

Improving G7 Cornwall Summit Implementation

John Kirton, G7 Research Group, March 4, 2021

Presentation to the Open Societies and Human Rights Directorate, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, United Kingdom, March 4, 2021.

Introduction: Why Compliance Counts

How can G7 ministerial and official-level institutions produce real results, by helping leaders implement the summit promises they make?

Maybe they cannot. Most people think that politicians do not keep their promises, even when they are home alone in full control of their governments, let alone when they go abroad to make collective commitments with their colleagues from the most powerful democratic countries in the world.¹

It may be that G7 leaders can produce enough real results just by meeting, having their pictures taken, and issuing paper communiqués that record what they discussed, how they think the world works, what is good and bad, and how they promise to make it work better — and then go home and get back to other pressing things. Maybe the summit is just a useful photo op, global hot tub party, bully pulpit and place to write promises down on paper. Maybe their citizens will automatically read those promises and act accordingly to implement them, without their governments having to do anything else at all.

But can any of you actually remember a single sentence from a communiqué of any of the almost 50 G7 summits we have had so far? Or even a memorable phrase that “rings and sings”? Something like “make poverty history” or “another world is possible” or “break the chains of debt” – the slogans shouted by those surrounding the G7 summit sites, respectively, in Gleneagles in 2005, Genoa in 2001 and Birmingham in 1998?²

Whenever I have asked this question to the members of the G7 Research Group, since it started in 1987, almost no one can recall a single word. The best I can do on the spot is: “When people are free to choose, they choose freedom.” It comes from the G7 Houston Summit in 1990.

With great effort, I can even do “We came together because of shared beliefs and shared responsibilities. We are each responsible for the government of an open, democratic society, dedicated to individual liberty and social advancement. Our success will strengthen, indeed is essential to, democratic societies everywhere.”

These words opened the communiqué at the first G7 summit in Rambouillet, France, on November 17, 1975. They were repeated at the start of the communiqué of the G7’s Brussels Summit in 2014.

My third favourite comes again from that 1990 Houston Summit. Leaders said in paragraph 67, “We are ready to begin negotiations, in the appropriate fora, as expeditiously as possible on a global forest

¹ The result is a healthy skepticism of established authorities’ processes and promises, which a citizens’ democratic duty demands, but also cynicism, a lack of trust, or worse.

² “Rule Britannia” or “Global Britain” or even, in my faith tradition (and that of my sovereign), “Oh did these feet in ancient times walk upon England’s fair domain.”

convention or agreement, which is needed to curb deforestation, protect biodiversity, stimulate positive forestry actions, and address threats to the world's forests. The convention or agreement should be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 1992. The work of the IPCC [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change] and others should be taken into account.”

That convention never happened, even though the ones for climate change, biodiversity and desertification soon arrived. So G7 words alone are not enough to produce real results.

Real results come when leaders leave the sunny summits peaks, descend into the dark valleys of domestic politics back home and get their government to implement the promises they just made.

So if you want real results, compliance counts.

Charting Compliance

So just how well have G7 governments complied with the summit commitments their leaders make?

The answer is 76%. In producing results, the G7 is a glass three quarters full.³

Since 1975, G7 compliance has risen, rather steadily (see Appendix A). From 1975 to 1989 it averaged about 66%. From 1989 to 2002, after we won the Cold War, it rose to about 73%. Since 2003, after globalization arrived in full force, it grew to about 78%. Most recently, with Donald Trump there, it reached 79%.

Is that good enough? Not when Cornwall confronts the crises of COVID-19, economic recovery and, above all, climate change, along with those that China, Russia, Iran or others might create.

So we need to know what causes G7 compliance, which causes leaders can control and how they can correct their compliance failures by using them in the proper way. Then we can see how much G7 ministerial and official-level institutions might help.

Causing and Correcting Compliance

Leaders Care about Compliance

When the leaders of the world's most powerful democratic countries gather at G7 summits to publicly make collective commitments, they genuinely believe that they can and will comply with them.⁴

They also know they are doing a bad job here and need help to do a better one. In 2010 they started doing their own annual accountability reports.⁵ But these have not closed the compliance gap, even as the seas steadily rise, world turns and burns, and we might all soon fry and die.⁶

³ Do leaders do better when they are home alone, say in keeping the commitments they made in the Queen's Speech, before the next one comes along? Or in the United States in the State of the Union address, which Joe Biden is about to give?

⁴ The evidence suggests that they are not stupid liars, intending to deceive their ignorant voters, knowing they will not be caught and called to account. And so much time goes into negotiating the carefully crafted communiqué commitments that they probably intend to do what they have very precisely promised to, sometimes inserting “as appropriate” or with “best efforts” for wiggle room or an escape hatch as need be.

⁵ They dealt only with development. Compliance with G7 summit development commitments averaged 74% from 2010 to 2013, then rose to 88% in 2014, when no development accountability reports was done.

Uncontrollable Causes of Compliance

Many of the things that cause compliance, leaders cannot control. They easily can promise to keep global temperatures below an additional 1.5°C since the industrial revolution started, and to do so by some fixed date in the far-off future, when they will certainly be retired or, more probably, dead. But they have no control over the sun, the seas and the wind that will help or harm them in reaching reach this goal. Nor can they control when terrorists will strike, as they on 9/11 in the USA and 7/7 in the UK. Nor when a deadly coronavirus comes in from China, as it did in the spring of 2003. Leaders can also promise to increase gross domestic product or to lower inflation, but they cannot assume that their central banks, firms and consumers will do what they tell and want them too.⁷

The best available evidence shows that there are actually a few well-used, proven, low-cost things under leaders' direct control that have increased compliance in the past (Rapson 2020; Cormier 2018; Kirton 2006; Kokotsis 1999). And G7 institutions appear on that list.

Pre-Summit, Same-Subject Ministerial Meetings

Indeed, they come first. Holding a pre-summit ministerial meeting on the same subject increases compliance with leaders' commitments on them by 4.5%.

But the United Kingdom plans to have only seven ministerial meetings before the Cornwall Summit.⁸ This is fewer than France did in 2019, and Italy in 2017. There now seems to be none for ministers of labour or employment, where the G7 started ministerial meetings in 1994, nor is there one for crime and corruption.⁹

The UK's G7 website says its Cornwall summit has 15 priorities, by my count. But many are missing pre-summit ministerials to boost compliance with the commitments the Cornwall leaders will make on them.

More Commitments

Making more summit commitments also improves compliance with them – up to a peak of 130 commitments at a summit.¹⁰

Here the United Kingdom as host has done rather well. Jim Callaghan's London Summit in 1997 produced 29 commitments, Margaret Thatcher's London Summit in 1984 produced 31, and John Major's London Summit in 1991 produced 53.

