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The G7 Research Group presents the

2022 G7 Elmau Summit Final Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 17 April 2023

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

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



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3. Climate Change: Health Sustainability

“We acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”

G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.63 (81%)		

Background

The climate change crisis and its consequences have become a focal point in the G7’s agenda for a number of years, as the group has made numerous commitments to counter environmental concerns on an international level. In recent summits, the G7 has emphasized the relationship between climate change and health sustainability, in particular, with the implementation of the “One Health” approach as outlined by the World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO defines the “One Health” approach as “an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.”⁵⁸⁵

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G7 leaders agreed to “strengthen cooperation in protection of the environment, in better use of natural resources, and in health research.”⁵⁸⁶ This agreement was the first gesture made by G7 members to incorporate means of sustainability and environmental protection in the field of health research.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 leaders called attention to the “urgent need to safeguard the environment for future generations.”⁵⁸⁷ As part of this, the G7 stated that combating climate change requires “a determined and concerted international response and for the early adoption, worldwide, of policies based on sustainable development.” The urgency given to the climate change crisis and the explicit awareness regarding the importance of implementing sustainable policies served as a foundation for forthcoming sustainable development policies.

At the 1996 Lyon Summit, G7 leaders recognized the need for a new global partnership between developed countries, developing countries and multilateral institutions that would place “the achievement of sustainable development as its fundamental objective.”⁵⁸⁸ This statement demonstrated a willingness for international

⁵⁸⁵ One Health, World Health Organization (Geneva). n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<https://www.who.int/europe/initiatives/one-health>

⁵⁸⁶ Declaration on Economic Recovery, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 May 1983. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1983williamsburg/communique.html>

⁵⁸⁷ Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/index.html#environment>

⁵⁸⁸ Economic Communiqué: Making a Success of Globalization for the Benefit of All, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 1998. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996lyon/communique.html>

cooperation in promoting and practicing sustainable development, including the protection of the environment and improved health.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to sustainable development and vowed to “step up [their] efforts to build a coherent global and environmentally responsive framework of multilateral agreements and institutions.”⁵⁸⁹ This commitment exhibited the G8’s support in the creation of environmentally sustainable and responsive policies, agreements and principles going forward.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders defined one of the three dimensions of sustainable development as “protecting the environment.”⁵⁹⁰ This definition placed importance on environmental protection as an integral aspect of sustainable development to be incorporated in future policy and agreements.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 leaders agreed to “elaborate on sustainable and equitable financing of health systems through linking national financing strategies with coordinated international support.”⁵⁹¹

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders highlighted the importance of health sustainability and stated that they were “fully committed to implementing the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) therein that ensure well-being at all stages and health security for all individuals, and foster inclusive economic growth for nations.”⁵⁹²

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders committed to “supporting strong, sustainable health systems that promote access to equality and affordable healthcare.”⁵⁹³

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders placed emphasis on “improving integration, by strengthening a ‘One Health’ approach across all aspects of pandemic prevention and preparedness, recognizing the critical links between human and animal health and the environment.”⁵⁹⁴

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders sought to “advance the implementation of integrated One Health Approaches,”⁵⁹⁵ and stated that they would “acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders made the following commitment: “We acknowledge the key role of the health sector in climate adaptation, and commit to making our health systems environmentally sustainable and climate-neutral at the latest by 2050, as well as more resilient.”⁵⁹⁶

⁵⁸⁹ G8 Communiqué Köln 1999 Final, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 June 1999. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1999koln/finalcom.htm>

⁵⁹⁰ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommunique.html>

⁵⁹¹ Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.pdf>

⁵⁹² G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#architecture>

⁵⁹³ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

⁵⁹⁴ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html>

⁵⁹⁵ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html>

⁵⁹⁶ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html>

“Health systems” refers to “a regularly interacting or interdependent group of healthcare bodies forming a unified whole.”⁵⁹⁷ In the context of this commitment, “health systems” is understood to mean national and international bodies that govern health i.e., the Federal Ministry of Health of Germany, the World Health Organization (WHO).

“Environmentally sustainable” is defined as “to reconcile economic efficiency, social inclusion and environmental responsibility.”⁵⁹⁸ In the context of this commitment, “environmentally sustainable” is understood to mean the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems to meet economic and social needs of healthcare systems.⁵⁹⁹

“Climate-neutral” is defined as “to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by balancing those emissions so that they are equal to (or less than) the emissions that get removed through the planet’s natural absorption.”⁶⁰⁰

“Resilient” is defined as “tending to recover from or adjust easily to or change.”⁶⁰¹ In the context of climate adaptation, “resilient” refers to the ability of health systems “to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning”⁶⁰² through the “mitigation and adaptation actions that must be combined to tackle the current and future impacts of climate change.”⁶⁰³

“Climate adaptation” is a term that refers to “adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.”⁶⁰⁴ As one of the two central approaches in the international climate change process, climate adaptation in the context of this commitment refers to actions taken in response to expected climatic stimuli or their effects on health systems.

The commitment acknowledges both the contribution of health systems to climate change and to environmental problems, as well as the impact of climate change on healthy systems themselves and thus the need for health systems, such as hospitals and their staff, to build resilience to climate impacts. There are therefore three areas of action, or criteria, for the G7 members to address in order to achieve compliance. These are: 1) making health systems more environmentally sustainable; 2) making health systems more climate-neutral, or reducing healthy systems emissions contribution; and 3) building the climate resilience of health systems. Full compliance, or a score of +1, is awarded to G7 members who take strong action across all three criteria.

Generally, strong action includes legislation, policy changes, funding, and other like actions that can be expected to have long-term structural impacts. Less than strong actions may include shorter-term actions, attending meetings, information sharing, verbal reiterations of support or public statements and attending summits without taking any concrete action or issuing any funding for initiatives.

