2019.

The European Union has fully complied with the Oceans Plastics Charter by contributing to the development of new incentives and standards of plastic production and recycling while supporting the secondary plastics market.

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

**Analyst: Arjun Kaul**

---

16. Environment: Marine Litter

“Further, we will promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.”

Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), “marine litter” is defined as “any persistent, manufactured or processed solid material discarded, disposed of or abandoned in the marine and coastal environment. Marine litter consists of items that have been made or used by people and deliberately discarded into the sea or rivers or on beaches; brought indirectly to the sea with rivers, sewage, stormwater or winds; accidentally lost, including material lost at sea in bad weather (fishing gear, cargo); or deliberately left by people on beaches and shores.” Examples of marine litter include marine debris, anthropogenic underwater noise, accumulated physical waste and more. The issue of marine litter affects coastal biodiversity, marine life, and ecosystems, all of which directly influence human well-being. Thus, actions to prevent and address waste in oceans have been undertaken by the G7 members since previous commitments, such as that made in the communiqué adopted at the G7 Toyama Environment Ministers’ Meeting.

Marine litter is included in target 14.1 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The target states: “by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.” Similarly, this timeline and goal are found in paragraph 163 of the Rio+20 Declaration adopted in 2013.

2290 Communiqué G7 Toyama Environment Ministers’ Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 May 2016. Access Date: 31 August 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2016-environment.html
In the context of the G7, the agenda of protecting marine environments can be traced back to the Elmau summit in 2015, under Germany’s G7 presidency.\footnote{Report from the 10th Meeting of the MSFD Technical Group on Marine Litter (TGML), European Commission — Directorate-General Joint Research Centre — Institute for Environment and Sustainability (Palermo) 6-7 April 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2018. http://mcc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/TG_ML_Meeting/MSFD_TGMarine_Litter_meetingminutesPalermo.pdf} One of the outcomes of the Elmau summit was the G7 Action Plan to Combat Marine Litter, which can be found in the annex of the Leaders’ Declaration published on 8 June 2015.\footnote{Annex to the Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 21 July 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-annex-en.pdf} The Leaders’ Declaration itself also acknowledges the global challenge posed by marine litter, and commits to “priority actions and solutions to combat marine litter … stressing the need to address land- and sea-based sources, removal actions, as well as education, research, and outreach.”\footnote{Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 21 July 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html}


On 27 May 2016, the G7 summit in Japan produced the Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration. The document reaffirmed the G7’s commitment to “address marine litter, recognizing that our efforts on resource efficiency and the 3Rs also contribute to the prevention and reduction of marine litter, particularly plastic, from land-based sources.”\footnote{G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/2016shima-declaration-en.html} In the same summit cycle, the Toyama environment ministers’ meeting similarly acknowledged the need for climate adaptation in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems.\footnote{G7 Environment Ministers Communiqué, Toyama Meeting, United Nations Climate Change (Toyama) 17 May 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2018. https://unfccc.int/news/g7-environment-ministers-communique-toyama-meeting} The Toyama meeting also reaffirmed the importance of the G7 Action Plan to Combat Marine Litter, recalling the outcomes of the Elmau summit.

On 15-17 May 2017, under the Italian G7 presidency, the Tsukuba communiqué produced at the G7 Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting referred to the issue of marine litter in the context of further research.\footnote{Tsukuba Communiqué, G7 Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting (Tsukuba) 17 May 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2018. http://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/english/others/20160517communique.pdf} The document “reaffirmed the importance of our scientific work to better understand the extent and impacts of marine litter,” and the language of this commitment was echoed at the Charlevoix summit via the commitment analyzed by this report.\footnote{Tsukuba Communiqué, G7 Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting (Tsukuba) 17 May 2016. Access Date: 21 July 2018. http://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/english/others/20160517communique.pdf}
On 20-21 April 2017, the Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea co-hosted a Workshop on Marine Litter with UNEP and the Mediterranean Action Plan.\(^\text{2303}\) The workshop discussed methods to implement the G7 Action Plan to Combat Marine Litter, as well as aspects of the issue area such as pollution of coastlines and ocean floors, sustainable growth, recycling culture, fisheries industries, best practices nationally and regionally, and monitoring systems.\(^\text{2304}\) This workshop also produced a report titled “Mainstreaming the Work of the Regional Seas Programmes Towards the Better Implementation of the G7 Action Plan and the Achievement of Global Commitments on Marine Litter.”\(^\text{2305}\)

On 20 April 2017, Italy hosted a G7 workshop on the topic of marine litter in Rome. The workshop was titled “Actions and Strategies on Harmonization of Monitoring Procedures of Microplastics in the Ocean — A Cooperation Programme for Pursuing the Accuracy of Data.”\(^\text{2306}\) This workshop hosted representatives from the Office of Marine Environment in the Japanese Ministry of the Environment. The event emphasized the collective pledge reached at the Toyama environmental ministers’ meeting, which commits the G7 to reduce marine litter by taking action to collect and remove plastics before they degrade into micro-plastics.\(^\text{2307}\)

On 9 June 2018, at the Charlevoix summit in Canada, the majority of G7 members agreed and signed on to the Ocean Plastics Charter.\(^\text{2308}\) This Charter emerged out of an ambitious commitment to combat marine waste by endorsing a zero-plastics waste model. However, this document was not joined by the United States and Japan.\(^\text{2309}\)

Marine litter is key to ocean health, which is one of the core summit priorities of the Charlevoix 2018 summit under the Canadian presidency.\(^\text{2310}\) The issue of marine litter is not only vital for marine sustainability and human health — but it is also closely related to transitions to circular economies and sustainable development.

---


Commitment Features

At the Charlevoix summit, G7 leaders pledged to “promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.”

This excerpt from the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities is identified as a commitment because the term “promote” indicates the G7’s collective intention to impose politically binding obligations on G7 members to change or improve their behavior in this issue area. “Promote” is understood as actions that “support or renew old efforts or create new efforts in the area. It should not have to be a brand new initiative. To contribute to growth or prosperity of, to help bring into being.”

This commitment contains two parts: 1) “the promotion of harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter,” and 2) the promotion of “collaboration on research on the impacts of marine litter, in cooperation with institutions such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).”

The first part of the commitment requires G7 members to promote ventures and efforts to harmonize various approaches to marine litter. “Harmonization” is defined as making diverging actions consistent and/or compatible. In the context of this commitment, “harmonization” requires G7 members to collaborate and standardize or coordinate respective national and regional approaches to marine litter.

Moreover, “monitoring methodologies” is defined as a body of methods, rules, or procedures that enable observations of a particular biological condition. In this commitment, “monitoring methodologies for marine litter” refer to the act of overseeing marine health by assessing waste accumulation in oceans and coastal environments. Such methodologies refer to actions such as standardized measurement, evaluation, and reporting on the indicators, types, impacts, sources, and quantities of marine debris. Technical examples of monitoring technologies include but are not limited to: visual observation and survey of sea surfaces, trawl surveys of the sea floor, or studies of marine litter as ingested by marine animal species.

To fulfill the first part of the commitment, G7 members must engage in transboundary cooperation to align their policies and actions regarding marine litter, either through existing initiatives or the creation of new programs. Such actions must be specific regarding the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter, rather than for marine litter more generally.

The second part of this commitment requires the G7 member to promote collaborative research on the impacts and consequences of marine litter. Partners of such collaboration can refer to but are not limited to, the international community or various organs of the public and private sector. To achieve compliance in this part of the commitment, the G7 member must both demonstrate efforts to expand its investigative endeavors and specifically strive to do so in the context of partnerships, with priority given to collaboration with the UN Environment Programme as identified in the commitment.

---

“Cooperation” is defined as “the action or process of working together to the same end.”\textsuperscript{2314} “Collaboration on research” is understood as working jointly with other institutions to investigate, experiment, or collect information with the purpose of discovering and interpreting facts and trends. “Impact” is defined as the “marked effect or influence” resulting from a particular phenomenon. Thus, research conducted by G7 members must include reference to the impacts of marine litter, i.e., it cannot focus exclusively on the causes of marine litter without consideration of outcomes.

UNEP is listed as a notable example of a facilitative partner for collaborative research. UN Environment, or UNEP, is a United Nations agency that serves as the “leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.”\textsuperscript{2315} According to the text of the commitment, the UNEP is an example rather than a definitive part of compliance, as evident by the term “for example” in the text of the commitment. Working with the UNEP is an encouraged but not necessary part of full compliance.

In order to fulfill the second part of the commitment, the G7 member must advance research and innovation about the consequences of marine litter in collaboration with other institutions. This means that unilateral or independent research within a G7 member about the impacts of marine litter does not count towards compliance.

Thus, to achieve full compliance, the G7 member must have worked with other actors to reinforce or initiate the harmonization of monitoring procedures regarding marine waste, while also collaborating with other institutions to develop further research on the implications of marine litter. Successful implementation of both parts to this commitment will result in a score of +1 for full compliance. This commitment emphasizes the exchange and growth of information and innovation, rather than referring to unilateral government action to combat marine litter.

Partial compliance is scored when the G7 member has either fulfilled the former or latter half of the commitment. This means that the G7 member has either successfully implemented its actions to promote the harmonization of monitoring technologies or foster collaborative research. G7 members will receive a score of −1 for non-compliance if they have not successfully promoted the harmonization of monitoring methodologies, nor collaboration on research and cooperation.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member does NOT promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter NOR promotes collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member promotes the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter OR promotes collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member promotes the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter AND promotes collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Author: Angela Min Yi Hou}

\textbf{Compliance Director: Sarah Mariani}

\textbf{Lead Analyst: Sofia Louise Lopez}

\textsuperscript{2314} Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 27 August 2018.

\textsuperscript{2315} About UN Environment, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 27 August 2018. https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment
Canada:

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate this work.

On 10 June 2018, Canada announced that it will invest CAD100 million through a marine litter mitigation fund that aims to prevent plastic waste from entering the oceans, address plastic waste on shorelines, and better manage existing plastic resources. Canada committed to further investing CAD162 million towards building stronger and more resilient coasts and communities.

On 16 June 2018, Canada attended the Sixth International Marine Debris Conference. Notably, the conference discussed the development of harmonized monitoring protocols and guidelines. A total of 54 countries were represented at this conference, including other G7 members such as France, Japan, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

On 27 June 2018, the Minister of International Development and La Francophonie Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau announced that Canada will invest CAD228.79 million in the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF is a partnership for international cooperation that involves 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector, working to address global environmental issues such as the protection of large marine ecosystems.

From 19 to 21 September 2018, under its G7 presidency, Canada co-hosted a two-day G7 joint ministerial session in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Communities. Canada committed to investing up to CAD11.6 million in combatting illegal and unregulated fishing, diverting at least 75 percent of plastic waste from government operations by 2030, and reducing ghost gear, which is found in all three of Canada’s coastlines.

On 1 October 2018, the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement’s (CUSMA) environmental chapter invoked trilateral action to address marine pollution and illegal fishing. The agreement also

---


introduced new articles to reduce marine litter and a binding agreement on banning shark finning — a first for Canada.2322

From 1 to 31 October 2018, the government concluded its month-long participation in the first-ever global action aimed at combating maritime pollution crime, entitled Operation 30 Days at Sea. Transport Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada provided aerial surveillance technologies that permitted authorities to detect maritime offences.2323

On 3 October 2018, the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson announced that Canada signed an international agreement along with Japan, the United States, and the European Union, to prevent unregulated commercial fishing in the high seas of the central Arctic Ocean. The agreement will provide frameworks to establish conservation and measures to manage and better monitor Arctic Ocean ecosystems, in an effort to make future commercial fishing activities more sustainable.2324 The parties involved will also commence a Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring to oversee the ecosystems of the Central Arctic Ocean.2325

On 13 October 2018, Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories Michael McLeod announced an investment of CAD19.5 million under the Oceans Protection Plan. This fund will construct four double-hulled barges to minimize the risk of a fuel spill and seek to improve the safety of community supply operations to protect Canada’s coasts and waterways.2326

On 14 November 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China, issued a joint statement on marine litter and plastics. The statement recognized the importance of adopting a lifecycle approach to managing and reducing plastics and protecting oceans. Both countries forged a partnership to combat marine litter by facilitating the sharing of best practices and technologies to prevent plastic pollution in Canadian and Chinese coastal cities.2327

On 15 November 2018, the government announced renewed infrastructure investments to the Canadian Coast Guard operations in Saint John. These investments include a 15-year lease for a new Integrated Services Centre and a helicopter hanger, aimed at supporting more efficient marine

navigation monitoring and providing storage space for environmental response equipment in the case of marine pollution.\textsuperscript{2328} From 26-28 November 2018, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard Jonathan Wilkinson co-hosted the first-ever Sustainable Blue Economy Conference with Kenya and Japan. At the conference, Canada announced funding for the World Economic Forum’s Friends of Ocean Action and the UN Special Envoy for the Ocean. The funding will be allocated to the sustainable use and conservation of ocean and marine resources, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.\textsuperscript{2329}

On 28 November 2018, the government provided CAD2.5 million to four British Columbia coastal communities to increase the availability of maritime data as a part of Canada’s Oceans Protection Plan initiative. The new maritime awareness system will improve access and expand maritime data to indigenous peoples and coastal communities.\textsuperscript{2330}

On 7 December 2018, Transport Canada announced that it will assist the Government of Nunavut by contributing to two marine safety infrastructure projects with the goal of making Arctic resupply operations safer and more efficient for remote communities. These investments are a part of the CAD94.3 million Safety Equipment and Basic Marine Infrastructure in Northern Communities Initiative under the Oceans Protection Plan and strives to deliver a safer marine system to respond to and prevent pollution incidents.\textsuperscript{2331}

Canada has engaged in ambitious actions to support marine litter regulation through the GEF, CUSMA and the G7 environment ministerial meeting in Halifax. Canada has promoted the harmonization of monitoring methodologies by participating in relevant international discussions and enacting domestic initiatives. It has also sought to advance research and innovation about the consequences of marine litter in collaboration with other institutions and in multilateral forums. Therefore, by addressing marine litter, Canada’s aforementioned actions align with its stated priorities at the Charlevoix summit and fully comply with this commitment.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analysts: David Manocchio and Jessy Singh}

\textbf{France: 0}

France has partially complied with its commitment to promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.


On 16 June 2018, France attended the Sixth International Marine Debris Conference. A total of 54 countries were represented at this conference, including other G7 members such as Italy, Japan, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The French Institute for Exploration of the Sea edited and oversaw the publication of a conference report on the impact of marine litter and the conference discussions about the development of harmonized monitoring protocols. The French Institute for Exploration of the Sea is a national government advisory agency as classified by the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

On 4 July 2018, Minister of State for Ecological and Solidarity Transition Nicolas Hulot presented the Biodiversity Plan. This plan aims to develop an ambitious European and international roadmap for biodiversity through actions such as supporting the European-level ban on 12 single-use plastic products frequently found on coasts and at sea.

On 1 August 2018, Secretary of State to the Minister of State for the Ministry for Ecological and Solidarity Transition Brune Poirson announced the launch of “Mission Océans.” This project aims to identify the substances of utmost concern to marine ecosystems and coral reefs and propose appropriate regulatory measures to protect oceans from waste and pollution.

On 19 October 2018, the Office of the General Commissioner of Sustainable Development hosted a meeting on “Microplastics: from invisible pollution to a global challenge,” featuring Pascale Fabre, a researcher at the Charles Coulomb laboratory at the University of Montpellier. Fabre discussed research and consumer-based and institutional actions for the future.

On 6 December 2018, the UNEP and the World Resources Institute, with the support of France, released a report on single-use plastics regarding regulation of manufacturing, distribution, usage, and disposal in G7 members and other countries. The report notes that regulations regarding plastic
bags have been enacted by 66 percent of countries globally, while regulatory bans on microbeads have only been enacted by 4 percent of countries worldwide.\textsuperscript{2340}

France has engaged in international cooperation to align its policies and actions with regards to marine litter, both through regional-level regulations and reporting on participation in conference discussions regarding harmonizing solutions. While France has attempted to better regulate the consequences of marine litter, it has failed to advance cooperative research and innovation on the impact of marine litter in collaboration with other institutions.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analysts: David Manocchio and Kelley Prendergast}

\textbf{Germany: 0}

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate this work.

