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G7 Research Group

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

9 June 2015 to 6 May 2016

Prepared by
Michael Humeniuk, Jerome Newton, Christian Medeiros and Kaleem Hawa
with Caroline Bracht
G7 Research Group, University of Toronto

23 May 2016
www.g7.utoronto.ca
g8@utoronto.ca
@g7_rg and @g8rg

"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

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3. Infrastructure: Infrastructure Investment

"[To ensure that G7 countries operate at the technological frontier in the years ahead, we will foster growth by] promoting quality infrastructure investment to address shortfalls through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector"

G7 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75		

Background

G7 members have consistently committed to promoting infrastructure investment in specific contexts. At the 2014 Brussels Summit for example G7 leaders agreed to boost infrastructure investment throughout Africa, specifically in energy-related projects.[136] The 2013 Lough Erne declaration similarly committed to facilitating institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.[137]

In 2015, infrastructure became a global banner issue with the inclusion in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The G7 has adopted a similar emphasis on the importance of sustainable infrastructure development, acknowledging the role of innovative infrastructure financing and development in the long-term prosperity of developed and developing countries.

While there is no universally accepted definition of what constitutes "infrastructure," the World Bank defines the term as including physical structures and organizations related to "transport, water, energy and information and communications technology."[138]

Commitment Features

G7 members have pledged to promote quality infrastructure investment in partnership with the private sector to ensure that G7 members continue to operate on the technological frontier.

Full compliance requires the country to mobilize state resources to renew unfulfilled infrastructure projects or commission new programs and projects, which aim to improve the previous condition of infrastructure (efforts are not merely restoring existing infrastructure, but upgrades or improvements).

These efforts must result in tangible cooperation with the private sector. For example, a compliant country may co-create a national infrastructure investment fund with private sector partners or co-fund a specific but significant infrastructure project with private sector partners.

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[136] 2014 Brussels G7 Summit Compliance Report, G7 Research Group, 6 June 2015. Access date: 9 January 2016. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2014compliance/07-2014-g8-compliance-final-20150715.pdf
[137] 2013 Lough Erne G7 Summit Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, 4 June 2014. Access date: 9 January 2016. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2013compliance-final/05-2013-g8-compliance-african-trade.pdf
[138] Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Development, The World Bank (Washington, DC) 2012. Access date: 9 January 2016. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSDNET/Resources/Inclusive_Green_Growth_May_2012.pdf

Scoring Guidelines

−1	Member does not take steps to promote significant infrastructure investment.
0	Member takes steps to promote significant infrastructure investment BUT fails to promote private sector partnerships.
+1	Member takes steps to promote significant infrastructure investment, including in partnership with the private sector.

Lead Analyst: Hayden Rodenkirchen

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote quality infrastructure investments in partnership with the private sector.

In October 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau pledged an addition $60 billion of infrastructure funding over the next 10 years. The Minister of Finance, Bill Morneau, has suggested that spending timetables may be condensed to account for worsening economic conditions.

In November 2015, the Government of Canada removed a requirement that cities and provinces look at funding infrastructure projects through public-private partnership before sourcing government funding for major infrastructure projects.[139]

In March 2016, the federal government announced in its budget infrastructure investment of CAD120 billion over a ten year period. The first phase of this will focus on the "public transit, water, waste management and housing infrastructure."[140]

While the Canadian government continues to make substantial investments in infrastructure and has committed rhetorically to increased spending, it has not strengthened these efforts through means of private sector funding.. Canada therefore receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Neel Aery

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure investment.

On 13 October 2015, France and Saudi Arabia agreed to EUR10 billion in investments focusing heavily on transportation investment.[141] So far they have identified 36 potential opportunities that include the manufacturing of buses, trains, and spare parts as well as the establishment infrastructure maintenance and repair.[142]

On 28 January 2016 France's minister of ecology and energy announced that the government intends to pave 1000 kilometres of road with photovoltaic panels, which could produce energy for nearly eight per cent of the French population.[143]

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[139] Liberals Drop Public Private Requirement for Infrastructure Funding, Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 18 November 2015. Access date: 29 January 2016. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/liberals-drop-public-private-requirement-for-infrastructure-funding/article27322884/