⁵⁹⁷ System, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/systems>

⁵⁹⁸ Sustainable Development, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/environment/sustainable-development/index_en.htm

⁵⁹⁹ Millennium Development Goal 7, Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome) 8 September 2000. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/mdg/goal-7/en/>

⁶⁰⁰ A Beginner’s Guide to Climate Neutrality, United Nations Climate Change (Bonn) 26 February 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://unfccc.int/blog/a-beginner-s-guide-to-climate-neutrality>

⁶⁰¹ Resilient, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resilient>

⁶⁰² Fact sheet: The need for adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. Access Date: 24 September 2022. https://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/press_factsh_adaptation.pdf

⁶⁰³ Climate Resilience, United Nations Climate Change (Bonn) 8 November 2020. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <https://unfccc.int/documents/264818>

⁶⁰⁴ Fact sheet: The need for adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. Access Date: 24 September 2022. https://unfccc.int/files/press/backgrounders/application/pdf/press_factsh_adaptation.pdf

Specifically, on environmental sustainability, actions could include, but are not limited to, investing in sustainable waste and hazardous chemicals management, promoting the sustainable procurement of resources, and promoting the integration of a One Health approach in existing health systems.⁶⁰⁵

On climate-neutrality, strong actions can include, but are not limited to, decarbonising healthcare delivery, facilities and operations, decarbonising healthcare’s supply chain, funding the implementation of clean and renewable energy systems, investing in zero emissions buildings and infrastructure, incentivising and producing low-carbon pharmaceuticals and supporting the transition to climate-smart policies.⁶⁰⁶

On climate resilience, strong action can include, but are not limited to, funding sanitation technologies designed to be more resistant to climate hazards, training the health workforce to respond to climate risks and environmental threats resulting from systems operations, investing in climate-related pandemic preparedness frameworks, investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, investing in mental health services for those impacted by climate-fuelled natural disasters.⁶⁰⁷

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, is awarded to G7 members who take strong action in one criterion and less than strong in another.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1, is awarded to those members who demonstrate no action towards making health systems environmentally sustainable, climate-neutral or resilient or take less than strong action in only one area or less than half of the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

–1	The G7 member has NOT taken action towards enhancing the sustainability of health systems by 2050 in ANY of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience OR has taken insufficiently strong action.
0	The G7 member has taken some action towards enhancing the sustainability of health systems by 2050 in TWO of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience; OR has taken strong action in ONE of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action towards enhancing the sustainability of health systems by 2050 in all three criteria OR at least TWO and weaker action in ONE of the following areas: environmental sustainability, climate-neutrality, or climate resilience.

*Compliance Director: Saarah Khan
Lead Analyst: Sabar Fatima*

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 9 August 2022, Public Health Ontario released the “Building Climate Resilient Health Systems: Lessons from Health of Canadians in a Changing Climate Science Assessment 2022.”⁶⁰⁸ The goal of this document was

⁶⁰⁵ Environmentally sustainable health systems: a strategic document, World Health Organization (Copenhagen) 7 February 2017. Access Date: 23 September 2022.

⁶⁰⁶ Charting a course: Toward zero emissions health care, Health Care Without Harm (Washington D.C.) 14 April 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://healthcareclimateaction.org/roadmap>

⁶⁰⁷ WHO guidance for climate resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities, World Health Organization (Geneva) 17 October 2020. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240012226>

⁶⁰⁸ Building Climate Resilient Health Systems: Lessons from Health of Canadians in a Changing Climate Science Assessment 2022, Public Health Ontario (Toronto) 9 August 2022. Access Date: 16 April 2023. https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/Event-Presentations/2022/building-climate-resilient-health-systems.pdf?sc_lang=en

to outline the national health adaptation gap and outline actions that Health Canada could take to scale up efforts towards climate resilient health systems.

On 24 August 2022, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne announced an investment of CAD19 million towards 60 innovative research projects that would improve environmental sustainability, health innovation and cybersecurity.⁶⁰⁹

On 12 September 2022, Health Canada published the “Climate Change and Health Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment: Workbook for the Canadian Health Sector.”⁶¹⁰ The goal of this document is to guide health officials in developing health vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans through participatory processes that engage civil society partners from across sectors and organizations.

On 25 October 2022, Chief Health Officer Theresa Tam released a document titled “Full report: Mobilizing Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada” which outlines the future of the health sector by acknowledging the importance of sustainable health systems and proposing opportunities for improvement.⁶¹¹ The goal of this document is to address current and future climate change related health risks, collaborate across sectors for climate-health action and strengthen public health leadership on climate change.

On 25 October 2022, the Public Health Agency published a document titled “Generating Knowledge to Inform Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada” which outlines research opportunities around health climate sustainability.⁶¹² The goal of this document is to guide researchers and grant-giving organizations whose focus is climate sustainability in the health sector.

On 8 November 2022, Health Canada along with the World Health Organization (WHO) spoke at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27).⁶¹³ Health Canada led discussions about health and climate change alongside the WHO and other prominent experts. The goal of this event was to coordinate ways to make health systems more environmentally sustainable on an international level.

On 13 December 2022, Canada, along with other G7 members, promised to increase its collaboration and funding to achieve sustainable disease prevention and surveillance as part of the Pact for Pandemic Readiness.⁶¹⁴ The members committed to improve their pandemic resilience capabilities by training their health emergency workforce, promoting the One Health approach and addressing impacts of climate change in health systems.

On 9 February 2023, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault announced an investment of CAD2.1 million in the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative’s initiative towards wildlife disease

⁶⁰⁹ Government of Canada invests in world class research on environmental sustainability, health innovation and more, National Research Council Canada (Ottawa) 24 August 2022. Access Date: 16 April 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/national-research-council/news/2022/08/government-of-canada-invests-in-world-class-research-on-environmental-sustainability-health-innovation-and-more.html>

⁶¹⁰ Climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments: Workbook for the Canadian health sector, Health Canada (Ottawa) 12 September 2022. Access Date: 16 April 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/healthy-living/climate-health-adapt-vulnerability-adaptation-assessments-workbook.html>

⁶¹¹ Full report: Mobilizing Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 25 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/corporate/publications/chief-public-health-officer-reports-state-public-health-canada/state-public-health-canada-2022/report.html#sec21>

⁶¹² Generating Knowledge to Inform Public Health Action on Climate Change in Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 25 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/corporate/publications/chief-public-health-officer-reports-state-public-health-canada/state-public-health-canada-2022/research-priorities.html>

⁶¹³ Highlights of some key health events at COP27, World Health Organization (Sharm El-Sheikh) 3 November 2022. Access Date: 8 November 2022. <https://www.who.int/news/item/03-11-2022-highlights-of-some-health-key-events-at-cop27>

⁶¹⁴ Roadmap for Practical Cooperation to advance the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, G7 Germany 2022 (Berlin). Access Date: 6 March 2022. https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3_Downloads/G/G7/Roadmap_Pact_fin_Dec_22_bf.pdf

surveillance.⁶¹⁵ Over three years, this investment aims to monitor wildlife health and the threat of emerging infectious diseases.