On 16 June 2018, Germany attended the Sixth International Marine Debris Conference.\textsuperscript{2341} Notably, the conference discussed the development of harmonized monitoring protocols and guidelines. A total of 54 countries were represented at this conference, including other G7 members such as France, Japan, Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States.\textsuperscript{2342}

On 5 September 2018, the government adopted a motion to promote the domestic development of cutting-edge technologies through a spending program that dedicates EUR 15 billion in public investment to specific priority areas of research identified by Berlin.\textsuperscript{2343,2344} Research Minister Anja Karliczek highlighted the reduction of marine pollution as a focus of Germany’s technological development.\textsuperscript{2345}

On 18 September 2018, at the G7 Environmental Ministerial Meeting in Halifax, Federal Environment Minister Svenja Schulze expressed her encouragement for the discovery of sustainable plastic life cycles and support for developing countries in their endeavors to do the same.\textsuperscript{2346} The Minister stated her intention to launch joint measures that prevent and eradicate marine litter.\textsuperscript{2347}


\textsuperscript{2343} Germany to promote innovation with national research funding, Xinhua (Beijing) 10 September 2018. Access Date: 10 September 2018. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-09/05/c_137447318.htm.

\textsuperscript{2344} Germany to promote innovation with national research funding, Xinhua (Beijing) 10 September 2018. Access Date: 10 September 2018. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-09/05/c_137447318.htm.

\textsuperscript{2345} Germany to promote innovation with national research funding, Xinhua (Beijing) 10 September 2018. Access Date: 10 September 2018. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-09/05/c_137447318.htm.

\textsuperscript{2346} G7 environment ministers discuss measures to combat climate change, marine litter and resource inefficiency (Berlin) 18 September 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. https://www.bmu.de/de/pressrelease/g7-umweltministerinnen-und-minister-diskutieren-massnahmen-gegen-klimawandel-meeresmuell-und-ressour/.

agreed that a circular economy is necessary to help reduce marine litter, and the life cycle of plastics must be addressed.\textsuperscript{2348}

On 29 October 2018, at the “Our Ocean Conference” in Indonesia, Germany committed USD8 million to 23 commitments that focus on supporting the conservation of marine biodiversity in Indonesia and the promotion of a blue economy, ocean monitoring and plastic pollution. Germany also committed USD6 million to increase its contribution to the Blue Action Fund, a fund that enhances marine protection.\textsuperscript{2349}

On 26 November 2018, Environment Minister Svenja Schulze announced a five-point plan to reduce the amount of plastic waste in oceans.\textsuperscript{2350} This plan includes initiatives to increase the number of recycling stations in Germany and create products using more sustainable materials.\textsuperscript{2351}

While Germany has engaged in efforts to address the issue of marine litter through research and innovation, it has yet to promote harmonization of its monitoring methodologies for marine litter with other members of the G7 or other governments.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Meagan Byrd and Alexa Kalsatos}

\textbf{Italy: 0}

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.

On 16 June 2018, Italy attended the Sixth International Marine Debris Conference.\textsuperscript{2352} Notably, the conference discussed the development of harmonized monitoring protocols and guidelines. A total of 54 countries were represented at this conference, including other G7 members such as France, Japan, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.\textsuperscript{2353}

On 3 August 2018, Minister of the Environment Sergio Costa announced the creation of federal law to protect oceans from plastic pollution.\textsuperscript{2354} This policy and a public campaign were announced to adopt a legislative approach to ridding the public of unsustainable plastic use.\textsuperscript{2355}

\textsuperscript{2348} Chair’s Summary: G7 Environment Ministers’ Meeting (Halifax) 21 September 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. https://g7.gc.ca/en/g7-presidency/themes/working-together-climate-change-oceans-clean-energy/g7-ministerial-meeting/g7-environment-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/.


On 18 September 2018, Italy attended the G7 Ministerial Meeting in Halifax, Canada. The meeting noted that a circular economy is essential to addressing marine litter. G7 Environment Ministers emphasized the need to change the life cycle of plastics in order to reduce plastic waste. During this meeting, G7 ministers also created an innovation challenge aimed at spurring technological development, raising awareness, and exploring policy improvements in the management of plastics.

On 26 September 2018, Under-Secretary for the Environment Salvatore Micillo announced a recycling program that allows fishermen to bring ordinary plastics and marine litter caught at sea to be processed and reused as other materials. Micillo stressed the need to consider consumption as a circular economic model and find ways to use materials at all stages.

On 24 October 2018, the Ministry of Environment participated in the National Association of Italian Municipalities’ meeting. This meeting focused on the “Plastic Free” campaign, which strives to eliminate the use of disposable plastic. Undersecretary of the Environment Salvatore Micillo emphasized the importance of providing sustainable materials and eliminating the use of plastic and encouraged municipalities to join this initiative and ban disposable plastics.

On 30 October 2018, at the Our Ocean Conference in Bali, the Italian Development Cooperation — a government agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs — committed EUR1.3 million towards 23 commitments that focus on supporting the conservation of marine biodiversity in Indonesia and the promotion of a blue economy, ocean monitoring and plastic pollution.

While it has shown evidence of promoting the harmonization of monitoring methodologies with other G7 members and enacting domestic legislation on the issue of marine litter, Italy has yet to conduct collaborative research on the impacts of marine litter through partnerships with institutions such as, but not limited to, the UNEP.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Meagan Byrd and Alexa Kalsatos

---


Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate this work.

On 15 June 2018, the Upper House unanimously passed a bill to reduce microplastics. The new bill urges businesses and corporations to constrain their utilization of microplastics in cosmetic and hygiene products such as face wash and toothpaste. The provision of this law also compels local governments to educate their populations about recycling and the adverse effects of plastics.2362

On 16 June 2018, Japan attended the Sixth International Marine Debris Conference,2363 Notably, the conference discussed the development of harmonized monitoring protocols and guidelines. A total of 54 countries were represented at this conference, including other G7 members such as France, Italy, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.2364

On 6 August 2018, the Office of Marine Environment in the Water Environment Division, based in the Environmental Management Bureau of the Ministry of the Environment, announced its “Outline for the Project of Harmonization of Microplastics Monitoring Methodologies in the Ocean.”2365 The outline presents a detailed history of the marine litter agenda in Japan and within the G7, and presents an expert meeting series held to draft recommendations for microplastics monitoring.

On 19 September 2018, the Environment Minister attended the G7 joint meeting on Healthy Oceans, Seas, and Resilient Communities. During this meeting, the ministers reiterated their commitment to reducing marine litter and created an innovation challenge aimed at spurring innovation, raising awareness, and facilitating improvements in the management of plastics. The ministers noted the need to prevent plastics from entering the oceans and other water bodies.2366

On 3 October 2018, Japan signed the Central Arctic Ocean agreement, which outlines a joint programme to monitor an area of sea opening in the Arctic under the pressures of climate change. The programme involves nine other signatory countries, including G7 members such as the United States, Canada, and the European Union.2367 The parties involved will also commence a Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring to oversee the ecosystems of the Central Arctic Ocean.2368

---

On 15 November 2018, Japan attended the Summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plus Three (ASEAN+3) in Singapore, where the attendant parties discussed the launch of the ASEAN+3 Marine Plastics Debris Cooperative Action Initiative. Under this initiative, countries will work together to engage in cooperative research about marine debris, assess its impacts, and work to develop the capacity to monitor plastic marine litter.\(^{2309}\)

Japan has acted to align marine litter policies domestically, and it has presented a blueprint to harmonize and standardize monitoring methodologies through transboundary cooperation. It has also promoted collaboration on researching the impacts of marine litter.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate this work.

On 16 June 2018, the UK attended the Sixth International Marine Debris Conference.\(^{2370}\) Notably, the conference discussed the development of harmonized monitoring protocols and guidelines. A total of 54 countries were represented at this conference, including other G7 members such as France, Japan, Germany, Canada, Italy, and the United States.\(^{2371}\)

On 3 October 2018, at the Scottish Resources Conference that Zero Waste Scotland, Scotland’s Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform announced that it will be increasing available grants to GBP1 million in partnership with Marine Scotland, an amount that will finance innovative projects aimed at tackling marine litter.\(^{2372}\)

On 11 October 2018, the UK attended the Arctic Environment Ministers’ Meeting in Rovaniemi, Finland. The purpose of the meeting was to explore common solutions to the issues of climate change, biodiversity, and pollution prevention. The United Kingdom Observer released a statement highlighting the UK’s work with the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), seeking to develop and implement a Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter.\(^{2373}\)

On 18 October 2018, the UK attended the OSPAR-Cartagena Convention, where the parties developed recommendations for a uniform litter monitoring and management programme. These


recommendations will be presented to the Contracting Parties at the next Cartagena conference of the parties in Marine 2019.\textsuperscript{2374}

On 19 October 2018, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, co-funded by the Welsh government and the EU, provided a GBP50,000 fund to a research project studying the effects of and potential solutions for marine litter. This project was designed to complement the Clean Seas Partnership Marine Litter Action Plan.\textsuperscript{2375}

The UK has promoted the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter with other states and engaged in collaborative research through multilateral partnerships.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analysts: Angela Min Yi Hou and Sanjna Ullal}

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.

On 16 June 2018, the United States attended the Sixth International Marine Debris Conference.\textsuperscript{2376} Notably, the conference discussed the development of harmonized monitoring protocols and guidelines. A total of 54 countries were represented at this conference, including other G7 members such as France, Japan, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Italy.\textsuperscript{2377}

On 19 June 2018, the US published Executive Order (EO) 13840, “Ocean Policy to Advance the Economic, Security, and Environmental Interests of the United States.” The order’s aims are to improve public access to marine data and information and ensure efficient interagency marine coordination with various stakeholders.\textsuperscript{2378} It establishes the Ocean Policy Committee with the aim of coordinating and informing “the ocean policy-making process and identify[ing] priority ocean research and technology needs.” This, in turn, revokes EO 13547, “Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes,” passed under the Obama administration. As a result, several federal entities and plans — including the National Ocean Council, National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan, and Mid-Atlantic Regional Ocean Plan — have been eliminated.\textsuperscript{2379}

---


From 9-12 July 2018, the Chief Scientist for the Marine Debris Program, the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science Great Lakes Mussel Watch, and scholars from Loyola University collectively explored biomonitoring for microplastics in the Great Lakes via observing zebra and quagga mussels.\textsuperscript{2380} Hosted under the Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Debris Program is the U.S. Federal government’s lead for addressing marine debris.\textsuperscript{2381}

On 16 August 2018, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Debris Program announced the 23 recipients of the 2018 prevention and removal grant awards. The awards total approximately USD2.5 million in federal funds, and it aims to support efforts that target national and global marine litter problems impacting wildlife, navigation safety, human health, and the economy.\textsuperscript{2382}

On 5 September 2018, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Debris Program released the “Washington Marine Debris Action Plan.”\textsuperscript{2383} The action plan outlines four major goals in addressing the issue of marine litter: prevention, removal, research, and coordination. Specifically, the action plans to “conduct coordinated, high-quality research to inform actions that reduce the adverse impacts of marine debris.”\textsuperscript{2384}

On 26 September 2018, Congress passed the Save Our Seas Act. The bill reauthorizes and amends the Marine Debris Act to promote international action to reduce marine debris. This includes “providing technical assistance to expand waste management systems internationally.” The bill also authorizes USD10 million to the administrator until 2022.\textsuperscript{2385}

On 3 October 2018, the US signed an international agreement along with Japan, Canada, and the European Union to prevent unregulated commercial fishing in the high seas of the central Arctic Ocean. The agreement will establish conservation measures to manage and better monitor Arctic Ocean ecosystems, in an effort to make future commercial fishing activities more sustainable.\textsuperscript{2386} The parties involved will also commence a Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring, overseeing the ecosystems of the Central Arctic Ocean.\textsuperscript{2387}

\textsuperscript{2381} About Us, OR&R’s Marine Debris Program, NOAA Marine Debris Program (Silver Spring) Access Date: 17 September 2018. https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/about-us.
On 30 October 2018, at the Our Ocean Conference in Indonesia, the United States announced 15 commitments to reinforce “sustainable management of marine resources,” prevent marine debris, support “research and observation of ocean ecosystems,” and create “partnerships promoting marine security and a sustainable blue economy.”

On 30 November 2018, the United States signed the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA), in which the United States recognized the global nature of marine litter. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency and Department of State negotiated a new Agreement on Environmental Cooperation with Canada and Mexico. The new agreement will support the CUSMA’s environmental policies and improve collective efforts to reduce marine litter and address other urgent environmental issues.

The United States has promoted the harmonization of its monitoring methodologies with its G7 counterparts and other states on a policy level. While the US has explored collaborative research regarding marine litter between various government agencies and academic institutions, such collaboration did not occur on an international level or through partnerships with institutions such as the UNEP.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

**Analysts: Angela Min Yi Hou and Mingyang Deng**

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote the harmonization of monitoring methodologies for marine litter and collaboration on research on its impacts, in cooperation, for example with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to facilitate this work.

On 20 June 2018, along with UNEP, the European Commission adopted the “2018 Oceans roadmap 2.0,” which addresses ocean pollution and litter. The two parties reaffirmed their commitment to protecting oceans by “addressing land-based sources to combat marine pollution, working through existing governance structures to share best practices and lessons learned and supporting healthy marine and coastal ecosystems, which can help strengthen capacity for sustainable fisheries.” A ten-step roadmap was produced to encourage other governments to follow suit, and the roadmap discussed the mixed impacts of and measures to curb single-use plastics.
On 9 July, the EU Think Tank published a report titled “Marine Litter: Single-Use Plastics and Fishing Gear.” The study examines the viability of the European Commission’s impact assessment of a Plastics Strategy directive to reduce marine litter by targeting ten of the most common single-use plastic products found on European beaches and oceans. The study found that while policies adhere to scientific research, the European Commission did not address how businesses will invest in alternative materials and innovation.\(^\text{2393}\)

On 10 July 2018, the European Parliament’s environment committee voted to strengthen the European Commission’s Plastics Strategy. This entails increased efforts to cut plastic pollution by banning microplastics in cosmetics and hygiene products and oxo-degradable plastics by 2020. This new Plastics Strategy also discourages the use of biodegradable and compostable plastics. Furthermore, the EU proposed to invest the revenue accumulated from taxing plastic production in preventing plastic waste.\(^\text{2394}\)

On 16 July 2018, the EU and China signed a Partnership Agreement on Oceans to improve and harmonize international governance of oceans. This agreement combats illegal fishing and identifies novel business and research opportunities based on clean technologies. The partnership outlines precise strategies to protect oceans from plastic litter using approaches in accordance with the Paris Agreement and by implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.\(^\text{2395}\)

On 19 July 2018, the EU threatened legal action against Sweden for failing to comply with EU environmental laws. In a formal notice, the EU prompted Sweden to fully enact the Environmental Liability Directive into its national legislation. The directive necessitated that polluters pay compensation for environmental damage, a law that aims to deter pollution and prevent damage to water bodies, soil, and animals.\(^\text{2396}\)

On 31 July 2018, the European Commission published a report entitled “assessing Member States’ programmes of measures under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.” This report outlines the progress of the EU member states’ marine strategies over the past six years, with the goal of achieving “good environmental status.” The report concludes that while the Member States have made considerable progress with their programmes, achieving “good environmental status” by 2020 remains unlikely.\(^\text{2397}\)

On 13 September 2018, the members of the European Parliament voted in favour of a resolution on the European Commission’s Plastics Strategy entitled “A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy.”\(^\text{2398}\) The strategy aims for all plastics to be reusable or recyclable by 2030.\(^\text{2399}\)

---


On 13 September 2018, the European Parliament voted in favour of a resolution to address the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation. This resolution beckons the European Commission to adopt a plan “to prevent hazardous chemicals from entering the material cycle.”

