



www.g7.utoronto.ca

The G7 Research Group presents the

2022 G7 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023

Prepared by
Keah Sharma and Malhaar Moharir
and the G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)
www.g7.utoronto.ca • g7@utoronto.ca • [@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

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



G7 Research Group
University of Toronto
6 Hoskin Avenue, Toronto Ontario M5S 1H6 Canada
g7@utoronto.ca +1-416-946-8953
www.g7.utoronto.ca www.g7g20.utoronto.ca

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Research Team.....	4
Summary.....	6
The Interim Compliance Score.....	6
Compliance by Member.....	6
Compliance by Commitment.....	6
The Compliance Gap Between Members.....	6
Table A: 2022 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*.....	7
Table B: 2022 G7 Elmau Interim Compliance Scores.....	9
Table C: 2022 G7 Elmau Interim Compliance Scores by Member.....	10
Table D: 2022 G7 Elmau Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment.....	11
1. Regional Security: Global Effects of the War in Ukraine.....	12
2. Regional Security: Military and Financial Support for Ukraine.....	35
3. Climate Change: Health Sustainability.....	82
4. Climate Change: Decarbonizing the Power Sector.....	94
5. Energy: Securing Supply.....	130
6. Human Rights: The Digital Sphere and Beyond.....	148
7. Democracy: Rules-Based Multilateral Order.....	177
8. Health: Pandemic Preparedness.....	253
9. Environment: Funding and Resources.....	268
10. Food and Agriculture: Resilience.....	301
11. Digital Economy: Empowering Citizens.....	321
12. Gender: Access to Education.....	335
13. Trade: Free Trade.....	353
14. Macroeconomics: Safe, Resilient, Equitable and Rules-Based Growth.....	379
15. Health: Noncommunicable Diseases.....	401
16. Crime and Corruption: Transnational Crime.....	426
17. Labour and Employment: Social Protection.....	441
18. Infrastructure: Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment.....	454
19. Non-proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty.....	480
20. Terrorism: Cooperation on Extremism.....	502
21. Development: Debt Transparency.....	516

5. Energy: Securing Supply

“We will take immediate action to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+1.00 (100%)		

Background

Over the decades, G7 leaders have expressed their concerns of the rising tension within the energy sector, the market’s instability and the need for zero-emission energy alternatives. In response to Russia’s ongoing invasion of Ukraine, launched on 24 February 2022, G7 members adopted economic sanctions, and price caps on Russian coal, crude oil, petroleum oils, and other solid fossil fuels.⁷⁰⁴ Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has heavily impacted the global market, specifically in regard to energy, due to the increasing prices of fuel and the suspension of Russian gas delivery, threatening the global energy supply.⁷⁰⁵ Despite the recent urgency, efforts to secure energy supply and increase renewable energy have been pushed by G7 leaders since early summits to decrease their dependency on oil and imported energy.⁷⁰⁶

At the 1975 Rambouillet Summit, G7 leaders first introduced the importance of increasing the availability of energy sources to increase economic growth.⁷⁰⁷ At the time, the leaders prioritized reducing their dependency on imported energy through the conservation and development of alternative energy sources.

At the 1977 London Summit, G7 leaders discussed increasing and diversifying energy production to reduce the dependency on oil.⁷⁰⁸ To meet the world’s energy requirements at the time, the G7 leaders agreed on the importance of increasing the supply of nuclear energy while reducing the risks of nuclear proliferation.

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their commitment to reducing the dependency on imported oil.⁷⁰⁹ At this summit, G7 leaders agreed to review and speed up their national energy programs and agreed on the importance of efficiently using private and public investment to produce energy in the industrial world.

⁷⁰⁴ EU response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, Consilium Europa EU (Brussels) 21 December 2022. Access Date: 04 January 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

⁷⁰⁵ EU response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, Consilium Europa EU (Brussels) 21 December 2022. Access Date: 04 January 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

⁷⁰⁶ Rambouillet Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 1975. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1975rambouillet/communique.html>

⁷⁰⁷ Rambouillet Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 1975. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1975rambouillet/communique.html>

⁷⁰⁸ London G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 May 1977. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1977london/communique.html>

⁷⁰⁹ Bonn Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 1978. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/communique.html>

This conversation led to joint and coordinated energy research to hasten the development and efficient use of new and existing energy sources.

At the 1980 Venice Summit, G7 leaders agreed to expand their nuclear-generating capacity, acknowledging the importance of nuclear power in securing energy supply.⁷¹⁰ At this summit, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring the reliable supply of nuclear fuel while minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

At the 1996 Moscow Summit, G8 leaders agreed on market-oriented strategies to reform the energy sector to promote nuclear safety to address their goal of generating investments and encouraging energy conversation, the.⁷¹¹

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders discussed renewable energy for the first time since 1981. This conversation preceded the findings of the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting in Otsu and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.⁷¹² At this summit, the leaders committed to investigating renewable energy barriers and solutions in developing countries to combat pollution and climate change.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders committed to tackling climate change and promoting clean energy.⁷¹³ The leaders committed to taking measures to develop markets for clean energy technologies to increase their availability in developing nations, and to help vulnerable communities to adapt to the impact of climate change.

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to advancing technologies such as energy efficiency, solar energy, carbon capture, lower-emissions coal technologies and bioenergy.⁷¹⁴ The G8 leaders discussed that a low-carbon economy can promote economic growth and thus, low-cost transformational clean energy is necessary.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders discussed diversifying energy supply and modernizing energy infrastructure.⁷¹⁵ To secure energy supply, G7 leaders have agreed to liquefy the natural gas market, including through new supplies, the development of transport infrastructure, storage capabilities and the promotion of flexible gas markets.