⁶ Indeed, they skipped 2014, only do development-related subjects, most years just pick a topic and issue an invisible report no one reads, and never identify how much each member implements which commitments their leaders have made. You may think that's OK, if you graduated from a university where every student was free to give themselves their own preferred grades, or did so in small groups where peer protection flourished more than peer pressure did.

⁷ Sometimes the democratically devoted G7 cannot control what government the citizens of a foreign countries elect. So if G7 leaders have promised to give \$3 billion to a country, and then its citizens elect a terrorist party dedicated to, for example, destroying democratic Israel, complying with that commitment is probably not a good thing to do.

⁸ For trade, interior, health, foreign and development, climate and environment, digital and technology, and finance.

⁹ Maybe the British government no longer cares about these subjects, the way it did at Birmingham in 1998 when it put "crime, jobs and money" in first place. Even at Lough Erne in 2013, its Conservative Party prime minister David Cameron put "transparency" as one of his key themes.

¹⁰ Maybe after that there are just too many for G7 governments, with fixed resources to implement or even keep track of how well their partners are doing so.

Then, after leaving London, Tony Blair's Birmingham Summit in 1998 produced 73 commitments with 71% compliance. His Gleneagles Summit in 1998 made 212, with 83% compliance. David Cameron's Lough Erne in 2013 made 214, with 79% compliance. But the last two got a boost from the 7/7 terrorist attacks on London, Syria's Bashar Assad routinely using chemical weapons to kill his own people and the other key causes highlighted in that great summit docudrama *The Girl in the Café*.

Let's take a closer look at the key subjects Prime Minister Boris Johnson has said he most wants his Cornwall Summit to advance (see Appendix B).

Climate Change

On climate change, the central issue, the United Kingdom complies at 83%. It does much better than Canada at 76%, the United States at 70% and the whole G7 at 70%. Compliance with the G7's 327 climate change commitments from 1985 to 2018 is raised by three things: having a surrounding United Nations climate summit (like the Glasgow one), making more climate change commitments, and referring in the commitment to a core international organization or international legal instrument commitment (Warren 2019).

COVID-19

On COVID-19 and health, Canada leads at 91% compliance, followed by the United States at 86%, the United Kingdom at 85% and the G7 at 76%. Compliance with the G7's 415 health commitments is raised by two things: holding a health ministers meeting and referencing the core international organization of the World Health Organization in a supportive way (Byrd 2020). The G7 summit Donald Trump hosted on March 16, 2020, did both. So in conquering COVID-19, holding a G7 health ministerial helps.

Commerce

On commerce, compliance with the G7's 259 macroeconomic policy commitments is led by Canada and the United States at 91%, with the United Kingdom and G7 averaging 86%. Compliance rises when the commitment refers to a private sector partnership, and no other compliance catalyst (Wang 2020). But the constant presence and increasing intensity of G7 finance ministers meetings since 1973 also help a lot (Kokotsis 1999).

Development

On development, compliance with the G7's 701 commitments is led by the United Kingdom at 92%, followed by the United States at 79%, Canada at 76% and the G7 at 75% (Tops 2019; 80-81; Dobson 2021). Gleneagles's dogged focus on DATA — debt, aid, trade and AIDS — still rings and sings and delivers to this day.¹¹

The Foundation from February 19

These four subjects had the most commitments at the G7 summit Boris Johnson hosted on February 19 (see Appendix C). They are also the ones that the rookie U.S. president Joe Biden and the veteran Canadian prime minister Justin Trudeau most cared about when President Biden chose Canada for his first bilateral summit, held on February 23 (see Appendix D). So with Biden's United States back in the Paris Agreement and the World Health Organization (WHO), and with America, Britain and Canada all boosting the WHO and COVAX funding on February 19, and those three believing in the power and potential of G7 summitry, Cornwall could produce more, and more ambitious commitments on climate, COVID-19 and commerce, and its other 15 priorities too (see Appendix E).

¹¹ Did Tony Blair lead the only party in the British Parliament that cared about such things and our compatriots in the still largely impoverished Commonwealth as well?

What else can be done in the 14 weeks to boost compliance with them?

Crafting G7 Institutions for Implementation

Cleverly crafting G7 institutions at the ministerial and official level can help.¹²

Creating Ministerial Institutions and Compliance

The G7 started doing this with separate meetings for ministers of finance in 1973 and foreign affairs in 1984. It added environment in 1992, employment in 1994, terrorism in 1995, justice and interior in 1997, health in 2002 and development in 2002 (see Appendix F).

The 12 subjects directly governed by these original eight bodies averaged 81% compliance with the leaders' commitments on the same subjects (see Appendix G).

This is a 5% boost above the summit's overall average of 76%. Moreover, the oldest institutions tend to cover the subjects with the highest compliance.¹³

G7 Environment Ministers Meeting, 1992-

Yet the environment has unusually low compliance of only 73%. It deserves a special look, before the Cornwall, Glasgow and April 22 Earth Day summits come.¹⁴

The G7 environment ministers meeting was initiated by Germany in the lead-up to and for the UN Summit on the Environment and Development in June 1992 (see Appendix H). G7 ministers met again on the UN summit site at Rio, to ensure that none of their leaders would depart from the carefully crafted compromise consensus and thus lead a reluctant U.S. president George H.W. Bush to bolt. It worked. So after Japan skipped 1993, subsequent hosts held them every year, until they disappeared from 2010 to 2015. Since Japan revived them in 2016, one has appeared each year.

During their absence from 2010 to 2014, compliance with G7 summit climate change commitments averaged only 69%. Scores below 50% appeared in 2010 and 2013. Only in 2015, for Angela Merkel's Elmau Summit, did climate change compliance soar to 80%. Ministerial matter, but an expert, experienced, committed host matters much more.¹⁵

¹² These G7-created and -centred institutions do three things. First, they deal with and decide second- and third-tier issues that G7 leaders are too busy to address themselves but want taken care of within the G7. Second, they prepare leaders' action at the summit by ripening consensus and creating commitment that summit leaders can then endorse, adjust or enhance. Third, they implement what summit leaders have decided, by adding to what members do back home alone more collective G7 action. In G7 institutions they advance, monitor and enhance compliance through peer pressure, and sharing best practices and lessons learned. On all three tasks, the impact of G7 bodies can initially be systematically identified by charting the summit leaders institutional development of global governance inside the G7, to see how often they create, guide, support or simply note ministerial and officials bodies that G7 members dominate.