On 13 February 2023, Canada announced new members of the Indigenous Council for Wah-ila-toos who will support clean energy projects within the First Nations.⁶¹⁶ Kim Scott, founder and investigator of Kishk Anaquot Health Research, whose work focuses on public health and sustainability, was appointed to the council.

On 28 March 2023, the Public Health Agency partnered with the Canadian Institutes of Health Research to relaunch the Applied Public Health Chair program (APHC).⁶¹⁷ The APHC program provides opportunities for mid-tier researchers to work alongside decision makers and support decision making through research. The goal of the APHC program is to address environment, climate change, and One Health Challenges.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. On a domestic level, Canada has explored the dangers of climate change and its relation to the health sector by issuing documents in public interest. The inclusion of health sustainability experts of the Indigenous council also reinforces Canada's commitment to health sustainability. Canada's multilateral cooperation with the WHO and presence at COP27 on health security and climate change further affirms their commitment to improving the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of its health sector. However, Canada has not taken any significant action to improve the climate-neutrality of its health systems.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ilya Goheen

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 30 September 2022, Secretary General for Investment in charge of France 2030 Bruno Bonnell announced a call for projects for companies in favour of agroecological and food transitions and expressions of interest to develop food-safe packaging.⁶¹⁸ The goal of this action is to develop technologies that will assist the agroecological transition and food transition (i.e. develop sustainable food production and supply) to fight against the increase in chronic diseases such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular disease.

On 17 November 2022, Minister for Energy Transition Agnès Pannier-Runacher joined the “Net-Zero Government” initiative brought forth by US Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry.⁶¹⁹ While France had already begun taking measures to achieve carbon neutrality with the Eco-responsible Public Services system, the goal of this initiative is to achieve carbon neutrality of all public services by 2050.

⁶¹⁵ The Government of Canada to invest over \$2.1 million in wildlife disease surveillance across the country, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 9 February 2023. Access Date: 6 March 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2023/02/the-government-of-canada-to-invest-over-21-million-in-wildlife-disease-surveillance-across-the-country.html>

⁶¹⁶ Indigenous Council for Wah-ila-toos, The Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 February 2023. Access Date: 6 March 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-plan/reduce-emissions/reducing-reliance-diesel/indigenous-council-for-wah-ila-toos.html>

⁶¹⁷ Launch: 2023 CIHR-PHAC Applied Public Health Chairs, Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Ottawa) 28 March 2023. Access Date: 12 April 2023. <https://cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/53430.html>

⁶¹⁸ Ouverture de deux dispositifs: innover pour les transitions agroécologique et alimentaire – alimentarité des emballages, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Souveraineté alimentaire (Paris) 30 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/ouverture-de-deux-dispositifs-innover-pour-les-transitions-agroecologique-et-alimentaire>

⁶¹⁹ COP27: La France rejoint l'initiative "Net-Zero Government" pour la neutralité carbone de ses services publics d'ici 2050, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires et Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 17 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/cop27-france-rejoint-linitiative-net-zero-government-neutralite-carbone-services-publics-dici-2050>

On 13 December 2022, France, along with other G7 members, promised to increase its collaboration and funding to achieve sustainable disease prevention and surveillance as part of the Pact for Pandemic Readiness.⁶²⁰ The members committed to improve their pandemic resilience capabilities by training their health emergency workforce, promoting the One Health approach and addressing impacts of climate change in health systems.

On 22 December 2022, Minister for Ecological Transition Christophe Béchu and Territorial Cohesion, Minister Pannier-Runacher, Minister Delegate for Transport Clément Beaun and Minister Delegate for Cities and Housing Olivier Klein announced an investment of EUR145 million into nine new programs in the Energy Savings Certificates (CEE) system.⁶²¹ The goal of these investments is to achieve energy efficiency in communities, households, businesses, industries and public support systems.

On 22 December 2022, France announced an action plan to regulate the usage of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) which are products that have non-stick, waterproof and heat resistant properties and are used commonly in everyday households and industries.⁶²² The goal of these regulations is to restrict access to products that harm human health and the environment.

On 9 February 2023, Public Health France and the International Association of National Public Health Institutes published the proceedings and findings of the event “Health as a Lever for Action Against Climate Change,” which was held the previous year.⁶²³ The goal of this document is to inform the public on links between climate adaptation, climate mitigation, biodiversity and health.

On 9 March 2023, Minister Béchu and Minister Delegate in charge of Territorial Organization and Health Professions Agnès Firmin Le Bodo held a meeting to revisit the “One Health” commitments made in 2021 to advance the progress made regarding human health, animal health and environmental health.⁶²⁴

France has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. While France has exhibited moderate initiative in its health care sector concerning renewable energy and sustainable waste management through domestic civil society partners like the CEE system and international allies at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, they have not made much effort through the climate-neutrality nor climate resilience pillars of this commitment. The motions put forth by France are inadequate for full compliance.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Mehr Yawar

⁶²⁰ Roadmap for Practical Cooperation to advance the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, G7 Germany 2022 (Berlin). Access Date: 6 March 2022. https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3_Downloads/G/G7/Roadmap_Pact_fin_Dec_22_bf.pdf

⁶²¹ Le Gouvernement annonce un investissement de 145 millions d'euros dans 9 nouveaux programmes d'économies d'énergie, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires et Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 22 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/gouvernement-annonce-investissement-145-millions-deuros-dans-9-nouveaux-programmes-deconomies>

⁶²² Plan d'action du Gouvernement pour l'encadrement strict de l'usage des PFAS, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires et Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 22 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/plan-daction-du-gouvernement-lencadrement-strict-lusage-des-pfas>

⁶²³ Health as a lever for action in the face of climate change: conference proceedings, Public Health France (Paris) 9 February 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 16 April 2023. <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/les-actualites/2023/la-sante-comme-levier-d-action-face-au-changement-climatique-actes-du-colloque>

⁶²⁴ Engagement du Gouvernement en faveur de la santé environnementale : nouvelle réunion du Groupe Santé Environnement, Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention (Paris) 9 March 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 12 April 2023. <https://sante.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiques-de-presse/article/engagement-du-gouvernement-en-faveur-de-la-sante-environnementale-nouvelle>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 30 June 2022, the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection announced its contribution of EUR450 million in total toward the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Test Guideline No.125 for standardized testing measures of nanomaterials.⁶²⁵ The guideline intends to improve human safety from chemical hazards and advance scientific research on the effects of hard chemicals on health and the environment.