[140] Federal budget 2016: Highlights of Bill Morneau's first budget, CBC News (Ottawa) 22 March 2016. Access date: 4 May 2016. http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/federal-budget-2016-highlights-1.3501803

[141] Saudi Arabia Signs $11.4B in Deals with France, Albawaba News – Business, 14 October 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-arabia-france-$11.4-billion-in-deals-signed-754900

[142] Saudi Arabia Signs $11.4B in Deals with France, Albawaba News – Business, 14 October 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.albawaba.com/business/saudi-arabia-france-$11.4-billion-in-deals-signed-754900

[143] France to Pave 1,000km of Road with Solar Panels, Global Construction Review, 26 January 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.globalconstructionreview.com/trends/france-pa7ve-1000km-ro7ad-so7lar-panel7s/

On 28 January 2016 the French government signed EUR15 billion worth of deals with President Rouhani of Iran.[144] The deal's agreement covers facets of infrastructure such as railways, but also focuses on increased production as it's speculated that Iran will buy as many as 127 airbuses from France.[145]

Thus, although France has done little to encourage private investment in infrastructure, it remains the second most prolific private sector, as far as investments, in Europe. France therefore receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Richard Vogel

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure investment in partnership with the private sector.

On 29 December 2015, the Government of Germany announced plans to extend a recently concluded bicycle path into 100-kilometre "bicycle superhighway."[146] This project would help connect ten cities and is predicted to take 50,000 cars off the road everyday by providing a commuting route for over two million Germans.[147] Investment in the project is expected to exceed EUR180 million.[148]

On 14 March 2016, the German government announced plans to establish a fund worth EUR10 billion to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure in rural areas.[149] The fund aims to maintain the competitivenenss of small and medium-sized businesses operating outside of major cities. The fund will be partly financed by "the proceeds of auctioning UMTS mobile phone frequencies."[150]

On 16 March, 2016, German Transport Minister Alexander Dobrindt announced Bundesverkehrswegeplan (Federal Transport Infrastructure Plan) 2030, the Federal government's plan for upgrading, building and improving Germany's road, rail and waterways.[151] Between 2016 and 2030 Germany plans to invest EUR94.7 billion in expansion and construction projects, as well as EUR141.6 billion for the maintenance of existing networks.[152]

Germany has committed to further infrastructure investment and has in at least one case deployed private investment to achieve this. Therefore, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Richard Vogel

[144] France and Iran Agree 15 Billion Euros worth of Business Deals, Euro News, 28 January 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/28/france-and-iran-agree-15-billion-euros-worth-of-business-deals/

[145] France and Iran Agree 15 Billion Euros worth of Business Deals, Euro News, 28 January 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/28/france-and-iran-agree-15-billion-euros-worth-of-business-deals/

[146] Germany wants to build a 100-km Bicycle Superhighway, The Verge, 29 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.theverge.com/2015/12/29/10684716/germany-bicycle-superhighway-autobahn-infrastructure

[147] Germany Opens Part Of A 100 Km Bicycle Superhighway, 31 December 2015 Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.boredpanda.com/bicycle-highway-autobahn-germany/

[148] Germany Wants to Build a 100-km Bicycle Superhighway, The Verge 29 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.theverge.com/2015/12/29/10684716/germany-bicycle-superhighway-autobahn-infrastructure

[149] Germany wants to build a 100-km Bicycle Superhighway, The Verge, 29 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.theverge.com/2015/12/29/10684716/germany-bicycle-superhighway-autobahn-infrastructure.

[150] Germany Wants to Build a 100-km Bicycle Superhighway, The Verge 29 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.theverge.com/2015/12/29/10684716/germany-bicycle-superhighway-autobahn-infrastructure.

[151] Dobrindt: 2030 Federal Transport Infrastructure Plan – modernize, interlink, step up, BMVI, 16 March 2016. Access date: 9 May 2016. http://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/EN/Pressemitteilung/2016/035-federal-transport-infrastructure-plan.html?linkToOverview=EN%2FPress%2FPressReleases%2Fpress-releases_node.html%23id201790.

[152] Germany says to spend 264 bln euros on roads, railways by 2030, Reuters. 16 March 2016. Date of Access: 9 May 2016. http://www.reuters.com/article/germany-infrastructure-investment-idUSL5N16O5VH.