¹³ The two anomalous subjects, with lowest compliance of only 73% that drags the average down, deserve a special look. Crime and corruption, overseen by ministers of justice and the interior, are deeply domestic subjects and departments, and ones pervaded by a culture of secrecy that police forces and those involved in financial crime have at their professional core. International exchange and cooperation was an antithetical instinct for them (Staples 1999; Scherrer 2009). Their core international organization for facilitate cooperation, Interpol, was a weak and recent creation, compared to the International Monetary Fund for macroeconomic policy and the World Bank for development, founded in 1944. The second anomaly is the environment, discussed in more detail in the next section.

¹⁴ And the so-called summit on climate and development on March 31.

¹⁵ No other G7 host has been a physical scientist and a former environment minister and the host of a G7 summit for a second time.

Since 1996 environment ministers meetings have made many commitments on a wide array of topics, with Halifax in September 2018 producing an all-time peak of 69 commitments (see Appendices I and J; see also Kirton and Warren 2018). Compliance with the three assessed in the nine months until the next environment ministerial in Metz, France, was 69%.¹⁶ This was well above the level of previous environment ministerials. Halifax's four outcome documents also made the highest number of references to institutions inside the G7 (see Appendix K). They went to four specific bodies: the G7 Alliance on Resource Efficiency, the G7 Working Group on the Future of the Seas, the Gender Equality Advisory Council and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.

Perhaps partly as a result, compliance with the 2018 G7 Charlevoix Summit's climate change commitments achieved compliance of 82%, the highest level since Tony Blair's Gleneagles Summit in 2005. Compliance with Charlevoix's separate environment commitments (which included those on oceans), averaged 77%.¹⁷

Officials-Level Institutions

At the officials level, the G7 has generated an increasing big and broad set of bodies from the very start, producing at least 84 from 1975 to 2007 (see Appendix L). The best available evidence, based on the multi-level institutionalization model of Ella Kokotsis (1999), developed by John Kirton (2006), Ben Cormier (2018) and others, suggests that these bodies helped increased compliance with their leaders commitments on East-West relations, development and debt relief, climate change, biodiversity and finance.

During the first summit cycle from 1975 to 1981, leaders created at least eight bodies, focused on nuclear energy and proliferation, hydrocarbon energy security and environmental conservation, and missile technology proliferation. The work of Joseph Nye, Albert Legault, Robert Lombardi and others suggests these bodies were highly effective in helping G7 leaders secure their intended results.¹⁸

During the second cycle from 1982 to 1987, dominated by the new Cold War, institutional production increased to nine new bodies and broadened a great deal. Two came on East-West relations, one on terrorism and one on foreign policy as a whole. But as the great recession deepened, two came on economic growth and jobs. The 1985 Bonn Summit created two on the environment. The 1987 Venice Summit added one on health, for HIV/AIDS. At the official level, the G7 has been governing the Cornwall priorities of health, commerce and climate change for almost four decades now.

In the third cycle from 1989 to 1995, when the Cold War victory came, production almost doubled to 14 new bodies. It broadened to embrace crime-corruption (with the Financial Action Task Force

¹⁶ "Compliance with the three assessed environment ministers' commitments from the 2018 Halifax meeting was 69%. The Halifax commitment on air quality led with final compliance of 75% (+0.50). The commitment on financial tools for climate resilience was next with 69% (+0.38). The commitment on extreme weather events had lower compliance, but rose 12.5% since the interim report, scoring 62.5% (+0.25). By member, compliance with the three assessed Halifax commitments was led by Canada, now with 100%. This was followed by Germany, the United Kingdom and the European Union with 83%. Next came France and Japan with 67%. At the bottom came Italy with 34% and the United States with 17%. The findings were updated to cover the full period between the Halifax meeting until the eve of the Metz meeting, from 18 September 2018 to 28 April 2019" (Kirton et al. 2019).

¹⁷ A year later, compliance with the 2019 Biarritz Summit's environment commitments averaged 91%.

¹⁸ After India exploded its nuclear device in May 1974, no other country did until Pakistan in 1998. Oil prices plunged and OPEC never again secured the power to shock the G7 and cripple their economies and foreign policies that it has acquired in 1973, when democratic Israel almost went down, and again in 1979, when the Shah in Iran did.

and the Lyon Group), regional security after the 1990 Gulf War, and development in 1995. It also added several new bodies for old topics: East-West relations became aid to the former Soviet Union to get four. Health got another two. Weapons proliferation and terrorism got more too.

These institutional additions seemed to help. On assistance to the former Soviet Union from 1988 to 1995, U.S. and Canadian compliance with relevant G7 commitments was very high (Kokotsis 1999). On regional security, with the Broader Middle East and North Africa at its core, compliance since 1990 increased. And almost all G7 countries fought and easily won the Gulf War and the ensuing peace, by liberating a Kuwait that is still free and whole, while a chemical weapons–using and nuclear-arming Saddam Hussein is long gone.

The fourth cycle, from 1996 to 2002 saw a further increase in number and breadth. Attention turned to climate change with three bodies (on forests and renewable energy), to digitalization with two, and to education with one. Health and terrorism added more, especially right after the deadly 9/11 and anthrax attacks on the United States.

The fifth cycle, from 2003 to 2007 saw an explosion, as globalization required much more intense, detailed governance by and within the G7. The number of new bodies doubled to 37. They now embraced microfinance, democracy assistance, investment, peace support in Africa, and small and medium-sized enterprises.

The biggest winner was climate change and the environment, with 11. Six of them came from George W. Bush’s Sea Island Summit in 2004. Three came from Tony Blair’s Gleneagles Summit in 2005. The United States and the United Kingdom worked together to control climate change.

Another big winner was health, which added four after the shock of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) killed 44 Canadians in the spring of 2003. One was on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness at Lyon in 2003. Another was the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, created by George Bush’s Sea Island Summit in 2004. Pandemic preparedness and vaccines are familiar words today.

Conclusion

Key Findings

So what can we conclude?

In all, G7 ministerial and officials-level institutions do seem to substantially increase compliance with G7 leaders commitments on the subjects these bodies work on.¹⁹

Questions for Future Research

Still, there is more research to do, starting with the four questions below.

1. How well do the UK’s seven ministerial meetings match the 15 priorities its summit website says it has?
2. How much personal expertise, experience and conviction do the UK ministers hosting each of the seven ministerials have on the subject of their ministerials and in the G7 itself?

¹⁹ The very little work on whether members comply with their own ministerial-level commitments suggests they did not for environment ministers’ commitments before 2018, but did better on the foreign ministers conflict prevention ones, and the environment one in 2018.

3. Does a small set of clustered ministerial meetings — a formula largely invented and fully relied on by the Canadians in 2018 — produce better results than the single subject ministerials that dominate the UK repertoire this year?
4. Which particular G7 member's compliance, on what subjects, do you most want to increase? Italy almost always ranks last on almost all subjects. Even if its new prime minister is “Super Mario” on COVID-19, climate change and much else, he still has to deliver a Cornwall-supportive G20 Rome Summit in October, based on the 30 priorities the Italians set at the start. And the next day he co-chairs with Boris Johnson the UN's climate summit in Glasgow, located firmly in the still United Kingdom.