On 3 July 2022, the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection announced funding of EUR50 million towards the International Climate Initiative at the Ninth Plenary Session of the World Biodiversity Council.⁶²⁶ The goal of this fund was to improve human health and pandemic prevention through the protection of global biodiversity.

On 21 July 2022, Minister of the Environment Steffi Lemke emphasized the importance of the implementation and coordination of One Health policies at the first Africa Protected Area Congress.⁶²⁷ Minister Lemke stated that conserving sustainable ecosystems is key to improving resilience against pandemics.

On 22 August 2022, Germany joined the International High Ambition Coalition and committed to stopping plastic pollution by 2040.⁶²⁸ The coalition aims to restrain plastic consumption in various sectors, including the health industry, to achieve environmentally sustainable management of plastic waste and chemicals.

On 26 August 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Annalena Baerbock and Denmark's Minister for Foreign Affairs Jeppe Kofod adopted the joint action plan for German-Danish Cooperation with healthcare as a key area of interest in the green transition of the agricultural sector.⁶²⁹ The goal of this plan was to incorporate the two countries' cooperation on the health sector, particularly in the promotion of the One Health approach and reduction of antimicrobial resistance.

On 8 September 2022, Germany contributed approximately EUR70 million to the Financial Intermediary Fund for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.⁶³⁰ The fund will enhance financial security against global health crises, strengthen health workforce capacities and provide effective measures to safeguard health in low-income countries. As part of this initiative, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz emphasized the importance of human, animal and environmental health.

On 16 October 2022, Chancellor Scholtz attended the World Health Summit 2022 in Berlin and emphasized the international cooperation of healthcare propelled by scientific technology to better prepare for future

⁶²⁵ Good News: OECD-Guideline on determination of particle size of nanomaterials, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature, Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Bonn) 5 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022.

<https://www.bmu.de/en/topics/reports/report/good-news-oecd-guideline-on-determination-of-particle-size-of-nanomaterials>

⁶²⁶ Speech by Steffi Lemke at the ninth plenary session of the World Biodiversity Council (IPBES 9), Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Bonn) 3 July 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022.

<https://www.bmu.de/en/press/speeches/speech/speech-by-steffi-lemke-at-the-ninth-plenary-session-of-the-world-biodiversity-council-ipbes-9>

⁶²⁷ Speech by Steffi Lemke at the first Africa Protected Area Congress, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Bonn) 21 July 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022.

<https://www.bmu.de/en/press/speeches/speech/speech-by-steffi-lemke-at-the-first-africa-protected-area-congress>

⁶²⁸ Germany joins the international coalition to tackle plastic waste, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 22 August 2022. Access Date: 13 April 2022.

<https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/germany-joins-international-coalition-to-tackle-plastic-waste>

⁶²⁹ Joint Action Plan for Future German-Danish Cooperation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 26 August 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/ger-den-action-plan/2548556>

⁶³⁰ "We must be better prepared for future pandemics," The Federal Government (Berlin) 17 October 2022. Access Date: 15 April 2023. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/world-health-summit-2134652>

pandemics after COVID-19.⁶³¹ He called for the need to address the link between human health and the environment. He further promised an increase in funding for scientific research to 3.5 per cent of the gross domestic product by 2025 to advance national medical technology.

On 31 October 2022, the Ministry of Health reiterated the efforts made to combat antimicrobial resistance under the German Antibiotic Resistance Strategy's adoption of the One Health approach.⁶³² Germany will continue its effort to reduce the unnecessary use of antibiotics and enhance the disease surveillance systems.

On 16 November 2022, Minister Lemke and Egypt's Minister of Environment Fouad launched the Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT), as part of the Conference of the Parties Presidency's official initiative.⁶³³ The ENACT program aims to enhance climate resilience through the integration of the health sector and nature-based solutions, improving disaster risk reduction and promoting green infrastructure to achieve the transition to climate-support policies.

On 12 December 2022, Minister Lemke participated in the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and promised active financial support in global biodiversity preservation.⁶³⁴ Minister Lemke promised to provide venture capital of EUR50 million to the International Climate Initiative to develop a global framework for future pandemic preparedness and disease control.

On 13 December 2022, Germany, along with other G7 members, promised to increase its collaboration and funding to achieve sustainable disease prevention and surveillance as part of the Pact for Pandemic Readiness.⁶³⁵ The members committed to improve their pandemic resilience capabilities by training their health emergency workforce, promoting the One Health approach and addressing impacts of climate change in health systems.

On 24 January 2023, Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Svenja Schulze announced Germany's commitment for developing sustainable health systems and prioritizing pandemic prevention in Africa.⁶³⁶ Germany will facilitate improving the local medical capabilities in Africa through incorporation of One Health approach and development of sustainable local vaccines.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. Germany has integrated a One Health approach in its health systems, combated antimicrobial resistance and developed sustainable medical frameworks across two pillars of this commitment. Germany has also provided ample financial contributions to organizations like the OECD to fight various infectious diseases and invest in pandemic preparedness measures thus improving the environmental sustainability of its health systems. Finally, Germany has taken strong action to cooperate with other countries to develop sustainable health systems and it has invested in scientific health research to advance technologies that are resilient to climate hazards.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

⁶³¹ "We must be better prepared for future pandemics," The Federal Government (Berlin) 17 October 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/world-health-summit-2134652>

⁶³² Antimicrobial Resistance, Federal Ministry of Health (Bonn) 31 October 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/en/topics/antimicrobial-resistance.html>

⁶³³ Egyptian COP27 Presidency, Germany and IUCN announce ENACT Initiative for Nature-based Solutions, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 16 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/egyptian-cop27-presidency-germany-and-iucn-announce-enact-initiative-for-nature-based-solutions>

⁶³⁴ UN Biodiversity Conference: CBD COP 15, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.bmu.de/en/cbd-cop-15/background-information-on-the-un-biodiversity-conference-2022>

⁶³⁵ Roadmap for Practical Cooperation to advance the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, G7 Germany 2022 (Berlin). Access Date: 6 March 2022. https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3_Downloads/G/G7/Roadmap_Pact_fin_Dec_22_bf.pdf

⁶³⁶ Shaping the Future with Africa: The Africa Strategy of the BMZ, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 24 January 2023. Access Date: 7 March 2023. <https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/137602/bmz-afrika-strategie-en.pdf>

*Analyst: Yeji Kim***Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 14 October 2022, Minister of Ecological Transition Roberto Cingolani signed on a EUR500 million investment towards redeveloping abandoned industrial sites.⁶³⁷ The goal of this investment was to reduce the impact on biodiversity, reduce health risks and promote the circular economy.