On 25 September 2018, the European Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme co-hosted an event to launch the Global Plastics Platform. The Global Plastics Platform is a network aimed at supporting countries with plastics strategies and promoting their transitions to a circular economy. At the event, the First Vice-President of the European Commission Frans Timmermans invited other countries to follow the EU Plastics Strategy and proposed that government and industry should work together.

On 3 October 2018, the EU signed a legally binding international agreement to prevent unregulated commercial fishing in the high seas of the Central Arctic Ocean. The parties involved, including Japan, the United States, and Canada will also commence a Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring to oversee the ecosystems of the Central Arctic Ocean.

On 11 October 2018, the European Commission launched a new bioeconomy strategy for a sustainable Europe. This new strategy focuses on the circular nature of the bioeconomy, such as its capacity to recycle plastic and convert waste into new goods. The European Commission insists that the bioeconomy will support shifts towards healthier ecosystems such as plastic-free seas and oceans. This new strategy highlights the importance of innovation, and the European Commission plans to increase funding for bioeconomy research.

The EU has acted to enhance collaborative expertise-sharing and development with partners in international institutions, within the EU consortium and with bilateral partners outside the region such as China. It has harmonized monitoring methodologies for marine litter and demonstrated collaborative research on the impacts of marine litter.

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

Analysts: Sofia Louise Lopez and Nora Moidu


17. Energy: Energy Security

“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_

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

Background

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;

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.  

**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 “strenthen[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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has not taken ongoing action to strengthen collective energy security NOR demonstrate leadership in ensuring that its energy systems continue to drive sustainable economic growth.</td>
</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.  

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.”

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.” 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.” CAD29.8 billion has been earmarked for the project.

---


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’Allegreroscque. 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

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

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

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. 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.

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.

**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. 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. 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.”

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.

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 2º Celsius (also known as the “zero carbon” policy).

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.” 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.”

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.

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.\footnote{Minister Altmaier: Russian-Ukrainian energy talks at ministerial level in Berlin, Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 17 July 2018. Access Date: 4 October 2018. https://www.bmw.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2018/20180717-altmaier-russian-ukrainian-energy-talks-at-ministerial-level-in-berlin.html}


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. Prime Minister Conte has stated that the project can be scrapped if the government finds any procedural irregularities.

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

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

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.

On 29 November 2018, ENEA announced the completion of a major component of the ITER experimental nuclear fusion project in southern France. 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.”

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. From 2019 to 2024, the ENEA and Cineca will provide “high-performance computing services” to EUROfusion, a joint EU-Italy research project.

---

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
\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
\textsuperscript{2472} 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
Bangkok, Thailand.\textsuperscript{2473} The workshop focused on Japan-Thailand cooperation in energy and climate change under the framework of the Japan-Thailand Energy Policy Dialogue.\textsuperscript{2474}

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.\textsuperscript{2475} 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.\textsuperscript{2476} The MOC covers commitments to “innovative” nuclear research and development, advancement of the global use of nuclear energy, and increased safety through industrial cooperation.\textsuperscript{2477}

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.\textsuperscript{2478,2479}

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.\textsuperscript{2480} 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.\textsuperscript{2481} Japan and China signed cooperative agreements in 24 project areas including energy conservation, new energy development and pollution control.\textsuperscript{2482}

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.

**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.2483

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.2484

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 2018.2485

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.”2486

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.2487

---


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. The government aims to provide up to GBP20 million to start-up technologies.

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. The aims of the centre are to advance energy research and energy security between the U.S. and Israel by diversifying energy supply. The centre will also facilitate educational programs and act as an addition to the existing Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation.

On 25 July 2018, the DOE finalized a deregulatory measure to expedite the approval process for small-scale natural gas exports. 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.

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.

**Analyst: Emi Yasuda**

---

**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

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

---

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.”

On 16 July 2018, the EU announced an investment of EUR48.4 million in multiple key European energy infrastructure projects. 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.”

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.”

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. 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.”

On 27 July 2018, the Lisbon Declaration was signed at the Second Energy Interconnections summit. 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.”

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. Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič stated: “we need forward-looking

---

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...”

---


On 5 October 2018, the Northwester 2 wind energy project off the coast of Belgium secured a loan of EUR210 million through the EIB.\footnote{\url{https://ec.europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-5922_en.htm}} The wind farm is estimated to deliver 219MW of green

\footnotesize

energy to around 220,000 Belgian families. European Commission Vice-President Šefčovič stated that “this new wind farm off the Belgian coast — with a strong innovative and cross-border component — is yet another proof how committed we are to investing into the energy of tomorrow.”

On 12 October 2018, the EU implemented a fuel labelling policy, which requires public filling stations to provide clear information about fuel and environmental impacts on consumers, operators and businesses.

On 19 October 2018, the European Commission announced its support for a loan of EUR60 million by the Portuguese company Windplus through the EIB. Commissioner of Research, Science and Innovation Carlos Moedas stated: “today’s deal is another example of how EU financing is helping to lower the risk of rolling out innovative energy solutions.”

On 19 October 2018, the European Commission announced an update to its emergency oil stocks directive. The changes update minimum EU stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, which will ensure the security of energy supplies in Europe.

On 22 October 2018, the European Commission announced the approval of a new measure to support France until 2020 in electricity production from renewable sources. The measure includes EUR200 million of funding to support the self-consumption of renewable sources, in line with the EU’s energy framework and climate objectives. Commissioner Vestager stated 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.”

---


25 February 2019
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. 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.”

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. Commissioner Vestager stated: “the new gas interconnector between Greece and Bulgaria will increase the security of energy supply and enhance competition.”

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.

On 13 November 2018, the European Commission welcomed the European Parliament’s new rules on renewables, energy efficiency, and governance of the Energy Union. 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.”

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. 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.

---

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
18. Gender: Quality Education for Girls and Women

“We will ensure commitment to gender equality and prioritize improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts, while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.”

*G7 Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries*

### Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Background

In recent years, gender equality has been a growing topic within the G7. In 1979, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was conceived, a ground-breaking moment for the fight for gender equality within global governance.2582 The Convention provides the framework of “equality between women and men through ensuring women’s equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life — including the right to vote and to stand for election -- as well as education, health, and employment.”2583

In the following years, major advances towards the overall goal for gender equality were made. On 15 September 1995, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was created with an unprecedented 17,000 participants and 30,000 activists for the Fourth World Conference on Women.2584 This conference created the most progressive blueprint of its time for advancing women’s rights, and for connecting women’s rights movements and activism with a global platform.2585 The Platform of Action imagined a world where “woman and girls can exercise [their] freedoms and choices and realize all [their] rights … [and] to go to school.”2586

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development reflects a turning point in global governance, namely one that turns its attention to girls and women. All 193 United Nations member states committed to the goal of ending gender inequality by 2030.2587 This demonstrates global will to tackle the issue

---

from its root causes. Sustainable Development Goal 5 specifically targets the “end of all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere (5.1),” and to “ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (5.5).”

Moreover, the global call to action by the UN Secretary General’s High-Level Panel (HLP) for Women’s Economic Empowerment was an important step for gender equality. On 22 September 2016, HLP for Women’s Economic Empowerment released its first findings at the UN General Assembly. This report strived to show the challenges faced by disadvantaged and vulnerable women.

On 26 June 2010, at the Muskoka Summit, the host nation Canada set a precedent for Maternal, Newborn and Under-Five Child Health under the G8 Muskoka Initiative. In this initiative, the G8 emphasized the necessity of improving education for women and girls as action is required on all factors that affect the health of women and children.

On 27 May 2016 at the Ise-Shima Summit, the leaders committed to empowering women and girls through capacity building, which included education and training, alongside science, technology, engineering and mathematics. This goal was set in the hopes that women and girls would realize their full potential, which is why the G7 leaders endorsed the G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls: towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace.

On 16 November 2017, along with the representatives from the G7 members, the Gender Equality Ministers met in Taormina, Italy. This meeting was the last of 13 ministerial meetings that took place during the Italian G7 presidency. The discussions focused on how women’s economic empowerment could be a driver for global growth and development. Namely, the ministers reaffirmed commitments from previous summits, especially the commitments made by previous G7 and G20 presidencies and declarations. They committed to taking the full effort to “meet the respective qualitative and quantitative targets and deadlines set out in the G7 Roadmap for Gender-Responsive Economic Environment.” The declaration also noted the importance to invest in social

---

Leading up to the 2018 G7 summit in Charlevoix, Canadian prime minister Justin Trudeau promised an unprecedented emphasis on women and girls over the course of the group’s deliberations. All G7 members expressed support for Canada’s theme of gender equality and female empowerment. Uniquely to the Charlevoix Summit, Prime Minister Trudeau created the G7 Gender Equality Advisory Council, which signifies a significant step as a host nation championing and mainstreaming gender equality. The advisory council is composed of prominent feminist leaders, in an attempt to bring forth insightful commitments that spark real change. A core commitment was to girls’ education.

On 9 June 2018, G7 leaders agreed upon a summit declaration entitled Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries. The declaration recognized the necessity for the full participation of everyone in order to promote social development and sustainable economic growth. The leaders emphasized support for “education, through our development and humanitarian assistance, that aspires to achieve gender equality.” Specifically, the emphasis was placed on the importance of safe transportation and investment in secure school facilities, in order to make education a rewarding and welcoming environment for girls around the world.

**Commitment Features**

The G7 member “will ensure commitment to gender equality and prioritize improved access to quality education for girls in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts, while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.” The word “will” is understood to mean a commitment which entails a pledge that “ensures” direct action for gender equality. “Ensure” is considered to make something certain to happen. Gender equality in the context of the G7 is understood as binary (men/boys and women/girls) and does not refer to the larger spectrum of gender and sexual identities.

This commitment will ensure gender equality between men/boys and women/girls by prioritizing improved access to quality education for girls in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts, while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

---


2602 Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 30 August 2018.
In the first part of the commitment, “prioritize” is defined as to “give high priority to” the need to improve access to quality education for girls and women. “Women” refers to all female persons of working age whereas “girls” is defined a female under aged 18, or a persons’ child. “Access” should be interpreted to mean the right to obtain or make use of the entity in reference. As understood by the United Nations, a girl child can be defined as a socially constructed category around female persons between 0 and 18 years.

“Improve” refers to taking concrete actions for the betterment of something. Examples of improvements include enhancing and updating old initiatives or implementing new ones to reach an old goal. When talking about improved access to quality education, the member is expected to partner with key humanitarian and development organization and host government to promote coordination when providing education in early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding. These efforts will be made in order to ensure gender equality, and thus, girls and women must be the subject and target of members’ initiatives. It is particularly important that such efforts are of “quality” which is understood as an initiative that adequately and sufficiently addresses women’s needs in the school environment. Examples of quality education include teachers, supplies and basic infrastructure needed such as women/girl’s bathrooms.

The “early stages” is understood as the “stabilization when immediate emergency needs have been addressed and return/recovery, when those who are displaced are returning home and/or the focus is on rebuilding systems and structures and transitioning to development.” It is important to note, that “early stages” is not limited to this time period but requires a fulsome approach to the emergency, looking at a wholesome response that includes prevention, pre-crisis, and the crisis in order to promote humanitarian responses and peacebuilding efforts. According to the United Nations Population Fund, these are the four stages of humanitarian response: emergency preparation & contingency planning, acute emergency response, chronic humanitarian situations, transition, and recovery. Peacebuilding would entail specifically “chronic situations & transition/recovery.”

“We share a responsibility” to build a more peaceful and secure world, recognizing that respect for human rights, the rule of law and equality of opportunity are necessary for lasting security and to

enable economic growth that works for everyone.” This is from the communique under “building a more peaceful and secure world.”

Humanitarian response is the material and logistical assistance to people in need with the intention of alleviating human suffering. Peacebuilding efforts is a broad term that has “diverse actors in government and civil society at the community, national, and international levels to address the immediate impacts and root causes of conflict before, during, and after a violent conflict occurs.” Examples of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts include both government and non-government projects.

To fulfill the first aspect of the commitment, the G7 member must prioritize improved access to quality education: 1) for girls, 2) for women, 3) in early stages of humanitarian response and 4) in early stages of peacebuilding effort.

The second part of the commitment reflects the importance of the work environment for women and girls as they receive an education. “Supporting” refers to the act of providing aid, assistance, or public affirmation to an initiative or entity. In the context of this commitment, G7 members must aid, assist, or affirm their schools to be safe spaces for children. Therefore, examples of supporting “safety” in schools include implementing precautionary measures and outlining safety concerns for both male and female students attending their schools. “Supporting safe spaces,” in the context of this commitment refers to any actions taken to improve accessibility and security for children in school. Examples of actions taken towards supporting schools as safe spaces for children include but are not limited to: Supporting developing country partners in their efforts to provide equal opportunities for girls and women to complete at least 12 years of quality education from their early years through to secondary school or Supporting actions to make schools and education institutions safe and welcoming for girls and women, including through investments in secure schools.

To fulfill the second aspect of the commitment, the G7 member must take initiatives to support a safe school environment for children, both male and female, in addition to the four options of providing access.

To achieve full compliance a G7 member must successfully prioritize improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children. For further context on the concept of gender equality, please refer to the document published by the Gender Equality Advisory Council for Canada’s G7 Presidency entitled Make Gender Inequality History.

---

Partial compliance is a score of 0 when the G7 member has fulfilled one of the four components of prioritized access to education while supported schools as safe spaces for children. This means that the G7 member has, for example, successfully prioritized improved access to quality education for girls while supporting schools as a safe place. The G7 member will receive a score of −1 for non-compliance if they have not successfully prioritized improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts nor supported schools as safe spaces for children.

**Scoring Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>G7 member has NOT prioritized improved access to quality education 1) for girls, 2) for women, 3) in early stages of humanitarian response and 4) in early stages of peacebuilding efforts NOR 2) supported schools as safe spaces for children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member has EITHER prioritized improved access to quality education 1) for girls, 2) for women, 3) in early stages of humanitarian response and 4) in early stages of peacebuilding efforts WHILE 2) supported schools as safe spaces for children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member has prioritized improved access to quality education 1) for girls, 2) for women, 3) in early stages of humanitarian response and 4) in early stages of peacebuilding efforts WHILE 2) supported schools as safe spaces for children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with prioritizing improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

On 9 June 2018, Canada, along with the European Union, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank invested CAD 3.8 billion to improving access and reducing barriers to quality education around the world.\(^{2618}\) This is an investment in education for women and girls in crisis and conflict situations.\(^{2619}\)

On 23 September 2018, Canada and Spain publicly reaffirmed their commitment to gender equality.\(^{2620}\) This included the principles of the Charlevoix commitment to support developing

---


countries in their efforts to provide improved access to education for girls and women and support of investments to make schools safe spaces.\textsuperscript{2621}

On 24 September 2018, Canada pledged support for the International Finance Facility for Education at a session at the United Nations General Assembly.\textsuperscript{2622} The Facility proposes an innovative model to address gaps in financing for lower and middle-income countries seeking to invest in their education systems.\textsuperscript{2623}

On 27 September 2018, Prime Minister Trudeau delivered opening remarks at 12 Years to Break Barriers and Leave No Girls Behind, co-hosts of which included the UK, France Jordan, Kenya, and Niger.\textsuperscript{2624} More than 500 stakeholders reaffirmed and issued their commitment to undertake concrete policy action to address barriers in order to provide 12 years of free, safe and quality education for all girls.\textsuperscript{2625}

On 10 October 2018, Member of Parliament for Hull-Aylmer, on behalf of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Services and Procurement Canada, and Minister of Public Services and Procurement Canada, announced the Canadian government is opening its training centre in Gatineau to students of Ecole secondaire Mont-Bleu for the remainder of the school year after the school was damaged by lightning during the September 21 storm.\textsuperscript{2626} Space will be made available in the Asticou Centre to ensure that students have an adequate and safe learning environment.