Policy Proposals Now

What is to be done now? Let me offer the five evidence-based suggestions.

1. Don't bring Russia back as a full member yet. Its compliance, when the G7 functioned as the G8 from 1998 to 2013, was lower than even Italy's.
2. Don't count on your “D10” partners of India, Australia and Korea to give the Cornwall G7 the compliance help it needs. Gleneagles did very well not just because India's prime minister was there, but because the leaders also had the 7/7 shock, Tony Blair and Gordon Brown to spur it to success.
3. Add more ministerials now. Start with one for labour and employment to generate clean, green, smart, levelling-up jobs. Add ones for gender equality and for crime and corruption. And consider adding one for deputy heads of state or government, if Kamala Harris, Chrystia Freeland and their counterparts to help forge the inter-subject synergies that the seven conventional clusters. Climate change, COVID-19 and commerce are integrally interconnected in the real world, but not in the G7 ministerials this year.
4. Mount more environmental ministerial meetings this year, by adding ones for the Earth Day Summit on April 22 and during the 12 days at Glasgow in November. This worked at Rio in 1992. The environmental crises have become much bigger and broader since then. If G7 finance ministers can meet many times a year, including routinely at the semi-annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, should G7 environment ministers do so too, to foster the same high summit compliance for the environment that the G7 has on finance?
5. Consider what working groups you need to create, to work on the great G7 and G20 gaps you must fill to meet the climate emergency we now confront. My answers start with peat (where Ireland, Indonesia and Russia should be involved), trees (where Scotland has good experience to impart), geothermal (where Iceland can help), and tidal power (where you could ask Canada to take the lead).

References

- Byrd, Meagan (2020). “G7 Performance on Health,” in John Kirton and Madeline Koch, eds., *G7 USA: The 2020 Virtual Year* (London: GT Media), pp. 28-29. <http://bit.ly/g7usa>.
- Cormier, Ben (2018). “Explaining G8 Compliance: Reciprocity, Ministerial Institutionalization and Accountability” in John Kirton and Marina Larionova, eds., *Accountability and Effectiveness in Global Governance*, pp. 183–94 (Abingdon: Routledge).
- Dobson, Sonja (2021). “The G7’s Progress on Development at 2021 Virtual Summit,” G7 Research Group, February 19. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2021cornwall/dobson-february-summit.html>.
- Kirton, John (2006). “Explaining Compliance with G8 Finance Commitments: Agency, Institutionalization and Structure,” *Open Economies Review* 17 (December 2006): 459-475.
- Kirton, John and Marina Larionova, eds. (2018), *Accountability for Effectiveness in Global Governance* (London: Routledge).
- Kirton, John, Julia Tops, Angela Min Yi Hou and the G7 Research Group (2019). *Final Compliance with Commitments of the 2018 G7 Halifax Environment Ministers Meeting*, G7 Research Group, May 3. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2018-G7-emm-final-compliance.html>.
- Kirton, John and Brittaney Warren (2018). *Making History in Halifax: The Performance of the G7 Environment Ministers' Meeting in 2018*, G7 Research Group, September 27. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/kirton-warren-making-history-at-halifax.html>.
- Kokotsis, Eleonore (1999). *Keeping International Commitments: Compliance, Credibility and the G7, 1988-1995* (New York: Garland).
- Rapson, Jessica (2020). “Using Data to Improve Compliance,” in John Kirton and Madeline Koch, eds., *G20 Saudi Arabia: The 2020 Riyadh Summit* (London: GT Media), pp. 170–172. <http://bit.ly/g20saudi>.
- Scherrer, Amandine (2009). *G8 against Transnational Organized Crime* (Farnham: Ashgate).
- Staple, George (1999). “Combating Transnational Financial Crime,” in Michael Hodges, John Kirton and Joseph Daniels, eds., *The G8’s Role in the New Millennium* (Aldershot UK: Ashgate), pp. 21–44.
- Tops, Julia (2019). “G7 Performance on Development,” in John Kirton and Madeline Koch, eds., *G7 France: The 2019 Biarritz Summit* (London: GT Media), pp. 80-81. <http://bit.ly/G7France>.
- Wang, Alissa (2020). “G7 Performance on Macroeconomic Policy,” in John Kirton and Madeline Koch, eds., *G7 USA: The 2020 Virtual Year* (London: GT Media), pp. 56-57. <http://bit.ly/g7usa>.
- Warren, Brittaney (2019). “G7 Performance on Climate Change,” in John Kirton and Madeline Koch, eds., *G7 France: The 2019 Biarritz Summit* (London: GT Media), pp. 48-49. <http://bit.ly/G7France>.