On 16 October 2022, Italy chaired the World Health Summit 2022 session.⁶³⁸ The goal of this session was to address global challenges regarding health and migration, especially in relation to climate change and protracted conflicts.

On 13 December 2022, Italy, along with other G7 members, promised to increase its collaboration and funding to achieve sustainable disease prevention and surveillance as part of the Pact for Pandemic Readiness.⁶³⁹ The members committed to improve their pandemic resilience capabilities by training their health emergency workforce, promoting the One Health approach and addressing impacts of climate change in health systems.

On 16 March 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security published a press release stating that Italy and the United Arab Emirates signed a joint declaration towards accelerating climate adaptation policy in compliance with the goal of net zero emissions.⁶⁴⁰ The goal of climate neutrality would extend towards health and the protection of natural ecosystems as well.

On 6 April 2023, the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economic Development promoted measures to encourage the voluntary introduction of environmental management systems in companies that carry out waste treatment operations from electrical and electronic equipment.⁶⁴¹ This not only is intended to better the environment, but mitigate potential health risks.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. Italy has mostly taken action within the pillar of environmental sustainability as seen with its efforts to redevelop polluted land sites and carry out waste treatment operations domestically. Italy has also taken actions on an international level, as seen with the World Health Summit 2022 and the climate neutrality agreement with Saudi Arabia. However, Italy has mostly expressed verbal support for this commitment and it has not taken any action towards climate resilience.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Stephanie Gyimah

⁶³⁷ PNRR, milestone on soil reclamation of orphan sites achieved, National Recovery and Resilience Plan (Rome) 14 October 2022. Translated by Google Translate. Access Date: 16 April 2023. <https://www.italiadomani.gov.it/content/sogei-ng/it/it/news/pnrr--raggiunto-traguado-sulla-bonifica-del-suolo-dei-siti-orfa.html>

⁶³⁸ World Health Summit 2022 session – Addressing Health and Migration as a Global Priority in a Changing World, World Health Organization (Geneva) 16 October 2022. Access Date: 29 October 2022. <https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2022/10/16/default-calendar/world-health-summit-2022-session---addressing-health-and-migration-as-a-global-priority-in-a-changing-world>

⁶³⁹ Roadmap for Practical Cooperation to advance the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, G7 Germany 2022 (Berlin). Access Date: 6 March 2022. https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3_Downloads/G/G7/Roadmap_Pact_fin_Dec_22_bf.pdf

⁶⁴⁰ Climate: agreement between Italy and the United Arab Emirates, it is urgent to accelerate efforts towards COP28, Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (Rome) 16 March 2023. Access Date: 10 April 2023. <https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/clima-intesa-italia-emirati-arabi-uniti-urgente-accelerare-sforzi-verso-cop28>

⁶⁴¹ "EMAS certificate acquisition incentives" – contribution aimed at companies that treat WEEE waste, Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (Rome) 6 April 2023. Translated by Google Translate. Access Date: 16 April 2023. <https://www.mase.gov.it/bandi/incentivi-acquisizione-certificato-emas-contributo-rivolto-alle-imprese-che-trattano-rifiuti>

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 25 July 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced it would promote the reduction of healthcare waste and controlled disposal in both Japan and Africa at the Third Assembly of the African Clean Cities Platform.⁶⁴² The statement, aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, aimed to highlight the importance of environmental resilience in public health and sustainable waste management.

On 5 August 2022, Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi attended the 12th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting and discussed the global pandemic prevention measures.⁶⁴³ The goal of this conference was to encourage cooperation of various health and environment sectors to implement the Strategic Framework to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance through One Health Approach for 2019 to 2030.

On 31 August 2022, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Makoto Nagamine and Minister of the Environment Akihiro Nishimura attended the G20 Joint Environment and Climate Ministerial Meeting to pursue environmentally sustainable recovery from COVID-19.⁶⁴⁴ The goal of this meeting was to invest in zero-emission technologies and support climate resilient development in the health sector by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

On 2 September 2022, Minister Nishimura and the US Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency Michael Regan reaffirmed their cooperation in achieving zero emissions by 2050 through the US-Japan Global Local Zero Carbon Promotion Initiative.⁶⁴⁵ As part of this initiative, both countries plan on sharing information on issues relating to human health and the environment.

On 15 September 2022, Trade Minister Yasutoshi Nishimura met with other G7 trade ministers and reiterated Japan's cooperation in strengthening resilient and sustainable global supply chains.⁶⁴⁶ Japan, along with its G7 partners, acknowledged the continued health crisis and remains determined to promote sustainable use of resources.

On 26 September 2022, Environment Minister Nishimura announced the adoption of the "post-2020 global biodiversity framework."⁶⁴⁷ Minister Nishimura further promoted nature-based solutions to address various social issues such as climate change and human health.

On 13 October 2022, the International Monetary Fund for Japan announced a contribution of USD50 million towards constructing a more resilient and sustainable global health system under the leadership of the "Financial

⁶⁴² Tunis Action Guidance, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 29 July 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.env.go.jp/content/000062044.pdf>

⁶⁴³ Chairman's Statement of the 12th East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting, The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Phnom Penh) 5 August 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100380513.pdf>

⁶⁴⁴ Parliamentary Vice-Minister Nagamine Attends the G20 Joint Environment and Climate Ministerial Meeting, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 15 September 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2022/0915_002.html

⁶⁴⁵ Outcome of the US-Japan Environmental Policy Dialogue between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 2 September 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_00526.html

⁶⁴⁶ G7 Trade Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 September 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/trade/220915-statement.html>

⁶⁴⁷ Video Message by NISHIMURA Akihiro, Minister of the Environment, Japan, at the Ministerial Roundtable on Biodiversity hosted by China, side event of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 26 September 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. https://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/statement/statement_20220926.html

Intermediary Fund for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response.”⁶⁴⁸ Japan pledged its continued effort to develop resilient disease prevention mechanisms through sustainable health systems and promotion of Universal Health Coverage.