On 10 October 2018, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health announced more than CAD 4.1 million in funding under Health Canada’s Substance Use and Addictions Program prior to the Cannabis Act coming into force.\textsuperscript{2627} As part of this funding package, the Ontario Physical and Health Education Association will receive CAD 653,000 for a program that equips school educators with the necessary tools to address cannabis use and safety risks in schools.\textsuperscript{2628}


On 12 October 2018, Canada’s Minister of International Development announced the provision of up to CAD 50 million over two years for Palestinian refugees through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.\(^{2629}\) Up to CAD 40 million will assist in the provision of basic services, including helping over 500,000 Palestinian children receive a basic quality education.\(^{2630}\) However, this assistance is not limited to women and girls specifically.

Included in the 12 October 2018 announcement is Canada’s commitment to providing up to CAD 12.5 million over five years for Right to Play International.\(^{2631}\) Right to Play International will collaborate with UNRWA to create safe, inclusive and gender-responsive classrooms for Palestinian refugee children in the West Bank and Gaza.\(^{2632}\)

Between 23 and 31 October 2018, the Governor General of Canada visited three West African nations, including Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, and Nigeria, to deepen Canada’s relations with these states and reaffirm partnerships committed to promoting access to quality education.\(^{2633}\) As part of the visit, the Governor General visited a school in Burkina Faso to emphasize the importance of equitable and quality education for the country’s youth.\(^{2634}\)

On 6 November 2018, the Minister of International Development announced an additional CAD 50 million in funding, taken out of the CAD 400 million budget pledged at the Charlevoix G7 summit, for the Global Financing Facility through 2020.\(^{2635}\) It is an innovative financing mechanism that helps developing countries transform investment models in the health sector to benefit women and children and reduce barriers to accessing care, services, and education in order to ultimately reduce poverty.\(^{2636}\)

On 13 November 2018, the Canadian government announced CAD 19.5 million through 2023 for gender-responsive education through Right to Play in Ghana, Mozambique, and Rwanda.\(^{2637}\) The


25 February 2019

382
project will address challenges in the education sector, including barriers to education for young girls.2638

On 16 November 2018, the Minister of Indigenous Services announced an investment of CAD 248 million in partnership with First Nations communities for new school infrastructure in four First Nation reserves, as well as major renovations to an existing school in northern Manitoba.2639 The new and upgraded facilities will ensure the delivery of quality education and reduce the need for students to move off-reserve in order to complete their education.2640

On 16 November 2018, the Minister of International Development announced CAD 23 million in funding for two initiatives that will help advance gender equality for women and girls in Ethiopia.2641 One of the initiatives is Women’s Voice and Leadership, which supports local women’s organizations across Ethiopia to strengthen their capacity to promote gender equality and empower women and girls in their communities.2642

On 2 December 2018, Canada pledged CAD 50 million over three years to Education Cannot Wait as part of its initial Charlevoix G7 Summit commitment of CAD 400 million to reduce barriers to quality education for women and girls in conflict zones.2643 Education Cannot Wait addresses gaps in financing, capacity, and coordination in crisis situations to provide quality education for children.2644

Canada has fully complied on providing access for women, girls and in early stages of humanitarian response while supporting a safe space for children in schools, through inclusive and equitable education, which increases the accessibility and security for children. By investing in safe and quality education for Palestinian refugee children in the West Bank and Gaza, Canada has specifically targeted early stages of peacebuilding efforts in a conflict area. Domestically, Canada invested in improved education infrastructure for First Nations communities as well as a program for educators to address the safety risks of cannabis use in schools and arranged alternative school facilities for Gatineau students whose school had been structurally damaged by a recent storm.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Emily Burton-Brown

---

France: 0

France has partially complied to prioritizing improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

On 10 July 2018, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), France’s public development bank, allocated EUR323,248 to SIPAR, a Cambodian non-profit organization promoting reading and education access for all, which is the first half of the global EUR646,497 budget allocated for the SIPAR project.2645 This project is a reading and education program that gives access to libraries and education to factory workers, including women and children, in urban and rural areas.2646

On 10 July 2018, the AFD announced the creation of the Education League to develop a network of young ambassadors “strongly committed to engaging young people locally and internationally, with the implementation of civic service programs and international volunteering.”2647 This will have territorial relays of the league, educators, and supervisors working with trainers to promote a cohesive environment.2648

On 30 July 2018, the French government passed a law banning the use of smartphones and smart devices for children aged 3 to 15 years of age in a move to create safer school environments and protect children from cyberbullying and violence.2650

On 30 August 2018, the AFD issued its strategic plan for 2018-2022 and announced that France would increase grant assistance to EUR1.3 billion in 2019 to reach 19 priority countries in Africa, of which investment in education and gender equality is a priority.2651 Moreover, gender equality is set to be a central theme in the AFD’s new strategy, with one of its five foundational commitments being “increasing access to education and promoting gender equality.”2652

On 13 September 2018, President Emmanuel Macron announced plans to open more daycare centers in disadvantaged areas in order to make education more equitable for all children. Moreover, funding will be given to schools to provide heavily subsidized meals in a push to make education accessible for all.2653

On 17 September 2018, the French government announced its intention to scrap 2,650 jobs in education, including teaching posts, in an attempt to reduce the number of public service workers.

This proposal is intended only for secondary schools and colleges. Approximately 1,800 secondary school teaching positions are expected to be cut. For primary school, the government intends to create 1,800 jobs.

On 25 September 2018, France was one of the leaders of #LeaveNoGirlBehind meeting at the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, along with G7 members Canada and the United Kingdom. In a joint statement, the three world leaders called for countries to improve girls’ access to education internationally, as well as ensure 12 years of free, safe, and quality education. The statement, which emphasizes this action in “developing contexts and countries struggling with conflict,” outlines 11 resolutions to do so, including ensuring schools are safe places for learning, and increasing international, regional, national, and South-South cooperation to ensure gender equality in education.

As of 27 September 2018, France has pledged to increase its grants to less developed countries from USD10 billion to USD15 billion in 2020 to 2030, a considerable portion of which, President Macron said, would focus on the education of girls, particularly in African countries.

On 11 October 2018 at the 17th Summit of La Francophonie Yerevan, Armenia, France adopted a strategy for the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) to promote gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women and children. This strategy will be included in “all international solidarity and development policies of the OIF and its agencies.”

On 19 November 2018, the French Minister of State for Gender Equality Marlène Schiappa re-affirmed France’s commitment to gender equality at the World Forum for Democracy, and has highlighted that France has already announced measures regarding “emotional and sexual education in schools.”

On 4 December 2018, the Government of Togo, in partnership with the AFD, inaugurated drinking water wells and sanitation facilities for at least 69 cantons in the Savannah region, as part of the Project for the Improvement of Health Conditions in Schools and Rural Areas. The project

G7 Research Group: 2018 Charlevoix G7 Interim Compliance Report

includes hundreds of new boreholes and latrines built for schools.\textsuperscript{2663} The AFD was responsible for subsiding the infrastructure.\textsuperscript{2664}

France has made it clear that it prioritizes education for girls and women both at home and in developing countries but has not clarified on whether it will prioritize it in either the early stages of humanitarian response or peacebuilding. It has, also, confirmed its commitment to ensuring that schools are safe places for children.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ninar Fawal

\textbf{Germany: 0}

Germany has partially complied to prioritizing improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

On 9 June 2018, Germany along with the European Union, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank invested CAD3.8 billion to improving access and reducing barriers to quality education around the world.\textsuperscript{2665} Germany will invest EUR75 million itself.\textsuperscript{2666} This is an investment in education for women and girls in crisis and conflict situations.\textsuperscript{2667}

On 18 September 2018, Germany reiterated its commitment towards assisting the Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).\textsuperscript{2668} The federal government had pledged to increase their financial assistance to EUR100 million, in order to ensure that the UNRWA would continue to provide children with an adequate education through schools.\textsuperscript{2669}

On 4 October 2018, through the “German-Israeli Program on Cooperation in Vocational Education and Training,” both governments had verbally committed to providing more nourishing and
nutrient-based food at local Israeli schools, in an attempt to improve the overall quality of life of young girls.\textsuperscript{2670}

On 26 October 2018, the German government had strengthened its commitment towards reducing the tragedies amongst women and children in Yemen, by collaborating with a non-profit organization known as the Berghof Foundation.\textsuperscript{2671} This was instigated in order to resume failed peace negotiations between the parties causing hardship upon the entirety of Yemen.\textsuperscript{2672}

On 27 November 2018, during the Women Wage Peace International Congress, the Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel prioritized women, security, and peace within Israel after Germany becomes a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council in 2019.\textsuperscript{2673} The following speech was made to support women during peace negotiations, as the Middle East had failed to include women during peacebuilding efforts.

Germany has continued to increase its commitments towards humanitarian responses and is attempting to establish access to quality education for girls and women in crisis situations. However, no significant contribution has been made towards the promotion of schools as safe spaces for children and advocating for women’s and children’s rights.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Sarunngan Vaithianathan}

\textbf{Italy: 0}

Italy has partially complied to prioritizing gender equality and improving access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

On 1 August 2018, the governing Italian coalition introduced Bill 735 to enforce “perfect co-parenting,” whereby children of divorced parents will spend exactly the same amount of time with each parent.\textsuperscript{2674} Bill 735 further mandates that couples with children who seek a divorce must first attend couples’ mediation, which must be paid for out of pocket.\textsuperscript{2675} This stipulation reduces the ability of Italian women, particularly women economically dependent on their husbands, from obtaining a divorce.

On 3 September 2018, the Italian Minister for the Interior, Matteo Salvini, announced the allocation of EUR2.5 million to 15 beneficiary cities under the “#ScuoleSicure” program. The program aims to promote safety in schools through improved video surveillance, information campaigns, and increased access to police resources.

On 3 September 2018, the Government of Italy participated in the High-Level Conference on the Lake Chad region in Berlin, where it affirmed a USD17 million allocation for crisis response and development initiatives across four countries. The conference emphasized the need for enhanced protection against gender-based violence for women and girls.

On 10 September 2018, the Italian Minister for Education, University and Research, Marco Bussetti, announced the commencement of a joint initiative between the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Italian Space Agency, and the National Research Council for the satellite mapping of 40,000 school buildings across Italy.

On 11 September 2018, the Government of Italy made a EUR500,000 contribution to the World Food Program for the provision of daily meals to schoolchildren in Mali.

On 21 September 2018, the Italian Minister for Education, University and Research, Marco Bussetti, allocated EUR 3.6 million for the reconstruction of three school buildings affected by the August earthquake in Molise.

On 25 September 2018, the Italian Minister for Education, University and Research, Marco Bussetti, pledged EUR7 billion for the construction and redevelopment of school buildings in the upcoming budget, and established frameworks to ensure a faster allocation of this funding to local authorities.
On 28 September 2018, the Government of Italy implemented a EUR3.5 million joint initiative with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for the economic participation of women in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador.2684

On 1 October 2018, the Government of Italy made a EUR1 million contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, with the purpose of providing Palestinian refugee children in Syria with access to education and psychosocial support.2685 This contribution also provides training to teachers and parents on gender-based violence.2686

On 22 November 2018, Italy’s Presidency of the Council of Ministers Department for Equal Opportunities signed a memorandum of understanding with the Bank of Italy and the Italian Companies and Exchange Commission, establishing an inter-institutional program for data collection and research concerning women’s participation in the administration and control of Italian companies, effective 1 January 2019.2687

On 24 November 2018, Italian Undersecretary for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with responsibility for Equal Opportunities and Young People, Vincenzo Spadafora, announced the launch of the “#lapartitaditutti” initiative.2688 It is a media campaign for the prevention and tackling of violence against women and domestic abuse.2689 The initiative seeks to challenge stereotypes and encourage women and girls to speak out in difficult or isolated situations, emphasizing the importance of educating young persons in combating violence against women.2690

On 24 November 2018, Italian Undersecretary for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with responsibility for Equal Opportunities and Young People, Vincenzo Spadafora, pledged EUR33

million to combat gender-based violence against women and girls.\textsuperscript{2691} Further, Spadafora established a victim’s fund for female victims of gender-based violence.\textsuperscript{2692}

On 5 December 2018, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation announced, in unison with UNICEF and the Tunisian Ministries of Health and Education, a program to improve sanitary conditions and practices of children and adolescents in Tunisian primary schools.\textsuperscript{2693}

While Italy has improved access to quality education for children in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts, in addition supporting schools as safe spaces for children, Italy has not consistently prioritized women and girls in its initiatives both at home and abroad.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Spenser Borrie}

\textbf{Japan: +1}

Japan has fully complied to prioritizing gender equality and improving access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

On 9 June 2018, Japan, along with the European Union, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank invested CAD3.8 billion to improve access and reduce barriers to quality education around the world.\textsuperscript{2694} This is an investment in education for women and girls in crisis and conflict situations.\textsuperscript{2695}

On 9 June 2018, Japan allocated USD200 million for girl’s and women’s quality education, including in conflict-ridden regions.\textsuperscript{2696}

On 24 July 2018, government spokesman Yoshihide Suga announced that the Japanese Government would ensure that all schools are equipped with air conditioners by the following summer to protect


the lives of schoolchildren. This commitment is in response to the unprecedented heat wave that swept across Japan in July 2018, highlighting the inadequate climate control in Japanese schools.

On 4 August 2018, the Japanese Education Minister, Yoshimasa Hayashi, ordered Tokyo Medical University to disclose the results of the university’s investigation of administrators, who allegedly lowered exam scores of female applicants, so as to investigate gender discrimination in Japanese medical schools.

On 10 August 2018, the Japanese Education Ministry requested all private and public medical schools to assess their admission procedures for possible discrimination against female applicants. The ministry also evaluated the gender ratio of successful applicants from the previous six months to identify recent cases of gender discrimination in medical schools.

On 10 August 2018, the Japanese Education Ministry reported that a quarter of Japan’s schools have dangerous external walls. The ministry plans to use state subsidies from the 2019 budget to repair or remove dangerous walls to ensure the safety of school children.

On 2 October 2018, the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, reduced the number of women in his cabinet to one. This cabinet reshuffle comes only a few months after the Japanese Legislator passed a bill to increase women’s participation in government.

On 12 October 2018, Japan announced funding of buses exclusively for women and children in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region of Pakistan. These buses are called “sakura buses,” and provide safe transportation for women who are vulnerable to sexual assault and harassment on public transportation for women who are vulnerable to sexual assault and harassment on public transport.

---

transportation. The sakura buses aim to help women feel safe to commute to school or work, so as to increase the mobility and participation of women in Pakistani society.

Japan has fully complied with prioritizing gender equality and improving access to quality education for women and girls in crisis situations. Japan has taken action to intervene in early stages of humanitarian response and in peacebuilding efforts while ensuring spaces for girls in schools.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Collin Xia**

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied to prioritizing gender equality and improving access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

On 1 July 2018, the United Kingdom’s Department for Education announced a new GBP6.5 million program aimed at supporting children with special educational needs and children from disadvantaged backgrounds who are at risk of falling behind in reading, writing, and language skills.

On 10 August 2018, UK’s International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt announced that Tanzania’s education program will receive GBP41.6 million to improve “quality of education in every primary and lower secondary school in Tanzania.” Young women will be empowered to take advantage of their educational opportunities to contribute to the economic growth of their communities.

On 30 August 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom announced funding for the “Leave No Girl Behind” initiative that aims to help Kenyan girls to go back to school. This initiative will support up to 5,000 Kenyan girls in their educational endeavours. It will tackle common barriers to girls’ education and give access to those who are impoverished and lack access to education.