Appendix A: G7 Overall Performance, 1975-2020

Year	Grade	Domestic political management		Deliberation			Direction setting	Decision making	Delivery		Development of global governance		Participation		
		# communiqué compliments	Spread	# days	# statements	# words	# references to core values	# commitments	Compliance	# assessed	# ministerials created	# official-level groups created	# members	# participating countries	# participating international organizations
1975	A-	2	29%	3	1	1,129	5	14	+0.08	2	0	1	6	0	0
1976	D	0	0	2	1	1,624	0	7			0	0	7	0	0
1977	B-	1	13%	2	6	2,669	0	29			0	1	8	0	0
1978	A	1	13%	2	2	2,999	0	35	+0.14	3	0	0	8	0	0
1979	B+	0	0	2	2	2,102	0	34			1	2	8	0	0
1980	C+	0	0	2	5	3,996	3	55			0	1	8	0	0
1981	C	1	13%	2	3	3,165	0	40	0	2	1	0	8	0	0
1982	C	0	0%	3	2	1,796	0	23	-0.71	1	0	3	9	0	0
1983	B	0	0	3	2	2,156	7	38	-0.56	2	0	0	8	0	0
1984	C-	1	13%	3	5	3,261	0	31	-0.47	2	1	0	8	0	0
1985	E	4	50%	3	2	3,127	1	24	+0.27	2	0	2	8	0	0
1986	B+	3	25%	3	4	3,582	1	39	-0.43	1	1	1	9	0	0
1987	D	2	13%	3	7	5,064	0	53	+0.29	1	0	2	9	0	0
1988	C-	3	25%	3	3	4,872	0	27			0	0	8	0	0
1989	B+	3	38%	3	11	7,125	1	61	-0.07	4	0	1	8	0	0
1990	D	3	38%	3	3	7,601	10	78	-0.11	4	0	3	8	0	0
1991	B-	1	13%	3	3	8,099	8	53	+0.38	2	0	0	9	1	0
1992	D	1	13%	3	4	7,528	5	41	+0.71	3	1	1	8	0	0
1993	C+	0	0	3	2	3,398	2	29	+0.57	2	0	2	8	1	0
1994	C	1	13%	3	2	4,123	5	53	+0.71	2	1	0	8	1	0
1995	B+	3	25%	3	3	7,250	0	78	+0.29	1	2	2	8	1	0
1996	B	1	13%	3	5	15,289	6	128	+0.42	23	0	3	8	1	4
1997	C-	16	88%	3	4	12,994	6	145	+0.26	11	1	3	9	1	0
1998	B+	0	0	3	4	6,092	5	73	+0.42	13	0	0	9	0	0
1999	B+	4	22%	3	4	10,019	4	46	+0.45	10	1	5	9	0	0
2000	B	1	11%	3	5	13,596	6	105	+0.74	29	0	4	9	4	3
2001	B	1	11%	3	7	6,214	3	58	+0.47	20	1	2	9	0	0
2002	B+	0	0	2	18	11,959	10	187	+0.36	24	1	8	10	0	0
2003	C	0	0	3	14	16,889	17	206	+0.61	20	0	5	10	12	5
2004	C+	0	0	3	16	38,517	11	245	+0.53	33	0	15	10	12	0
2005	A-	8	67%	3	16	22,286	29	212	+0.65	28	0	5	9	11	6
2006	B+	6	44%	3	15	30,695	256	317	+0.40	28	0	4	10	5	9
2007	B+	12	100%	3	8	25,857	86	329	+0.54	31	0	4	9	9	9
2008	B+	8	78%	3	6	16,842	33	296	+0.46	29	1	4	9	15	6
2009	B	13	67%	3	10	31,167	62	254	+0.54	26	2	9	10	28	10
2010	C	10	89%	2	2	7,161	32	44	+0.53	20	0	1	10	9	0
2011	B+	14	67%	2	5	19,071	172	196	+0.55	18	1	0	10	7	4
2012	B+	7	67%	2	2	3,640	42	81	+0.55	22	0	1	10	4	1
2013	B+	13	60%	2	4	13,494	71	214	+0.58	25	0	0	10	6	1
2014	B	6	44%	2	1	5,106	42	141	+0.68	21	1	0	9	0	0
2015	B+	2	25%	2	2	12,674	20	376	+0.63	31	1	4	9	6	6
2016	B-	22	63%	2	7	23,052	95	342	+0.45	23	1	1	9	7	5
2017	B	2	25%	2	4	8,614	158	180	+0.57	21	1	2	9	5	6
2018	B+	0	0	2	8	11,224	56	315	+0.64	30	1		9	12	4
2019	B-	6	57%	3	10	7,202		71	+0.52	22	1	0	9	8	8

Improving Cornwall Summit Implementation

Year	Grade	Domestic political management		Deliberation			Direction setting	Decision making	Delivery		Development of global governance		Participation		
		# communiqué compliments	Spread	# days	# statements	# words	# references to core values	# commitments	Compliance	# assessed	# ministerials created	# official-level groups created	# members	# participating countries	# participating international organizations
2020	n/a	0	0	1	795	0 (1)*	25	n/a	n/a	0	0	9	8	4	
Total	-	187	-	119	250	456,320	1270	5403	-	545	21	101	393	166	87
Average		4.2	0.3	2.6	5.6	10,140.4	28.9	120.1	0.35	14.7	0.5	2.4	8.7	3.7	1.9
Cycle 1 (1975-1981)	B-	0.7	0.1	2.1	2.9	2,526.3	1.1	30.6	0.07	2.5	0.3	0.7	7.6	0.0	0.0
Cycle 2 (1982-1988)	C-	1.9	0.2	3.0	3.6	3,408.3	1.3	33.6	-0.27	1.5	0.3	1.1	8.4	0.0	0.0
Cycle 3 (1989-1995)	C+	1.7	0.2	3.0	4.0	6,446.3	4.4	56.1	0.43	2.6	0.6	1.3	8.1	0.6	0.0
Cycle 4 (1996-2002)	B	3.3	0.2	2.9	6.7	10,880.4	5.7	106.0	0.45	18.6	0.6	3.6	9.0	0.9	1.0
Cycle 5 (2003-2010)	B-	7.1	0.6	2.9	10.9	23,676.8	65.8	237.9	0.53	26.9	0.4	5.9	9.6	12.6	5.6
Cycle 6 (2011-2019)		8.6	0.5	2.1	4.8	11,564.1	82.0	212.9	0.58	24.0	0.8	1.2	9.3	6.1	3.9

Notes:

Last updated by Brittney Warren, February 11, 2021

N/A = not available.

Grade: Kirton scale is A+ Extremely Strong, Striking, Standout, Historic; A Very Strong; A- Strong; B+ Significant; B Substantial; B- Solid; C Small; D Very Small; F Failure (including made things worse).

Domestic political management: # communiqué compliments = the number of favourable references to G7/8 members by name. Spread = number of G7/8 members complimented.

Deliberation: # days = the duration of the summit; # statements = number of official statements issued in the leaders' name; # words = number of words contained in the official statements.

Direction setting: # affirmations of G7/8 core values of open democracy, individual liberty and human rights contained in official documents.

Decision making: # commitments contained in the official documents.

Delivery: Compliance: compliance with selected commitments assessed as follows: 1975-1989 assessed by George von Furstenberg and Joseph Daniels; 1990-1995 assessed by Ella Kokotsis; 1996- assessed by the G7 Research Group. # commitments: number of commitments assessed. 2016 is draft Final Compliance Scores only.

Development of global governance: # ministerials created = number of institutions at the ministerial level created; # official-level groups created = number of institutions at the officials level created. Institutions created at or by the summit, or during the hosting year, at least in the form of having one meeting take place.

Participation: # members = number of leaders of full members, including those representing the European Community from the start; Russia started as a participant in 1991 and became a full member in 1998; the G4 met in 1974 without Japan and Italy and later that year the G6 (without Canada) met. # participating countries = number of full members plus number of leaders from other countries. # participating international organizations = number of heads of international organizations.