On 13 November 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida attended the 17th East Asia Summit and reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to enhance the capacities and funding for disease prevention, preparedness and response.⁶⁴⁹ During the summit, attendees discussed integrating energy transitions in their respective countries’ pandemic recovery plans.

On 13 December 2022, Japan, along with other G7 members, promised to increase its collaboration and funding to achieve sustainable disease prevention and surveillance as part of the Pact for Pandemic Readiness.⁶⁵⁰ The members committed to improve their pandemic resilience capabilities by training their health emergency workforce, promoting the One Health approach and addressing impacts of climate change in health systems.

On 16 December 2022, Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare Katsunobu Kato met Korea’s Minister of Health and Welfare Cho Kyoo-Hong and China’s Director of the National Health Commission at the 15th Tripartite Health Ministers’ Conference to reaffirm their cooperation in advancing disease prevention frameworks.⁶⁵¹ Minister Kato reiterated the importance of promoting a One Health approach and training the healthcare workforce to strengthen sustainable health security.

On 20 January 2023, Prime Minister Kishida announced Japan’s intention to further “strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response for global health emergencies” through the development of sustainable and resilient health-care frameworks.⁶⁵² Prime Minister Kishida reiterated the importance of advancing universal health coverage and innovation of sustainable medical technologies in the post-pandemic era.

On 8 February 2023, Minister Hayashi joined the COVID-19 Global Action Plan Foreign Ministerial Meeting and promised that Japan will contribute of USD50 million to the Pandemic Fund, as assembled by the World Bank.⁶⁵³ The fund aims to improve disease surveillance systems, build global health resilience and endorse medical frameworks that promote a One Health policy.

On 21 February 2023, Vice Foreign Minister Yuumi Yoshikawa attended the Asia-Europe Foundation Public Health Network Conference and announced Japan’s commitment to develop infectious disease control measures that combat antimicrobial resistance.⁶⁵⁴ Japan promised to expand a sustainable and resilient universal health coverage system to achieve equitable health security.

On 12 April 2023, Japan announced contributions of USD7 million to the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Trust Fund and USD4 million to the Policy and Human Resources Development Fund at the

⁶⁴⁸ Statement by the Honorable SUZUKI Shunichi, Governor of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group for Japan, Ministry of Finance, Japan (Tokyo) 14 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/imf/annual_meeting/20221014.pdf

⁶⁴⁹ Chairman’s Statement of the 17th East Asia Summit, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Jakarta) 17 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://asean.org/chairmans-statement-of-the-17th-east-asia-summit/>

⁶⁵⁰ Roadmap for Practical Cooperation to advance the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, G7 Germany 2022 (Berlin). Access Date: 6 March 2022. https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3_Downloads/G/G7/Roadmap_Pact_fin_Dec_22_bf.pdf

⁶⁵¹ Joint Statement of the Fifteenth Tripartite Health Ministers Meeting (THMM), Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Tokyo) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 6 March 2023. <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10501000/001024895.pdf>

⁶⁵² Human security and universal health coverage: Japan’s vision for the G7 Hiroshima Summit, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Tokyo) 20 January 2023. Access Date: 7 March 2023. <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10501000/001041645.pdf>

⁶⁵³ COVID-19 Global Action Plan Foreign Ministerial Meeting Statement by Foreign Minister Hayashi Yoshimasa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 February 2023. Access Date: 7 March 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100456851.pdf>

⁶⁵⁴ Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) Public Health Network Conference and Attendance by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ms. Yoshikawa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023 https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_003219.html

107th Meeting of the Development Committee.⁶⁵⁵ Japan promised to strengthen the global disease prevention systems and facilitate environmentally sustainable mobilization of health resources.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. Japan has taken concrete actions to decarbonize the healthcare sector and achieve climate- neutrality in national and international health sectors. Japan has also made progress within the pillars of environmental sustainability and climate resilience by attending international summits and investing in pandemic preparedness funds (i.e. the Pandemic Fund, the Health Emergency Preparedness Fund).

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Yeji Kim

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 12 August 2022, Health Minister Maggie Throup sent a letter to the Chief Executive of the UK Health Security Agency Jenny Harries confirming the prioritisation of disease prevention by ensuring emergency preparedness, resilience and response and bolstering a health system that is climate resilient.⁶⁵⁶

On 23 November 2022, the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department of Health and Social Care announced that the UK and South Africa would work together closely to augment healthcare systems through collaborative research projects.⁶⁵⁷ The UK would allocate funding and facilitate vaccine manufacturing to aid pandemic preparedness in several African countries. The two countries also plan to mitigate climate damages through the Just Energy Transition Partnership to decrease dependency on fossil fuels. The goal of this partnership is to move towards an environmentally sustainable and resilient healthcare system through structural changes.

On 8 December 2022, the Department of Health and Social Care published the Chief Medical Officer's annual report which highlighted the effects of air pollution and provided recommendations for solutions.⁶⁵⁸ The report aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by emphasizing achievable solutions to protect the health of locals while also adhering to environmental sustainability principles.

On 13 December 2022, the UK, along with other G7 members, promised to increase its collaboration and funding to achieve sustainable disease prevention and surveillance as part of the Pact for Pandemic Readiness.⁶⁵⁹ The members committed to improve their pandemic resilience capabilities by training their health emergency workforce, promoting the One Health approach and addressing impacts of climate change in health systems.