---

On 3 September 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom committed USD186 million for crisis response and development initiatives across four countries in Africa. The conference emphasized the need for enhanced protection against gender-based violence for women and girls.2715

On 4 September 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom announced an aid package for Palestinians through the UN Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA) to help improve access to health care and education.2716 GBP7 million will be added to the United Kingdom’s contribution to UNRWA, which will now total GBP38.5 million for the establishment of “an essential humanitarian and stabilising force in the Middle East, educating hundreds of thousands of children every year.”2717

On 8 September 2018, the United Kingdom’s Department of Education and Government Equalities Office allocated GBP4.4 million for an online application which allows for children to report instances of bullying or cyber-bullying in schools.2718

On 26 September 2018, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Theresa May, announced 9 new projects to support access to quality education for up to 171,723 marginalized girls, including 13,146 girls with disabilities, in Ghana, Somalia, Nepal, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi.2719 The projects constitute the second phase of the Department for International Development’s Girls Education “Challenge” program.2720

On 26 September 2018, the United Kingdom’s International Development Secretary, Penny Mordaunt, announced a GBP7.8 million investment to improve education data and analysis, to help better understand the UK’s aid priorities and track its progress towards Sustainable Development Goals.2721

On 27 September 2018, the United Kingdom’s Minister for Human Rights and the United Nations, Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon, co-chaired an event under the UN General Assembly with Afghanistan and Norway and called for an increase in the participation of women in peace building and conflict resolution.2722

On 3 October 2018, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development allocated GBP10 million, in partnership with the United Nations’ Children’s Fund, to provide digital registration for up to 400,000 children in the Horn of Africa, to guard them against the risk of slavery, human trafficking, underage marriage, or military service.2723

On 3 October 2018, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development announced a GBP26 million initiative to combat child labour and child sex trafficking across six Asian countries, in partnership with the United Nations’ Children’s Fund, the International Labour Organization, and the Institute of Development Studies.2724

On 3 October 2018, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development announced a GBP12 million fund set to provide up to 400,000 vulnerable individuals in conflict-ridden parts of Africa with alternate income opportunities and skills training to recognize disguised risks of trafficking.2725

On 16 October 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom announced a three-year GBP96.5 million commitment to UNICEF to screen up to GBP2.2 million young children in Yemen for malnutrition, with urgent treatment provided for 70,000 of the most vulnerable.2726

On 20 October 2018, the United Kingdom’s Communities Secretary, James Brokenshire, announced a GBP5 million fund to promote early intervention practices among teachers, community workers, and childcare professionals for youth or families at risk of the gang and knife violence.2727

On 15 November 2018, the United Kingdom’s Minister for Women and Equalities, Penny Mordaunt, announced that the Government Equalities Office will join the United Kingdom’s Cabinet Office.2728 This change ensures that gender equality is at the forefront of all the government’s policymaking.

On 23 November 2018, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development Secretary, Penny Mordaunt, launched a GBP50 million initiative to combat female genital mutilation in Africa, which includes support for “women’s organizations and girls’ clubs in schools where [women and girls] can discuss the issue in safe spaces.”2729

The United Kingdom has fully complied with prioritizing gender equality and improving access to quality education for women and girls, specifically in Bangladesh and Kenya, in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

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

Analysts: Spenser Borrie

United States: -1

The United States has failed to comply with prioritizing gender equality and improving access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

On 11 June 2018, the United States Department of Education’s Office for Civil Rights (OCR) announced an investigation of the University of South California’s “handling of reports of sexual harassment against former employee Dr. George Tyndall.”\textsuperscript{2730} The OCR will assess the university’s response to sexual harassment complaints from the 1990s that were not fully investigated until 2016 and review the university’s handling of civil rights issues.\textsuperscript{2731}

On 18 July 2018, the National Threat Assessment Center published an operational guide for preventing targeted school violence, which details threat assessment models to identify potential student shooters, so schools may “develop comprehensive targeted violence prevention plans for conducting threat assessments in schools.”\textsuperscript{2732}

On 3 August 2018, the United States Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos awarded USD138,213 to Marshall County School District in Kentucky to support recovery efforts following the 23 January 2018 shooting at Marshall County High School.\textsuperscript{2733} These funds will be used to hire and compensate staff.\textsuperscript{2734}

On 14 August 2018, Secretary DeVos allocated USD359.8 million in new federal assistance to 20 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands under the Temporary Emergency Impact Aid for Displaced Students program.\textsuperscript{2735} This program is used by the Department of Education to help fund the


education of students displaced by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria or the 2017 California wildfires.\textsuperscript{2736}

On 21 August 2018, Secretary DeVos hosted a meeting with the Federal Commission on School Safety to address the issue of cyberbullying on social media, and how it may promote violence and endanger student safety.\textsuperscript{2737}

On 28 August 2018, Secretary DeVos announced USD63 million in new federal assistance for 47 institutions of higher education across America.\textsuperscript{2738} The funding will go to institutions and students in areas directly affected by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, or Maria or the 2017 California wildfires.\textsuperscript{2739}

On 28 September 2018, Secretary DeVos appointed five new members to the National Assessment Governing Board.\textsuperscript{2740} Three of the five new members are women leaders in education from across the United States.\textsuperscript{2741} These appointments increase female participation and leadership in the education system.\textsuperscript{2742}

On 2 October 2018, Secretary DeVos announced USD1,983,597 in funding for low-income North Carolinian students who were impacted by Hurricane Florence.\textsuperscript{2743} More than USD800,000 was specifically allocated to South Carolinian students for similar relief.\textsuperscript{2744}


The United States of America has not complied to prioritizing improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

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

*Analyst: Collin Xia*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied to prioritizing improved access to quality education for girls and women in the early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts while supporting schools as safe spaces for children.

On 9 June 2018, European Union, along with Canada, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the World Bank invested CAD3.8 billion to improving access and reducing barriers to quality education around the world.\(^{2745}\) The European Union will invest EUR72 million over three years.\(^{2746}\) This is an investment in education for women and girls in crisis and conflict situations.\(^{2747}\)

On 12 July 2018, the European Commission announced its Annual Action Programme for Myanmar and Burma for 2018.\(^{2748}\) The European Union will contribute EUR221 million to the programme.\(^{2749}\) The programme aimed to develop education in Myanmar through teacher training, education reform, and financial transparency.\(^{2750}\) The objective of this is to “equitably enhance the education and skills base among Myanmar/Burma youth.”\(^{2751}\)

On 3 September 2018, the European Commission announced a EUR138 million aid package for humanitarian and development assistance in the Lake Chad region.\(^{2752}\) A portion of the development


assistance funding will go towards advancing existing programs in North East Nigeria by strengthening girls’ education and reintegration efforts.\textsuperscript{2753}

On 24 September 2018, the European Union was represented among a coalition of leaders launching “Generation Unlimited” at the United Nations General Assembly.\textsuperscript{2754} This partnership builds on existing programs with the goal of getting every young person into quality education, training or employment by 2030, but does not specifically target girls.\textsuperscript{2755}

On 27 September 2018, the European Union and the United Nations released a joint statement reaffirming a longstanding partnership supporting key development goals.\textsuperscript{2756} The first priority area identified is promoting gender equality, including in the realm of quality education and training.\textsuperscript{2757}

On 17 October 2018, the European Union expanded on the 2017 commitment to provide assistance to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh with an additional EUR15 million.\textsuperscript{2758} This humanitarian assistance will go towards the provision of basic necessities for medium-term needs, including education.\textsuperscript{2759}

On 13 November 2018, the European Parliament adopted a report on development assistance in the field of education.\textsuperscript{2760} This report affirmed a commitment to address improved education for girls and the specific barriers girls face in accessing education in conflict zones and outlined a policy framework to move forward.\textsuperscript{2761}


On 19 November 2018, the European Commission released a statement in advance of the Universal Children’s Day to reiterate commitment to protecting and promoting children’s rights globally.\textsuperscript{2762} This commitment included the provision of access to safe and quality education for both boys and girls.

On 23 November 2018, the European Union allocated EUR36 million to education reform policies in Kyrgyzstan.\textsuperscript{2763} The funding will support Kyrgyzstan authorities in their efforts to promote equitable access to quality education, regardless of gender or ethnic background.\textsuperscript{2764}

On 26 November 2018, the European Commission announced an additional EUR5 million in funding to support projects of the Nobel Peace Prize laureates.\textsuperscript{2765} Of this funding package, EUR4 million will support the Panzi Hospital in the Democratic Republic of Congo that serves victims of sexual violence, which includes providing access to education for girl victims of sexual abuse and forced labour.\textsuperscript{2766}

On 26 November 2018, EU Member States endorsed the policy framework “Communication on education in emergencies and protracted crises” through its “Council Conclusions,” which welcomes the European Commission’s to reach 10 percent of the EU’s humanitarian budget for education in emergencies in 2019.\textsuperscript{2767} The Council Conclusions specifically takes note of the fact that “girls are notably more disadvantaged, being 2.5 times more likely to be out-of-school in affected countries,” and recognises that “emergencies and protracted crises have a disproportionate effect on the education of women and girls. The conclusions identify improved access, inclusion and equity as a key point of action, in order to “support the gender-specific needs of children and young people, especially with regard to education and protection, with special focus on the education of girls and young women, in line with the Gender Action Plan 2016-2020.\textsuperscript{2768} Additionally, education services need to respond to the needs of girls and boys through measures such as prioritising sex-segregated toilets in the rehabilitation of schools, to address the safety concerns of students and parents.

On 27 November 2018, the European Union committed to a EUR30 million programme to support displaced communities in Yemen.\textsuperscript{2769} The support will contribute to the development of Yemen and will help provide basic services, including education, to internally displaced populations.


On 6 December 2018, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development and Mali’s Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation announced an additional EUR50 million to support structural reforms in Mali. These reforms include the improvement of governance and access to basic services and will contribute to improving access to elementary education, particularly for young girls.

European Union has taken efforts to promote access for early stages of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts in Myanmar/Burma, Yemen, Mali, and the Lake Chad region while promoting a safe space for youth.

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

Analyst: Emily Burton-Brown

---


19. Gender: Equality in Labour Markets

“Support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.”

G7 Charlevoix Commitment on Equality and Economic Growth

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

Gender equality is defined by the United Nations as “the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.”2772 The G7, supported by and supporting other international organizations, has long worked towards reducing gender inequalities, with positive results seen since the 1990s, as gender equality is steadily improving.2773 The G7 recognizes, however, that gaps remain. In an International Monetary Fund paper on “Gender Budgeting in G7 Countries,” requested by Italy as host in 2017, significant gender gaps remain.2774 The paper reported that there is a 14 percent gender wage gap, with men making more than women, that the women’s labour market participation rate continues to lag 17 percent behind that of men and that approximately 70 percent of unpaid work is performed by women.2775

Women have historically been provided with fewer opportunities when compared to their male counterparts. Due to this, the G7 countries have led discussions of policies aimed towards gender equality. The G7 has recognized the need for policies and budgeting that supports gender equality. Many other institutions, such as the World Trade Organization, have also evaluated gender and poverty trends, coming to a similar conclusion that women are not as equally represented by domestic policies when compared to men.

The G7 recognized the importance of women’s economic empowerment in 1990 at the Houston Summit. An emphasis on women’s health and education and was readdressed at the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, which led to an unprecedented 29 commitments on gender-related issues. A defining feature of the 2015 Schloss Elmau Declaration was its clear implementation of defined targets and timelines for achieving their goals. In 2016 at Ise Shima, G7 leaders released a 32-page declaration with two pages dedicated entirely to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

At Taormina in 2017 G7 members adopted the Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, agreeing to work together to empower women through facilitating equal and fair opportunities. They “put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty” and in so doing pay particular attention to social factors that impact the social status of women, such as age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion and family composition. Additionally, at Taormina it was recognized in the leaders’ declaration that women and girls are disproportionately affected by social inequalities: “women and girls face high rates of discrimination, harassment, and violence and other human rights violations and abuses.” 

Moreover, citizens around the globe are demanding better and more equal access for all to quality education and economic opportunities, pushing G7 leaders to promote women’s participation in these key areas.

Leading up to the G7 Charlevoix Summit, the Canadian Presidency’s Gender Equality Advisory Council outlined the goal to “Make Gender Inequality History” after leaders pledged to “Make Poverty History” 13 years ago. With recent citizen-led feminist movements, including #MyDressMyCode, #metoo, the voices of women and girls are visible. In accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, 193 have pledged to end gender equality by 2030. However, the measured progress for women and girls is slow. Women occupied only 4 percent of CEO and corporate leading posts, while they contribute to nearly 40 percent of the world’s gross domestic product (GDP). Increasing gender equality is claimed to increase global GDP by USD12 trillion in a decade.

The Gender Equality Advisory Council outlined the following goals:

- Safe, healthy, educated, heard and empowered girls and women, supported with the resources and opportunities they need to be agents of change in their own lives and for a better world;

---

• Societies in which girls and women are equally represented in decision-making bodies, and are free from harassment and violence;

• Economies that are prosperous, innovative, inclusive, and more equitable;

• A healthy and sustainable planet; and

• A world that is peaceful, just and secure.

Commitment Features

The G7 member agrees to “support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.”

G7 members agreed to two welfare targets: 1) to support gender equality in labour market opportunities, and 2) to support gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work. In order to achieve these two targets the G7 member identified the instruments of implementing measures such as paid maternity and paternity leave (which applies more closely to the second welfare target) and to implementing initiatives regarding women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, equal access to leadership opportunities, equal access to resources, and equal access to finance.

The first aspect of the commitment is to support gender equality in labour market opportunities. Gender-inclusive labour market policies include incorporating gender-based analysis and recognize the policy’s outcome on different groups of people. “Support” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.” “Gender Equality” is “achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured.”

The second instrument in the commitment refers to ensuring women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities. “Decent employment” is defined as “work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.” This includes three pillars of social creation, social protection, rights at work and social dialogue. Some examples include initiatives to ensure improved conditions in factories, investment in infrastructure development that help create safer and more efficient job locations, and social protection for employees.

---


The second instrument, also in relation to supporting gender equality in labour market opportunities, refers to ensuring women’s equal access to leadership opportunities. Leadership opportunities are understood as: to “promote the increasing representation of women, and essentially gender balance, in local legislative bodies and corporate managing boards. Alternatively, relevant policies must show the progress of moving towards an organizational culture which directs away from traditional gender norms, gender relations, social roles, and stereotypes, which lead to gender discriminations.”

Governments can create and deploy mechanisms, such as gender equality hiring protocols or annual company gender composition report, to promote women’s access to and increase their representation at executive, managerial levels in the private sector and ensure women do not face discrimination on the subject of recruitment and job promotion.

The final aspect of the second instrument refers to ensuring women’s equal access to resources and finance. “Resources” is defined as “a stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively.” Education, utilities, and other gender-specific services can be considered effective resources. The government can also increase investments in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education (STEM) for women. With regards to financing, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, the G7 leaders included “women’s economic empowerment” as well as “reinforcing gender equality” in their pledged support for innovative financing for international development. G7 members should facilitate private and institutional partnerships, access to financial services and “foster new international development partnerships, and capacity to mobilize more private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.”

The second welfare target of the commitment is to support gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work. The first instrument refers to this second welfare target. It identifies measures, such as paid maternity and parental leave, as one means by which to achieve gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work. Other examples of measures to achieve this welfare target include: … G7 members are recommended to set a goal of “men doing fifty per cent of unpaid domestic and care work within a generation and institute non-transferable parental leave and public education efforts.” Governments can invest in universal publicly financed early childhood education and care services — and “a minimum of 12 years of free, safe, quality gender-responsive education,” and other skills development initiatives.

G7 members agreed to two welfare targets: 1) to support gender equality in labour market opportunities, and 2) to support gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work. In order to achieve these two targets the G7 member identified the instruments of implementing measures such as paid maternity and paternity leave (which applies more closely to the second welfare target) and to

---


25 February 2019
404
implementing initiatives regarding women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, equal access to leadership opportunities, equal access to resources, and equal access to finance.

