



2021 G7 Cornwall Summit Final Compliance Report

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

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

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Research Team	4
Compliance Directors	4
Lead Analysts	4
Compliance Analysts	4
Summary	6
The Final Compliance Score.....	6
Compliance by Member	6
Compliance by Commitment.....	6
The Compliance Gap Between Members.....	6
Future Research and Reports.....	7
Table A: 2021 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment	8
Table B: 2021 G7 Cornwall Final Compliance Scores.....	10
Table C: 2021 G7 Cornwall Final Compliance Scores by Member.....	11
Table D: 2021 G7 Cornwall Final Compliance Scores by Commitment.....	12
1. Health: Vaccines	13
2. Health: Vaccine Equity.....	65
3. Health: Disease Prevention.....	77
4. Health: Indirect Impacts of COVID-19.....	115
5. Climate Change: Zero Emission Vehicles	158
6. Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use	184
7. Environment: Crime and Corruption	229
8. Environment: Halting and Reversing Biodiversity Loss	247
9. Environment: Marine Health and Litter.....	283
10. Energy: Renewables	316
11. Energy: Coal.....	346
12. Trade: Free Trade.....	382
13. Gender: Education Equality	417
14. Democracy: China.....	440
15. Regional Security: Addressing Instability	465
16. Development: Sustainable Growth in Africa.....	527
17. Infrastructure: Build Back Better.....	555
18. Human Rights: Forced Labour	583
19. Digital Economy: Open Internet.....	608
20. Macroeconomics: Strong, Resilient, Sustainable, Balanced and Inclusive Growth	633
21. International Cooperation: Research Transparency	739
22. International Cooperation: Research and Knowledge Sharing.....	764

5. Climate Change: Zero Emission Vehicles

“We commit to accelerate the transition away from new sales of diesel and petrol cars to promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.”

Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average		+0.75 (88%)	

Background

Climate change is an existential threat requiring an immediate, strong and global response. Action on climate change has been slow and troubled. The occasional successful multilateral action, such as the Montréal Protocol, which resulted in a 99 per cent reduction in ozone-reducing chlorofluorocarbons, is counterbalanced by failures like the Kyoto Protocol, which aimed for a 5 per cent reduction in carbon emissions but saw a 58 per cent increase instead.⁹⁴¹ Ratified in 2016, the Paris Agreement is the latest in international treaty-making on climate change.⁹⁴² It aims to limit global temperature increase to 2°C with an ideal target of limiting it to 1.5°C. Essential to this plan is the reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, a greenhouse gas that was not under the purview of the Montreal Protocol.⁹⁴³ Reduction of CO₂ emissions is a goal that has been discussed on the international level since the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which entered into force in 1994.⁹⁴⁴ To reach the targets of the Paris Agreement, it is imperative that countries actively move towards net-zero emissions and this includes transitioning to green economies.⁹⁴⁵ Decarbonizing initiatives are major ways countries are transitioning to green economies and this includes measures to decarbonize all sectors of the economy as well as foster greener consumer consumption habits.⁹⁴⁶

⁹⁴¹ Kyoto climate change treaty sputters to a sorry end, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Toronto) 31 December 2012. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/kyoto-climate-change-treaty-sputters-to-a-sorry-end-1.1184986>; Montreal Protocol: Successful Ozone and Climate Agreement Turns 30, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Winnipeg) 19 September 2017. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/montreal-protocol-successful-ozone-and-climate-agreement-turns-30/>

⁹⁴² The Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement>

⁹⁴³ United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change, United Nations (New York) 9 May 1992. Access Date: 26 September 2021. https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf

⁹⁴⁴ What is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change?, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-convention/what-is-the-united-nations-framework-convention-on-climate-change>

⁹⁴⁵ For a livable climate: Net-zero commitments must be backed by credible action, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 23 October 2021. <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/net-zero-coalition>

⁹⁴⁶ What is an "Inclusive Green Economy"?, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) n.d. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/green-economy/why-does-green-economy-matter/what-inclusive-green-economy>

The G7 has acknowledged the importance of developing clean technology to reduce pollution dating back to the 1979 Tokyo Summit.⁹⁴⁷ However, it was not until the 2021 Cornwall Summit that all G7 members agreed to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.⁹⁴⁸ With all G7 members now committed, the urgent and necessary transition towards clean technology and clean industry must be brought into greater focus.⁹⁴⁹

At the 1979 Tokyo Summit, the G7 first recognized the importance of developing clean technology, although their focus was on developing alternative sources of energy to make the world economy less susceptible to oil crises and on reducing pollution levels rather than specific low-carbon initiatives.⁹⁵⁰

At the 1987 Venice Summit, the G7 noted their intent to investigate strict environmental standards as possible incentives for innovation and the development of clean, low-resource technology.⁹⁵¹ They also announced their intent to look at the impact of strict environmental standards on promoting international trade in low-pollution products and other environmental protection technologies.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, the G7 acknowledged the importance of international cooperation to develop new technologies and methods to complement energy conservation in the reduction of carbon emissions.⁹⁵² The G7 supported accelerated scientific and economic research on potential response to climate change in developing and developed countries.

On 25 to 27 April 2003, the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting was held in Paris.⁹⁵³ The G7 Environment Ministers' recognized the need to stimulate research and development of clean energy technologies.

At the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 stated that its members would promote the innovation and market introduction of clean technologies and accelerate the development of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies including working with private industry to make fuel cell vehicles price competitive within two decades.⁹⁵⁴ This included developing codes and standards for next generation vehicles including low carbon and clean vehicles.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 committed to taking further action to promote innovation and accelerate the deployment of cleaner technologies with a focus on lower-emitting technologies.⁹⁵⁵ In line with this commitment, the G8 announced the Gleneagles Plan of Action which included a provision to encourage the development of cleaner, lower-emitting vehicles. They mentioned promoting the sale of cleaner vehicles and accelerating market development, reviewing existing standards and identifying best practices, encouraging cooperation on global research for cleaner gasoline and diesel vehicles as well as hybrid, biofuel and hydrogen-cell technologies.

⁹⁴⁷ G7 Tokyo Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html>

⁹⁴⁸ Secretary Granholm Announces G7 Initiative to Decarbonize Heavy Industry, United States Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 21 May 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/secretary-granholm-announces-g7-initiative-decarbonize-heavy-industry>

⁹⁴⁹ Climate & Energy Commitments to Action, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2021. Access Date: 23 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2021-g7-climate-energy-commitments-action.pdf>

⁹⁵⁰ Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Access Date: 15 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html>

⁹⁵¹ Venezia Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 1987. Access Date: 15 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1987venice/communique/index.html#environment>

⁹⁵² Houston Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 July 1990. Access Date: 15 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1990houston/declaration.html#environment>

⁹⁵³ G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting, Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 April 2003. Access Date: 15 October 2021. www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2003paris/env030427eng.pdf

⁹⁵⁴ Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: A G8 Action Plan, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Access Date: 15 October 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/sustainable_development_en.html

⁹⁵⁵ The Gleneagles Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 17 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/communique.pdf>

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 re-emphasized the need for cooperation on the development and commercialization of sustainable, less carbon intensive technology.⁹⁵⁶ The G8 committed to developing technology roadmaps to strengthen the role of advanced technology in addressing climate change. The G8 also discussed reducing emissions in the transportation sector and identified the development of innovative engines and alternative sources of fuel as key for vehicle emission reduction. This includes increasing the share of alternative fuels and energy carriers including hydrogen, electric and hybrid vehicles and included a commitment to monitor the implementation of the necessary measures and discuss progress at two-year intervals during the Environmentally Friendly Vehicles Conference.

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 recognized the importance of developing and deploying low-carbon technologies to meet the global emissions reduction target of 50 per cent by 2050.⁹⁵⁷ Towards this end, the G8 committed to increasing investment in technology research and development (R&D) as well as to promoting commercialization through direct government funding and fiscal measures to increase incentives for private sector investment.

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 reaffirmed the commitments made at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit to increase investment in technology R&D and committed to intensifying their efforts.⁹⁵⁸ There was agreement among the G8 to increase funding with a view towards doubling public investment in technology R&D by 2015.⁹⁵⁹

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 affirmed their commitment to build low carbon and climate resilient economies and called on the International Energy Agency (IEA) to develop an International Platform for low-carbon technologies for the purpose of accelerating their development and deployment.⁹⁶⁰

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 reaffirmed the important role that the development and deployment of innovative technologies plays in carrying out transformational and long-term measures to address climate change.⁹⁶¹ At the Environment Ministers' meeting, they emphasized that policy support is required for the diffusion of low-carbon technology and products in all countries. The G7 Environment Ministers' encouraged G7 partners and other governments to cooperate with each other, sharing good practices and lessons learnt from implementing market instruments and mechanisms to support the diffusion of low-carbon technologies and products.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, the G7 discussed the role of energy transitions in addressing climate change, including the importance of carbon pricing and the development of market based clean energy technologies.⁹⁶² In this context, all G7 members except the United States reaffirmed their commitment to reach a global carbon-neutral economy during the second half of the century.

⁹⁵⁶ Growth And Responsibility In The World Economy, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Access Date: 20 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.pdf>

⁹⁵⁷ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Access Date: 20 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

⁹⁵⁸ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership For A Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 20 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

⁹⁵⁹ Chair's Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 July 2009. Access Date: 20 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-summary.pdf>

⁹⁶⁰ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 July 2010. Access Date: 22 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#green>

⁹⁶¹ Communiqué: G7 Toyama Environment Ministers' Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 May 2016. Access Date: 22 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2016-environment.html>

⁹⁶² The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 22 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

Just prior to the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 members announced the G7 Industrial Decarbonisation Agenda (IDA).⁹⁶³ The goal of the G7's IDA is to “advance the G7's collective ambitions for net zero by coordinating efforts already underway across myriad engagements, both within G7 members and across multilateral organisations.”⁹⁶⁴ Part of the goal of the G7 IDA is to ensure collaboration and collective action in order to mitigate the “first mover” problem by sharing the risk entailed in early adoption of net-zero economic policies across all G7 economies.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 members committed to transitioning the sale of vehicles away from petrol and diesel towards zero emission vehicles (as well as the transportation industry more broadly in a separate commitment).⁹⁶⁵ Similar net-zero commitments were also outlined for energy (building on the 2017 Taormina Summit), industrial and innovation sectors. The G7 also agreed to develop the global green finance market to help reach net-zero through mobilising private sector investment.