⁶⁵⁵ Japan's Statement at the 107th Meeting of the Development Committee (Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund), Ministry of Finance, Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2023. Access Date: 13 April 2023. https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/imf/dc/20230412_2.html

⁶⁵⁶ United Kingdom Health Security Agency priorities in 2022 to 2023, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 12 August 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ukhsa-priorities-in-2022-to-2023>

⁶⁵⁷ UK and South Africa to work more closely on tackling pandemics and climate change, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Department of Health and Social Care, The Rt Hon Thérèse Coffey MP, The Rt Hon Steve Barclay MP, and The Rt Hon James Cleverly MP (London) 23 November 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-south-africa-to-work-more-closely-on-tackling-pandemics-and-climate-change>

⁶⁵⁸ Chief Medical Officer's annual report 2022: air pollution, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/chief-medical-officers-annual-report-2022-air-pollution>

⁶⁵⁹ Roadmap for Practical Cooperation to advance the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, G7 Germany 2022 (Berlin). Access Date: 6 March 2022. https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3_Downloads/G/G7/Roadmap_Pact_fin_Dec_22_bf.pdf

On 3 February 2023, the Department of Health and Social Care published a policy paper which outlines the UK's plans to ensure the resilience, reliability and effectiveness of the healthcare system.⁶⁶⁰ One aspect of this plan is aligning with sustainable initiatives in order to meet net zero carbon emissions by 2045.

On 20 February 2023, the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Affairs released an announcement stating that data will be released to monitor the implementation of sustainable energy in domestic properties.⁶⁶¹ These statistics will ensure compliance with the Social Housing Decarbonization Fund in the UK.

On 4 April 2023, Environmental Secretary Therese Coffey gave a speech regarding the government's scheme to provide a clean water supply for the public. This plan aims to invest in safe environmental practices and protect public health.⁶⁶²

On 11 April 2023, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs released a new framework to improve air quality.⁶⁶³ This framework recognizes how pollutants are damaging to health and the environment and proposes ways to reduce the emissions of fine particulate matter.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. The UK has fulfilled two principles of this commitment by becoming less dependent on fossil fuels (i.e. climate neutrality) and promoting environmentally sustainable practices in healthcare. The UK has taken weaker action towards climate resilience by expressing verbal support in public statements and meeting with other stakeholders.

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

Analyst: Stephanie Gyimah

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 30 June 2022, the Department of Health and Human Services catalyzed private sector commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, strengthen climate resilience and protect public health at a roundtable discussion held at the White House.⁶⁶⁴ The goal of this event was to unite private and public sector health care providers in decarbonising the health care supply chain.

On 13 July 2022, the Department of Energy invested USD2.6 billion in the Carbon Capture Demonstration Projects Program and the Carbon Dioxide Transport/Front-End Engineering Design Program through

⁶⁶⁰ Medical technology strategy, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 3 February 2023. Access Date: 27 February 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/medical-technology-strategy>

⁶⁶¹ Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund: January 2023, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 20 February 2023. Access Date: 25 February 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements/social-housing-decarbonisation-fund-january-2023--2>

⁶⁶² The Plan for Water, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 4 April 2023. Access Date: 8 April 2023 <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-plan-for-water>

⁶⁶³ Plans unveiled to improve local authority action on air quality, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 11 April 2023. Access Date: 12 April 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plans-unveiled-to-improve-local-authority-action-on-air-quality>

⁶⁶⁴ Biden-Harris Administration catalyzes private health sector commitments to reduce climate impacts and protect public health, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington D.C.) 30 June 2022. Access Date: 5 January 2023. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2022/06/30/biden-harris-administration-catalyzes-private-health-sector-commitments-reduce-climate-impacts-protect-public-health.html>

President Joe Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.⁶⁶⁵ These programs will reduce carbon emissions to protect public health and advance the country's progress towards net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

On 31 August 2022, the Department of Energy pledged USD46 million to research new technologies that will create biofuel which will lead to the decarbonization of transportation and power generation sectors.⁶⁶⁶ This research is also intended to offset the potential health effects of waste streams.

On 13 September 2022, the Department of Energy invested USD178 million into bioenergy research that will produce sustainable technologies which stand to improve public health and address climate change.⁶⁶⁷

On 17 November 2022, Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry launched the "Net-Zero Government" initiative.⁶⁶⁸ The goal of this initiative is to achieve carbon neutrality of all public services by 2050.

On 22 November 2022, the Department of Agriculture announced a USD59.4 million investment into the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program's (GusNIP) Produce Prescription and Nutrition Incentive programs.⁶⁶⁹ This program facilitates and encourages healthier and more sustainable eating habits in households by increasing their access to local and fresh produce. This investment seeks to aid initiatives in improving dietary health and promote food security across US households.

On 8 December 2022, the Department of Energy announced a USD8 million pledge for six solar energy research projects that will open new economic avenues for farmers, rural communities and the solar industry to lower the barriers to utilizing farm-scale solar energy generation and further facilitate clean energy usage in agriculture.⁶⁷⁰

On 13 December 2022, the US announced their investment of USD3.7 billion from President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law into four programs that will initiate a sustainable and commercially viable carbon dioxide removal industry in the US.⁶⁷¹ This program aims to lower carbon emissions to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

On 13 December 2022, the US, along with other G7 members, promised to increase its collaboration and funding to achieve sustainable disease prevention and surveillance as part of the Pact for Pandemic Readiness.⁶⁷²

⁶⁶⁵ Biden-Harris Administration Launches \$2.6 Billion Funding Programs To Slash Carbon Emissions, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 13 July 2022. Access Date: 10 November 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-launches-26-billion-funding-programs-slash-carbon-emissions>

⁶⁶⁶ DOE Announces \$46 Million to Explore New Technologies That Convert Carbon and Waste Into Clean Energy, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 31 August 2022. Access Date: 10 November 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-46-million-explore-new-technologies-convert-carbon-and-waste-clean-energy>

⁶⁶⁷ DOE Announces \$178 Million to Advance Bioenergy Technology, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 13 September 2022. Access Date: November 10 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-178-million-advance-bioenergy-technology>

⁶⁶⁸ COP27: La France rejoint l'initiative "Net-Zero Government" pour la neutralité carbone de ses services publics d'ici 2050, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires et Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 17 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/cop27-france-rejoint-linitiative-net-zero-government-neutralite-carbone-services-publics-dici-2050>

⁶⁶⁹ USDA Invests More Than \$59M to Improve Dietary Health and Nutrition Security, Department of Agriculture (Washington D.C.) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/11/22/usda-invests-more-59m-improve-dietary-health-and-nutrition-security>

⁶⁷⁰ DOE Announces \$8 Million to Integrate Solar Energy Production with Farming, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-8-million-integrate-solar-energy-production-farming>

⁶⁷¹ Biden-Harris Administration Announces \$3.7 Billion to Kick-Start America's Carbon Dioxide Removal Industry, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 13 December 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-announces-37-billion-kick-start-americas-carbon-dioxide>

⁶⁷² Roadmap for Practical Cooperation to advance the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, G7 Germany 2022 (Berlin). Access Date: 6 March 2022. https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3_Downloads/G/G7/Roadmap_Pact_fin_Dec_22_bf.pdf

The members committed to improve their pandemic resilience capabilities by training their health emergency workforce, promoting the One Health approach and addressing impacts of climate change in health systems.