For full compliance, G7 member fully supports gender equality in labour market opportunities, including to implementing initiatives regarding women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, equal access to leadership opportunities, equal access to resources, and equal access to finance AND in the distribution of unpaid care work, including paid maternity and paternity leave.

Partial compliance requires the G7 member to fulfil all initiatives and fully supports EITHER gender equality in labour market opportunities OR fully supports gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work OR the G7 member partially supports BOTH areas. Partially supporting the first area would consist of TWO out of the FOUR: equal access to decent employment opportunities, equal access to leadership opportunities, equal access to resources, and equal access to finance. For the second part of the commitment, partially supporting is either implementing paid maternity or paternity leave. For a score of non-compliance, the G7 member has to have done one or none of the aforementioned criteria.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>G7 member does not support either area or partially supports only one area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member fully supports EITHER gender equality in labour market opportunities OR fully supports gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work OR the G7 member partially supports BOTH areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member fully supports gender equality in labour market opportunities AND in the distribution of unpaid care work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

On 17 July 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Information and Communication Technologies Association of Manitoba Inc. will receive federal funding totalling CAD328,750 for their project “Building Gender Parity in Manitoba’s ICT sector.”

This project aims to support women as they seek careers and develop long-term commitments to Manitoba’s information and communication technologies (ICT) sector. The main activities of this project include: “strengthening partnerships, creating a leadership council, developing and implementing a digital economy action plan, as well as marketing and communication outreach.”

On 25 July 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Adventure Group of Prince Edward Island will receive federal funding totalling CAD305,750 for the “Working Together —

---


Plants Seeds for Change” project.2802 The project will provide training sessions and create a support network for low-income women ages 30-54 in the Summerside area.2803

On 30 July 2018, the Government of Canada announced that over CAD4.3 million in federal funding would be given to 14 projects that advance the economic security and prosperity of Indigenous women across Canada.2804 These include the Aboriginal Friendship Centres of Saskatchewan, which will receive CAD304,950 for their project to develop an Indigenous Women’s Economic Framework and the Prince Albert Métis Women Association Inc., which will receive CAD255,844 for their project that aims to identify and take down barriers affecting the economic security of women in Central and Northern Saskatchewan.2805

On 10 August 2018, the Government of Canada announced that Camo-route would receive federal funding totalling CAD294,000 for their project “Women Truck Drivers: Target 10%.”2806 This project aims to change current recruitment, integration and training practices of businesses and training centres to ensure that more women are able to find jobs in Quebec’s trucking industry.2807

On 14 August 2018, the Government of Canada announced that PARO Centre for Women’s Enterprise would receive federal funding totalling CAD280,061 for their project “Collaborating for Transformation: Advancing Women’s Economic Security.”2808 This project will span 36 months and it aims to understand the growth gaps experienced by women-led businesses in Northern Ontario.2809

On 23 August 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Community Business Development Corporation in Restigouche, New Brunswick, would receive federal funding totalling CAD308,723 for their project “Increasing Private Sector Leadership and Investments in Women Experiencing Violence.”2810 This project will span 36 months and it aims to conduct a needs

---

2806 New federal funding will help improve women’s economic security in Québec, Status of Women Canada (Shawinigan) 9 October 2018. Access Date: 11 October 2018.
assessment and to create an action plan to develop new business policies and procedures that include accommodation options for women fleeing the violence.\textsuperscript{2811}

On 6 September 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters would receive federal funding totalling CAD498,000 for their project “Untapped Potential: Attracting and Engaging Women in Canadian Manufacturing.”\textsuperscript{2812} This project aims to attract and inspire more women and youth to pursue a career in manufacturing by developing “a best practises toolkit for manufacturers to adopt and report on progress” and creating a more diverse workplace.\textsuperscript{2813}

On 7 September 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Solidarité des femmes et familles immigrantes francophones du Niagara would receive federal funding totalling CAD269,582 for their project “Sécuriser les femmes du Niagara.”\textsuperscript{2814} This project will span 36 months and it aims to develop practical and comprehensive child care and transportation model for low-income francophone immigrant women facing barriers to employment.\textsuperscript{2815}

On 9 October 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Société d’aide au développement des collectivités would receive federal funding totalling CAD306,947 for their project “Entreprendre au féminin autrement.”\textsuperscript{2816} This project aims to improve support services for part-time women entrepreneurs in Quebec.\textsuperscript{2817} The project will include a pilot in Shawinigan to test a number of services aimed at supporting part-time women entrepreneurs.\textsuperscript{2818} Feedback from this pilot project will be used to improve similar programs and services already in place.\textsuperscript{2819}

On 1 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced that YWCA Canada will receive CAD1.25 million for a project to “increase women’s financial security by improving access to
employment and training.”2820 This project will span 36 months and is intended to research, test and implement solutions to the systemic barriers women face while looking for employment opportunities.2821 The project will identify and test the most successful job-accessing programs in Calgary, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Yellowknife.2822 Selected initiatives will be implemented through 20 YMCA member associations across Canada.2823

On 13 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the New Brunswick Coalition for Pay Equity Inc. will receive CAD335,005 for their project “Valuing Private Care Work Offered in the Private Sector.”2824 This project will span 36 months and it aims to “address the low wages paid to women working as caregivers in private care facilities.”2825 The objective will review current wages in the private care sector and determine equitable pay levels for a range of caregiving services in New Brunswick.2826

On 14 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Mokami Status of Women Council will re

On 14 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the NunatuKavut Community Council Inc. will receive federal funding totalling CAD465,000 for their project “Pathways to economic prosperity for women in transition.”2827 This project will span 36 months and it aims to “address the institutional barriers and other factors that limit local efforts to advance the economic security and prosperity of women who are fleeing domestic violence in rural remote regions of Labrador.”2828 The objective of the program is to establish a series of recommendations and best practices to enhance support for women fleeing domestic violence that can be adapted and used by other community-serving organizations.2829

On 14 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the NunatuKavut Community Council Inc. will receive federal funding totalling CAD465,000 for their project “Pathways to

Economic Security for Indigenous Women in NunatuKavut and Northern Ontario.”[^2830] This project will span 36 months and it aims to “break down the systemic barriers that prevent Indigenous women from securing meaningful work in non-traditional sectors, specifically the mining sector of Labrador.”[^2831] The objective of this project is to bridge existing gaps in policy implementation of provincially-mandated women’s employment plans.[^2832] Additionally, the project will adapt the Aboriginal Women in Mining Program into an Inuit and Labrador-specific version in order to prepare Indigenous women for greater employment in the mining sector.[^2833]

On 14 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced that Option Femmes Emploi will receive federal funding totalling CAD274,285 for their project “Women’s access to the automotive sector.”[^2834] This project will span 36 months and it aims to increase women’s economic security through increased participation and retention in the automotive industry by improving the sector’s work environment.[^2835] The objective of this project is to “identify barriers and gaps to women’s recruitment and retention in the sector.”[^2836] The project will create an advisory committee made up of local women, businesses, community organizations and unions and will develop a regional action plan to train businesses in the Outaouais region on best practices in order to create more inclusive workplaces in the automotive sector.[^2837]

On 14 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Infinity Women Secretariat Inc. (IWS) will receive federal funding totalling CAD283,800 for their project “Project through Innovation: Métis Women in Manitoba.”[^2838] This project will span 36 months and it aims to address the barriers to economic security, including the lack of accessible childcare programs and early

learning opportunities faced by Métis mothers and caregivers in the workplace. The IWS will partner with the Manitoba Métis Federation’s Métis Employment and Training Department and the Louis Riel Institute to “establish new relationships with the private sector to encourage a larger network of employers committed to inclusion in the workplace.”

On 29 November 2018, the Government of Canada announced that the Canadian Institute of Forestry will receive CAD467,000 for their project “Gender Equality in Forestry National Action Plan.” This project will span 36 months and its aims to address barriers that prevent women from pursuing employment in the forest industry, such as pay equity issues, child care, unequal access to training and trades, lack of management opportunities and misconceptions about the sector. The objective of this project is to “bring women already working in different areas of the forestry sector together with industry stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, Indigenous groups, professional associations and women who are interested in working in the sector, [and to] develop and implement a strategic national plan to promote more opportunities for women in forestry.”

On 30 November 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau signed the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) with the President of the United States Donald Trump and the President of Mexico Enrique Pena Nieto. “The Government of Canada ensured that provisions are included in the CUSMA to advance gender equality and women’s economic empowerment,” such as enforceable labour obligations on the elimination of employment discrimination based on gender. Additionally, gender-related provisions were also included related to corporate social responsibility and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities, in the distribution of unpaid care work, as well as with initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities. Canada has provided funding for various programs related to women’s economic security and prosperity.


programs that promote gender equality in sectors such as manufacturing and forestry. Canada has also provided funding for programs such as “Project through Innovation: Métis Women in Manitoba,” which aim to address issues faced by women such as accessible childcare programs and retraining opportunities. Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

On 5 September 2018, the Government of France enacted the “Choose One’s Professional Future” law. According to the law, all companies with over 50 employees “must comply with the principle of equal pay for men and women no matter their size, and must pursue the objective of eliminating gender pay gaps.” Failure to do so can result in a financial penalty of up to one percent of the total payroll. The companies must also outline any actions taken to close the gender wage gap.

On 21 September 2018, French Minister of Culture Françoise Nyssen announced the launch of gender parity production incentives during a conference titled “Les Aussies sur la parité.” Nyssen announced a point system where points would be awarded to productions for having female directors, crew members, and cinematographers. Once four points have been achieved, a production could “be eligible for a bonus of up 15 per cent of its expected state funding allocation.”

On 22 November 2018, the Government of France issued a decree to specify obligations surrounding the “Choose One’s Professional Future” Law. The company’s progress is based on a 100 point system out of which 40 points will be given for elimination of the wage gap, 20 points if the rate of salary increase for men is the same as women, 15 points if the rate of promotion is the same for both men and women, 15 points if women are granted an increase in remuneration upon return from maternity leave, and finally ten points are rewarded if four out of ten of the highest paid

---


in the company are women. A score of less than 75 will result in a 1 percent penalty of the total payroll after three years if the wage gap persists. The Minister of Gender Equality Marlène Schiappa also announced that the “number of audits carried out by labour inspectors in relation to gender equality will be multiplied fourfold as of 2019, rising from 1,700 to 7,000 audits carried out each year.”

France has partially complied with its commitment to support gender equality in the labour market and to support gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work. Although France has enacted laws to close the gender parity gap, France has not taken action to increase gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Shamal Haider

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

From 15 to 17 October 2018, the German-Arab Women Business Leaders Summit was held in Munich, Germany under the patronage of German Federal Ministry of Economy Affairs and Energy. The Summit included six sessions, during which delegates from both Germany and the Arab world discussed topics like gender diversity in the economy, women’s entrepreneurship, connecting women in computing and technology, and financing and capacity building for women. The summit also gave out the Ta’awun German-Arab Women Cooperation Excellence Award to recognize women who played distinctive roles in establishing business partnerships between Germany and the Arab countries.

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities with measures to ensure women’s equal access to leadership opportunities, resources and finance, but missed actions to support gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care works.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Olivia Yidi Huang

---

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

On 5 July 2018, the National Equality Councillor Francesca Bagni Cipriani chaired the National Conference on Councilors of Equality. During the conference, councillors analyzed data related to the use of a new IT application that is intended to report on the situation of male and female employees by companies that employ over one hundred people. This is the first time this report is being transmitted using an electronic application, which looks at data such as “the state of recruitment, training and professional promotion.”

On 29 November 2018, the Senate of Italy discussed Notion 58 proposed by Senator Julia Unterberger which involves the proposal of parental leave with a high percentage of income. The Italian Senate voted to approve simultaneous scrutiny on notion 58.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work with measures such as parental leave and a review of labour market opportunities in the workplace for male and female employees.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Olivia Yidi Huang

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

On 12 June 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held the seventh meeting of the “Headquarters for Creating a Society in which All Women Shine.” During this meeting, the “Intensive Policy to Accelerate the Empowerment of Women 2018” and measures dealing with sexual harassment countermeasures were approved. Abe also pledged to support equal job opportunities in the

---


private sector for women at the executive level by “actively seeking explanations from publicly listed companies through corporate governance reforms” and to introduce a system that increases childcare leave between both parents.2868

On 15 June 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held the fifth meeting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Promotion Headquarters at the Prime Minister’s Office.2869 During this meeting, the “Expanded Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Action Plan 2018” was approved and Abe stated that efforts to meet the plan will be doubled.2870 This act outlines the national strategy to empower women and meet the “Sustainable Development Goals” set by the United Nations.2871 Abe also stated that next spring, Japan “will hold a joint meeting of the World Assembly for Women (WAW!) and Women 20 (W20) in order to promote the active participation of women through joint efforts of the public and private sectors.”2872

On 25 June 2018, the Government of Japan held the seventh meeting of the Headquarters for Creating a Society in which All Women Shine, at the Prime Minister’s Office, during which Japan set a target to increase the proportion of women studying science, technologies, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and to increase training for women in STEM careers.2873 Japan also appointed a STEM Girls Ambassador in order to attract more young women to STEM careers.2874

On 29 June 2018, the Government of Japan passed the “Act on Promotion of Gender Equality in the Political Field.”2875 This non-binding law administers that political parties should work towards gender balance in national parliamentary elections.2876

On 28 November 2018, The Minister of Foreign Affairs Taro Kono announced during an interview with UN Women that the Government of Japan will contribute an additional USD8.7 million to promote women’s resilience including the Women’s Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP) programme in 2018.2877 LEAP works to promote the


economic empowerment of refugee and internally displaced women in the Arab States region to consolidate its ongoing initiatives including those related to women’s economic opportunities.\textsuperscript{2878}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in the labour market and to support gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work. Japan has approved the “Intensive Policy to Accelerate the Empowerment of Women 2018,” which aims to increase employment opportunities for women, address sexual harassment and increase equality in childcare leave. Japan also outlined a national strategy that will be used to empower women and meet the SDGs.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Jae Yoon Mary Noh}

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

On 27 June 2018, the UK government supported Hampton-Alexander Review urged Financial Times Stock Exchange 350 (FTSE 350) companies to hire more women onto board positions.\textsuperscript{2879} The UK government’s backed Hampton-Alexander Review set a target in 2016 of having 33 percent of all leadership and boardroom positions be held by women by 2020.\textsuperscript{2880} The new study revealed that 29 percent of FTSE board positions are held by women and while some companies are on track to meet the goal by 2020, many are lagging behind.\textsuperscript{2881}

On 1 August 2018, the Government Equalities Office has published a “What Works guidance” to assist companies in improving hiring policies for women with additional information on how to close the gender pay gap.\textsuperscript{2882} The report includes information on the following: how to “assess candidates based on actual tasks they would be expected to perform in their role, and make interviews more structured to avoid unfair bias creeping in, encourage salary negotiation by showing salary ranges, as women are currently less likely to negotiate their pay than men, introduce transparency to pay, promotion and reward processes.”\textsuperscript{2883}


On 22 September 2018, the Minister for Women Victoria Atkins announced that five start-ups helping to alleviate causes of the gender pay gap will be awarded GBP489,050. The goal is to provide these individuals with training and refreshing of skills needed to return back to the workforce and assist with finding work placements.

On 26 September 2018, the Government of the UK and Bloomberg L.P. announced a partnership to promote and improve reporting on gender equality in the workplace. The Right Honourable Minister for Women and Equalities Penny Mordaunt and Michael R. Bloomberg signed an agreement allowing six data points from the Government of the UK gender pay gap metrics to be incorporated into the global reporting methodology of the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index.

On 31 October 2018, Minister for Women and Equalities Penny Mordaunt presented a speech at the Telegraph’s Women Mean Business Event where she announced that Her Majesty Treasury’s decision to appoint Chief Executive of RBS Private Banking Alison Rose to “lead an independent review into the particular barriers faced by women entrepreneurs, and the keys to their success.”