The commitment that came out of the 2021 Cornwall Summit, to accelerate the transition to zero emission vehicles, presents an opportunity for G7 members to meet their Paris Agreement goals as well as reach net-zero by 2050.⁹⁶⁶ To illustrate the polluting impact of transportation in G7 countries, it accounts for about 29 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions in the United States, making it the country's largest source of emissions.⁹⁶⁷ Similarly, transportation is responsible for 30 per cent of the European Union's annual CO2 emissions with 72 per cent of that total coming from road transportation.⁹⁶⁸ This situation is largely mirrored worldwide (and not just in other G7 members like the United Kingdom) as transportation accounts for roughly a quarter of the world's greenhouse gas emissions with nearly three quarters of said emissions coming from road vehicles such as cars, motorcycles, trucks and buses.⁹⁶⁹ With such a high percentage of global emissions coming from transportation, and specifically road transportation, the proliferation of zero emission vehicles and the transition away from polluting vehicles has enormous potential in helping achieve international climate targets.

Commitment Features

On 13 June 2021, at the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders adopted the present commitment: “we commit to accelerate the transition away from new sales of diesel and petrol cars to promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.”⁹⁷⁰

⁹⁶³G7 Climate and Environment: Ministers' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2021. Access Date: 23 October 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2021-environment.html>; G7 Industrial Decarbonisation Agenda (IDA), Government of the United Kingdom (London) 7 June 2021. Access Date: 23 October 2021. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/996388/EPD3_G7_Industrial_Decarbonisation_Agenda.pdf

⁹⁶⁴ G7 Industrial Decarbonisation Agenda, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 7 June 2021. Access Date: 26 September 2021. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/996388/EPD3_G7_Industrial_Decarbonisation_Agenda.pdf

⁹⁶⁵ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communication.html>

⁹⁶⁶ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communication.html>

⁹⁶⁷ Carbon Pollution from Transportation, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) n.d. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <https://www.epa.gov/transportation-air-pollution-and-climate-change/carbon-pollution-transportation>

⁹⁶⁸ CO2 emissions from cars: facts and figures (infographics), European Parliament (Brussels) 22 March 2019. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20190313STO31218/co2-emissions-from-cars-facts-and-figures-infographics>

⁹⁶⁹ How our daily travel harms the planet, British Broadcasting Corporation (London) 17 March 2020. Access Date: 26 September 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200317-climate-change-cut-carbon-emissions-from-your-commute>

⁹⁷⁰ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communication.html>

“Commit” is understood to mean “to do or perform, to pledge or bind (a person or an organization) to a certain course or policy.”⁹⁷¹ This indicates a politically binding obligation meaning that it signifies a commitment and is a strong catalyst for compliance.

“Accelerate” is defined as “to bring [something] about at an earlier time” or “to hasten or progress the development of [something].”⁹⁷² This indicates that the commitment deals with some process that has already been started, which in this instance, is the transition away from polluting vehicles to zero emission vehicles.

“Transition” is defined as “a change or shift from one state, subject, place, etc. to another.”⁹⁷³ To transition away from new sales of diesel and petrol cars to zero emission vehicles then means to shift from polluting vehicles to non-polluting vehicles.

In the context of the commitment, “promote” means “to contribute to [the] growth or prosperity of [something], to help bring [it] into being.”⁹⁷⁴ What is being promoted is the “uptake” of zero emission vehicles where “uptake” is defined as: “the act of using, participating in, adopting, or taking advantage of an available product, service, opportunity, etc.”⁹⁷⁵ In this context then “uptake” refers to the increased usage or adoption of zero emission vehicle technology.

“Zero emission vehicles” are defined as: “vehicle[s] that [have] the potential to produce no tailpipe emissions.”⁹⁷⁶ These vehicles can still have internal combustion engines but must be able to operate without them, this includes hybrid vehicles, battery-electric vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. For the purpose of this commitment, zero emission vehicles should only refer to cars. While the Carbis Bay Communiqué identified a more expansive range of vehicles which were included under the concept of zero emission vehicles, including “buses, trains, shipping and aviation” vehicles, the scope of the commitment must be restricted to cars insofar as the commitment text mentions “accelerat[ing] the transition away from new sales of diesel and petrol cars” and thus any uptake in zero emission vehicles that results from such action should be considered to relate specifically to zero emission cars.⁹⁷⁷ The G7 speaks more broadly about decarbonising the transportation sector (including other forms of zero emission vehicles) in another commitment.

There are two components to this commitment that determine compliance. First, G7 members should take action to “accelerate the transition away from new sales of diesel and petrol cars” by actively disincentivizing the sale and use of petrol and diesel vehicles. This can be through measures like introducing carbon pricing on both consumers and businesses or banning the sale of petrol or diesel vehicles. Second, G7 members should take actions to “promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles” by incentivizing the sale and use of zero emission vehicles. This can be achieved through introducing instruments such as rebates or other tax incentives to consumers, funding and supporting improved charging station infrastructure and by providing funding and support to relevant private companies and initiatives. All of these examples constitute strong and concrete action towards complying with the commitment.

⁹⁷¹ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 25 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

⁹⁷² Accelerate, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/accelerate>

⁹⁷³ Transition, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/transition>

⁹⁷⁴ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 25 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

⁹⁷⁵ Uptake, Merriam-Webster (Springfield). Access Date: 25 September 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/uptake>

⁹⁷⁶ Zero-emission vehicles, Transport Canada (Ottawa). Access Date: 25 September 2021. <https://tc.canada.ca/en/road-transportation/innovative-technologies/zero-emission-vehicles>

⁹⁷⁷ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 25 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html>

Examples of weaker actions towards fulfilling the commitment components include: verbal reaffirmation of the commitment, making public statements supporting the utilization of zero-emissions vehicles or attendance at meetings or conferences.

To achieve full compliance, or a score of +1, G7 members must take strong and concrete action in both commitment components (accelerating the transition away from new sales of diesel and petrol cars and promoting the uptake of zero emission vehicles). Concrete actions include policy implementation, the creation or modification of laws, the creation or implementation of projects and initiatives, as well as the provision of funding.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong and concrete action in only one of the two commitment components (either accelerating the transition away from new sales of diesel and petrol cars or promoting the uptake of zero emission vehicles). If a G7 member takes only weak actions in both commitment components, such as attending relevant meetings or conferences, they will also be in partial compliance.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken no action in either of the two commitment components. If a G7 member only takes weak actions in one commitment component, this will also be non-compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has NOT taken strong and concrete action to disincentivize the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles NOR promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.
0	The G7 member has taken strong and concrete action in one of the two constituent features EITHER disincentivizing the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles OR promoting the uptake of zero emission vehicles OR some of both.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong and concrete action in BOTH of the constituent features, acting to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles AND promoting the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

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Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 23 June 2021, Member of Parliament Ken Hardie, speaking on behalf of the Minister of Natural Resources Seamus O'Regan Jr., announced a CAD1.1 million investment for 22 electric vehicle fast chargers in Fortis, British Columbia.⁹⁷⁸ This investment will improve access to driving and charging zero emissions vehicles in British Columbia and receives funding from Natural Resources Canada's Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program towards the target of having all new passenger vehicles sold in Canada be zero-emission vehicles by 2035.

On 29 June 2021, the Minister of Transport Omar Alghabra, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Jonathan Wilkinson and the Minister of Canadian Heritage Steven Guilbeault, announced that the Government of Canada is setting an accelerated mandatory target for all new light-duty cars and passenger

⁹⁷⁸ Canada Invests in 22 New Fast-Chargers in British Columbia, Natural Resources Canada (Surrey) 23 June 2021. Access Date: 24 November 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/06/canada-invests-in-22-new-fast-chargers-in-british-columbia.html>

trucks sales to be zero-emission by 2035.⁹⁷⁹ This new accelerated target improves on Canada's previous goal of 100 percent sales by 2040 and indicates Canada's commitment to accelerating and promoting the uptake of zero-emission vehicles.

On 29 July 2021, Member of Parliament Ryan Turnbull, speaking on behalf of Minister O'Regan, announced a CAD50,000 investment to Oshawa Power.⁹⁸⁰ The investment will go towards a zero-emissions vehicles virtual showroom which has the purpose of raising awareness, education and uptake of zero emissions vehicles and their role in a clean energy future. This investment is conducive to Canada's goal of 100 per cent zero-emissions light duty vehicle sales by 2035.

On 29 July 2021, Member of Parliament Nathaniel Erskine-Smith, speaking on behalf of Minister O'Regan, announced a CAD12.7 million investment in clean energy technology in order to promote zero emissions vehicles.⁹⁸¹ The funds directed towards light duty vehicle research and infrastructure include CAD2 million to the Opus One Solution, CAD1.32 million to Geotab Inc. and CAD635,000 to Blackstone Energy Services.

On 30 July 2021, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD32 million to install 853 electric vehicle chargers across Canada as part of #EVWeekinCanada.⁹⁸² The investments include CAD200,000 to install 40 electric vehicle (EV) chargers in Hamilton, over CAD800,000 to install 170 EV chargers in British Columbia, CAD830,000 to install 166 EV chargers in British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta, CAD350,000 to install seven EV chargers in Ontario, CAD310,000 in funding to install 44 EV chargers in Calgary and Edmonton, over CAD1.2 million to install 98 EV chargers across British Columbia, CAD50,000 to install one EV charger in Ottawa, CAD9.4 million to install 98 EV fast chargers in Quebec, over CAD2.6 million to install 79 EV chargers across British Columbia, CAD2.3 million to install 36 EV chargers across Ontario and CAD100,000 to install two EV fast chargers in Hamilton. This investment contributes to Canada's goal for reaching 100 per cent zero-emissions light duty vehicles sales by 2035.

On 11 August 2021, the Government of Canada announced a CAD5 million investment into FedDev Ontario in the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association (APMA).⁹⁸³ The investment is in support of Project Arrow; a Canadian-made zero emissions concept vehicle. APMA will utilize its connections in the automotive manufacturing industry to develop Project Arrow by designing and engineering a zero-emissions concept car. This project will aid the transformation of Canada's automotive sector from traditional fuel vehicle development to zero-emission vehicle development and it will help to create a robust electric vehicle supply chain in Canada, increasing Canada's domestic electric vehicle development capacity.