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders further discussed the diversification of energy mix, energy fuels, sources and routes of energy supply.⁷¹⁶ The leaders discussed ensuring a level of public investment, promoting quality infrastructure investment to address effective resource mobilization with the private sector and strengthening cooperation in the cybersecurity of the energy sector.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders agreed to play an important role in providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including domestic policies and carbon policing.⁷¹⁷ The G7 leaders introduced the idea of

⁷¹⁰ Venice Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 1980. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1980venice/communique/index.html>

⁷¹¹ Moscow Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 April 1996. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996moscow/index.html>

⁷¹² G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.html>

⁷¹³ Chairs' Summary, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>

⁷¹⁴ G8 L'Aquila Summit: Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.html>

⁷¹⁵ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 05 June 2014. Access Date: 05 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

⁷¹⁶ Leader's Declaration G7 Elmau Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 08 June 2015. Access Date: 05 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁷¹⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Leader's Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 05 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

establishing the carbon market platform, facilitating energy investments, and encouraging relevant stakeholders. G7 leaders also discussed enhancing well-functioning natural gas markets with great transparency, development of price indices and further strategic view of the liquified natural gas supply chain at a global level.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders agreed to strengthen their collective energy security and ensure open transparent liquid and secure global markets for energy resources and technologies.⁷¹⁸ The G7 leaders also discussed the importance of monetary policies to ensure price stability in light of price surges.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders discussed the importance of carbon pricing, innovation, and technology collaboration to secure energy supply.⁷¹⁹ G7 leaders reiterated their commitment to diversifying the energy supply, promoting universal access to affordable energy resources and increasing public-private investments in energy infrastructure.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 strived to push renewable energy alternatives to holistically “build back better” from the COVID-19 pandemic, as per the roadmap designed by the International Energy Agency and adhere to the targets from the Paris Agreement.⁷²⁰ G7 leaders also agreed to increase industrial efforts to stimulate green products and enhance energy efficiency in industries.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders expressed their concerns for the energy sector in light of Russia’s attack on Ukraine and declared the importance of securing the energy supply in Europe.⁷²¹ Concerned with the increasing energy prices and the market’s instability, G7 leaders agreed to explore additional price reduction measures, provide assistance to developing countries through financial technical capacity support and technology transfer development, develop energy reserves, encourage the increase of production and reduce the dependency on Russian energy and oil from domestic markets.

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to “take immediate action to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.”⁷²² The G7 leaders added that they “will not compromise our climate and biodiversity goals including the energy transition nor on our commitments to phase out our dependency on Russian energy, including by phasing out or banning the import of Russian coal and oil.”⁷²³ There are two dimensions of this commitment that must be fulfilled to achieve full compliance: 1) taking action to secure energy supply and 2) reducing price surges through price caps or other modes.

“Secure” is understood to mean “to relieve from exposure to danger, act to make safe against adverse contingencies.”⁷²⁴ In the context of this commitment, securing energy supply refers to ensuring there is uninterrupted availability of energy sources; this is often associated with an affordable price.

⁷¹⁸ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 05 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

⁷¹⁹ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 09 June 2018. Access Date: 05 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

⁷²⁰ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <https://www.g7uk.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Carbis-Bay-G7-Summit-Communique-PDF-430KB-25-pages-3.pdf>

⁷²¹ Elmau Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html>

⁷²² G7 Leaders’ Communiqué – Executive summary, European Council (Brussels) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 21 September 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/06/28/g7-leaders-communique/>

⁷²³ Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 21 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html>

⁷²⁴ Achieve, Merriem-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 21 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/secure>

“Energy supply” refers to the concept of primary energy supply, which is understood to mean “energy production plus energy imports, minus energy exports, minus international bunkers, then plus or minus stock changes”⁷²⁵ In the context of this commitment, energy supply refers to the availability of primary energy supply that is accessible at an affordable price.

“Price” is understood to mean “the amount of money given or set as consideration for the sale of a specified thing,” hereby energy.⁷²⁶ In the context of this commitment, energy prices refer to the price of energy under its various forms, including but not limited to spot and wholesale electricity and natural gas prices. To “surge” is understood to mean “to rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value.”⁷²⁷

“To explore” is understood to mean “to investigate, study, or analyze,” “to become familiar with by testing or experimenting.”⁷²⁸ In the context of this commitment, it refers to addressing the possibility of implementing price caps related to energy.

“Price cap” is understood to mean “a system for regulating the prices of a bundle of services of a regulated firm under which the individual price for each service is not controlled but there is a ceiling on the weighted average of all the prices in the bundle.”⁷²⁹ Price caps can be used as tools in a bid to reduce energy prices. The G7 leaders “welcome the decision of the European Union to explore with international partners ways to curb rising energy prices, including the feasibility of introducing temporary import price caps where appropriate.”⁷³⁰

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong action in both of the two commitment dimensions: action to secure energy supply and action to reduce energy price surges. Examples of strong actions to secure energy supply can include but are not limited to: signing bilateral contracts for energy supply with trade partners, increasing short-term domestic or multinational energy production, implementing measures for sustainable management of energy reserves, creating an inter ministerial task force for energy security. Examples of strong actions to reduce price surges can include but are not limited to: implementing price caps on residential electricity prices, providing financial support for vulnerable groups to support energy affordability and reforming energy trade mechanisms to lower costs. An example of overall full compliance includes one action that designates funding to diversify energy supply routes and one action that provides financial support for lower-income households. Furthermore, the G7 committed at this point “to explore” price caps, not to implement price caps. As such, full compliance will be awarded for this part of the commitment should G7 members advance discussions on the possibility of exploring a price cap.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action in one of the two commitment dimensions. For example, if a G7 member were to have signed a long-term natural gas supply contract and failed to implement a price shield for industrial electricity prices, they would have taken strong action in only one commitment dimension. Partial compliance is also assigned when strong actions in one dimension of the commitment are coupled with weak actions in another dimension. Examples of weak actions to secure energy supply can include but are not limited to verbal references to energy supply, organizing meetings with trade partners for establishing supply contracts and measures to secure energy supply without concrete timelines. Examples of weak actions to reduce price surges can include but are not limited to: verbal references to energy prices, organizing meetings with power producers for fighting price surges and expressing

⁷²⁵ Primary Energy Supply, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 21 September 2022. <https://data.oecd.org/energy/primary-energy-supply.htm>

⁷²⁶ Electric Power Sector, Energy Information Administration (Washington D.C.) n.d. Access Date: 22 September 2022. <https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.php?id=Electric%20power%20sector>

⁷²⁷ Surge, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 21 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/surge>

⁷²⁸ Explore, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 21 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/explore>

⁷²⁹ Price Cap Definition, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 22 September 2022. <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=6749>

⁷³⁰ Elmau Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 23 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communication.html>

the will to reform market structures in order to lower prices. Further, if the G7 member does not explore price caps, this will prevent it from achieving a score of +1.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned to any G7 member that fails to meet the threshold of partial compliance, whether by taking only weak action(s) or taking no action toward fulfilling the commitment. For example, if a member solely gives verbal references to energy prices and organizes meetings with power producers then they will be assigned a non-compliance score. Additionally, G7 members can be assigned a non-compliance score if they are actively threatening the security of energy supply. This could include explicitly driving energy price surges.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has taken no strong action to immediately secure energy supply and price surges, including exploring price caps, OR the G7 member has taken strong action to threaten the security of the energy supply
0	The G7 member has taken strong action in ONLY one of the two commitment dimensions: taking action to secure energy supply and reduce energy price surges OR some of both, and has not explored price caps.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action in BOTH of the two commitment dimensions: taking action to secure energy supply and reduce energy price surges, including exploring price caps.