2020 direction setting: no references to the G7's core values; one reference to the G20's core value of globalization for all

Appendix B: G7 Compliance by Subject — United States, United Kingdom, Canada, 1975-2020

Subject	T% (N)	United Kingdom	Japan	Germany	France	United Kingdom	Italy	Canada	European Union	Russia	Canada +	United States +
Total	76%	79%	73%	79%	75%	84%	62%	82%	85%	61%	+03	
ECONOMY												
Macroeconomics	86 (17)	91				86		91			0	0
Financial regulation	78 (8)	63				88		94			+31	
Trade	65 (44)	59				74		76			+17	
Labour and employment	82 (6)	62				100 +18		100			+38	
SOCIAL												
Social	72 (5)	100				100 +28		88				+12
Gender	69 (20)	65				77		83			+18	
Education	69 (12)	67				92 +25		79			+12	
Digital	86 (19)	87				92 +06		92			+05	
Development	75 (55)	79				87 +12		76				+03
Energy	82 (22)	91				89		82				+09
SUSTAINABILITY												
Climate	73 (92)	70				83 +10		76			+07	
Environment	80 (21)	63				88 +08		88			+25	
Health	76 (73)	86				85		91			+05	
Food and agriculture	78 (14)	86				86 +08		82				+04
POLITICAL-SECURITY												
Crime and corruption	73 (43)	86				82		75				+11
Terrorism	78 (36)	88				79		86				+02
Proliferation	82 (31)	78				97 +15		87			+09	
Nuclear safety	75 (2)	50				75		76			+25	
East-West relations	50 (2)	50				50		50			0	0
Regional security	82 (36)	91				82		78				+13
Conflict prevention	76 (8)	94				82		94			0	0
Democracy	77 (10)	90				95 +18		75				+15
Human rights	78 (5)	100				90		100			0	0
Migration and refugees	87 (5)	80				100		90			+10	
Transparency	81 (2)	100						75				+25
United Nations reform	60 (4)	63										

Compiled by John Kirton, March 2, 2021

Subjects where United Kingdom lead United States, Canada and G7 average (including ties) are in bold.

Appendix C: Analysis of 2021 G7 Virtual Summit Commitments

Subject	N	%	High	Low	Binding	Ministerial	Past compliance
Health	8	30%	7	1	88%	Yes	76%
Macroeconomics	5	19%	4	1	80%	Yes	86%
Development	4	15%	1	3	25%	Yes	75%
Climate change	3	11%	3	0	100%	Yes	73%
International cooperation	2	07%	2	0	100%	-	-
Labour and employment	1	04%	0	1	0	No	82%
Digitalization	1	04%	1	0	100%	Yes	72%
Trade	1	04%	1	0	100%	Yes	65%
International tax	1	04%	1	0	100%	No	-
Gender	1	04%	1	0	100%	No	69%
Total	27	100%	21	6	78%	6	

Appendix D: Priorities for the United States, Canada, G7 and G20 in 2021

G7 February 19 Commitments	Biden's February 23 Priorities	Trudeau's February 23 Priorities	Johnson's G7 Cornwall 15 Priorities	Draghi's G20 Rome 30 Priorities	Total (Breadth)
Health (COVID-19) 8	3	7	2	2	22 (5)
Economy 5	2	2	1	3	13 (5)
Development 4	-	-	3	2	9 (3)
Climate 3	4	2	2	2	13 (5)
Labour 1		2	1	3	10 (4)
Cooperation 1	-	-	-	-	1 (1)
Digitalization 1	-	-	1	5	7 (3)
Trade 1	-	1	1	-	3 (3)
Tax 1	-	-	-	-	1 (1)
Gender 1	2	-	1	2	6 (4)
Proliferation	1	-	-	-	1 (1)
Democracy	6	-	1	-	7 (2)
Racism/Inequality	2	2	-	2	6 (3)
Crime	1	-	-	-	1 (1)
Defence	2			-	2 (1)
China	3	-	-	-	3 (1)
Refugees	2	-	-	-	2 (1)
Energy	-	2	-	3	5 (2)
Biodiversity	-	-	1	1	2 (2)
Food security	-	-	1	-	1 (1)
Education	-	-	-	2	2 (1)
Cities	-	-	-	2	2 (1)
Mobility	-	-	-	1	1 (1)
Land	-	-	-	1	1 (1)

Compiled by John Kirton, February 26, 2021

February 23 United States and Canada priorities are from both their leaders' pre- and post-summit remarks.

Appendix E: G7 Cornwall Summit Host Priorities

A. Recovering from coronavirus, strengthening resilience against future pandemics

1. Develop new vaccines and treatments

B. Promoting future prosperity through free and fair trade

2. use new technologies
3. Strengthen international trade system
4. Support green recovery
5. Create decent, lasting jobs

C. Tackling Climate change and preserving biodiversity

6. Move to net zero emissions
7. Provide financial support for developing countries to do so
8. Protect 30% of our land and seas by 2030

D. Championing shared values

9. Promote global democracy
10. Support poorest nations to grow alongside us
11. Promote global development
12. Support girls education
13. Support food security
14. Support health
15. Support sustainable development financing

Source: Official website of the United Kingdom 2021 G7 Presidency

Appendix F: G7 Ministerial Level Bodies, 1975-2008

1975	Foreign Affairs (at Summit, pre-Summit as of 1998)
1975	Finance (at Summit, pre-Summit as of 1998)
1979	Energy: November 1979, March 1998, May 2002, April 2003, March 2005, November 2005, March 2006, June 2008
1981	Trade Quadrilateral, May 1993, June 1993, June 1993, May 1995, October 1995, April 1996, September 1996, April/May 1997, May 1999
1984	Foreign (Stand-Alone, Annual UNGA Dinner)
1986	Finance (G7 Stand Alone)
1992	Environment, Spring 1992, June 1992, March 1994, April/May 1995, May 1996, May 1997, April 1998, March 1999, April 2000, March 2001, October 2001, April 2002, April 2003, February 2005, March 2005, March 2005, November 2005, October 2006, March 2007, May 2008
1994	Employment, 1996, 1997, 1998
1995	Information, 1996
1995	Terrorism, 1996, 1996, 1997, 1998. 1998, 1999, 1999, 2001, 2001, 2002, 2003, October 2004
1997	Crime, 1999, 2000
1997	Justice and Interior, December 1997, February 2001, May 2002, May 2003, May 2004, October 2004, June 2005, November 2005, June 2006, May 2007, June 2008
1999	Labour: February 1999, November 2000, April 2002, December 2003, March 2005, October 2006, May 2007, May 2008
2000	Education: April 2000, June 2006
2001	Health: November 2001, March 2002, November 2003, April 2006 (Moscow)
2002	Development: September 2002, April 2003, March 2005, March 2007, April 2008

Note: By date of first meeting. Ministerial meetings held more than once, either as part of or apart from the annual Summit meeting, and usually attended by the ministers themselves. Some meetings have non-G8 members in attendance. Some meetings have ministers in addition to those in the core portfolio attend.