⁹⁷⁹ Building a green economy: Government of Canada to require 100% of car and passenger truck sales be zero-emission by 2035 in Canada, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 29 June 2021. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/transport-canada/news/2021/06/building-a-green-economy-government-of-canada-to-require-100-of-car-and-passenger-truck-sales-be-zero-emission-by-2035-in-canada.html>

⁹⁸⁰ Canada Invests in Dynamic Electric Vehicle Showroom, Natural Resources Canada (Oshawa) 29 July 2021. Access Date: 24 November 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/07/canada-invests-in-dynamic-electric-vehicle-showroom.html>

⁹⁸¹ Canada Invests in Clean Technologies for Electric Vehicles, Natural Resources Canada, Natural Resources Canada (Toronto) 29 July 2021. Access Date: 25 November 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/07/canada-invests-in-clean-technologies-for-electric-vehicles.html>

⁹⁸² #EVWeekinCanada Highlights Zero-Emission Vehicle Investments Across the Country, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 30 July 2021. Access Date: 25 November 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/07/evweekincanada-highlights-zero-emission-vehicle-investments-across-the-country.html>

⁹⁸³ Government of Canada invests in first made-in-Canada electric vehicle, Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (Windsor) 11 August 2021. Access Date: 25 November 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/economic-development-southern-ontario/news/2021/08/government-of-canada-invests-in-first-made-in-canada-electric-vehicle0.html>

On 10 November 2021, Minister Alghabra participated in the first Transport Day at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow, Scotland.⁹⁸⁴ He made a keynote address in which participants shared their best practices for promoting the transition into zero emissions vehicles. Canada also signed a declaration to accelerate the reduction of carbon pollution from light duty vehicles. Signing the ZEV Declaration indicates Canada's intention to accelerate the transition to zero emission cars and vans.

On 30 November 2021, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne announced an investment of CAD3.2 million in One Silicon Chip Photonics through Sustainable Development Technology Canada.⁹⁸⁵ The investment will be used to develop lighter, lower-cost inertial navigation sensors for the next generation of autonomous vehicles and will also involve the designing of an inertial measurement unit that will improve the precise navigation of a moving object, thereby advancing the safety and accuracy of self-driving vehicles. This investment is conducive to making EV more accessible to Canadians through improvements in technology and safety.

On 30 November 2021, Minister of Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson announced an investment of over CAD289,000 for 44 electric vehicle charges for Dufferin County.⁹⁸⁶ This investment is funded through the Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program and is conducive to Canada's goal of making zero-emissions vehicles more accessible to Canadians.

On 16 December 2021, Minister Wilkinson announced an investment of over CAD730,000 to install 438 electric vehicle chargers in residential buildings in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Alberta.⁹⁸⁷ This investment encourages the promotions of zero emissions vehicles and makes charging such vehicles more accessible for Canadians. The investment is funded through the Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program and supports Canada's commitment to sell only zero emission vehicles by 2035.

On 17 December 2021, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault launched consultations to accelerate Canada's mission of increasing the utilization of zero emissions light duty vehicles.⁹⁸⁸ This action is being taken to support Canada's commitment to mandate that all light-duty vehicles sold will be zero emission by 2035. Consultations by the Canadian government to the public and stakeholders include questions regarding Canada's approach for achieving their previously mentioned goal, additional interim targets for Canada to achieve, the design of zero emissions vehicles, potential issues that may arise from the adoption of zero emissions vehicles and how to address them and challenges to the electricity grid due to the zero emissions vehicles sales targets. These consultations ultimately demonstrate Canada's desire to accelerate their commitment to sell zero emissions vehicles only by 2035.

⁹⁸⁴ Minister of Transport advances Canada's effort to fight climate change at COP26, Transport Canada (Glasgow) 10 November 2021. Access Date: 25 November 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/transport-canada/news/2021/11/minister-of-transport-advances-canadas-efforts-to-fight-climate-change-at-cop26.html>

⁹⁸⁵ Government of Canada backs emerging leader in silicon chip photonics that produces navigation sensors for self-driving vehicles, Government of Canada (Montréal) 30 November 2021. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2021/11/government-of-canada-backs-emerging-leader-in-silicon-chip-photonics-that-produces-navigation-sensors-for-self-driving-vehicles.html>

⁹⁸⁶ Electric Vehicle Chargers Coming to Dufferin County, Natural Resources Canada (Orangeville) 30 November 2021. Access Date: 15 January 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/11/electric-vehicle-chargers-coming-to-dufferin-county.html>

⁹⁸⁷ 438 Electric Vehicle Chargers Coming to Multi-Unit Residential Buildings Across Canada, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2021. Access Date: 6 January 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/12/438-electric-vehicle-chargers-coming-to-multi-unit-residential-buildings-across-canada.html>

⁹⁸⁸ Government launches consultations on commitment to require all new cars sold in Canada be zero emission by 2035, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 17 December 2021. Access Date: 6 January 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2021/12/government-launches-consultations-on-commitment-to-require-all-new-cars-sold-in-canada-be-zero-emission-by-2035.html>

On 17 December 2021, a stakeholder engagement discussion revealed insight into federal strategy to transition the light duty vehicle sector to zero emissions.⁹⁸⁹ Such policy levers include awareness and training of decarbonization options, financial incentives to transition to low and zero emissions vehicles, developing the capacity to develop such zero emissions vehicles, building charging and refueling infrastructure, regulate light duty vehicles by abiding by North American greenhouse gas standards for vehicles and funding for research and development. The discussion also emphasizes a continued alignment with United States greenhouse gas standards for light-duty vehicles and Canada's goal of 100 per cent zero emission vehicles sales by 2035.

On 20 December 2021, Minister Wilkinson announced an investment of CAD110,000 to St. Lawrence College for the installation of 22 Level-2 EV chargers on its campuses in Cornwall, Brockville and Kingston.⁹⁹⁰ The project is funded through Natural Resources Canada's Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program and works towards ensuring that Canada meets its mandatory target that all passenger vehicles sold in Canada are zero emission by 2035.

On 5 January 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced an investment of CAD1.2 million to Nova Scotia's Clean Foundation for the purpose of installing up to 250 Level-2 EV chargers throughout the province.⁹⁹¹ The project will install EV chargers in public places, multi-unit residential buildings, on streets and at select workplaces based on demand. The project is funded through Natural Resources Canada's Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program and is conducive to Canada's commitment to increase the uptake and accessibility of electric vehicles.

On 13 January 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Disability Inclusion and Member of Parliament Irek Kusmierczyk, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced CAD2 million in funding to Essex Powerlines Corporation for the purpose of supporting the installation of up to 300 EV chargers throughout Windsor-Essex County.⁹⁹² The project is funded through Natural Resources Canada's Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program and is conducive to Canada's commitment to increase the uptake and accessibility of electric vehicles.

On 25 January 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Natural Resources and to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Julie Dabrusin, on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD2 million investment in The Atmospheric Fund.⁹⁹³ The investment will go towards the deployment and installation of as many as 294 EV chargers in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area.

On 27 January 2022, Minister Wilkinson alongside Members of Parliament Yasir Naqvi and Ya'ara Saks, announced an investment of over CAD500,000 in two organizations to support ZEV awareness projects.⁹⁹⁴

⁹⁸⁹ Achieving a zero-emission future for light-duty vehicles, Environment and Natural Resources (Gatineau) 17 December 2021. Access Date: 6 January 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/zero-emission-future-light-duty-vehicles.html>

⁹⁹⁰ 22 Electric Vehicle Chargers Coming to St. Lawrence College, Government of Canada (Kingston) 20 December 2021. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/12/22-electric-vehicle-chargers-coming-to-st-lawrence-college.html>

⁹⁹¹ Up to 250 New Electric Vehicle Chargers Coming to Nova Scotia, Government of Canada (Dartmouth) 5 January 2022. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/01/up-to-250-new-electric-vehicle-chargers-coming-to-nova-scotia.html>

⁹⁹² New EV Chargers Coming to Ontario, Government of Canada (Oldcastle) 13 January 2022. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/01/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-ontario.html>

⁹⁹³ New EV Chargers Coming to the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Region, Natural Resources Canada (Toronto) 25 January 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/01/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-the-greater-toronto-and-hamilton-region.html>

⁹⁹⁴ Canada Raising Awareness on Zero-Emission Vehicles in Ontario, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 January 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/01/canada-raising-awareness-on-zero-emission-vehicles-in-ontario.html>

EnviroCentre received CAD283,500 to provide EV test drive and information services to better inform patrons on available EV options, subsidies and environmental benefits. Plug'n Drive received CAD225,000 to deliver webinars and in person test drive opportunities to inform potential EV drivers on the costs and benefits of owning an EV.⁹⁹⁵

On 31 January 2022, Member of Parliament Brendan Hanley, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD1 million investment from the Federal Government to the Government of the Yukon for the purposes of installing up to 200 EV chargers across the Yukon by 31 March 2023.⁹⁹⁶ Locations for installations will be selected based on demand and may include multi-unit residential buildings, streets and other public spaces, workplaces or facilities for servicing light-duty vehicle fleets.

On 2 February 2022, Minister of Tourism and Associate Minister of Finance Randy Boissonnault announced a CAD2 million investment in the SouthGrow Regional Initiative to deploy and install 110 electric vehicle chargers across Alberta.⁹⁹⁷ This will improve access to charging stations and therefore promote the use of zero emissions vehicles in Alberta.

On 4 February 2022, the Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program (ZEVIP) was announced.⁹⁹⁸ ZEVIP is a five year CAD280 million program with a goal of addressing the lack of zero emission vehicle charging and refueling stations in Canada. This is one of the main barriers to the widespread adoption of zero emissions vehicles. This program will therefore increase the accessibility and use of zero emissions vehicles in Canada

On 8 February 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced a combined investment of CAD450,000 to two organizations to support zero-emissions vehicles awareness projects.⁹⁹⁹ Electric Autonomy Canada will receive CAD176,375 to launch an awareness initiative for light and medium duty vehicles on the benefits of electric vehicles. The Canadian Automobile Association will receive CAD285,000 to create an interactive guide for electric vehicles that will provide critical information to buyers. These initiatives will contribute to Canada's goal of achieving 100 per cent zero emission vehicle sales by 2035.¹⁰⁰⁰

On 8 February 2022, Minister of Labour and Member of Parliament Seamus O'Regan Jr. announced an investment of CAD495,000 to two organizations in Newfoundland and Labrador to support zero-emission vehicle awareness projects.¹⁰⁰¹ The projects will promote awareness of clean vehicle options for Canadians. Additionally takeCHARGE, an initiative between Newfoundland Power Inc. and Newfoundland and

⁹⁹⁵ Canada Raising Awareness on Zero-Emission Vehicles in Ontario, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 January 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/01/canada-raising-awareness-on-zero-emission-vehicles-in-ontario.html>

⁹⁹⁶ New EV Chargers Coming to Yukon, Natural Resources Canada (Whitehorse) 31 January 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/01/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-yukon.html>

⁹⁹⁷ New EV Chargers Coming to Alberta, Natural Resources Canada (Lethbridge) 2 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-alberta.html>

⁹⁹⁸ Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 4 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy-efficiency/transportation-alternative-fuels/zero-emission-vehicle-infrastructure-program/21876>

⁹⁹⁹ Canada Raising Awareness on Zero-Emission Vehicles in Canada, Natural Resources Canada (Toronto) 8 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/canada-raising-awareness-on-zero-emission-vehicles-in-canada.html>

¹⁰⁰⁰ Canada Raising Awareness on Zero-Emission Vehicles in Canada, Natural Resources Canada (Toronto) 8 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/canada-raising-awareness-on-zero-emission-vehicles-in-canada.html>

¹⁰⁰¹ Canada Raising Awareness on Zero-Emission vehicles in Newfoundland and Labrador, Natural Resources Canada (St. Johns) 8 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/canada-raising-awareness-on-zero-emission-vehicles-in-newfoundland-and-labrador.html>

Labrador Hydro, will receive a CAD200,000 investment to increase awareness and public confidence in electric vehicles.¹⁰⁰²

On 10 February 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health and to the Minister of Sport Adam van Koeverden, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD165,000 investment in Halton Healthcare to install 36 electric vehicle chargers in hospitals in Oakville, Milton and Georgetown, Ontario.¹⁰⁰³ These investments are in line with Canada's goal of ensuring that all new vehicles sold in Canada are zero emission by 2035.