*Compliance Director: Thomas Houlie
Lead Analyst: Ambra Bisagni*

Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 23 August 2022, the Government of Canada signed a joint declaration with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to establish a Canadian-German Hydrogen Alliance.⁷³¹ The strategic alliance emphasizes safeguarding international energy security by facilitating the bilateral trade of hydrogen and its derivatives by 2025. This initiative also explores financial support mechanisms to help government and industry investment planning.

On 24 August 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly announced Canada's intent to return to Germany the five remaining turbines used in the Russian Nord Stream One pipeline, which provides natural gas to European countries.⁷³² The federal government qualified the move as "necessary to secure supplies for Germany."

On 15 September 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault announced the Low Carbon Economy Fund that over the next four years, Canada would invest up to CAD250 million in funding low-income households especially in Atlantic provinces to switch from heating oil to more affordable home heating sources.⁷³³

⁷³¹ Joint declaration of intent between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on establishing a Canada-Germany Hydrogen Alliance, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 23 August 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/climate-change-adapting-impacts-and-reducing-emissions/canadas-green-future/the-hydrogen-strategy/joint-declaration-intent-between-the-government-canada-and-the-government-the-federal/24607>

⁷³² Canada will return remaining gas turbines covered under sanction exemption, Joly says, CBC (Ottawa) 24 August 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/canada-sanction-exemption-five-remaining-turbines-1.6560744>

⁷³³ Making home heating more affordable for Atlantic Canada and other regions, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 15 September 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/09/making-home-heating-more-affordable-for-atlantic-canada-and-other-regions.html>

On 11 October 2022, Minister Joly met with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi and committed to growing a bilateral energy partnership.⁷³⁴ The partnership is committed to facilitating progress in the energy transition, performing technical exchanges on nuclear technology, and strengthening critical minerals supply chains.

On 11 October 2022, Deputy Prime Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that Canada will fast-track energy and mining projects to achieve Canada's net-zero targets, reduce its dependency on oil giants, encourage investment in Canada's natural source sector and support allies in responding to the energy crisis.⁷³⁵

On 26 October 2022, Canadian Minister of Natural resources Jonathan Wilkinson noted the importance of Canadian nuclear energy in securing the global energy supply.⁷³⁶ Minister Wilkinson introduced a series of small nuclear reactors (SMR) projects to be deployed in 2026. Minister Wilkinson discussed the Canadian government's list of SMR investment programs to support their development to further support Canada's transition to nuclear energy and strengthen the country's supply of new and reliable energy sources.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Joly met with G7 foreign ministers and agreed to encourage oil-producing countries to increase production.⁷³⁷ G7 members will also finalize a price cap on seaborne Russian oil.

On 22 November 2022, the Government of Canada announced an increase in the Climate Action Incentive Payment (CAI) amounts to support households in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, starting in 2023 to align with the high federal fuel charge.⁷³⁸ Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will start receiving CAI payments in July 2023.

On 30 November 2022, the Government of Canada approved the expansion of NOVA Gas Transmission Limited West Path Delivery 2023 pipeline project.⁷³⁹ 40 kilometres of natural gas pipelines will be added in southwestern Alberta to increase the Canadian natural gas supply.

On 7 December 2022, Canada and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from "providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil" should the price per barrel exceed this cap.⁷⁴⁰

On 9 December 2022, recognizing the importance of critical minerals in the development of energy sources, Canada announced its Critical Minerals Strategy which develops Canadian resources to support its development

⁷³⁴ Canada-Japan Action Plan for contributing to a free and open Indo-Pacific region, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/canada-japan-action-plan-for-contributing-to-a-free-and-open-indo-pacific-region.html>

⁷³⁵ Canada will fast-track energy and mining projects important to allies: Freeland, Financial Post (Toronto) 17 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://financialpost.com/commodities/energy/canada-will-fast-track-energy-and-mining-projects-important-to-allies-freeland>

⁷³⁶ Canada's national statement on nuclear energy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 26 October 2022. Access Date: 04 January 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/10/canadas-national-statement-on-nuclear-energy--the-honourable-jonathan-wilkinson-minister-of-natural-resources--the-international-atomic-energy-agen.html>

⁷³⁷ G7 foreign ministers statement, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-reactions_internationales/g7/documents/2022-11-04-joint-statement-declaration-commune.aspx?lang=eng

⁷³⁸ Climate Action Incentive payment amounts for 2023-24, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 24 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/11/climate-action-incentive-payment-amounts-for-2023-24.html>

⁷³⁹ Government of Canada approves West Path Delivery 2023 Project, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 30 November 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/11/government-of-canada-approves-west-path-delivery-2023-project.html>

⁷⁴⁰ Canada and G7-plus partners impose price cap on Russian crude oil, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/12/canada-and-g7-plus-partners-impose-price-cap-on-russian-crude-oil.html>

of clean energy. The project aims to enhance energy security and secure global supply by establishing a secure and reliable energy supply chain, increasing global alliances and placing Canada as a main global supplier of clean energy.⁷⁴¹

Canada has complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. To respond to the current energy crisis, Canada has made multiple proposals and partnerships to secure energy supply. Moreover, Canada has announced plans to reduce energy price surges and met extraordinary market conditions, such as the ongoing war on Ukraine, with a price cap.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Ma

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 28 June 2022, the French government confirmed the construction of a new liquefied natural gas terminal in Le Havre to aid the security of the French energy supply.⁷⁴² The new terminal will enable France to access 3.9 million tonnes of natural gas imported from the United States and Canada.

On 18 July 2022, France signed an energy cooperation deal with the United Arab Emirates.⁷⁴³ The deal signed aims to diversify France's energy supply and to break away from Russian energy dependence.

On 28 July 2022, the Ministry of Energy Transition announced emergency measures to accelerate the development of renewable energies.⁷⁴⁴ It aims to increase investments in renewable projects in a bid to ensure French energy independence by increasing the importance of renewables in its domestic energy mix.⁷⁴⁵

On 14 September 2022, the French government announced a cap on energy price hikes at 15 per cent in 2023.⁷⁴⁶ The aim is to dampen the inflationary impacts on consumers.