G7/8 Ad Hoc Ministerial Meetings

1993	Russian Financial Assistance
1994	Ukraine Financial Assistance, Winnipeg, Canada
1997	Small and Medium Enterprise
1998	Finance and Foreign Ministers
1998	Foreign Ministers on Nuclear Proliferation (Summer)
1999	Foreign Ministers on Conflict Prevention (December)
2000	Education Ministers (April 2000, Japan)
2002	Research Ministers (June 2002, Moscow)
2006	Transport Ministers (January 2006, Tokyo)

Note: Ministerial meetings held only once, or in a particular configuration of combined ministers, apart from the annual Summit meeting. Some meetings have non-G8 members in attendance. If the Ministerial configuration meets more than once, it is coded as a regular institution rather than an ad hoc meeting.

Appendix G: G7 Ministerial Institutions and Summit Compliance, by Subject

Date (Initiator)	Subject	G7 summit compliance	
1973 (United States)	Finance	Macroeconomics	86%
1984 (United Kingdom)	Foreign affairs	Regional security	82%
		Conflict prevention	82%
		Democracy	95%
		Human rights	95%
1992 (Germany)	Environment	Environment	80%
		Climate (1985-)	73%
1994 (United States)	Employment	Labour and employment	82%
1995 (Japan-Canada)	Terrorism	Terrorism (1978-)	78%
1997 (United States)	Justice and interior	Crime and corruption (1997-)	73%
2001 (Italy)	Health	Health	76%
2002 (Canada)	Development	Development	85%
Average compliance by subject			81.4%

Appendix H: List of G7 Environment Ministers Meetings

Spring 1992, Germany
June 1992, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
March 12-13, 1994, Florence, Italy
April 29-May 1, 1995, Hamilton, Ontario
May 9-10, 1996, Cabourg, France
May 5-6, 1997, Miami, United States
April 3-5, 1998, Leeds, England
March 26-28, 1999, Schwerin, Germany
April 7-9, 2000, Otsu, Japan
March 2-4, 2001, Trieste, Italy
April 12-14, 2002, Banff, Canada
April 25-27, 2003, Paris, France
March 17-18, 2005, Derbyshire, United Kingdom
November 1, 2005, London, United Kingdom (with energy ministers)
October 3, 2006, Monterrey, Mexico
March 15-17, 2007, Potsdam, Germany
May 24-26, 2008, Kobe, Japan
April 22-24, 2009, Siracusa Italy
May 15-16, 2016, Toyama, Japan
June 11-12, 2017, Bologna, Italy
September 19-21, 2018, Halifax, Canada

Appendix I: G7 Environment Ministerial Performance, 1992-2018

EMM	# words	# documents	# commitments	Development of global governance	
				Outside	Inside
1994 Florence	1,219	1	0		
1995 Hamilton	2,370	1	27	59	0
1996 Cabourg	2,830	1	9		
1997 Miami	3,417	3	48		
1998 Leeds	2,030	1	26		
1999 Schwerin	3,637	1	50		
2000 Otsu	2,945	1	45		
2001 Trieste	3,848	1	18		
2002 Banff	2,157	1	16		
2003 Paris	3,136	1	23		
2004 no meeting	-	-	-	-	
2005 Chairman's conclusions	1,172	1	-		
2005 Summary of energy & environment	1,573	1	0		
2006 Monterrey	0	0	-		
2007 Potsdam	646	1	24		
2008 Gleneagles Dialogue	1,058	1			
2008 Kobe	10,126	4	46		
2009 Siracusa	4,560	2	26		
2010 no meeting	-	-	-	-	
2011 no meeting	-	-	-	-	
2012 no meeting	-	-	-	-	
2013 no meeting	-	-	-	-	
2014 no meeting	-	-	-	-	
2015 no meeting	-	-	-	-	
2016 Toyama	8,592	2	66	31	14
2017 Bologna	3,874	2	49	45	10
2018 Halifax total	11,423	4	69	31	14
2018 Halifax environment alone	1,947	1	17	11	7
2018 Halifax environment/oceans/energy	2,172	1	26	13	5
2018 Innovation Challenge	1,213	1	7	5	1
2018 Earth Observation Initiative	928	1	19	2	1

Note: Halifax excludes the appendix to the Earth Observations communiqué.

Appendix J: G7 Environment Ministerial Commitments, 1996-2017

Issue	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2016	2017
Total	11	48	26	50	45	18	19	23	-	24	46	26	66	49
Climate														
UNFCCC	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Finance	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	8	-	-	2	4
Climate change	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Montreal Protocol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Biodiversity	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	3	-
Research and development	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Oceans														
Plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Litter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
Fishing	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine-protected areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Marine diversity	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Management	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy														
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
MDGs/SDGs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Carbon price	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Methane reduction in oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Greenhouse gas reduction	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewables	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health														
Children	-	16	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Indigenous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Safe water	-	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Circular economy														
Resource efficiency	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	8	5
Reduce, reuse, recycle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	2	-
Waste management	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Disaster waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Local revitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Sustainable consumption (demand)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	2	1
Food waste and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Civil society/business	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Private sector/jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Green public procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
4Rs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Next product revolution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Circular economy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-
Trade	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Effective management	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	7	-	-
Governance														
International cooperation	3	5	7	5	9	3	3	1	-	-	2	2	9	-
Information sharing	-	-	3	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	2
Institutions	6	5	4	9	2	2	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Capacity building	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other														
Environmental crime	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Transportation	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chemicals	-	7	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
U.S. commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Air quality	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public awareness	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sustainable development	-	-	1	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biosafety	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: G7 environmental meetings started making public commitments only in 1996.

4Rs = Remanufacture, refurbishment, repair and direct reuse; MDGs/SDGs = Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals; SMEs = small and medium-sized enterprises; UNFCCC = United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Appendix K: G7 EMM Development of Global Governance

Table F-1: Inside Institutions

	1995 Hamilton	2016 Toyama	2017 Bologna	2018 Halifax				
				Total	EMM	Joint	Marine	Earth
Financial Stability Board Task Force			1					
G7		7	6	5	4	1		
G7 Alliance on Resource Efficiency		6	2	3	1	1	1	
G7 Working Group on the Future of the Seas and the Oceans				2		1		1
Gender Equality Advisory Council				3	1	2		
Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform		1	1					
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures				1	1			
Total number of references	0	14	10	14	7	5	1	1
Total number of institutions	0	3	4	5	4	4	1	1

Note: References to G7 included if in reference to a past summit. G7 Investors Global Initiatives excluded. Halifax 2018 Halifax: EMM = Chair's Summary for the Environment Ministers' Meeting; Joint = Chairs' Summary of the G7 Joint Ministerial Session on Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Communities; Marine = G7 Innovation Challenge to Address Marine Plastic Litter; Earth = G7 Initiative on Earth Observation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