On 11 February 2022, Parliamentary Secretary Dabrusin, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced an investment of CAD4,646,577 towards 22 organizations across Canada taking part in ZEV awareness projects.¹⁰⁰⁴ The funding will go towards a range of research, public information and showcasing projects across Canada.

On 17 February 2022, Member of Parliament Brendan Hanley, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD595,000 investment to install 14 electric vehicle fast chargers in communities and remote locations. This will make electric vehicles more accessible across Yukon.¹⁰⁰⁵

On 24 February 2022, Member of Parliament Peter Fragiskatos, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD2 million investment in EPCOR Utilities Inc. to install 200 electric vehicle chargers in rural areas surrounding London, Ontario and the South Georgian Bay area.¹⁰⁰⁶ The investment will go towards levels two and three chargers, the fastest of the three types of charging stations, and will make electric vehicle charging more accessible in rural locations.

On 28 February 2022, Parliamentary Secretary Dabrusin, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD2 million investment in Alectra Utilities Corporation.¹⁰⁰⁷ The investment will be used to fund the installation of as many as 340 EV across Ontario.

On 3 March 2022, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Natural Resources and to the Minister of Northern Affairs Yvonne Jones, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD316,250 investment in Indigenous Clean Energy.¹⁰⁰⁸ The investment will provide funding for the installation of up to 10 Level 2 chargers and 15 fast chargers in approximately 20 Indigenous communities throughout Canada.

On 4 March 2022, Minister of Indigenous Services and Minister Responsible for the Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario Patty Hajdu, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson,

¹⁰⁰² Canada Raising Awareness on Zero-Emission vehicles in Newfoundland and Labrador, Natural Resources Canada (St. Johns) 8 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/canada-raising-awareness-on-zero-emission-vehicles-in-newfoundland-and-labrador.html>

¹⁰⁰³ New EV Chargers Coming to Ontario Hospitals, Natural Resources Canada (Oakville) 10 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-ontario-hospitals.html>

¹⁰⁰⁴ Government of Canada Raises Awareness on Zero-Emission Vehicles, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 11 February 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/government-of-canada-raises-awareness-on-zero-emission-vehicles.html>

¹⁰⁰⁵ New EV Chargers Coming to The Yukon, Natural Resources Canada (Whitehorse) 17 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-the-yukon.html>

¹⁰⁰⁶ New EV Chargers Coming in Rural Counties Surrounding London and South of Georgian Bay in Ontario, Environment and Climate Change (London) 24 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/02/new-ev-chargers-coming-in-rural-counties-surrounding-london-and-south-of-georgian-bay-in-ontario.html>

¹⁰⁰⁷ New EV Chargers Coming to Ontario, Natural Resources Canada (Mississauga) 28 February 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-ontario.html>

¹⁰⁰⁸ New EV Chargers Coming to Indigenous Communities, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 3 March 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/03/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-indigenous-communities.html>

announced a CAD500,000 investment in Thunder Bay Community Economic Development Inc.¹⁰⁰⁹ The investment will provide funding for up to 63 EV chargers across Ontario.

On 9 March 2022, Member of Parliament Leah Taylor Roy, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD315,000 investment in Ivy Charging to install 63 Level Two electric vehicle chargers across Ontario.¹⁰¹⁰

On 29 March 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan.¹⁰¹¹ The plan includes CAD2.9 billion in electric charging infrastructure investments and zero-emission vehicle financing. It will also institute a regulated sales mandate that ensures that 100 per cent of new passenger vehicles sold in Canada will be zero emission by 2035 and also includes interim targets of 20 per cent by 2026 and 60 per cent by 2030.¹⁰¹²

On 29 March 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD937,250 investment in NB Power to help support the installation of 107 EV chargers in New Brunswick.¹⁰¹³

On 4 April 2022, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne announced an investment worth CAD259 million in funds to the General Motors of Canada Company.¹⁰¹⁴ This investment will advance the production of zero emission vehicles.

On 6 April 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD1 million investment in Newfoundland Power Inc. for the purpose of installing 38 electric vehicle chargers in Newfoundland and Labrador.¹⁰¹⁵

On 6 April 2022, Member of Parliament Ryan Turnbull, speaking on behalf of Minister Wilkinson, announced an investment of CAD201,499 to the Regional Municipality of Durham to install 42 electric vehicle chargers.¹⁰¹⁶

On 7 April 2022, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland announced the release of Budget 2022.¹⁰¹⁷ Budget 2022 includes CAD1.7 billion in additional funding to the government's purchase incentive program for zero-emission vehicles, it also includes an investment of CAD500 million to the

¹⁰⁰⁹ New EV Chargers Coming to Thunder Bay, Natural Resources Canada (Thunder Bay) 4 March 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/03/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-thunder-bay.html>

¹⁰¹⁰ New EV Chargers Coming to Ontario, Natural Resources Canada (Aurora) 9 March 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/03/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-ontario.html>

¹⁰¹¹ Delivering clean air and a strong economy for Canadians, Office of the Prime Minister (Vancouver) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2022/03/29/delivering-clean-air-and-strong-economy-canadians>

¹⁰¹² Delivering clean air and a strong economy for Canadians, Office of the Prime Minister (Vancouver) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2022/03/29/delivering-clean-air-and-strong-economy-canadians>

¹⁰¹³ New EV Chargers Coming to New Brunswick, Natural Resources Canada (Fredericton) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 8 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/03/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-new-brunswick.html>

¹⁰¹⁴ Government of Canada secures thousands of jobs and helps create Canada's first full-scale commercial electric vehicle manufacturing facility, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (Oshawa) 4 April 2022. Access Date: 26 April 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2022/04/government-of-canada-secures-thousands-of-jobs-and-helps-create-canadas-first-full-scale-commercial-electric-vehicle-manufacturing-facility.html>

¹⁰¹⁵ New Refuelling Options for Drivers Along Trans-Canada Highway, Natural Resources Canada (St. John's) 6 April 2022. Access Date: 8 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/04/new-refuelling-options-for-drivers-along-trans-canada-highway.html>

¹⁰¹⁶ New EV Chargers Coming to Ontario, Natural Resources Canada (Regional Municipality of Durham) 6 April 2022. Access Date: 8 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/04/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-ontario.html>

¹⁰¹⁷ Government of Canada releases Budget 2022, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/04/government-of-canada-releases-budget-2022.html>

Canadian Development Bank and CAD400 million in funding for the Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program which will help implement the government's goal of building 50,000 charging stations.¹⁰¹⁸

On 11 April 2022, Minister of National Defence Anita Anand announced a CAD445,000 investment in the regional municipality of Peel for the installation of 80 electric vehicle charging stations.¹⁰¹⁹

On 18 May 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD3.54 million investment to the Government of British Columbia's Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation in order to fund the installation of up to 810 EV chargers across the province.¹⁰²⁰

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles. Canada has invested in electric vehicle infrastructure across the country, thereby making ownership of these vehicles more accessible. Canada has also invested in electric vehicle technology development and research. Canada has also passed the first ever law to legislate emissions reductions and has taken comprehensive steps to reaching their goal of 100 per cent zero emission vehicle sales by 2035.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Amrita Brar

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 2 August 2021, the Government of France announced that seven metropolises must set up new low-emission zones (ZFEs) to discourage the use of polluting vehicles.¹⁰²¹ The affected metropolises are Aix-Marseille Provence, Nice-Côte d'Azur, Toulon-Provence-Méditerranée, Toulouse, Montpellier-Méditerranée, Strasbourg and Rouen-Normandy. This action both encourages the uptake of zero-emission vehicles and discourages the use of polluting vehicles.

On 24 August 2021, the Government of France formally enacted its Climate and Resilience Law.¹⁰²² In this law, France has committed to the implementation of low-emission mobility zones (ZFEs) in metropolitan areas of more than 150,000 inhabitants by the end of 2024.¹⁰²³ The law will also end the sale of vehicles emitting more than 95 grams of carbon dioxide per kilometre by 2030. Moreover, the law includes an experiment on near-zero-interest loans for the purchase of electric or hybrid vehicles in ZFEs by 2023, and it

¹⁰¹⁸ Minister Anand Announces New EV Chargers Coming to Ontario, Highlights Further Zero-Emission Vehicle Investments in Budget 2022, Transport Canada (Markham) 22 April 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/transport-canada/news/2022/04/minister-of-transport-announces-the-expansion-of-the-incentives-for-zero-emission-vehicles-program.html>

¹⁰¹⁹ Minister Anand Announces New EV Chargers Coming to Ontario, Highlights Further Zero-Emission Vehicle Investments in Budget 2022, Natural Resources Canada (Brampton) 11 April 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/04/minister-anand-announces-new-ev-chargers-coming-to-ontario-highlights-further-zero-emission-vehicle-investments-in-budget-2022.html>

¹⁰²⁰ New EV Chargers Coming to British Columbia, Natural Resources Canada (Victoria) 18 May 2022. Access Date: 9 June 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/05/new-ev-chargers-coming-to-british-columbia0.html>

¹⁰²¹ 11 low-emission zones in 2021 to fight air pollution, Ministry for the Ecological Transition (Paris) 2 August 2021. Translation provided by analyst. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/11-zones-faibles-emissions-en-2021-lutter-contre-pollution-lair>

¹⁰²² The Climate and Resilience Law has been promulgated, Government of France (Paris) 24 August 2021. Translation provided by analyst. Access Date: 14 January 2022. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/la-loi-climat-et-resilience-a-ete-promulguee>

¹⁰²³ Promulgation of the climate & Resilience law, Ministry for the Ecological Transition (Paris) 24 August 2021. Translation provided by analyst. Access date: 14 January 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/promulgation-loi-climat-resilience>

bans any advertisement of polluting vehicles after 2028.¹⁰²⁴ This law includes measures to both increase the uptake of zero-emission vehicles and dissuade the use of polluting vehicles.