⁷⁴¹ Minister Wilkinson Releases Canada's \$3.8-billion Critical Minerals Strategy to Seize Generational Opportunity for Clean, Inclusive Growth, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 04 January 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/12/minister-wilkinson-releases-canadas-38-billion-critical-minerals-strategy-to-seize-generational-opportunity-for-clean-inclusive-growth.html>

⁷⁴² Crise énergétique : un terminal GNL flottant sera construit dans le port du Havre, La Tribune (Paris) 28 June 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 November 2022. <https://www.latribune.fr/entreprises-finance/industrie/energie-environnement/crise-energetique-elisabeth-borne-pleins-gaz-sur-le-terminal-gnl-flottant-du-havre-923499.html>

⁷⁴³ La France et les Emirats arabes unis signent un accord de partenariat stratégique global sur la coopération énergétique, Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 18 July 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/france-et-emirats-arabes-unis-signent-accord-partenariat-strategique-global-sur-cooperation>

⁷⁴⁴ Agnès Pannier-Runacher annonce des mesures d'urgence pour accélérer le développement de la production d'énergies renouvelables, Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 28 July 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Date Access: 6 November 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/agnes-pannier-runacher-annonce-des-mesures-durgence-acceler-developpement-production-denergies>

⁷⁴⁵ Projet de loi relatif à l'accélération de la production d'énergie renouvelables, Sénat Français (Paris) 26 September 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Date Access: 6 November 2022 <http://www.senat.fr/leg/pjl21-889.html>

⁷⁴⁶ La hausse des prix de l'électricité et du gaz limitée à 15% en 2023, Gouvernement Français (Paris) 14 September 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Date Access: 4 November 2022. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/la-hausse-des-prix-de-lelectricite-et-du-gaz-limitee-a-15-en-2023>

On 14 September 2022, the French government introduced an energy check of EUR100 to EUR200 for low-income households.⁷⁴⁷ 12 million households will receive the aid to support them with rising energy costs.

On 6 October 2022, the French government announced its energy sobriety plan.⁷⁴⁸ The plan's objective is to cut energy consumption by 10 per cent by 2024 by incentivising the state, businesses, communities, and individuals to slash energy use as a means to secure its energy supply.

On 27 October 2022, the Ministry of Energy revealed the implementation of an “electricity shock absorber,” starting in January 2023.⁷⁴⁹ The aid is aimed towards businesses that have not benefited from the tariff shield, enabling the reduction of annual electricity prices to EUR180 per megawatt-hour for qualifying businesses.

On 7 December 2022, France and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.⁷⁵⁰

On 10 December 2022, the French government announced plans to explore geothermal energy.⁷⁵¹ It is estimated that such an energy source would save 100 terawatt-hours of energy annually.

France has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. France has taken steps to limit the effects of price surges on its citizens by capping energy prices and subsidizing energy bills. Simultaneously, France has sought to secure its energy supply by diversifying its energy mix, decreasing its energy consumption, and reaching energy deals with foreign nations to reduce its dependence on Russia.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Spencer Lambert

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 27 September 2022, Federal Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck hosted the world's largest trade fair for wind energy where more than 1,400 companies and exhibitors presenting technologies and developments attended.⁷⁵² To respond to the energy crisis, Minister Habeck expressed the urgency to transition toward renewable sources and the expansion of wind energy to ensure a sustainable and secure energy supply for Germany and the continent.

⁷⁴⁷ Chèque énergie exceptionnel en 2022 : 100 to 200 € supplémentaires, Service Public (Paris) 19 September 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Date Access: 24 October 2022. <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/actualites/A15168>

⁷⁴⁸ Plan de sobriété énergétique, Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 6 October 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Date Access: 4 November 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/dp-plan-sobriete.pdf>

⁷⁴⁹ Mise en place de l'amortisseur électricité au 1er janvier 2023, Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 29 November 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Date Access: 20 December 2022. <https://entreprendre.service-public.fr/actualites/A16101>

⁷⁵⁰ Canada and G7-plus partners impose price cap on Russian crude oil, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/12/canada-and-g7-plus-partners-impose-price-cap-on-russian-crude-oil.html>

⁷⁵¹ Responsabilité climatique. La géothermie de surface : une arme puissante, Gouvernement Français (Paris) 12 December 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/responsabilite-climatique-la-geothermie-de-surface-une-arme-puissante>

⁷⁵² Bundesminister Habeck eröffnet die weltweit größte Windenergie-Messe, WindEnergy Hamburg, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Hamburg) 27 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/09/20220927-bundesminister-habeck-eroeffnet-die-weltweit-grosste-windenergie-messe-windenergy-hamburg.html>

On 28 September 2022, the Cabinet passed three amendments within the Energy Security Ordinance to act upon short-term saving measures to take place from September until 28 February 2023.⁷⁵³ The adjustments include a “lighting ban for public non-residential buildings and monuments, a limit in illumination for marketing and advertising purposes, and a ban on specific types of heating, specifically swimming and bathing pools. These initiatives will help save energy consumption to secure energy supply.

On 29 September 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz, Minister Habeck and Finance Minister Christian Lindner announced a protective shield of USD200 billion to reduce rising energy costs.⁷⁵⁴ This Economic and Stabilization Fund will help citizens and businesses afford for the high prices in electricity and gas and build up a shield against Russia’s efforts to destabilize Germany through their energy supply power.⁷⁵⁵ Some measures regarding the financial defense shield include replacing the gas levy to diversify for gas importers, slowing down rising energy prices and supporting companies by curbing electricity costs.⁷⁵⁶ Regarding this initiative, Minister Habeck would plan to support affected businesses and the public by also ensuring secure employment levels when setting manageable prices.

On 19 October 2022, Minister Habeck commissioned a draft law within the Nuclear Law for the three nuclear power stations to continue service until 15 April 2023.⁷⁵⁷ By keeping these stations running, the Federal Government makes it more likely to get through the winter safely to avoid electricity shortages. The plants are only kept in service until 15 April, before more tonnes of new fuel are required to power them and exhaust the energy supply for this action.

On 25 October 2022, President of Excelerate Energy Steve Kobos and the State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Economics Thomas Staffen signed an agreement to build the fifth domestic floating liquid gas terminal, projected to start operating in the autumn of 2023.⁷⁵⁸ The goal of this project is to strengthen independence from pipeline natural gas, including Russian imports, and create the infrastructure and foundations to secure gas supply. Following the new government’s gas triad “diversify, save, replace,” the project will be implemented as soon as possible with state aid.