Table F-2: Outside Institutions

	1995 Hamilton	2016 Toyama	2017 Bologna	2018 Halifax				
				Total	EMM	Joint	Marine	Earth
African Development Bank				1			1	
Agence française du développement			1					
Conference of the Parties	2							
21st Conference of the Parties		3						
22nd Conference of the Parties		1	3					
23rd Conference of the Parties			2					
24th Conference of the Parties				1	1			
Food and Agriculture Organization		1		2		2		
Global Environment Facility	2	1						
G20			7					
General	1		2	2	1		1	
Inter American Development Bank				1			1	
International Civil Aviation Organization		2	1					
International Finance Corporation			1					
International Labour Organization				1		1		
International Monetary Fund	1							
International Maritime Organization		2		2		2		
Interpol				1		1		
Multilateral development bank			15					
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	7	4	8	3	2	1		
Regional fisheries management organizations				1		1		
United Nations	1		1	1		1		
UN Convention on Biological Diversity		1		1	1			
UN Convention on Sustainable Development	8							
UN Conference on Environment and Development	1							
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea				1		1		
UN Development Programme	2			1	1			
UN Environment Assembly		2	1					
UN Environment Programme	15	5	1	2	1	1		
UN Economic and Social Council		1						
UN Education, Science and Culture Organization				1				1
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6	4	1					
UN General Assembly		2						
UN Global Compact		2						
World Economic Forum				2	1	1		
World Health Organization				1	1			
World Bank	11		1	4	2		2	
World Meteorological Organization				1				1
World Trade Organization	2			1		1		
Total number of references		31	45	31	11	13	5	2
Total number of institutions		14	14	21	9	11	4	2

Notes: Total number of references at the Halifax Environment/Oceans Ministerial = 26 across 21 institutions.

1995 Hamilton: references to Berlin Conference counted under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

2016 Toyama = Communiqué.

2017 Bologna = Communiqué.

2018 Halifax: EMM = Chair's Summary for the Environment Ministers' Meeting; Joint = Chairs' Summary of the G7 Joint Ministerial Session on Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Communities; Marine = G7 Innovation Challenge to Address Marine Plastic Litter; Earth = G7 Initiative on Earth Observation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (excluding annex).

General = general references to "international organization," "intergovernmental organization."

Appendix L: G7 Official Level Bodies

First Cycle (8)

- 1975 London Nuclear Suppliers Group
- 1977 International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Group
- 1979 High Level Group on Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy
- 1979 International Energy Technology Group
- 1979 High Level Group to Review Oil Import Reduction Progress
- 1980 International Team to Promote Collaboration on Specific Projects on Energy Technology
- 1980 High Level Group to Review Result on Energy
- 1981 Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

Second Cycle (9)

- 1982 Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment
- 1982 Consultations and Coordination on East-West Relations
- 1982 Representatives to control exports of strategic goods
- 1982 Procedures for multilateral surveillance of economic performance
- 1985 Expert Group for Foreign Ministers
- 1985 Expert Group on Desertification and Dry Zone Grains
- 1985 Expert Group on Environmental Measurement
- 1986 Group of Experts on Terrorism
- 1987 International Ethics Committee on AIDS.

Third Cycle (14)

- 1989 Financial Action Task Force (FATF) (with others, secretariat from OECD)
- 1989 International Ethics Committee on AIDS
- 1990 Chemical Action Task Force, 1990-1992 (with others)
- 1990 Task Force to Study the State of the Soviet Economy
- (1990 Permanent Working Group on Assistance to Russia)
- 1990 Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group
- 1992 Nuclear Safety Working Group
- 1992 Group of Experts on the Prevention and Treatment of AIDS
- 1993 Support Implementation Group (SIG)
- 1993 G8 Non-Proliferation Experts Group
- 1995 Counter-Terrorism Experts Group
- 1995 G7/P8 Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime (Lyon Group)
- 1995 GIP National Co-ordinators
- 1995 Development Committee Task Force on Multilateral Development Banks

Fourth Cycle (16)

- 1996 Nuclear Safety Working Group
- 1996 Lyon Group
- 1997 Expert Group on Financial Crime
- 1997 Subgroup on High Tech Crime (of the Lyon Group)
- 1997 Officials Group on Forests
- 2000 Conflict Prevention Officials Meeting (CPOM)
- 2000 Renewable Energy Task Force
- 2000 Digital Opportunities Task Force (Dot-Force)
- 2000 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis
- 2001 G8 Task Force on Education
- 2001 Personal Representatives for Africa (APR)

- 2002 Energy Officials Follow-up Process
- 2002 G8 Global Partnership Review Mechanism
- 2002 G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group
- 2002 G8 Experts on Transport Security
- 2002 Global Health Security Laboratory Network

Fifth Cycle (37)

- 2003 High Level Working Group on Biometrics
- 2003 Counter-Terrorism Action Group
- 2003 Radioactive Sources Working Group
- 2003 Senior Officials for Science and Technology for Sustainable Development
- 2003 G8 Enlarged Dialogue Meeting
- 2003 Forum for the Partnership with Africa, November 10, 2003
- 2003 Global Health Security Action Group (GHSAG) Laboratory Network
- 2003 Technical Working Group on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness
- 2004 Global Partnership Senior Officials Group (GPSOG), January 2004
- 2004 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG)
- 2004 Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise
- 2004 Microfinance Consultative Group
- 2004 Best Practises Microfinance Training Centre
- 2004 Democracy Assistance Dialogue
- 2004 Task Force on Investment
- 2004 G8 Expert-Level Meetings on Peace Support in Africa
- 2004 Friends of the Convention on Corruption
- 2004 G8 Accelerated Response Teams on Corruption
- 2004 International Partnership for a Hydrogen Economy (IPHE)
- 2004 IPHE Implementation-Liaison Committee
- 2004 Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)
- 2004 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership ((REEEP)
- 2004 Generation IV International Forum (GIF)
- 2004 Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)
- 2005 Dialogue on Sustainable Energy
- 2005 Working Group on Innovative Financing Mechanisms
- 2005 Experts on IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting
- 2005 Global Bioenergy Partnership
- 2005 African Dialogue Follow-up Mechanism (Africa, paragraph 33)
- 2006 G8 expert group to develop criteria & procedures for evaluating educational outcomes & qualifications
- 2006 G8 expert group on the possibilities of strengthening the international legal framework pertaining to IPR enforcement
- 2006 G8 expert, UN and other international organization group on the feasibility of implementing stabilization and reconstruction measures
- 2006 G8 expert group on securing energy infrastructure
- 2007 Structured High Level Dialogue with major emerging economies (Heiligendamm process)
- 2007 Sustainable Buildings Network with G8 and major emerging economies
- 2007 Regional Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Fund
- 2007 International Working Group on Land Transport Security composed of G8 and non-G8 countries

Total 1975-2007 = 84

Note: Excludes one-off meeting or conferences