On 12 October 2021, the Government of France published its “France 2030” plan.¹⁰²⁵ The plan includes an investment of EUR4 billion in the transport sector to produce nearly 2 million electric and hybrid vehicles by 2030. The funding set aside in the “France 2030” plan demonstrates France’s efforts to increase the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 10 November 2021, France signed a call to action on deploying more charging infrastructure for electric vehicles as part of the Conference of Parties 26 United Nations climate summit in Glasgow.¹⁰²⁶ This indicates France’s intention to take action to build capacity for electric vehicles within its borders and increase the feasibility of owning an electric vehicle.

On 20 December 2021, the French government announced that it aims to install 100,000 more electric vehicle charging points by 2022 and 7 million public and private charging points by 2030.¹⁰²⁷ This will benefit electric vehicle uptake by providing the necessary accompanying infrastructure nationwide.

On 4 February 2022, France’s National Industry Council released a new plan to decarbonize and revitalize France’s steel industry.¹⁰²⁸ Steel is an essential component in the manufacturing of electric vehicles.¹⁰²⁹ The plan commits to improving the recycling of vehicles, aircraft and boats in order to more efficiently reuse the steel and other materials. This will help France meet its target to produce more electric vehicles by 2030.

On 17 February 2022, Minister for Ecological Transition Barbara Pompili stated in an interview that France needs to mine lithium domestically in order to produce smartphones and electric vehicles at home.¹⁰³⁰ This would help France secure its supply chain for electric vehicle manufacturing in order to meet its stated target to produce 2 million electric and hybrid vehicles by 2030.

On 16 March 2022, the French government released a plan titled the “Economic and Social Resilience Plan” in response to the war in Ukraine.¹⁰³¹ While the plan did not add any new objectives, it stressed an even more urgent need to move away from its reliance on oil and reiterated the importance of accelerating the transition to electric vehicles.

¹⁰²⁴ Climate and resilience law: ecology in our lives, Ministry for the Ecological Transition (Paris) 20 July 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 27 January 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/loi-climat-resilience>

¹⁰²⁵ France 2030: an investment plan for the France of tomorrow, Government of France (Paris) 12 October 2021. Translation provided by analyst. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/france-2030-un-plan-d-investissement-pour-la-france-de-demain>

¹⁰²⁶ Adoption of the Glasgow Climate Pact at COP26: a dynamic to be continued, Ministry for the Ecological Transition (Paris) 15 November 2021. Translation provided by analyst. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/adoption-du-pacte-glasgow-climat-cop26-dynamique-poursuivre-0>

¹⁰²⁷ Electric Terminals: Development of charging infrastructure, Ministry for the Ecological Transition (Paris) 13 January 2022. Translation provided by analyst. Access date: 14 January 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/bornes-electriques-developpement-des-infrastructures-recharge>

¹⁰²⁸ CSF Mines and Metallurgy announce a steel plan, National Industry Council (Paris) 2 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.conseil-national-industrie.gouv.fr/actualites/comites-strategiques-de-filiere/mines-et-metallurgie/csf-mines-et-metallurgie-annonce-plan-acier>

¹⁰²⁹ France steel plan: Towards a competitive, innovative, decarbonized and attractive French steel industry, National Industry Council (Paris) January 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 27 March 2022. https://www.conseil-national-industrie.gouv.fr/files_cni/files/csf/mines-metallurgie/plan_siderurgie_france.pdf

¹⁰³⁰ France should start mining lithium at home, minister says, Reuters (Paris) 17 February 2022. Access Date: 27 March 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/france-should-start-mining-lithium-home-minister-says-2022-02-17/>

¹⁰³¹ Economic and social resilience plan: Faced with an emergency, the state mobilizes, Government of France (Paris) 16 March 2022. Access Date: 26 March 2022. https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2022/03/dossier_de_presse_-_plan_de_resilience_economique_et_sociale_-_16.03.2022.pdf

On 22 April 2022, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition published a decree that will implement a low emissions vehicle financing pilot project.¹⁰³² The new initiative will provide zero-interest loans to purchasers in or near one of France's ZFEs, thus incentivizing the uptake of zero-emissions vehicles. Furthermore, the French government will lend up to EUR30,000 for the purchase of vehicles that emit 50 milligrams or less of CO₂ per kilometre.

France has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles. France has taken concrete steps to discourage the purchase and use of polluting vehicles: it has limited their use in city centres, will limit the sale of high polluting vehicles and has enacted a law to ban the advertisement of such vehicles. France has also invested in electric vehicles and their accompanying materials and infrastructure and has provided financial incentives via low-interest loans for electric vehicle purchases.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatiana Velickovic

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 23 June 2021, Germany adopted major new climate legislation that sets higher national emissions reduction targets for 2030 (at least 65 per cent) and 2040 (at least 88 per cent), with the goal of achieving net greenhouse gas neutrality by 2045.¹⁰³³ In addition, a new EUR8 billion "immediate climate action programme" for 2022 will finance further measures to achieve the new climate targets. Within the transport sector in the "immediate climate action programme," emission standards are set for cars and light trucks, which will directly influence the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by new vehicles per kilometer. More precisely, the Federal Government will continue its support for fleet-wide emission limits while also accelerating charging infrastructure expansion. Overall, the new climate legislation seeks to disincentivize the use of emitted vehicles and incentivize the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 16 August 2021, Federal Minister of Transport and Digital Infrastructure Andreas Scheuer announced an invitation to tender offers for rights to build fast charging locations.¹⁰³⁴ This will lead to the creation of 1,000 fast charging stations across Germany and the government has made EUR2 billion in funding available for this purpose. Each of the new charging stations will have several charging ports, include a price cap and will complement the current fast charging station infrastructure in Germany. The goal of this initiative is to increase uptake of zero-emission vehicles by improving infrastructure capacity.

On 17 August 2021, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure published the "Publicly accessible charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in Germany" funding guideline and made available EUR190 million in this first round of funding for the creation of 18,000 electric vehicle charging stations.¹⁰³⁵

¹⁰³² Decree No. 2022-615 of April 22, 2022, relating to the experimentation of an interest-free loan to finance the acquisition of a vehicle with carbon dioxide emissions less than or equal to 50 grams per kilometre, Government of France (Paris) 22 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access date: 1 May 2022. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000045640111>

¹⁰³³ Immediate climate action programme for 2022, The Federal Government (Berlin) 23 June 2021. Access Date: 29 November 2021. <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Priority-Issues/Climate-Action/immediate-climate-action-programme-for-2022.html>

¹⁰³⁴ Germany network: Scheuer presents 1,000 locations for fast charging stations and price model, Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (Berlin) 16 August 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2021/087-scheuer-1000-standorte-schnellladesaeulen-preismodell.html>

¹⁰³⁵ 500 million euros for more public charging infrastructure, Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (Berlin) 17 August 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2021/088-scheuer-500-mio-euro-ladeinfrastruktur.html>

This includes 9,000 normal charging stations and 9,000 fast-charging stations. Applicants can have up to 60 per cent of eligible costs funded through this process. The aim of this funding is to increase the uptake of zero-emission vehicles through improving infrastructure capacity.

On 18 August 2021, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure announced a further funding round EUR90 million under the “Publicly accessible charging infrastructure for electric vehicles in Germany” funding guideline.¹⁰³⁶ This funding round starts on 9 September 2021 and will focus on retrofitting existing electric vehicle charging points to improve charging time.

On 18 August 2021, the Federal cabinet adopted the 28th Subsidy Report.¹⁰³⁷ The 28th Subsidy Report focused on measures to reach the German government’s goals on climate action and environmental protection which will receive funding commensurate with their prioritised importance. In these areas, federal subsidies in the form of financial assistance and tax benefits are set to climb from EUR24.6 billion in 2019 to EUR47.2 billion in 2022. Funding for the purchasing electric vehicles subsidy was set at EUR2.1 billion and for expanding the charging infrastructure funding was set to EUR1.68 billion.¹⁰³⁸ The goal is to encourage increased uptake of zero-emission vehicles through funding infrastructure improvements.

On 2 September 2021, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy issued a funding approval notice that will provide EUR436.8 million to the Automotive Cell Company (ACC) battery project for building a large battery cell factory at Opel’s Kaiserslautern plant.¹⁰³⁹ This new ACC battery cell manufacturing plant in Kaiserslautern will sustainably produce battery cells for around half a million electric vehicles each year. With the production of German-made batteries, the German automotive industry is moving toward sustainable drive systems. The goal of this action is to improve production capacity for electric vehicles within Germany.

On 17 November 2021, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure announced the publication of a new funding guideline, “Charging stations for electric vehicles not accessible to the public - companies and municipalities.”¹⁰⁴⁰ The funding guideline is for projects that promote the development of electric vehicle charging infrastructure at commercial and municipal government employee parking lots, or other areas not accessible to the general public. This will encourage companies and municipalities to green their vehicle fleets, as well as provide employees with the option to charge their own electric vehicles while at work. On 18 January 2022, the Federal Ministry for Digital Affairs and Transport announced an investment of

¹⁰³⁶ Scheuer: 90 million euros for retrofitting public charging infrastructure, Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (Berlin) 18 August 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2021/090-scheuer-nachruestung-oeffentlicher-ladeinfrastruktur.html>

¹⁰³⁷ Climate and environmental goals guide the future-oriented subsidy policy of the federal government, Federal Ministry of Finances (Berlin) 18 August 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 November 2021. <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2021/08/2021-08-18-zukunftsorientierte-subventionspolitik-bundesregierung.html>

¹⁰³⁸ 28th Subsidy Report, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) November 2021. Access Date: 31 January 2022. https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Press_Room/Publications/Brochures/28-subsidy-report.pdf

¹⁰³⁹ Grant approval for battery cell production at the Opel site in Kaiserslautern handed over: 437 million euros for sustainable battery cell production, Federal Ministry for Economy and Energy (Berlin) 2 Sept 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 16 January 2022. <https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2021/09/20210902-foerderbescheid-fuer-batteriezellfertigung-am-opel-standort-kaiserslautern-uebergeben-437-millionen-euro-fuer-nachhaltige-batteriezellfertigung.html>

¹⁰⁴⁰ Development of commercial charging infrastructure begins, Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (Berlin) 18 August 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2021/128-scheuer-aufbau-gewerblicher-ladeinfrastruktur-startet.html>

EUR20 million for the procurement of electric vehicles and EV charging ports.¹⁰⁴¹ The funding will be split across 86 projects, 36 involving municipalities and 50 involving private companies.