On 16 November 2018, Minister for Women and Equalities Penny Mordaunt announced that the Government Equalities Office would join the Cabinet Office on 1 April 2019. The intention of this change is to ensure the Government Equalities Office is at heart of government in order to have “influence and leverage within government, working with the Race Disparity Unit, and the Office of Disability Issues, and others, to drive meaningful progress on equalities.”

On 21 November 2018, Minister for Women and Equalities Penny Mordaunt announced a shift in the priorities of Government Equalities Office, vowing to put more of a focus on marginalized and low-income women, following the transition of the Government Equalities Office to Cabinet Office.

---

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, as well as implementing initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

On 28 June 2018, the House of Representatives introduced the “Better Pay and Lifetime Earnings for Teenage Girls through Adulthood Act,” which proposed to direct the Secretary of Labor to report to Congress on the gender pay gap in the teenage labour force. The act instructs to examine the teenage gender pay gap in informal work experience as well as formal.

On 19 July 2018, the Senate introduced the “Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018,” later referred at the Committee on Foreign Relations, which proposed to improve activities and programs relating to women’s entrepreneurship and economic empowerment carried out by the United States Agency for International Development. The act, first introduced in April 2018, specifies measures to fund micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises owned by women and to promote the economic empowerment of women including but not limited to increased access to financial resources, improved property and inheritance rights, and other legal protections.

On 6 September 2018, the Senate introduced the “Paid Family Leave Pilot Extension Act of 2018,” which amends the Internal Revenue Code to extend the tax credit for employers who provide paid family and medical leave to their employees until 2022. It also proposed a study to determine the effectiveness of the tax credit for paid family leave and provide suggestions for ways the federal and state governments could increase access to paid family leave.

---


On 26 September 2018, the Department of Labor awarded approximately USD1.5 million in “Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations (WANTO)” grants to help women enter apprenticeships and expand job opportunities in fields such as manufacturing, infrastructure, cybersecurity, and more.2899

On 2 October 2018, the House of Representatives introduced the “Women’s Pension Protection Act of 2018,” later referred at the Committee on Education and the Workforce as well as the Committee on Financial Services.2900 The act proposed to amend the “Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974” to provide for greater spousal protection.2901 The act intends to better protect women’s retirement security and provide tools for women to prepare for retirement, and also motions to provide grants to promote financial literacy for women.2902

On 19 October 2018, House of Representatives referred the “Family Leave Modernization Act” to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.2903 The act, first introduced in June 2018, amends the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to expand the categories of permitted leave to care for someone who has a serious health condition, and to allow employees to take parental involvement to leave to attend or participate in their children’s and grandchildren’s educational and extracurricular activities.2904

On 26 October 2018, the House of Representatives introduced the “Minority Women in STEM Inclusion Act,” which proposed to direct the Administrators of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation to produce a report on the efforts to support minority women involvement in fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).2905 The act instructs to consider scholarship, internships, and other types of support for minority women as well as resources to ensure their participation in programs sponsored by both agencies.2906
On 31 October 2018, the “Study of Underrepresented Classes Chasing Engineering and Science Success Act of 2018,” also known as the “SUCCESS Act” came into effect.2907 The law provides recommendations on promoting participation in entrepreneurship activities and the patent system by women, minorities, and veterans.2908

On 13 November 2018, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure amended the "Promoting Women in the Aviation Workforce Act," which proposed to create opportunities for women in the aviation industry.2909 The act, first introduced in December 2017, directs the Federal Aviation Administration to create and facilitate an advisory board to promote programs and organizations that provide education, training, mentorship, outreach, and recruitment of women into the aviation industry.2910

On 11 December 2018, President Donald Trump signed the “Women in Aerospace Education Act” into law.2911 The act amends the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 to strengthen the aerospace workforce pipeline by permitting certain grants to be used to provide internships and fellowships to women in the fields of aeronautics and space.2912

The US has fully complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

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

**Analyst: Kiayla Amos-Flom**

**European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and in the distribution of unpaid care work, with measures such as paid maternity leave and parental leave, as well as initiatives to ensure women’s equal access to decent employment opportunities, leadership opportunities, resources and finance.

On 19 June 2018, the EU hosted the “Digital4Her Conference.”2913 During the conference, an online database was launched titled “European Network for Women in Digital,” which aims to bring together organizations to create a network that increases women’s participation in the digital sector.

---

and digital studies. In addition, “20 IT companies co-signed a declaration committing to provide an inclusive and gender-balanced work culture and environment.” The declaration states that signatories should be committed to making top-level positions open to women and to "promote a female-friendly corporate culture, to implement recruitment and human resources business policies fully aware of the importance to invest in women, make senior management and top positions … concretely accessible to women and identify potential female leaders and train them to develop their strengths and play high-level roles in the company.”

On 27 September 2018, the EU and the United Nations renewed their partnership to help them achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The partnership concerns five areas in particular, one of which includes “Promoting gender equality, including plans of action for women's and girls' empowerment at the country level.” The partnership emphasizes women’s empowerment in economic participation.

On 26 October 2018, the First Vice-President Frans Timmermans, Commissioner Marianne Thyssen and Commissioner Věra Jourová released a statement that urged the European Parliament and the Member States in the Council to push forward proposals such as the work-life balance legislation that had previously been tabled. This legislation intends to make paid parental leave a non-transferrable equal right and “increase the participation of women in the labour market.”

On 6 November 2018, the EU pledged EUR26 million at the Global Financing Facility replenishment event in Oslo, Norway. The Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica stated that the EUR26 million would help give “women, children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, better access to comprehensive maternal health services.”

---

On 10 December 2018, the EU Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society Mariya Gabriel launched an annual scoreboard called the Women in Digital scoreboard to “monitor women’s participation in the digital economy.” The scoreboard will assess women’s inclusion in digital jobs, careers and entrepreneurship based on 13 indicators.

The EU has partially complied with its commitment to support gender equality in labour market opportunities and to support gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work. While the EU has taken steps to increase women’s employment and educational participation in the digital sector, and to provide equal access to resources, the EU has not yet taken steps to increase gender equality in the distribution of unpaid care work.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Shamal Haider


20. Gender: Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Digital Contexts

“Mobilize the international community, including through working with] civil society [to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.”

Charlevoix Commitment to End Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Abuse and Harassment in Digital Contexts

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td>−1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>−0.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background

Looking at the inception of sexual and gender-based violence commitments, the G7 presidency in Japan began to highlight this issue. At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, women’s economic empowerment was a priority, emphasizing the following three areas: empowering women and girls, including through capacity-building; promoting the active role of women in fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM); and making concrete progress in the women, peace, and security agenda.2926

Occurring as part of Japan’s G7 summit cycle agenda, the G7 Forum for Dialogue with Women and the World Assembly for Women (WAW!), informed the leaders’ commitments to women’s equal rights, full and effective participation, equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunities for leadership, while calling for active engagement of the private sector, including through our efforts to promote the Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs) of UN Women.2927 This summit also acknowledged the UN Sustainable Development Goals2928 and called all states to support full implementation of the UN secretary general’s zero tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and of the UN Security Council resolution 2272.2929

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G7 members pledged in the Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy document to “work to support additional concerted efforts to stop sexual exploitation

and gender-based violence.” This was the first mention in the G7 of sexual and gender-based violence specifically.

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the G7 members in the Leaders Declaration agreed they “will promote gender equality and women’s empowerment as a principle in our development cooperation through mainstreaming and specific actions.” This is a continuation of 2007 and notes how this cooperation is key for the industry.

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G7 members agreed in the Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future to “promote gender equality as a key issue for aid effectiveness and to reduce poverty.” This again reaffirms the necessity for greater gender equality but is lacking the specificity of sexual and gender-based violence and its link to emerging economic challenges.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, gender inequality was addressed at the end of the Leaders communique and still phrasing women’s issues as human rights, committing to the protection and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including religious freedom, for all persons. While gender equality, the end to discrimination and violence against women and girls, forced marriage and their economic empowerment was mentioned, was promoted in the communique, no commitment was made by the Leaders to take action.

The 2015 Elmau Summit is where G7 members first linked gender-inequality to economic impact in their commitments to address women’s economic empowerment and the specific needs of female entrepreneurs. At a time when technology affects every aspect of the economy, improving the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence has the potential to lower fear and allow more women and girls to feel comfortable enough to meaningfully participate in the global economy.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, leaders adopted the G7 Roadmap for a Gender-responsive Economic Environment, committed to advancing gender equality under three main pillars: Increasing women’s participation and leadership at all levels of decision-making; 2) Increasing women’s access to good quality jobs, and 3) Eliminating violence against women and girls. G7 members also produced the Charlevoix Commitment to End Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Abuse and Harassment in Digital Contexts. Here G7 members reaffirmed their commitment to eliminating sexual and gender-based violence in all its forms with the intention of providing an environment that allows active participation in the economy and society.


25 February 2019
423
The Charlevoix Commitment to End Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Abuse and Harassment in Digital Contexts is the first G7 document to address online gender-based violence. The document acknowledges the potential that technology has to eradicate gender inequality but is a response to the sexual and gender-based violence, abuse, cyber-bullying and harassment girls and women experience using it.2938

Commitment Features

The G7 members committed to “mobilize the international community, including through working with] civil society [to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.”

This commitment has one instrument and two welfare targets, which can be broken down further. The instrument is “to mobilize the international community, including through working with civil society to develop strategies” in order to achieve the welfare targets of 1) improving prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts; and 2) learning lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

“Mobilize the international community” refers to actors outside of the G7 and specifically civil society. To mobilize means “to assemble or make ready.” Civil society includes nongovernmental organizations, academia, and religious communities but excludes the private sector.2939 The international community is defined as “countries of the world considered or acting together as a group.

“To develop strategies” means to engage in a concerted effort through policy, summits, dialogues, bilateral meeting etc., for the G7 members to develop methods to improve prevention of and response to acts of sexual and gender-based abuse. These actions should not be solely limited to women and should be an act of equality that includes all gender-based violence.

In order to be found in full compliance, the welfare target must be fulfilled. The first welfare target states that the strategies should be developed “to improve the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts.” To improve is defined as “to make or become better” or “produce something better than” (as improve upon).2940 Prevention is defined as “the act of stopping something from happening or arising.” Response is “something constituting a reply or a reaction,” such as a reaction to sexual and gender violence through policy, programs, special action etc.

The actions of sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts can be understood collectively, in the context of this commitment, through the definition of gender-based violence. Gender-based violence is defined as “violence perpetrated against someone based on their gender expression, gender identity or perceived gender.”2941 This type of violence

affects women and girls while most often impacting members of the LGBTQI2S+ community. However, it is noted that the G7 refers to gender as a binary, male-female, concept, and has not acknowledged the LGBTQI2S+ community.

In a digital context, technology-facilitated violence includes, but is not limited to: cyberstalking, non-consensual sharing or distribution of intimate photos and videos ("revenge porn"), harassment, hacking, denial-of-service attacks, the use of gender-based slurs, the publication of private and identifiable personal information ("doxing"), impersonation, extortion, rape and death threats, electronically enabled trafficking, and sexual exploitation or luring of minors.

The second welfare target on “learn[ing] lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges” can include meeting with the private sector, including those that own and operate the technologies facilitating violence against women and girls to determine solutions in the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based abuse and greater cyber-security.

Full compliance is achieved when a G7 member fully mobilized the international community, including civil society [so should mobilize civil society specifically for full compliance as its highlighted in the commitment] to develop strategies regarding gender-based violence online. The G7 member addressed all of one welfare target or most of both welfare targets.

Partial compliance is earned when the G7 members fulfill either fully mobilizing the international community, including the civil society to develop strategies OR the member addressed ALL of one welfare target OR most of both. Non-compliance occurs when the member did not mobilize the international community to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>G7 member DID NOT fully mobilize the international community, including civil society to develop strategies regarding gender-based violence online NOR did the member address all of one welfare target or most of both welfare targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member EITHER 1) fully mobilize the international community, including civil society to develop strategies regarding gender-based violence online OR 2) did the member address all of one welfare target OR 3) most of both welfare targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member fully mobilize the international community, including civil society to develop strategies regarding gender-based violence online AND address all of one welfare target or most of both welfare targets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize the international community including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to

---


sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

On 2 July 2018, Canada led the Human Rights Council into adopting the “Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Women and Girls in Digital Contexts” Resolution. The Canadian-led Resolution also condemned “the dissemination of content that promotes and reinforces violence against women and girls, which can result in the perpetual revictimization and re-traumatization of women and girls, given that a permanent digital record is created by content shared in digital contexts.” The resolution called on states to encourage digital technology companies to adopt policies “with a view to eliminating violence against women and girls, and to refrain from presenting women and girls as inferior beings and exploiting them as sexual objects and commodities, thereby empowering women and girls as key actors and contributors to and beneficiaries of sustainable development.”

On 3 July 2018, Canada introduced the Playbook for Gender Equality in the Digital Age. The playbook introduces a framework to counteract gender-based violence in a digital context through improving access and digital education. It also states the Canadian government’s objective of overcoming “sexist, patriarchal and discriminatory practices and deconstruct social and institutional barriers.” The playbook reflects discussions held at an online hate workshop in Ottawa, Canada and the Internet Governance Forum in Geneva.

On 25 November 2018, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued a statement on International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. In it, Trudeau addressed the “need to change the culture that allows discrimination, harassment, and violence against women to continue in our communities,” referencing Canada’s actions at the United Nations and G7 summit to combat sexual and gender-based violence in digital contexts.

On 3 December 2018, Canada announced up to CAD50 million in funding for programs to support survivors of gender-based violence, including those addressing violence in the digital context.

---


On 10 December 2018, the Ministry of Status of Women unveiled the Gender-Based Violence Knowledge Centre at an event held at Western University’s Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women and Children. The centre will coordinate federal actions under the three pillars of Canada’s first-ever federal Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence: prevention, support for survivors and their families, and the promotion of responsive legal and justice systems.

Canada has fully mobilized the international community, including civil society to develop strategies regarding gender-based violence online in the creation of the Playbook, addressing most of both welfare targets.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Justin Douglas and Sarah Mariani

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize the international community including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

On 5 July 2018, France voted for the Canada-led resolution on the “promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.” The resolution recognizes that violence against women and girls includes those which happen “in digital contexts.” It also recognizes “the multi-jurisdictional and transnational nature of violence against women and girls in digital contexts” and calls for “active cooperation among different actors, including States and their law enforcement and judicial authorities, and private actors with regards to detecting crimes, reporting them to competent authorities for investigation, safeguarding electronic evidence of crimes and handing the evidence over to those authorities in a timely manner.”


On 1 August 2018, France adopted new legislation regarding sexual violence, which “expands the criminal definition of child rape and outlaws sex harassment.”\textsuperscript{2958} It classifies any sexual act by an adult with a child younger than 15 years of age as a sexual offence under the reason of “abuse of vulnerability.”\textsuperscript{2959} The bill newly outlaws cyberstalking and taking pictures or videos under someone’s clothes without consent, making it “punishable by up to one year in prison with a fine of EUR15,000 or USD17,533.”\textsuperscript{2960}

On 13 September 2018, France launched the “Group of Friends” alongside Kenya and Israel to eliminate sexual harassment.\textsuperscript{2961} It is to serve as a platform for exchanges of ideas, initiatives, and best practices; these include “national frameworks, UN initiatives, and processes, but also about civil society initiatives and mechanisms created by private companies in particular who are also working as we speak on these issues.”\textsuperscript{2962}

From 12 to 14 November 2018, France hosted “the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum”\textsuperscript{2963} alongside the Paris Peace Forum, which brought together “representatives from governments, the technical community, business, and civil society to discuss amplifying digital cooperation.”\textsuperscript{2964} The forum took the title “Internet of Trust.”\textsuperscript{2965} The forum called for a structured “public-private sector models”\textsuperscript{2966} and “multi-stakeholder cooperation”\textsuperscript{2967} to address the issue of “gender inequality”\textsuperscript{2968} and “online risks.”\textsuperscript{2969} It also highlighted the need “to deepen understanding
of emerging issues such as dataveillance, and algorithmic decision-making, and their influence in cyberspace through a gender and sexuality lens.\textsuperscript{2970}

On 20 November 2018, France and the Netherlands, mobilized the international community to produce “the first UN General Assembly resolution aimed at eliminating sexual harassment worldwide.”\textsuperscript{2971} The resolution “urges states to condemn violence against women and girls, and address structural and underlying causes of sexual harassment, notably by modifying social and cultural patterns.”\textsuperscript{2972}

On 27 November 2018, French Prime Minister Edouard Philippe announced the launching of an online platform for reporting gender-based and sexual violence that allows “victims or witnesses of sexist violence to share information with authorities via their computers or mobile devices.”\textsuperscript{2973} This move allows better response and prevention of gender-based violence, including those within the digital context.