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure investment and addressed shortfalls through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector.

Domestically, Italy has taken steps to address infrastructure shortfalls. Since the Schloss Elmau G7 Summit, an investment agreement from the European Commission for EUR1.84 billion from the European Regional Development Fund has been made official[153] This infrastructure promotion targets railways, port infrastructure, and intelligent transport systems, and is intended to make transportation in Italy more competitive while maintaining low-carbon environmental standards.[154]

On 10 December 2015, Italy announced a USD8 million contribution to the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa. The fund aims to support small and medium-sized private renewable energy firms on the continent.[155]

The Italian Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport has been focusing on a bilateral agreement with the Islamic Republic of Iran, signed on 26 January 2016, and while it emphasizes transportation development this action has not increased private sector participation.[156]

On 28 January 2016, Ital Gas Storage, controlled by Morgan Stanley Infrastructure, received funding from a consortium of international banks to develop a large gas storage plant in Northern Italy, but this was not directly linked to Italian investment promotion.[157]

Italy has taken steps to promote infrastructure investment, including in partnership with the private sector through its contribution to the Juncker Plan. As a result, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Millman

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure development.

On 21 November 2015, The Japanese government and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) announced a five-year, USD16 billon partnership..[158] The purpose of this partnership is to promote the investment of private infrastructure projects and to encourage public infrastructure development, both of which are Sustainable Development Goals set out at the United Nations summit in September 2015.[159] ADB President Takehiko Nakao stated that through its "assistance for urban transport, renewable energy, and other infrastructure, the partnership will also contribute to the expansion of climate financing to developing

[153] €1.8 billion for investments in sustainable multi-modal transport infrastructure in Italy, European Commission (Brussels) 29 July 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/newsroom/news/2015/07/eur1-8-billion-for-investments-in-sustainable-multi-modal-transport-infrastructure-in-italy

[154] €1.8 billion for investments in sustainable multi-modal transport infrastructure in Italy, European Commission (Brussels) 29 July 2015. Access date: 28 January http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/newsroom/news/2015/07/eur1-8-billion-for-investments-in-sustainable-multi-modal-transport-infrastructure-in-italy

[155] Italy joins Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa with USD 8-million contribution, raises continent's green energy potential, African Development Bank Group, 15 December 2015. Access date: 11 April 2016. http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/italy-joins-sustainable-energy-fund-for-africa-with-usd-8-million-contribution-raises-continents-green-energy-potential-15226/.

[156] Italy-Iran bilateral agreement, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation (Rome) 26 January 2016. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.mit.gov.it/mit/site.php?p=cm&o=vd&id=4263

[157] Ital Gas Storage wins 1 bln euro funding for Italy gas plant, Reuters (Milan) 28 January 2016. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.reuters.com/article/italy-gas-morgan-stanley-idUSL8N15C4TI

[158] ADB and Japan Partner to Support $16 Billion Infrastructure Investment, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 21 November 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-japan-partner-support-16-billion-infrastructure-investment

[159] ADB and Japan Partner to Support $16 Billion Infrastructure Investment, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 21 November 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-japan-partner-support-16-billion-infrastructure-investment

countries, in line with the expected outcome of UN climate conference meeting in December."[160] The first step will be the establishment of a trust fund in March 2016 under the partnership between ADB and Japan.[161] This demonstrates financial investment in infrastructure, as well as an attempt to encourage both private- and public-sector interest in infrastructure development.

In December 2015, immediately after Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit to India, the Japan International Cooperation Agency pledged a loan of approximately INR40 billion rupees for two major highway projects in India.[162] The National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation will implement both projects. An Indian road transport ministry official stated that the Indian government is also requesting a loan from ADB for the Imphal-Moreh Road, which will significantly improve the region's transport network.[163]

Japan has promoted contributions to infrastructure investment, both domestically and abroad, in partnership with the private sector. Therefore, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tina Vulevic

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote infrastructure investment by taking steps to promote quality investment with the public and private sectors.

On 16 July 2015, the Government of the United Kingdom pledged EUR8.5 billion of funding to the European Union's European Fund for Strategic Investments.[164] The fund aims to "overcome current market failures by addressing market gaps and mobilizing private investment."[165]

On 23 December 2015, the House of Commons published a report stating that 64 per cent of planned infrastructure investment will be privately funded, 25 per cent will be funded publicly, and 11 per cent will be split between private and public funding.