On 17 March 2022, Federal Minister of Environment Steffi Lemke announced that Germany endorsed the European Union executive arm's proposal to only allow the sale of emissions-free cars and vans from 2035.¹⁰⁴² Germany previously avoided setting a firm target for banning polluting vehicles.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to transition the sale of vehicles away from petrol and diesel by setting CO2 emission standards for cars and small vehicles, while actively promoting the use of zero emission vehicles as green alternatives through charging infrastructure expansion, battery cell manufacturing, and funding packages. Germany's support for the European Union's plan for only zero-emissions new cars by 2035 also shows the country's dedication towards transitioning away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promoting the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Van Tong

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 22 June 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi and President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen announced the approval of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) as part of the Next Generation EU economic recovery project, marking the beginning of the "Italia Domani" or "Italy Tomorrow" plan to boost the nation's digital and environmental transitions.¹⁰⁴³ Included in the plan was the allocation of EUR741.3 million for the creation of over 20,000 fast-charging points on highways and urban centers in order to build the infrastructure necessary to accommodate the transition to zero emission vehicles.¹⁰⁴⁴

On 1 July 2021, the Italian Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment launched an experimental initiative aimed at maximizing the availability of power from domestic electric meters in order to offer a greater availability of power during night hours and on holidays for the charging of electric vehicles.¹⁰⁴⁵ This initiative promotes the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 1 November 2021, Minister of Ecological Transition Roberto Cingolani stated in a conference with Prime Minister Draghi that Italy's main goal is to change their means of production of primary energy and to

¹⁰⁴¹ BMDV is investing in over 1,000 electric vehicles and around 250 charging points, Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (Berlin) 18 January 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/003-bmdv-investiert-in-ueber-1000-e-fahrzeuge-und-rund-250-ladepunkte.html>

¹⁰⁴² EU Environment Council: Germany supports phasing out combustion engines for new cars and vans by 2035, The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Bonn) 17 March 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/en/pressrelease/eu-umweltrat-deutschland-unterstuetzt-verbrenner-aus-ab-2035>

¹⁰⁴³ Press conference with PM Draghi and President von der Leyen on the approval of Italy's NRRP, Italian Government (Rome) 22 June 2021. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/press-conference-pm-draghi-and-president-von-der-leyen-approval-italy-s-nrrp/17409>

¹⁰⁴⁴ Installation of electric charging infrastructure, Italia Domani (Rome) n.d. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://italiadomani.gov.it/en/Interventi/investimenti/sviluppo-infrastrutture-di-ricarica-elettrica.html>

¹⁰⁴⁵ Experimentation aimed at facilitating the recharging of electric vehicles at night and on holidays, Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and the Environment (Rome) n.d. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 January 2022. https://www.arera.it/it/elettricit/veicoli_541-20.htm

“electrify all sectors that currently produce CO₂ [carbon dioxide].”¹⁰⁴⁶ He states that in order to comply with this, cars will run on batteries using electricity that is environmentally friendly.

On 10 December 2021, the fourth meeting of CITES, the Interministerial Committee for Ecological Transition, took place.¹⁰⁴⁷ At the meeting, Minister Cingolani, Minister Sustainable Infrastructures and Mobility Enrico Giovannini and Minister of Economic Development Giancarlo Giorgetti announced that the phase out of the sale of new car with internal combustion engines must be completed by 2035. This action both disincentivizes the continued purchase of cars with internal combustion engines and incentivizes the uptake of zero emission vehicles and a transition to increased production of zero emission vehicles.

On 20 December 2021, Prime Minister Draghi in a meeting with Germany’s Chancellor Olaf Scholz expressed hopes to advance in the fields of technology, research, and science.¹⁰⁴⁸ More specifically, he refers to the development of batteries for electric cars in order to combat climate change.

On 6 April 2022, Prime Minister Draghi signed a provision allocating EUR650 million per year from 2022 to 2024 towards financing for incentives to purchase electric vehicles.¹⁰⁴⁹ The provision includes financing for car-sharing companies as well as individual consumers.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles. Italy has announced measures to build capacity or increase ease of use for electric vehicles such as installing charging stations and undertaking experimental initiatives to make home charging more feasible. Italy has also announced subsidies for the purchase of electric vehicles. Italy has also announced plans to phase out cars with internal combustion engines completely by 2035, indicating an acceleration of the transition away from diesel and gas.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Amrita Brar

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 9 September 2021, the Japanese Ministry of the Environment announced the selection of two companies to participate in “the Sector Coupling Demonstration Project to integrate the Development of Electric Vehicles (EVs) with Replaceable Batteries and the Utilization of Renewable Energy.”¹⁰⁵⁰ The goal of this project is to decarbonize the transportation sector by improving feasibility of zero-emission vehicles.

¹⁰⁴⁶ COP26, Prime Minister Draghi’s press conference with Minister Cingolani, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 1 November 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 November 2021.

<https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/cop26-prime-minister-draghi-s-press-conference-minister-cingolani/18480>

¹⁰⁴⁷ Green transition: phase out of new cars with internal combustion engine by 2035, 2040 for vans and light commercial vehicles, Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility (Rome) 10 December 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://www.mit.gov.it/comunicazione/news/transizione-ecologica-phase-out-auto-nuove-con-motore-combustione-interna-entro>

¹⁰⁴⁸ PM Draghi meets with Chancellor Scholz, introduction by Prime Minister Draghi, Presidency of the Council Ministers (Rome) 20 December 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date 15 January 2022.

<https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/pm-draghi-meets-chancellor-scholz-introduction-prime-minister-draghi/18863>

¹⁰⁴⁹ New incentives for electric, hybrid and low-emission cars and motorcycles, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 6 April 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/it/per-i-media/notizie/it/198-notizie-stampa/2043323-nuovi-incentivi-per-auto-e-moto-elettriche-ibride-e-a-basse-emissioni>

¹⁰⁵⁰ MOEJ selected 2 companies to participate in the Sector Coupling Demonstration Project to integrate the Development of EVs with Replaceable Batteries and the Utilization of Renewable Energy, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 9 September 2021. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2539.html>

On 25 September 2021, Japan exhibited energy-efficient cars at the International New Energy and Intelligent Connected Vehicles Exhibition in China.¹⁰⁵¹ Related items also showcased included batteries, motors and charging ports. This also provided insight into the type of technology and infrastructure Japan had available for providing commercial electric vehicles. This action demonstrates Japan's efforts to promote the uptake of zero-emission vehicles.

On 23 November 2021, to match the efforts of the United States and Europe, Japan created a purchase incentive of up to JPY800,000 for those that buy electric vehicles.¹⁰⁵² JPY6.5 billion will also be devoted to creating new vehicle charging stations, as currently, there are only 2.3 charging ports for every 10,000 people, thus encouraging the attempts to sell only low emission vehicles by 2035.

On 20 December 2021, the Japanese government approved the creation of a supplementary budget for 2021 which contains a subsidy to promote the adoption of electric vehicles.¹⁰⁵³ Vehicles registered after 26 November 2021 are eligible for this subsidy with a general upper limit of JPY400,000 for light electric vehicles. The subsidy will also be eligible for company's installing charging infrastructure. The goal of this subsidy is to remove barriers for the uptake of electric vehicles and for capacity building for electric vehicle infrastructure.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles. Japan's compliance has been limited to showcasing possible green vehicles and deterring citizens from gas vehicles through carbon pricing. Japan has produced purchase incentives for electric vehicles to encourage uptake but has not acted strongly enough to be considered in full compliance.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Jyotsna Kumar

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 17 June 2021, Transport Secretary Grant Shapps announced GBP20 million in funding to 62 electric vehicle innovation projects.¹⁰⁵⁴ These projects seek to improve the experience of owning an electric vehicle and reduce barriers to ownership. The goal of this funding is to encourage increased uptake of electric vehicles by encouraging the development of innovative electric vehicle technology.

On 19 July 2021, Highways England established a new initiative to expand the charging station infrastructure and increase services on UK roads for electric vehicles.¹⁰⁵⁵ This plan will also include training for Traffic Officers to ensure the proper handling of electrical vehicles. The government contributed over GBP1 billion

¹⁰⁵¹ WICV 2021 – International New Energy and Intelligent Connected vehicles Exhibition and Conference, Japan External Trade Organization (Beijing) 2 September 2021. Access Date: 20 November 2021. <https://www.jetro.go.jp/en/database/j-messe/tradefair/detail/120828>

¹⁰⁵² Japan to double EV subsidies to match U.S. and Europe, Nikkei Asia (Tokyo) 23 November 2021. Access Date: 6 January 2022. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Business/Automobiles/Japan-to-double-EV-subsidies-to-match-U.S.-and-Europe>

¹⁰⁵³ Reiwa 3rd supplementary budget "clean energy automobile / infrastructure introduction promotion subsidy," Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 6 January 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 January 2022. https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/mono_info_service/mono/automobile/cev/cevr3/cevinfrastructure.html

¹⁰⁵⁴ £20 million zero-emission vehicle competition winners to power up the electric vehicle transport revolution, Department for Transport (London) 17 June 2021. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/20-million-zero-emission-vehicle-competition-winners-to-power-up-the-electric-vehicle-transport-revolution>

¹⁰⁵⁵ Highways England lays out roadmap to net zero by 2050, Highways England (Guildford) 19 July 2021. Access Date: 23 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/highways-england-lays-out-roadmap-to-net-zero-by-2050>

in funds for this project. The goal of this funding is to prepare infrastructure and workers for increased uptake in electric vehicles.

On 18 August 2021, the UK pledged GBP91.7 million in funds for improving the performance of electric vehicles and producing green auto technology such as car batteries.¹⁰⁵⁶ This is in response to the UK's plan to create a sustainable chain of electric vehicle manufacturing. This investment is consistent with the country's commitment to increase the number of electric vehicles commercially used.

On 4 October 2021, the Environmental Agency, partnered with BAM Nuttall, used electrical vehicles as part of the Flood Alleviation Scheme when visiting sites.¹⁰⁵⁷ This aided the normalization of electric vehicles for daily use.