On 2 November 2022, Transport Minister Volker Wissing announced that Germany will introduce a 49-euro ticket starting in January to help consumers mitigate soaring levels of inflation.⁷⁵⁹ The “Deutschland” ticket will cost approximately EUR3 billion as financed by the Federal and state governments. This initiative follows a similar initiative taken during the summer to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and ease consumer price burdens

⁷⁵³ Kabinett beschließt Anpassungen bei Energieeinspar-Verordnung, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 28 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 22 October 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/09/20220928-kabinett-beschliesst-anpassungen-bei-energieeinspar-verordnung.html>

⁷⁵⁴ 200 billion euros for economic protective shield, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/protective-shield-2131014>

⁷⁵⁵ Bundesregierung spannt Abwehrschirm auf, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin), 30 September 2022. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Artikel/Energie/bundesregierung-spannt-abwehrschirm-auf.html>

⁷⁵⁶ 200 billion euros for economic protective shield, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/protective-shield-2131014>

⁷⁵⁷ Energy supply security is key- Nuclear power stations kept in service on a temporary basis, The Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 19 October 2022. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/nuclear-power-continued-operation-2135918>

⁷⁵⁸ Unterzeichnung des Chartervertrags für das fünfte schwimmende LNG Terminal (FSRU), Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 25 October 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 24 October 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/10/20221025-unterzeichnung-des-chartervertrags-fur-das-funfte-schwimmende-lng-terminal.html>

⁷⁵⁹ For Cohesion in our society, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 6 December 2022. Access Date 04 January 2023. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/one-year-federal-government-2152986>

with the 9-euro ticket, which reduced approximately two million tonnes of carbon dioxide from June to August.⁷⁶⁰

On 17 November 2022, Mayor of Hamburg Peter Tschentscher and Minister Habeck decided on the location for a terminal of green ammonia to Germany from Import, strengthening the hydrogen economy for the long-run and green energy supply.⁷⁶¹ Hydrogen is a key element to sustain a climate-neutral economy which will help to reach independence and secure a sustainable energy supply for Germany in the future.

On 25 November 2022, the Chancellery and Minister Habeck adopted draft laws for electricity, heat and gas breaks to relieve consumers and the German economy from rising energy prices.⁷⁶² The price breaks allow for the protection of households, hospitals, companies and other institutions by setting an upper limit for consumption proportionately. The price breaks will be applied from March 2023 until April 2024.

On 30 November 2022, Chancellor Scholz met with representatives from the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank and the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development about the surge in prices and energy security issues and discussed the need for “smart globalization” to boost resilience and reduce dependencies in order to solve the energy crisis.⁷⁶³ During these discussions for collaboration, Chancellor Scholz emphasized current long-term supply contracts for liquefied gas, ensuring a wider diversification of gas-supplying countries to better secure supply.

On 7 December 2022, Germany and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.⁷⁶⁴

On 13 December 2022, the National Climate Protection Initiative of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection continued the “Electricity Saving Check” project with a funding of 39 million euros.⁷⁶⁵ According to the Minister Habeck, this project will help people with low incomes receive free concrete advice and aids for energy saving such as LED lights and water-saving shower heads. These small actions are effective in quickly saving energy and further securing the energy supply for the winter in the midst of the energy crisis and soaring prices.

⁷⁶⁰ Germany to let commuters ride buses and trains for 49 euros a month, Reuters (Berlin) 2 November 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. (<https://www.reuters.com/business/autos-transportation/germany-let-commuters-ride-buses-trains-49-euros-month-2022-11-02/>)

⁷⁶¹ Habeck: Erstes Importterminal für grünen Ammoniak kommt nach Hamburg- Standortentscheidung ist Wegmarke für Hochlauf der Wasserstoffwirtschaft“, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 17 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 11 December 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/11/20221117-habeck-erstes-importterminal-fur-grunen-ammoniak-kommt-nach-hamburg-wegmarke-fur-hochlauf-der-wasserstoffwirtschaft.html>

⁷⁶² Bundeskabinett verabschiedet Gas- und Strompreisbremse – Wichtige Entlastung für Verbraucherinnen und Verbraucher und die Wirtschaft, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 25 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 11 December 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/11/20221125-bundeskabinett-verabschiedet-gas-und-strompreisbremse-wichtige-entlastung-fur-verbraucherinnen-und-verbraucher-und-die-wirtschaft.html>

⁷⁶³ Strengthening the multilateral order together, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 30 November 2022. Access Date: 15 December 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/scholz-multilateralism-2146746>

⁷⁶⁴ Canada and G7-plus partners impose price cap on Russian crude oil, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/12/canada-and-g7-plus-partners-impose-price-cap-on-russian-crude-oil.html>

⁷⁶⁵ Habeck stärkt Energiesparhilfen für einkommenschwache Haushalte, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 13 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 December 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/12/20221213-habeck-starkt-energiesparhilfen-fur-einkommenschwache-haushalte.html>

On December 15 2022, the Bundestag passed bills for electricity and price breaks to increase the fund for the economy and consumers to better endure heating hardship through support.⁷⁶⁶ The resolution will limit the rising energy costs by setting an upper limit to relieve pressure for households, companies, hospitals, cultural institutions, etc. The relief takes place automatically and will be effective for the whole of 2023. The electricity, gas and heat prices breaks come from the EUR200 billion economic defense shield approved before.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. Germany has taken concrete steps to diversify their energy sector to renewable sources to gain independence from Russian gas pipelines and secure energy supply. Germany has ordered regulations to minimize energy consumption throughout the states and help consumers by subsidizing energy bills.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ana Maria Guevara

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 8 August 2022, the European Commission approved an Italian scheme for Italy to diversify its energy supply by constructing and operating biomethane production plants via the Recovery and Resilience Facility.⁷⁶⁷ The approval of operating biomethane production plants will allow Italy to become less dependent on Russian fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In September 2022, the government announced the “National Plan for Containment of Natural Gas Consumption” to decrease gas consumption as one of the strategies for reducing dependence on Russian gas and diversifying its energy supplies.⁷⁶⁸

On 18 October 2022, the International Energy Agency published a fuel report on its member Italy, outlining its further implementation of the natural gas emergency plan to diversify energy supply and reduce dependency on Russian gas imports.⁷⁶⁹ The report notes Italy’s solidarity arrangements with other EU countries to protect energy supply for the citizens of the countries in question. Italy signed an agreement with Slovenia in early 2022 and is holding ongoing discussions with France and Germany.