On 1 March 2023, the Department of Energy disclosed a funding packet of USD300 million for energy affordability and climate resilience programs to enhance energy systems in rural or remote areas and improve equitable access to public health.⁶⁷³

On 9 March 2023, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Office of Climate Change and Health Equity (OCCHE) reinstated the Health Sector Climate Pledge, whereby health organizations agree to reduce emissions and promote climate resilience by ensuring a 50 per cent cut in greenhouse emissions over the next seven years.⁶⁷⁴ This pledge will advance President Biden's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by half in 2023 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2025.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. The US has demonstrated strong action in enhancing the climate-neutrality and environmental sustainability pillars of this commitment by, firstly, working on a bilateral level with Japan to achieve zero carbon and, secondly, moving towards biofuels as a source of energy. The US has also invested in several different domestic programs that aim to promote the uptake of clean energy technologies in healthcare. In improving the environmental sustainability of its health systems, the US has worked with GusNIP to promote food security through environmentally sustainable health practices, with the intention of improving public health outcomes.

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

Analyst: Mehr Yawar

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050.

On 5 September 2022, the EU Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) One Health Network published a document titled "AMR One Health Network Top suggestions for AMR actions," which sought to coordinate environmental and public health policies to combat antimicrobial resistance.⁶⁷⁵ The goal of this document was to highlight actions that would improve health surveying to improvements in the creation of antibiotics. The actions were selected from a variety of proposals from all 27 EU Member states.

On 29 September 2022, the European Health and Digital Executive Agency published the report "Horizon Europe: Climate Change and Health."⁶⁷⁶ The goal of this report was to research environmental stressors and their effects on human health. It was also intended to promote synergies and increase the policy impact of EU-funded research in the environment and health.

⁶⁷³ Biden-Harris Administration Invests \$315 Million to Advance Reliable Clean Energy in Rural and Remote Communities, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 1 March 2023. Access Date: 7 March 2023. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-invests-315-million-advance-reliable-clean-energy-rural-and>

⁶⁷⁴ HHS Reopens Health Sector Climate Pledge, Department of Health & Human Services (Washington D.C.) 9 March 2023. Access Date: 12 March 2023. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2023/03/09/hhs-reopens-health-sector-climate-pledge.html>

⁶⁷⁵ AMR One Health Network: Top suggestions for AMR actions, European Commission (Brussels) 5 September 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. https://health.ec.europa.eu/latest-updates/amr-one-health-network-top-suggestions-amr-actions-2022-09-05_en

⁶⁷⁶ Horizon Europe Health addresses climate change concerns, European Commission (Brussels) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 16 April 2023. https://hadea.ec.europa.eu/news/horizon-europe-health-addresses-climate-change-concerns-2022-09-29_en

On 24 November 2022, the European Commission published the third Work Plan 2023.⁶⁷⁷ The goal of this plan is to allocate funding towards crisis preparedness, health promotion and disease prevention, health care system and health care personnel while taking into account environmental and climate threats.

On 9 November 2022, the European Environment Agency published a report “Climate change as a threat to health and well-being in Europe: focus on heat and infectious diseases.”⁶⁷⁸ The aim of the report is to identify environmental-related challenges in public health.

On 30 November 2022, the European Commission released the EU Global Health Strategy.⁶⁷⁹ Within this publication, the EU reaffirmed its commitments to the sustainable development of health infrastructure and their goal to negotiate an effective international legally binding pandemic agreement with a One Health approach.

On 2 December 2022, the General Secretariat of the European Council posted an information note concerning the EU’s Global Health Strategy.⁶⁸⁰ The European Council reaffirmed its commitments to fighting current and future health threats through the One Health approach.

On 14 December 2022, the European Committee of the Regions stated in a conference that the One Health approach to healthcare must be at the forefront of the EU’s zero pollution ambition.⁶⁸¹ At the conference, First Vice-president of the European Committee of the Regions Apostolos Tzitzikostas highlighted the importance of the One Health approach highlighting how they can ensure that the most vulnerable aren’t left behind.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enhance the sustainability and resilience of its health systems by 2050. The EU has demonstrated strong action in two pillars of the commitment, climate-neutrality and climate resilience, through international agreements to decarbonise health systems and fund pandemic preparedness and through reaffirmation of their One Health goals. The EU has also taken action towards improving the environmental sustainability of its health systems as seen with its reports on the links between climate change and health.

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

Analyst: Ilya Goheen

⁶⁷⁷ EU4Health programme: Work Plan 2023 published, Ministry of Health (Brussels) 24 November 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/news/p3_2_1_1_1.jsp?lingua=italiano&menu=notizie&p=dalministero&id=6078

⁶⁷⁸ Climate change as a threat to health and well-being in Europe: focus on heat and infectious diseases, European Environmental Agency (Copenhagen) 9 November 2022. Access Date: 16 April 2023. <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-change-impacts-on-health>

⁶⁷⁹ EU Global Health Strategy: Better Health for All in a Changing World, European Commission (Brussels) 30 November 2022. Access Date: 6 March 2023. https://health.ec.europa.eu/publications/eu-global-health-strategy-better-health-all-changing-world_en

⁶⁸⁰ Information Note: Communication on an EU Global Health Strategy (Brussels) 2 December 2022. Access Date: 12 April 2023. <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15308-2022-INIT/en/pdf>

⁶⁸¹ The 'One Health' approach must be at the forefront of the EU's Zero Pollution Ambition, European Committee of the Regions (Brussels) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://cor.europa.eu/it/news/Pages/EU%27s-Zero-Pollution-Ambition.aspx>