On 2 November 2021, the UK partnered with the United States and the European Union in financing new technologies in South Africa.¹⁰⁵⁸ USD8.5 billion will be given to the nation in the form of grants, loans and investments. This money will be used to promote innovative technologies in the form of electrical vehicles. The partnership is put in place to help prevent 1-1.5 gigatons of carbon emissions that can be caused if use of gasoline vehicles persists for the next 20 years. This initiative is intended to increase the production of electric vehicles in manufacturing and transition away from coal industries.

On 2 November 2021, Prime Minister Boris Johnson launched a plan to bring clean energy technology by 2030 to fruition.¹⁰⁵⁹ The plan included a Road Transport mission to normalize zero emission vehicles and make them more accessible and affordable, which also includes making such technologies more accessible to the developing world. Domestically, the United Kingdom will also scale up the number of green industries and manufacturers within the nation. This agenda was followed by funding worth GBP3 billion to be used for investing within green industries and supporting the production and implementation of low emission infrastructure such as electric vehicles.

On 3 November 2021, Levelling Up Secretary Michael Gove announced GBP187,000 in funding to support the development of electric vehicle charging along the Scottish border to benefit residents, the public sector and businesses.¹⁰⁶⁰ The goal of this funding is to improve electric vehicle infrastructure, allowing for greater uptake and community benefits.

On 10 November 2021, the Department of Transport introduced new design concepts for electric vehicle charging points and established a plan for all road vehicles to achieve zero emissions by 2040.¹⁰⁶¹ This plan would effectively phase out gas-powered cars by 2030.

¹⁰⁵⁶ £91 million funding for low carbon auto tech including hydrogen engines and ultra-fast charging batteries, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 18 August 2021. Access Date: 23 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/91-million-funding-for-low-carbon-auto-tech-including-hydrogen-engines-and-ultra-fast-charging-batteries>

¹⁰⁵⁷ Electric Vehicles deployed on Hebden Bridge Flood Alleviation Scheme, Environment Agency (Bristol) 4 October 2021. Access Date: 23 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/electric-vehicles-deployed-on-hebden-bridge-flood-alleviation-scheme>

¹⁰⁵⁸ Joint Statement: International Just Energy Transition Partnership, Prime Minister's Office (London) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 23 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-international-just-energy-transition-partnership>

¹⁰⁵⁹ World leaders join UK's Glasgow Breakthroughs to speed up affordable clean tech worldwide, Prime Minister's Office (London) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 23 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/world-leaders-join-uks-glasgow-breakthroughs-to-speed-up-affordable-clean-tech-worldwide>

¹⁰⁶⁰ £200 million boost to help level up communities across the UK, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (London) 3 November 2021. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/200-million-boost-to-help-level-up-communities-across-the-uk>

¹⁰⁶¹ UK confirms pledge for zero-emission HGVs by 2040 and unveils new chargepoint design, Department for Transport (London) 11 November 2021. Access Date: 23 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-confirms-pledge-for-zero-emission-hgvs-by-2040-and-unveils-new-chargepoint-design>

On 18 November 2021, the United Kingdom reaffirmed their goal to shift to low carbon energy at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference.¹⁰⁶² This included finding low energy versions of vehicles and opting out of diesel. The United Kingdom also deployed the British Standards Institution to provide an independent audit to measure compliance to this effort. This is conducive to the goal of promoting the uptake of zero-emission vehicles.

On 25 March 2022, the Department for Transport pledged GBP1.6 billion to expand the UK's electric vehicle charging network.¹⁰⁶³ The department has also announced that it will provide an additional GBP1 billion in funds for innovation within the private sector to accelerate the transition to cleaner road transport. GBP500 million of the funding will go towards providing public charge points, including on-street charging stations and EV hubs. They also removed barriers to vehicle charger access making it easier for drivers to pay and find chargers.

On 25 March 2022, the Department for Transport unveiled the UK Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy which provides an action plan for the rollout of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.¹⁰⁶⁴ The strategy will help the government reach its goals of ending the sale of diesel and petrol vehicles by 2030 and ensuring that all new cars sold will be zero emissions by 2035.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles. The United Kingdom has provided funding for projects designed to build infrastructural capacity and make owning zero-emission vehicles easier. It has also taken efforts to normalize the use of electric vehicles in society. The UK has also committed to phasing out gas-powered vehicles by 2030 and ensuring that heavy-goods vehicles produce zero-emissions by 2040.

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

Analyst: Jyotsna Kumar

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 1 July 2021, Congress introduced a bill entitled “Electric Vehicle Mobility Area Planning Act” which would establish a grant program to map optimal locations for electric vehicle charging stations and the derived demand for electricity.¹⁰⁶⁵ The bill sets aside USD2 million per year between 2022 and 2027 for the grant, which will help fund new electric vehicle infrastructure. This action is conducive to improved uptake of zero-emission vehicles in that it builds infrastructural capacity for zero-emission vehicles.

On 28 July 2021, the U.S. Department of Energy announced USD60 million in funding for zero-emission vehicle research and development projects.¹⁰⁶⁶ The funded projects are both university and industry-led and

¹⁰⁶² COP26 achieves International Standard For Sustainability, Cabinet Office (London) 18 November 2021. Access Date: 13 January 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cop26-achieves-international-standard-for-sustainability>

¹⁰⁶³ Tenfold expansion in chargepoints by 2030 as government drives EV revolution, Department of Transport (London) 25 March 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/tenfold-expansion-in-chargepoints-by-2030-as-government-drives-ev-revolution>

¹⁰⁶⁴ UK electric vehicle infrastructure strategy, Department for Transport (London) 25 March 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-electric-vehicle-infrastructure-strategy>

¹⁰⁶⁵ H.R. 4326, United States Congress (Washington D.C.) 1 July 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/hr4326/BILLS-117hr4326ih.xml>

¹⁰⁶⁶ DOE Awards \$60 Million to Accelerate Advancements in Zero-Emissions Vehicles, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 28 July 2021. Access Date: 30 January 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-awards-60-million-accelerate-advancements-zero-emissions-vehicles>

include research on accelerating innovation in EV batteries and electric drive systems and studies on charging infrastructure demands. This action is conducive to the United States' commitment to promote the uptake of zero-emission vehicles in funding feasibility and innovation studies for electric vehicles.

On 5 August 2021, President Joe Biden announced that he will sign an executive order that sets a new target to make half of all new vehicles sold in 2030 zero emission, which includes battery electric, plug-in hybrid electric or fuel cell electric vehicles.¹⁰⁶⁷

On 7 October 2021, the U.S. Department of the Interior released a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan in which it outlined how it will transition to a resilient clean energy economy.¹⁰⁶⁸ It is a supplement to the Build Back Better plan and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal. It includes developing risk management strategies in the event of supply chain disruption in the production of electric vehicles (EVs).¹⁰⁶⁹ The plan also states the intent to deploy an electric vehicle fleet within the Department of Interior; this is an action towards increasing awareness for EVs and supporting the industry by purchasing them for the government's fleet.

On 2 November 2021, the UK partnered with the United States and the European Union in financing new technologies in South Africa.¹⁰⁷⁰ USD8.5 billion will be given to the nation in the form of grants, loans and investments. This money will be used to promote innovative technologies in the form of electrical vehicles. The partnership is put in place to help prevent 1-1.5 gigatons of carbon emissions that can be caused if use of gasoline vehicles persists for the next 20 years. This initiative is intended to increase the production of electric vehicles in manufacturing and transition away from coal industries.

On 15 November 2021, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill came into law.¹⁰⁷¹ It provides USD7.5 billion to build a national network of charging stations for electric vehicles.¹⁰⁷² This investment will support the President's stated goal of building a nationwide network of 500,000 electric vehicle chargers to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles.

On 18 November 2021, Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo and Australia's Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment Dan Tehan met in Singapore during the Bloomberg New Economy Forum and reaffirmed their commitment to collaboration on supply chains, especially for supplying rare earth materials necessary for electric vehicles and the broader transition to a green economy.¹⁰⁷³

¹⁰⁶⁷ FACT SHEET: President Biden Announces Steps to Drive American Leadership Forward on Clean Cars and Trucks, The White House (Washington D.C.) 5 August 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/08/05/fact-sheet-president-biden-announces-steps-to-drive-american-leadership-forward-on-clean-cars-and-trucks/>

¹⁰⁶⁸ Interior Department Releases Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington D.C.) 7 October 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-releases-climate-adaptation-and-resilience-plan>

¹⁰⁶⁹ Department of the Interior Climate Action Plan, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington D.C.) 14 September 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/department-of-interior-climate-action-plan-final-signed-508-9.14.21.pdf>

¹⁰⁷⁰ Joint Statement: International Just Energy Transition Partnership, Prime Minister's Office (London) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 23 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-international-just-energy-transition-partnership>

¹⁰⁷¹ Executive Order on the Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, The White House (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/11/15/executive-order-on-implementation-of-the-infrastructure-investment-and-jobs-act/>

¹⁰⁷² Fact Sheet: The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal, The White House (Washington D.C.) 6 November 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/11/06/fact-sheet-the-bipartisan-infrastructure-deal/>

¹⁰⁷³ Next Steps on U.S.-Australia Critical Minerals Collaboration, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 17 November 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2021/11/next-steps-us-australia-critical-minerals-collaboration>

On 18 November 2021, President Biden met with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada and President Andrés Manuel López Obrador of Mexico for the North American Leaders' Summit.¹⁰⁷⁴ They reaffirmed their commitment to accelerate the transition to sustainable transportation, including more rapid deployment of electric vehicles.

On 19 November 2021, the House of Representatives passed the Build Back Better Act,¹⁰⁷⁵ which includes up to USD12,500 tax credit for American-made, union-made electric vehicles.¹⁰⁷⁶ This credit will help incentivize the purchase of electric vehicles.

On 8 December 2021, President Biden signed an executive order for the federal government to lower its operational emissions.¹⁰⁷⁷ One goal of this executive order is to have 100 per cent zero-emission vehicle acquisitions by 2035 and 100 per cent zero-emission light-duty vehicles by 2027 in government use. This order is an action towards increasing awareness for EVs and supporting the industry by purchasing them for the government's fleet.

On 13 December 2021, President Biden and Vice President Harris released an Electric Vehicle Charging Action Plan to outline steps federal agencies are taking to support developing and deploying EV chargers nationwide as a follow-up to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.¹⁰⁷⁸ In order to facilitate the country-wide shift to EVs, they plan to establish a Joint Office of Energy and Transportation, gather stakeholder input, request information from domestic EV car and charger manufacturers and prepare to issue city and state-specific EV infrastructure standards.