On 19 October 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance published a decree detailing the extension of economic measures to reduce the excise duty rates on fuel-related energy products, including liquefied petroleum gasses, to decrease energy prices for Italians.⁷⁷⁰

⁷⁶⁶ Bundestag beschließt Energiepreisbremsen – Wichtige Entlastungen für Verbraucherinnen und Verbraucher, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 15 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 December 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/12/20221215-bundestag-beschliesst-energiepreisbremsen.html>

⁷⁶⁷ State aid: Commission approves Italian scheme under Recovery and Resilience Facility to support biomethane production, European Commission (Brussels) 8 August 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_4803

⁷⁶⁸ Italy Country Commercial Guide- Natural Gas & Renewable Energy, International Trade Administration U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 26 November 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/italy-natural-gas-renewable-energy>

⁷⁶⁹ Italy Natural Gas Security Policy, IEA (Paris) 18 October 2022. Access Date 9 November 2022. <https://www.iea.org/articles/italy-natural-gas-security-policy>

⁷⁷⁰ Update of the Economic and Financial Document, Ministro dell’Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 04 January 2023. https://www.dt.mef.gov.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_it/analisi_programmazione/documenti_programmatici/nadef_2022/NADEF-2022_ENG_NOVEMBER.pdf

On 20 October 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance published a decree outlining a value-added tax reduction to 5% for natural gas used for motor fuel.⁷⁷¹ In an attempt to stabilize natural gas prices related to motor fuels, the decree exempts natural gas used for motor fuel from excise duty.

On 29 October 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance published a decree outlining a list of energy tax credits for businesses to purchase electric energy and natural gas with the aim of reducing the overall quarterly spending for businesses on energy.⁷⁷² This measure aims to mitigate the cost of energy.⁷⁷³

On 13 November 2022, the state-owned energy company Eni announced the first liquefied natural gas cargo departed for its Coral South project in Mozambique to develop gas resources to diversify Italy's energy supply.⁷⁷⁴ Mozambique is one of the several African countries Italy has turned to, demonstrating a shift from energy dependence on Russia to gas suppliers in Africa.

On 7 December 2022, Italy and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.⁷⁷⁵

On 29 December 2022, the Senate approved the 2023 budget which sees the allocation of EUR23 billion for energy-price reduction measures which will in turn increase aid to households and businesses.⁷⁷⁶

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. Italy has taken measures to diversify its energy supplies by contracting with North African countries whilst the government is initiating a package of measures to lower energy prices, increase gas output, and preserve stocks.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Petek Gordhysus

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 20 July 2022, Minister of Economy Koichi Hagiuda attended the 2022 Supply Chain Ministerial held online by the United States.⁷⁷⁷ Minister Hagiuda remarked that the Task Force on Strategic Goods and Energy Supply Chains has implemented measures to secure energy supplies affected by the invasion of Ukraine.

⁷⁷¹ Update of the Economic and Financial Document, Ministro dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 04 January 2023. https://www.dt.mef.gov.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_it/analisi_progammazione/documenti_programmatici/nadef_2022/NADEF-2022_ENG_NOVEMBER.pdf

⁷⁷² Crediti d'imposta in favore delle imprese per l'acquisto di energia elettrica e gas naturale, Agenzia dell'Entrate (Rome) 29 November 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 04 January 2023. <https://www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/portale/documents/20143/4785312/Circolare+n+36+crediti+energia+gas+terzo+e+quarto+trimestre+ore+15.pdf/32a47299-8df0-80ef-f5af-a87059763865>

⁷⁷³ Update of the Economic and Financial Document, Ministro dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 04 January 2023. https://www.dt.mef.gov.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_it/analisi_progammazione/documenti_programmatici/nadef_2022/NADEF-2022_ENG_NOVEMBER.pdf

⁷⁷⁴ Africa, Eni (Rome) 13 November 2022. Access Date: 14 November 2022. <https://www.eni.com/en-IT/eni-worldwide/africa.html>

⁷⁷⁵ Canada and G7-plus partners impose price cap on Russian crude oil, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/12/canada-and-g7-plus-partners-impose-price-cap-on-russian-crude-oil.html>

⁷⁷⁶ Le principali misure della manovra 2023, Ministro dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 29 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 04 January 2023. <https://www.mef.gov.it/focus/Le-principali-misure-della-manovra-2023/>

⁷⁷⁷ Minister Hagiuda Attends 2022 Supply Chain Ministerial, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 21 July 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2022/0721_001.html

On 3 September 2022, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yasutoshi Nishimura told CNBC at the G20 ministers' meeting that Japan will increase dependency on nuclear energy to secure supply and increase self-sufficiency.⁷⁷⁸

On 26 September 2022, State Minister Nakatani Shinichi met with Pakistani ministers at the Asia Green Growth Partnership Ministerial Meeting (AGGPM).⁷⁷⁹ They shared a common recognition that Japan and Pakistan would facilitate energy transitions and ensure sufficient energy.

On 26 September 2022, State Minister Nakatani met with Brunei ministers at the Hydrogen Energy Ministerial Meeting and at AGGPM.⁷⁸⁰ They discussed bilateral energy cooperation, including a stable supply of liquefied natural gas.

On 11 October 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi met with Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly and committed to growing a bilateral energy partnership.⁷⁸¹ The partnership is committed to facilitating progress in the energy transition, performing technical exchanges on nuclear technology, and strengthening critical minerals supply chains.

On 28 October 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced a relief measure to reduce consumer electricity bills by 20 per cent.⁷⁸² The government also addressed plans in reducing the price of natural gas and gasoline.

On 7 December 2022, Japan and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.⁷⁸³

On 22 December 2022, the Government of Japan approved plans to restart nuclear reactors, increase their lifespan, and develop new reactors to increase Japanese energy supply.⁷⁸⁴

Japan has complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. Japan has formed alliances, launched a task force and implemented price caps.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Ma

⁷⁷⁸ Nuclear power is key for Japan's energy security and carbon neutrality goals, minister says, CNBC (Tokyo) 5 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.cnbc.com/2022/09/05/nuclear-power-is-key-for-japans-energy-security-yasutoshi-nishimura.html>

⁷⁷⁹ State Minister Nakatani Holds Meetings with Ministers and Officials from Various Countries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 27 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2022/0721_001.html

⁷⁸⁰ State Minister Nakatani Holds Meetings with Ministers and Officials from Various Countries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 27 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2022/0927_004.html

⁷⁸¹ Canada-Japan Action Plan for contributing to a free and open Indo-Pacific region, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/canada-japan-action-plan-for-contributing-to-a-free-and-open-indo-pacific-region.html>

⁷⁸² Press Conference by Prime Minister Kishida, Prime Minister's Office of Japan (Tokyo) 28 October 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/statement/202210/_00023.html

⁷⁸³ Canada and G7-plus partners impose price cap on Russian crude oil, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/12/canada-and-g7-plus-partners-impose-price-cap-on-russian-crude-oil.html>

⁷⁸⁴ Japan approves nuclear energy U-turn to avert crisis, Financial Times (Tokyo) 22 December 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. <https://www.ft.com/content/721b66c6-fd73-432f-aef9-fe59befba2cf>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 29 July 2022, the British government announced a GBP400 energy grant for all households.⁷⁸⁵ It aims to make energy more affordable for British citizens.