On 5 October 2015, British Chancellor George Osborne announced the independent National Infrastructure Commission, stating a need for "a Commission, set up in law, free from party arguments, which works out calmly and dispassionately what the country needs to build for its future and holds any Government's feet to the fire if it fails to deliver."[166]

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[160] ADB and Japan Partner to Support $16 Billion Infrastructure Investment, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 21 November 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-japan-partner-support-16-billion-infrastructure-investment

[161] ADB and Japan Partner to Support $16 Billion Infrastructure Investment, Asian Development Bank (Manila) 21 November 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.adb.org/news/adb-and-japan-partner-support-16-billion-infrastructure-investment

[162] Japanese Agency to Lend Rs 4,000 Crore for Two Northeast Highway Projects, The Times of India (New Delhi) 21 January 2016. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Japanese-agency-to-lend-Rs-4000-crore-for-two-northeast-highway-projects/articleshow/50662211.cms

[163] Japanese Agency to Lend Rs 4,000 Crore for Two Northeast Highway Projects, The Times of India (New Delhi) 21 January 2016. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Japanese-agency-to-lend-Rs-4000-crore-for-two-northeast-highway-projects/articleshow/50662211.cms

[164] UK Makes the biggest contribution to the Juncker Plan, Euractive (Brussels). Access date: 29 January 2016. http://www.euractiv.com/sections/euro-finance/uk-makes-biggest-contribution-juncker-plan-316405

[165] European Commission Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels). Access date: 29 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en

[166] George Osborne's speech to the Conservative Party Conference, Birmingham, Politics Home, 10 October 2015 Access date: 27 January, 2016 https://www.politicshome.com/party-politics/articles/news/george-osbornes-full-speech-tory-conference

Furthermore, the UK has increased nationally significant infrastructure projects in the transport sector including; roads, railway lines, large-scale harbours and airports.[167]

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded +1 for compliance with G7 infrastructure requirements by not only promoting increased infrastructure investment, but also by promoting the investment by both public and private sectors.

Analyst: Thomas Robson

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote quality infrastructure investment in partnership with the private sector.

On 7 July 2015, the US announced the creation of a National Community Solar Partnership to "unlock access to solar [power] for the nearly 50 percent of households and businesses that do not have adequate roof space to install solar systems."[168] The Partnership will involve collaboration between businesses and government departments as part of a wider initiative to increase access to solar energy in the United States.[169]

On 14 January 2016, US Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx announced a plan to earmark USD4 billion in the 2016 budget for investment in self-driving cars.[170] This funding would "finance research projects and infrastructure improvements tied to driverless cars."[171] The project would happen simultaneously with a government push to set guidelines and standards for the development of self-driving automobiles. Private sector involvement in the project will involve a test phase in which selected companies would be permitted to deploy their vehicles on US roads.

Thus, through linking the private sector to the public in order to finance infrastructure programs, the US has earned a score of +1.

Analyst: Neel Aery

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on infrastructure investment.

The EU has continued to finance infrastructure growth and development through the Innovation and Network Executive Agency.[172] This organization ensures investment in European infrastructure through the Connecting Europe Facility, Horizon 2020, TEN-T and Marco Polo.[173]

[167] Nationally significant infrastructure projects in the transport sector, Her Majesties Government, Department for Transport (London), 13 January 2016 Access date: 27 January 2016 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-transport-infrastructure-projects/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-in-the-transport-sector

[168] FACT SHEET: Administration Announces New Initiative to Increase Solar Access for All Americans, The White House (Washington) 7 July 2015. Access date: 21 March 2016. https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/07/fact-sheet-administration-announces-new-initiative-increase-solar-access.

[169] FACT SHEET: Administration Announces New Initiative to Increase Solar Access for All Americans, The White House (Washington) 7 July 2015. Access date: 21 March 2016. https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/07/fact-sheet-administration-announces-new-initiative-increase-solar-access.