France has mobilized the international community, including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts. It has learned lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges and supported internationally-led resolutions on the issue.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Priscilla Layarda}

**Germany: −1**

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to mobilize the international community including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

On 21 June 2018, the German parliament introduced a new law allowing the government to hack into encrypted messaging services, including WhatsApp and Facebook.\textsuperscript{2974} The law allows investigators to monitor messages in real time, and conduct remote searches on suspects’ devices by reading the messages before they are encrypted.\textsuperscript{2975}


On 5 July 2018, Germany voted for the Canada-led resolution on the “promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.” The resolution recognizes that violence against women and girls includes those which happen “in digital contexts.”

It also recognizes the multi-jurisdictional and transnational nature of violence against women and girls in digital contexts and calls for active cooperation among different actors. This includes states and their law enforcement or judicial authorities, private actors with regards to detecting crimes and reporting them to competent authorities for investigation, safeguarding electronic evidence of crimes and handing the evidence over to those authorities in a timely manner.

On 22 August 2018, the Digital Council, created by Chancellor Angela Merkel convened for the first time to “advise the German government on the important matter of digitalization.” Members join together from the public sector, private sector, and academia as experts in a range of relevant disciplines physics, artificial intelligence, law, digital technologies, political sciences, public policy, and social data revolution.

Germany has taken some actions relevant to addressing the challenges of digitalization but has failed to improve the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and threat of violence in the digital context.

Thus, Germany receives a score of −1.

*Analyst: Priscilla Layarda*

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize the international community including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

On 25 July 2018, Italy took part in a project funded by the European Union titled “enhancing the quality and effectiveness of the Vocational Education and Training (VET) system” for the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova. The project sought to ”contribute to the upgrade of the education system in Moldova in line with EU and Bologna process best practices and quality education principles.” As such, the project’s intent to “advance gender equality,” as well as,
“reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex” were evaluated to maintain EU standards and the national legislation on Equal Opportunities between Women and Men.2982

On 26 September 2018, the Italian Development Cooperation Agency made a contribution of EUR1 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.2983 The contribution is intended to ensure Palestinian minors sheltered in Syria access to education through the provision of psycho-social support and the training of teachers and parents on issues of gender violence.2984

On 25 November 2018, Italy, alongside other international actors including the United Nation and EU took on an active role in ending gender-based violence in Uganda by releasing a statement on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.2985 Domenico Fornaro, the Ambassador of Italy to Uganda, was amongst speakers that recognized the need of a collective effort by “governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and the media”2986 in responding to gender-based violence. As such, Italy has implemented its commitment by “supporting programmes and campaigns to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls across Uganda.”2987

Italy has engaged with the international community to improve the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and threat of violence through increased education. However, Italy has failed to seek out and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration, including civil-society on emerging digital challenges.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Sakithyan Logabalendran

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment mobilize the international community including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

On 19 June 2018, Japan, the European Union, and the United Nations Information Centre, organized a seminar on “eliminating violence against women and girls at home and abroad” in Minami-Azabu, Tokyo.2988 “Eliminating violence against women and girls, at home and abroad” was

---

organized during the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Japanese government officials, including Minister of Justice for the Government of Japan Yoko Kamikawa, and Director of the Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kyoko Hokugo, attended this seminar. The seminar took place on the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict and covered both international and domestic aspects of violence against women and girls from global, Japanese and European perspectives.

From 18 June 2018 to 6 July 2018, Japan attended the Human Rights Council’s 38th United Nations General Assembly as a member-state. Japan commented in the panel discussion on violence against women and girls held during the full-day discussion on women’s human rights. Japan confirmed the importance of a human rights perspective on the issue of digitally-mediated gender-based violence noted in the draft resolution by the Human Rights Council. During this panel discussion, Japan acknowledged the potential for digital technologies to empower women and girls to exercise their human rights, but also the risk of digital technologies serving as a platform for women and girls to experience violence and abuse.

On 5 July 2018, Japan commented on the “Accelerating Efforts to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls: Preventing and Responding to Violence against Women and Girls in Digital Contexts” resolution. Japan reaffirmed its strong commitment to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, including digitally-mediated forms of gender-based violence. At this panel discussion, Japan also called on businesses to utilize the power of digital platforms to advance

---

human rights, including preventing gender-based violence through digital technologies.\textsuperscript{2997} Japan also mobilized the international community to take action on the prevention of digitally-mediated gender-based violence by inviting all countries to support this draft resolution.\textsuperscript{2998}

On 12 July 2018, Senior Advisor and Director of Center for Science Information Analysis, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Yuichiro Anzai attended the High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation, established by United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.\textsuperscript{2999} The Japan Society for the Promotion of Science is an administrative institution subsidized by the Government of Japan. The purpose of this panel is to advance proposals that account for relevant human rights norms and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals by ensuring a safe and inclusive digital future for all individuals, especially the most vulnerable members of society, including women and girls. A report on digital cooperation was generated by the end of the panel.\textsuperscript{3000}

On 1 September 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and his government published an update on “Abenomics,” a comprehensive policy package to improve and benefit all aspects of the Japanese economy, including people, companies, investors, and the country as a whole.\textsuperscript{3001} The first key solution stated in the Abenomics policy is “Productive Individuals and Society.”\textsuperscript{3002} As part of this solution, the Abenomics policy stated that the elimination of all forms of violence against women, including cyberstalking, sexual harassment and electronically enabled human trafficking, as well as spousal violence, sex crimes, and prostitution, were made key priorities for the Japanese government.\textsuperscript{3003}

On 18 September 2018, Japan participated in the general debate on human rights situations that required the Human Rights Council’s attention.\textsuperscript{3004} During this debate, concerns about the abuse of social media, including its potential to fuel violence against women were discussed.\textsuperscript{3005}

On 18 September 2018, the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development-Forum Asia, an organization that Japan is an active member of, also attended and actively spoke during the debate on


human rights situations that required the Human Rights Council’s attention.\textsuperscript{3006} The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development-Forum Asia holds the East-Asia and programme for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which actively supports member organizations’ national governments by regularly holding national and regional consultations between civil society organizations and its representatives on promoting and protecting women’s rights.\textsuperscript{3007}

Japan has made significant progress in mobilizing the international community, including civil society, by developing policies, organizing and attending seminars on eliminating gender-based violence. However, Japan has not yet made any notable efforts to learn from industry-government collaborations on emerging digital challenges.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Vicky Vuong}

**United Kingdom: −1**

The United Kingdom has failed to comply with its commitment to mobilize the international community including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

On 5 July 2018, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland voted for Canadian-led Resolution 38/5 on violence against women and girls in digital contexts at the United Nations Human Rights Council 38th session.\textsuperscript{3008}

On 21 June 2018, the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain participated in the United Nations Human Rights Council Panel Discussion on online violence against women.\textsuperscript{3009} The commission called on the Government of the United Kingdom to conduct a full-scale review of hate crime offenses and to criminalize digital abuse and harassment, which often targets women.\textsuperscript{3010} The


commission, along with other civil society organizations, called for gender-responsive digital literacy to be incorporated into the UK’s education curriculum.³⁰¹

On 16 July 2018, the Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS) civil society network, composed of 17 non-governmental organizations and experts in the fields of development, human rights and peacebuilding, undertook a six-month check-in review of the UK Government’s fourth National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, 2018-2022 — released in January 2018.³⁰¹² GAPS noted the encouraging cross-government and consultative approach of the National Action Plan,³⁰¹³ They also noted that they will continue to work with the UK Government to strengthen its focus on the prevention of gender-based violence by adopting more comprehensive approaches to violence prevention.³⁰¹⁴

On 26 July 2018, the Government of the United Kingdom established a UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS), to improve the online safety of UK citizens, particularly in reference to groups who are often targets of online harassment and violence.³⁰¹⁵ The UKCIS is an expansion of the current UK Council for Child Internet Safety. The government opened the application for UKCIS Executive Board Appointment on this date, noting that they hope to bring in the experienced and committed industry and non-profit organizations and/or individuals to help with digital safety; the closing date for Executive Board Appointments was 3 September 2018.³⁰¹⁶ The government noted that UKCIS will bring together a partnership of more than 2000 organisations representing government, regulators, industry, law enforcement, academia, and charities.³⁰¹⁷ Priority areas of focus include cyberbullying and sexual exploitation; violence against women and girls; hate crime and hate speech; forms of discrimination against groups protected under the Equality Act.³⁰¹⁸

On 9 August 2018, the UK released its Civil Society Strategy, which outlines how the government can collaborate with civil society partners in order to build a sustainable society — socially, economically and environmentally.³⁰¹⁹ The government called on organizational and business partners to develop innovative approaches to ensuring online safety and digital inclusion of its citizens.³⁰²⁰

---

On 29 August 2018, the UK government’s Home Secretary, Sajid Javid, attended the two-day Five Country Ministerial meeting with counterparts from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States. At this meeting, the five nations jointly released a statement outlining the expectations of the digital industry in identifying, countering and removing illicit and illegal content related to child abuse and terrorism.\textsuperscript{3021}

On 30 August 2018, the UK government announced a new UK-Kenya Security Compact to reduce online child exploitation. The UK government has committed funding to build a new cyber centre in Nairobi to enable Kenyan authorities to access data on abuse provided by U.S. tech companies. The centre will allow Kenyan police to identify victims, investigate abuse and prosecute perpetrators.\textsuperscript{3022}

On 17 September 2018, UK Home Secretary, Sajid Javid, announced the Government’s commitment to ensuring the safety of children online. Javid called on a collaborative approach with tech companies to address child exploitation online. He noted that the Government plans to establish a working group with tech businesses and the advertising industry as the first step to responding and preventing further online child exploitation. He stated that the Government has already established a partnership with Microsoft and that they will jointly be holding a forum with U.S. industry experts in November to develop tools to address online child grooming. These tools will then be offered to other companies for free. Home Secretary Javid also announced that the Government will be investing an extra GBP21 million over the next 18 months towards law enforcement agencies to address child exploitation and violence online.\textsuperscript{3023} He also announced the Government’s commitment to providing a further GBP2.6 million to collaborate with child protection organizations in order to better understand offender behaviour as a means of prevention.\textsuperscript{3024}

On 11 October 2018, the Women and Equalities Committee in the House of Commons released the report “Sexual Harassment of Women and Girls in Public Places.”\textsuperscript{3025} The report called on the Government of the UK to acknowledge online spaces as being public places where women and girls experience sexual harassment.\textsuperscript{3026} The report stated that the government of the UK should include actionable approaches to mitigate online sexual harassment of women and girls in its forthcoming Internet Safety Strategy, which is set to be finalized by the end of 2018.\textsuperscript{3027}

The United Kingdom has demonstrated a commitment to fostering awareness of violence in digital contexts, particularly in relation to children and youth. The government also appears eager to work with both domestic and international civil society organizations to address and prevent online violence. The UK has not, however, mobilized the international community to develop strategies to improve the prevention of and response to gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of


violence in digital contexts. It has yet to apply lessons learned from engaging with industry-government partnerships on emerging digital challenges.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of $-1$.

*Analyst: Nicole Winger*

**United States: $-1$**

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to mobilize the international community including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

On 19 June 2018, United States Ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley announced that the United States is pulling out of the Human Rights Council due to anti-Israeli bias and lack of punishment for human rights abusers.\(^{3028}\) The global body addresses numerous human rights violations including violence against women.\(^{3029}\)

On 26 July 2018, Bill H.R. 6545, The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 1994 was introduced to Congress.\(^{3030}\) The proposed bill revises previous iterations of the 1994 bill to include definitions of technological abuse and digital services, to expand the definition of domestic violence to consider technological abuse, and to generally incorporate the concept of sexual violence in digital contexts.\(^{3031}\) Additionally, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 1994 Amends Section 304 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 to extend the use of grant funds to combat violent crimes on campuses to include prevention and education programming regarding technological abuse. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2018 is currently under review by Congress.\(^{3032}\) The new bill would increase the Violence Against Women Act appropriations by approximately 50 percent.\(^{3033}\) President Trump has extended the reauthorization deadline of the Violence Against Women Act under the stopgap spending bill to 7 December 2018.\(^{3034}\)

The United States did not mobilize the international community or develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

Thus, the United States receives a score of $-1$.

*Analyst: Alexandra Harvey*

---


European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize the international community including through working with civil society to develop strategies to improve prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts and learn lessons from current models of industry-government collaboration on emerging digital challenges.

On 19 June 2018, the European Commission organized the “Digital4Her” conference, where measures were launched to make the digital sector more accessible to women. One of such measures was the strategy for “Women in Digital.” This strategy includes a declaration that encourages companies to adopt a hands-on approach in closing the digital gender divide in skills, inception of technologies and access to career opportunities. Twenty information technology companies co-signed the declaration, committing to provide an inclusive and gender-balanced work culture and environment. The declaration is open to CEOs of interested companies for online signature at any time.

On 16 August 2018, the European Parliament published a study on cyber violence and online hate speech against women. This study assesses the root causes and impact of online violence on women by analysing and mapping the prevalence of victims and perpetrators. The document ends with an outline of the existing legal framework and recommendations for action within the EU remit.

On 6 September 2018, Digital Economy and Society Commissioner, Mariya Gabriel, announced the “Back2School” campaign, under the umbrella of the “#SaferInternet4EU campaign.” The “Back2School” campaign aims to make children, parents, and teachers more aware of opportunities and potential risks of the digital landscape by fostering awareness of online safety, media literacy and cyber hygiene. Topics of focus include cyberbullying, sexting, exposure to harmful or disturbing content, grooming, fake news and disinformation and privacy concerns in connected toys. This program operates through the EU’s Safer Internet Centres and under the Safer Internet Programme, both of which work in tandem to develop and disseminate preventive educational programming on the potential risks young people may encounter online.

On 11 October 2018, the European Institute for Gender Equality, an autonomous research body of the EU, released a report titled “Gender Equality and Youth: The Opportunities and Risks of
Digitalisation. The report was produced at the request of the Austrian Presidency. The report highlighted a number of policy recommendations including incorporating a gender perspective in the EU’s digital policies; collecting data in order to design gendered, digital policy measures and evaluate their effectiveness; and the legal recognition of cyberviolence as a form of gender-based violence and cybercrime by the EU. The report also called for supporting preventive efforts through law enforcement and awareness-raising campaigns.

On November 2018, the European Security and Defence College published a “Handbook on Cybersecurity,” where one chapter entitled “gender and cyberspace” addresses gender-related aspects, including sexual and gender-based violence in the digital domain. The handbook is distributed, read, and used both within and outside of the trainings in the European Security and Defence College.

On 25 November 2018, the Commission marked the “International day to end violence against women” and the United Nations’ “16 days of activism” through a dedicated statement and social media distribution of communication materials. The Commission also organized an event on 4 December 2018 to take stock of EU actions on violence against women and bring together relevant stakeholders.

The EU is addressing one of the two welfare targets through improving the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based abuse, harassment and the threat of violence in digital contexts. However, the EU has not yet fully mobilized the international community, including through working with civil society, to build such strategies.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Nicole Winger

---