On 29 September 2022, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy announced that GBP1.5 billion will be invested to improve energy efficiency.⁷⁸⁶ Around 130,000 low-income households will benefit as they will receive energy-efficient upgrades, slashing energy consumption and energy bills by GBP700.

On 1 October 2022, the British government introduced the Energy Price Guarantee.⁷⁸⁷ The policy will cap energy prices, resulting in households that use a certain amount of gas and electricity paying GBP2,500 per annum.

On 28 November 2022, the British government set a new target to reduce energy consumption by 15 per cent by 2030.⁷⁸⁸ The government will allocate GBP6 million to the introduction of new insulation schemes and the expansion of the government public awareness campaign surrounding the energy issue.

On 29 November 2022, British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak confirmed the development of the Sizewell C nuclear power station with a GBP700 million investment.⁷⁸⁹ The project secures a new energy supply and is estimated to power six million British homes while creating an additional 10,000 jobs.

On 7 December 2022, the United States and the United Kingdom signed the Energy Security and Affordability Partnership.⁷⁹⁰ The partnership aims to increase American gas exports to the UK while deepening nuclear cooperation, securing British energy supply.

On 7 December 2022, the United Kingdom and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.⁷⁹¹

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. It has limited the effects of price surges through strong policies such as subsidising energy costs, capping price increases and improving household energy efficiency. In addition, the United Kingdom has taken steps in

⁷⁸⁵ £400 energy bills discount to support households this winter, UK Government (London) 29 July 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/400-energy-bills-discount-to-support-households-this-winter>

⁷⁸⁶ £1.5 billion to improve energy efficiency and slash bills, UK Government (London) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/15-billion-to-improve-energy-efficiency-and-slash-bills>

⁷⁸⁷ Government announces Energy Price Guarantee for families and businesses while urgently taking action to reform broken energy market, British Government (London) 8 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-announces-energy-price-guarantee-for-families-and-businesses-while-urgently-taking-action-to-reform-broken-energy-market>

⁷⁸⁸ Government joins with households to help millions reduce their energy bills, UK Government (London) 28 November 2022. Access Date: 18 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-joins-with-households-to-help-millions-reduce-their-energy-bills>

⁷⁸⁹ UK government takes major steps forward to secure Britain’s energy independence, UK Government (London) 29 November 2022. Access Date: 18 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-government-takes-major-steps-forward-to-secure-britains-energy-independence>

⁷⁹⁰ US-UK Energy Security and Affordability Partnership, The White House (Washington) 7 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/07/us-uk-energy-security-and-affordability-partnership/>

⁷⁹¹ Canada and G7-plus partners impose price cap on Russian crude oil, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/12/canada-and-g7-plus-partners-impose-price-cap-on-russian-crude-oil.html>

securing its energy supply as it has increased oil output in the North Sea, promoted investments in nuclear energy and signed international partnerships to procure natural gas.

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

Analyst: Spencer Lambert

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 16 August 2022, President Joe Biden signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act to lower costs of living for America's families targeting areas including energy, prescription drugs, and health care.⁷⁹² The Inflation Reduction Act aims at average for each family to save USD500 per year on their energy costs by letting families take advantage of clean energy and electric vehicle tax credit, rebating USD14,000 for families to buy heat pumps or other energy-efficient home appliances, and providing 30 per cent tax credit for installing solar panel on the roofs of more than 7.5 million families, and paying up to USD7,500 tax credits for new electric vehicles and USD4,000 for used.

On 18 October 2022, President Biden announced new actions to strengthen energy security by encouraging production and targeting lower energy costs and directed his administration to take corresponding necessary measures to fulfill these objectives.⁷⁹³ The Department of Energy declared to complete the 180 million barrel drawdown announced in spring by issuing a Notice of Sale for fifteen million more barrels from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Administration plans to repurchase crude oil for the SPR when prices are lower, approximately ranging between USD67 and USD72 per barrel, which would thus facilitate the stabilization of the crude oil markets, decrease prices at the pump, and contribute to global crude oil demand. The Biden Administration stated it is open to injecting additional barrels of crude oil into the market, if needed, via the Department of Energy to increase the global supply of energy, decrease prices for Americans, and support domestic inventory levels.

On 18 October 2022, the Department of Energy implemented fixed price contracts with suppliers to repurchase oil for product delivery at a future time to protect the oil industry from future uncertainty possibly tied to a fall in prices and lack of investment undertaken by firms.⁷⁹⁴ Thus, oil producers will have more confidence in the market and enter oil contracts knowing there will be demand.

On 14 November 2022, the Biden-Harris Administration announced a USD350 million investment in long-term energy storage projects to secure US energy supplies.⁷⁹⁵ Investment in research and development for

⁷⁹² By the Numbers: The Inflation Reduction Act, The White House (Washington D.C.) 15 August 2022. Access Date: 12 November 2022. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/11/11/fact-sheet-president-biden-announces-new-initiatives-at-cop27-to-strengthen-u-s-leadership-in-tackling-climate-change/?utm_source=link

⁷⁹³ Fact Sheet: President Biden to Announce New Actions to Strengthen U.S. Energy Security, Encourage Production, and Bring Down Costs, The White House (Washington D.C.) 18 October 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/10/18/fact-sheet-president-biden-to-announce-new-actions-to-strengthen-u-s-energy-security-encourage-production-and-bring-down-costs/>

⁷⁹⁴ Fact Sheet: President Biden to Announce New Actions to Strengthen U.S. Energy Security, Encourage Production, and Bring Down Costs, The White House (Washington D.C.) 18 October 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/10/18/fact-sheet-president-biden-to-announce-new-actions-to-strengthen-u-s-energy-security-encourage-production-and-bring-down-costs/>

⁷⁹⁵ Biden-Harris Administration Announces Nearly \$350 Million For Long-Duration Energy Storage Demonstration Projects, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 14 November 2022. Access Date: 14 November 2022.

<https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-announces-nearly-350-million-long-duration-energy-storage>

renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and nuclear will help reduce the oil demand and diversify energy sources. Energy storage technology will store renewable energy without wind or sunlight.⁷⁹⁶

On 7 December 2022, the United States and the United Kingdom signed the Energy Security and Affordability Partnership.⁷⁹⁷ The partnership aims to increase American gas exports to the UK while deepening nuclear cooperation.