[170] US proposes Spending $4 billion on Self-Driving Cars, New York Times (New York) 14 January 2016. Access date: 21 March 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/15/business/us-proposes-spending-4-billion-on-self-driving-cars.html?_r=0

[171] US proposes Spending $4 billion on Self-Driving Cars, New York Times (New York) 14 January 2016. Access date: 21 March 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/15/business/us-proposes-spending-4-billion-on-self-driving-cars.html?_r=0

[172] Mission & Objectives, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access date: 28 January 2016. https://ec.europa.eu/inea/mission-objectives

[173] Mission & Objectives, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2016. Access date: 28 January 2016. https://ec.europa.eu/inea/mission-objectives

On 13 January 2015, the European Commission proposed the formation of the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI) under the European Investment Bank (EIB).[174] This fund is aimed at mobilizing EUR315 billion for investment in higher risk projects, which the market will not support.[175] As much as 75 per cent of the funds will be devoted to infrastructure and strategic projects such as infrastructure, telecommunications, energy efficiency initiatives and education infrastructure.[176]

The funding for the EFSI is expected to come from private investment that will view infrastructure investment as offering "attractive returns in the current environment of low interest rates."[177]

On 2 July 2015, the EIB provided EUR75 million in investment to Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners in order to encourage investment in green-energy areas.[178]

On 22 July 2015, the European Commission approved a EUR270 million investment in the infrastructure of the French port of Calais.[179]

On 8 October 2015, the European Transport Ministers met at the Transports, Telecommunications and Energy Council where they agreed to liberalize passenger railway service and to strengthen railway infrastructure governance.[180]

On 5 November 2015, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker called upon the Connecting Europe Facility to provide EUR7.6 billion towards financing key infrastructure projects.[181]

On 19 January 2016, the European Union agreed to the EU Energy Commission's proposal to invest EUR217 million in infrastructure throughout Southeastern Europe and the Balkans.[182] Its aim is to increase energy transportation capacity between central and Southeastern Europe.[183]

On 25 January 2016, the EIB provided EUR68 million to Lithuanian Railways to modernize railway infrastructure in the country.[184]

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[174] Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en

[175] Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en

[176] Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_en

[177] Infrastructure Investments in the EU: A New Framework is Needed to Mobilize Private Investors for Important Projects, Roland Berger (Munich) 20 March 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.rolandberger.com/press_releases/515-press_archive2015_sc_content/infrastructure_investments_in_the_EU.html

[178] First financial transaction under Investment Plan for Europe in Denmark: EIB backs innovation renewable energy infrastructure fund, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 2 July 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016. http://www.eib.org/infocentre/press/releases/all/2015/2015-152-first-financial-transaction-under-investment-plan-for-europe-in-denmark-eib-backs-innovative-renewable-energy-infrastructure-fund.htm

[179] EC approves €270m expansion for Port of Calais, Port Finance International (London) 22 June 2015. Access date: 3 February 2015. http://portfinanceinternational.com/categories/regulation-policy/item/2204-ec-approves-€270m-expansion-for-port-of-calais

[180] Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (TTE) - Ministers for Transport adopt a general approach to railway infrastructure governance and market liberalisation as part of the fourth railway package, The Government of Luxembourg (Luxembourg) 8 October 2015. Access date: 3 February 2015.

[181] €7.6 billion of European investment to support key transport projects, European Commission (Brussels) 5 November 2015. Access date: 3 February 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5990_en.htm

[182] 217 million euros to be invested in key trans-European energy infrastructure projects, European Commission (Brussels) 3 February 2016. Access date: 3 February 2016. https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/energy-eu-invests-217-million-euros-energy-infrastructure

[183] 217 million euros to be invested in key trans-European energy infrastructure projects, European Commission (Brussels) 3 February 2016. Access date: 3 February 2016. https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/energy-eu-invests-217-million-euros-energy-infrastructure

The EU has made significant investments in infrastructure, within its jurisdictions and abroad. It has done so on multiple occasions in partnership with the private sector. Therefore, the EU is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Graydon Kelch

[184] Lithuanian earmarks EU funding for rail infrastructure and rolling stock projects, Global Rail News (Coalville) 25 January 2016. Access date: 3 February 2016. http://www.globalrailnews.com/2016/01/25/lithuania-earmarks-eu-funding-for-rail-infrastructure-and-rolling-stock-projects/