On 27 January 2022, Special Presidential Envoy for Climate John Kerry chaired a ministerial meeting of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) with major G20 economies and other critical nations.¹⁰⁷⁹ They discussed COP26, COP27 and climate action plans. The participants agreed on the need for more action on climate change, including the adoption of electric vehicles.

On 11 February 2022, the US Department of Energy issued two notices of intent to provide USD2.91 billion to boost domestic battery production that is critical to electric vehicles.¹⁰⁸⁰ The funding is slated to come from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and will help to recycle and manufacture batteries used for EVs, thus contributing to the production of EVs.

¹⁰⁷⁴ FACT SHEET: Key Deliverables for the 2021 North American Leaders' Summit, The White House (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/11/18/fact-sheet-key-deliverables-for-the-2021-north-american-leaders-summit/>

¹⁰⁷⁵ Statement by President Joe Biden on Passage of the Build Back Better Act in the U.S. House of Representatives, The White House (Washington D.C.) 19 November 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/11/19/statement-by-president-joe-biden-on-passage-of-the-build-back-better-act-in-the-u-s-house-of-representatives/>

¹⁰⁷⁶ President Biden Announces the Build Back Better Framework, The White House (Washington D.C.) 28 October 2021. Access Date: 28 November 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/10/28/president-biden-announces-the-build-back-better-framework/>

¹⁰⁷⁷ FACT SHEET: President Biden Signs Executive Order Catalyzing America's Clean Energy Economy Through Federal Sustainability, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2021. Access Date: 17 January 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/12/08/fact-sheet-president-biden-signs-executive-order-catalyzing-americas-clean-energy-economy-through-federal-sustainability/>

¹⁰⁷⁸ FACT SHEET: The Biden-Harris Electric Vehicle Charging Action Plan, The White House (Washington D.C.) 13 December 2021. Access Date: 15 January 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/12/13/fact-sheet-the-biden-harris-electric-vehicle-charging-action-plan/>

¹⁰⁷⁹ Ministerial Meeting of the Major Economies on Energy and Climate Chair's Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 January 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022. <https://www.state.gov/ministerial-meeting-of-the-major-economies-on-energy-and-climate-chairs-summary/>

¹⁰⁸⁰ Biden Administration, DOE to Invest \$3 Billion to Strengthen U.S. Supply Chain for Advanced Batteries for Vehicles and Energy Storage, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 11 February 2022. Access Date: 27 March 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-administration-doe-invest-3-billion-strengthen-us-supply-chain-advanced-batteries>

On 15 February 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration announced new actions to support American manufacturing.¹⁰⁸¹ In particular, they committed to investing in low-carbon domestic production of steel and aluminum for EV manufacturing. They also reiterated the Build Back Better agenda's promise to increase domestic production of electric vehicles.

On 31 March 2022, President Biden signed an executive order to amend the 1950 Defence Production Act to find and expand domestic sources of strategic and critical minerals such as lithium and nickel needed for electric vehicle batteries.¹⁰⁸²

On 16 May 2022, the Government of the United States signed a joint declaration with the European Union announcing their intent to, among other things, cooperate on electric vehicle charging infrastructure for the purpose of reducing energy dependency on fossil fuels and supporting energy autonomy.¹⁰⁸³

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles. The US has taken significant concrete steps towards incentivizing the sale of electric vehicles, as well as accelerating the production of electric vehicles and the accompanying infrastructure. They have achieved this through planning to provide tax credits towards electric vehicle purchases, investing in electric vehicle manufacturing and infrastructure and setting an example by adopting electric vehicles within the federal government fleet. However, the United States has not taken strong action to disincentivize the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Tatiana Velickovic

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles.

On 16 June 2021, the Council and the European Parliament reached a political agreement on revised road charging rules (Eurovignette directive) to address greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts, congestion and road infrastructure financing.¹⁰⁸⁴ The Council and the European Parliament revised the rules defining charges EU member states can impose on vehicles, including vans and passenger cars that use trans-European transport (TEN-T) network roads. Under the new regulations, countries will be required to charge different rates for vans and minibuses based on their environmental performance as of 2026, with considerable charging reductions for zero- and low-emission vehicles. This seeks to discourage the use of emitting vehicles through higher charges, while incentivizing the use of zero- and low- emission vehicles through reduced charges.

¹⁰⁸¹ Fact Sheet: Biden-Harris Administration Advances Cleaner Industrial Sector to Reduce Emissions and Reinvigorate American Manufacturing, The White House (Washington D.C.) 15 February 2022. Access Date: 25 March 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/02/15/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-advances-cleaner-industrial-sector-to-reduce-emissions-and-reinvigorate-american-manufacturing/>

¹⁰⁸² Memorandum on Presidential Determination Pursuant to Section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

The White House (Washington D.C.) 31 March 2022. Access Date: 1 May 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/03/31/memorandum-on-presidential-determination-pursuant-to-section-303-of-the-defense-production-act-of-1950-as-amended/>

¹⁰⁸³ U.S.-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, US Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 16 May 2022. Access Date: 9 June 2022. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2022/05/us-eu-joint-statement-trade-and-technology-council>

¹⁰⁸⁴ Eurovignette: provisional deal on new road haulage charging rules, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 16 June 2021. Access Date: 29 November 2021. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20210614IPR06103/eurovignette-provisional-deal-on-new-road-haulage-charging-rules>

On 14 July 2021, the EU Commission presented the Fit for 55 package, which is a set of new legislative proposals and amendments to existing EU legislation that will help the EU cut its net greenhouse gas emissions from cars and vans, by at least 55 per cent and 50 per cent respectively, by 2030 compared to 1990 levels of emissions.¹⁰⁸⁵ Furthermore, the commission plans a complete reduction of emissions from cars and vans for 2035.¹⁰⁸⁶ This effectively bans the sale of vehicles and vans with internal combustion engines by 2035. According to the proposal, emissions standards for cars and vans will be tightened to encourage technology innovation in the automotive sector while supporting member states to reach their increased national targets under the effort sharing regulation. A key area of action in the Fit for 55 package is to increase the number of charging stations for electric vehicles.¹⁰⁸⁷ The Fit for 55 package then indicates the EU's ambition to disincentivize the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and increase the uptake of zero-emission vehicles.

On 14 September 2021, the European Union, through the European Investment Bank, signed a EUR60 million framework loan agreement with Sofia Municipality to support sustainable transport in Bulgaria's capital city.¹⁰⁸⁸ Part of the funding will be used to improve electric charging station infrastructure in the city. This is consistent with the European Union's goal of incentivizing the uptake of zero-emission vehicles.

On 2 November 2021, the UK partnered with the United States and the European Union in financing new technologies in South Africa.¹⁰⁸⁹ USD8.5 billion will be given to the nation in the form of grants, loans and investments. This money will be used to promote innovative technologies in the form of electrical vehicles. The partnership is put in place to help prevent 1-1.5 gigatons of carbon emissions that can be caused if use of gasoline vehicles persists for the next 20 years. This initiative is intended to increase the production of electric vehicles in manufacturing and transition away from coal industries.

On 21 December 2021, the European Union, through the European Investment Bank, signed a EUR27 million financing agreement with Fagor Ederlan.¹⁰⁹⁰ The investment plan financed by this agreement focuses on the development of vehicle parts with lower carbon footprints as well as new components and systems for electric vehicles.

On 9 March 2022, the European Investment Bank announced that it is providing EUR10 million in funding to support two EUR13 million lines of credit to Duferco Energia SpA for the installation of 1800 electric vehicle charging stations in Italy.¹⁰⁹¹ The two lines of credit are provided by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and Crédit Agricole Italia.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Fit for 55, European Council (Brussels) 11 October 2021. Access Date: 29 November 2021.

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/green-deal/eu-plan-for-a-green-transition/>

¹⁰⁸⁶ New registrations of electric vehicles in Europe 18 November 2021. European Environment Agency (Copenhagen). Access Date: 16 January 2021. <https://www.eea.europa.eu/ims/new-registrations-of-electric-vehicles>

¹⁰⁸⁷ Infographic - How the EU delivers the green transition, European Council (Brussels) 10 November 2021. Access Date: 29 November 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/fit-for-55-how-the-eu-delivers-the-green-transition/>

¹⁰⁸⁸ Bulgaria: EIB and Sofia Municipality sign €60 million loan for sustainable mobility projects, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 14 September 2021. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2021-302-eib-and-sofia-municipality-sign-eur60-million-loan-for-sustainable-mobility-projects>

¹⁰⁸⁹ Joint Statement: International Just Energy Transition Partnership, Prime Minister's Office (London) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 23 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-international-just-energy-transition-partnership>

¹⁰⁹⁰ Spain: EIB backs Fagor Ederlan's innovation strategy with €27 million loan, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 21 December 2021. Access Date: 31 January 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2021-477-el-bei-respalda-la-estrategia-de-innovacion-de-fagor-ederlan-con-27-millones-de-euros>

¹⁰⁹¹ Italy: €26 million to Duferco to strengthen the national electric charging network, European Investment Bank (Kirchberg) 9 March 2022. Access Date: 8 May 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2022-120-energy-eur26-million-to-duferco-to-strengthen-the-national-electric-charging-network>

On 17 March 2022, the European Council announced that it adopted a new general approach for the regulation of batteries.¹⁰⁹² The new rules will promote the development of sustainable battery production and technology, particularly emphasizing the development of electric vehicle batteries.

On 16 May 2022, the European Union signed a joint declaration with the Government of the United States announcing their intent to, among other things, cooperate on electric vehicle charging infrastructure for the purpose of reducing energy dependency on fossil fuels and supporting energy autonomy.¹⁰⁹³

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the transition away from the sale of new petrol or diesel vehicles and promote the uptake of zero emission vehicles. It has revised road charging rules and introduced market prohibition of combustion engine vehicles in order to disincentivize the continued use of diesel and petrol vehicles. It has also provided some funding for the development of electric vehicle charging infrastructure and introduced plans to incentivize the use of electric vehicles through its adoption of the Fit for 55 package.

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

Analyst: Van Tong

¹⁰⁹² Sustainable batteries: member states ready to start negotiations with Parliament, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 17 March 2022. Access Date: 3 April 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/03/17/sustainable-batteries-member-states-ready-to-start-negotiations-with-parliament/>

¹⁰⁹³ U.S.-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, US Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 16 May 2022. Access Date: 9 June 2022. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2022/05/us-eu-joint-statement-trade-and-technology-council>