On 7 December 2022, the United States and G7-plus partners imposed a price cap of USD60 per barrel on Russian-origin crude oil. All Canadians are prohibited from “providing select services related to the maritime transport of Russian crude oil” should the price per barrel exceed this cap.⁷⁹⁸

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. The United States has passed laws to decrease energy costs, increase sustainable practices, and support domestic energy production. The United States is also working towards diversifying its energy resources by reducing its demand for oil and investing more in research and development to fund cleaner domestic energy production initiatives.

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

Analyst: Petek Gordyus

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps.

On 5 August 2022, the Council of the EU adopted regulations to reduce natural gas demand by 15 per cent to secure gas supply.⁷⁹⁹ The adoption of regulations in the consumption of energy hopes to prepare savings for the winter in the case of disruptions with gas supplies from Russia.

On 30 September 2022, the EU energy ministers agreed on addressing high energy prices through a political agreement.⁸⁰⁰ The new regulations taken upon by the Council Regulation included measures to decrease electricity demand and help consumers with the rising energy prices. To reduce electricity demand, the Council of the European Union agreed that member states will voluntarily identify 10 per cent of their peak hours starting in December, choosing to set measures to reduce consumption during this period.

⁷⁹⁶ Energy Sources, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 14 November 2022. Access Date: 14 November 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/energy-sources>

⁷⁹⁷ US-UK Energy Security and Affordability Partnership, The White House (Washington) 7 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/07/us-uk-energy-security-and-affordability-partnership/>

⁷⁹⁸ Canada and G7-plus partners impose price cap on Russian crude oil, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 13 January 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/12/canada-and-g7-plus-partners-impose-price-cap-on-russian-crude-oil.html>

⁷⁹⁹ Council adopts regulation on reducing gas demand by 15% this winter, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 5 August 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/08/05/council-adopts-regulation-on-reducing-gas-demand-by-15-this-winter/>

⁸⁰⁰ Council agrees on emergency measures to reduce energy prices, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/09/30/council-agrees-on-emergency-measures-to-reduce-energy-prices/>

On 30 September 2022, EU energy ministers agreed to cap market revenues for electricity generators at EUR180 per megawatt and agreed that member states will collect surplus revenues for electricity consumers.⁸⁰¹

On 6 October 2022, the Council of the European Union formally adopted and introduced measures for the reduction of electricity demand and redistribution of energy sector's surplus revenues to offer financial support following the political agreement reached by the Energy Council on 30 September 2022.⁸⁰² Within the measures, member states should reduce consumption by minimum five per cent during peak hours identified.⁸⁰³ Furthermore, to decrease prices for consumers, the Council of the EU discussed plans to place a price cap on excess revenues.⁸⁰⁴

On 20 October 2022, the European Council emphasized the need for acceleration and intensification of efforts to reduce energy demand and avoid rationing, calling on the Council and Commission to submit concrete decisions.⁸⁰⁵ Measures discussed include a voluntary joint purchase of gas while making use of the EU Energy Platform, a temporary EU framework for price cap of gas, and improvements in energy markets to preserve financial stability and market transparency.

On 22 November 2022, the Commission proposed a Market Correction Mechanism to complement measures for reducing gas demand and ensuring security through diversification of energy sources.⁸⁰⁶ The mechanism consists of including a safety price ceiling of EUR275 for the Title Transfer Facility, which plays a role within the European wholesale gas market. This mechanism will be activated on 1 January 2023, ensuring market stability by securing supply and disrupting energy and financial markets.

On 3 December 2022, the European Council decided to set a Price cap at USD60 per barrel of crude and petroleum oils, in cooperation with the Price Cap Coalition.⁸⁰⁷ The price cap will be implemented on Russian seaborne crude oil, helping with limits of price surges and better stabilizing global energy prices. The price cap mechanism is to be reviewed every two months, standing in support of Ukraine.

On 14 December 2022, EU members and the European Parliament agreed on raising an additional EUR20 billion from an EU Innovation fund of carbon market revenue to end reliance on Russian gas.⁸⁰⁸ The Members and the Parliament will have to formally approve the deal, as the plan will take effect in 2023. Independence from Russian energy resources will better secure energy supply for the European Union.

On 19 December 2022, the European Union energy ministers agreed to cap prices exceeding EUR180 per megawatt hour during at least three consecutive trading days, based on the Dutch Title Transfer Facility (TTF)

⁸⁰¹ Council agrees on emergency measures to reduce energy prices, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/09/30/council-agrees-on-emergency-measures-to-reduce-energy-prices/>

⁸⁰² Council formally adopts emergency measures to reduce energy prices, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/10/06/council-formally-adopts-emergency-measures-to-reduce-energy-prices/>

⁸⁰³ Infographic – Energy crisis: Three EU-coordinated measures to cut down bills, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 24 October 2022. Access Date: 30 October 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/eu-measures-to-cut-down-energy-bills/>

⁸⁰⁴ EU agrees windfall energy firm tax – but split on gas-price cap, EU observer (Brussels) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://euobserver.com/green-economy/156185>

⁸⁰⁵ European Council conclusions on energy and economy, European Council (Brussels) 21 October 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/10/21/european-council-conclusions-on-energy-and-economy-20-october-2022/>

⁸⁰⁶ Commission proposes a new instrument to limit excessive gas price spikes, European Commission (Strasbourg) 22 November 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_7065

⁸⁰⁷ Russian oil: EU agrees on level of price cap, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 December 2022. Access Date: 15 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/03/russian-oil-eu-agrees-on-level-of-price-cap/>

⁸⁰⁸ EU agrees €20 billion boost for energy funding to quit Russian gas, Reuters (Brussels) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 15 December 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/eu-agrees-20-bln-boost-energy-funding-quit-russian-gas-2022-12-14>

and liquified natural gas price.⁸⁰⁹ The cap will limit the price at which gas could be traded, ensuring that EU countries can still offer competitive prices in gas within the global spectrum.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to secure energy supply and reduce price surges driven by extraordinary market conditions, including by exploring additional measures such as price caps. The European Union set regulations that will decrease energy consumption during peak hours by 15 per cent, committed to redistribute excess revenues and surplus to struggling consumers and companies to minimize the pressure of rising energy costs and incentivize transition to renewable energies for independence.

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

Analyst: Ana Maria Guevara

⁸⁰⁹ EU countries agree gas price cap to contain energy crisis, Reuters (Brussels) 19 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/eu-countries-make-final-push-gas-price-cap-deal-this-year-2022-12-19/>